

The Truth about Japan-Korea Annexation

South Korea's Groundless Accusations & Harassments of Japan



Before the Annexation



After the Annexation

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Part I

Pretext

There is no evidence supporting Korea's claims that; Japan forced the Empire of Korea into the Japan-Korea Annexation Treaty of 1910; the Annexation was the most brutal and unprecedented Colonization in history, and Japan committed the “Seven Deprivations” during the Annexation period. Contrarily, Japan accepted the enormous responsibility to transform Korea's feudal and cruel Empire to a modern and fairer state within the thirty-five years of Annexation. Japan disbanded the *Yangban* (nobility class) 's patronage politics, abolished the feudal legal system and installed modernity on the Korean Peninsula. All Koreans lived with equal social status, and all the children had an opportunity to be educated. Koreans enjoyed a new, safer and fairer social order and experienced a stark difference compared to the life before the Annexation. Koreans assimilated with Japanese society, politics, and culture, and developed their patriotic devotion to Japan, their new adopted country. During WWII, many young Korean men supported Japan through volunteering to fight against the Allied forces while women worked as the Korean version of *Rosie the Riveter* at factories. Korean people were, indeed, Korean-Japanese during the Annexation time.

Unfortunately, Japan's defeat in WWII changed Koreans and the amicable relationship between Japanese and Koreans collapsed. Abruptly, Korea changed its trajectory and turned its back on Japan, and returned to the Korean feudal ideologies of *Sadaejui* (against equality, righteousness and independence, but the worship of the great and powerful) and *Petit Sinocentrism* (acclaimed China and Korea as sophisticated but disrespectful for others, such as Japan). Accordingly, South Korea turned to the Western democratic nations, chiefly

the US and North Korea to the Soviet Union (Russia) and China, and Japan-denigrating, groundless accusations and harassments began.

Japan relinquished the sovereignty of Korea to the Allied nations on September 9, 1945. In 1948, Korea gained its independence from the Allied Nations. Korea established itself as an independent nation on account of the accidental and unanticipated advantage from WWII, which was the same way as the Yi Dynasty Joseon (officially known as the Kingdom of Great Joseon, founded by Yi Seong-gye, in 1392) acquired its independence from the Qing Dynasty China. The Yi Dynasty Joseon freed itself from the Qing Dynasty China because of the unexpected benefit from the First Sino-Japan War in 1897.

Since the Yi Dynasty Joseon's independence in 1897, Korea has depended on Japan's political, financial and technological as well as ethical support and guidance. The Japan-Korea Annexation Treaty of 1910 contributed enormously to Korea's democratization, modernization and industrialization. Japan ought to be proud of its predecessors' significant accomplishments on the Korean Peninsula, which no other Western Colonizer has ever done. Also, Koreans should be proud of themselves for their forebears' positive attitude towards the Japanese Government-General of Joseon's enormous stimulus projects and participation in the schemes.

However, it is a great tragedy for Koreans today, in particular, children, who live with the two negative iconic national identities of "False Victimization" and "Anti-Japan Shamanism," and learning to hate Japan, the nation that gave Korea the extreme humane and generous "Seven Benedictions." Nevertheless, slowly but surely the truth of Annexation is infiltrating into the Korean society and education curriculum, and Korean children will

eventually be able to study their true history and proud of themselves that their ancestors achieved such a radical transformation from the feudal to modernity, in such a concise period with the help of their neighbour nation, Japan. Many Japanese, on the other hands, have become more aware of the GHQ (General Headquarters of Allied Powers)'s malicious WGIP (War guilt Information Program) curse and reassessing the masochistic views of its history and shaking off their sense of atonement towards Korea.

The purpose of this book is to guide readers to understand the truth about the Japan-Korea Annexation Treaty of 1910 and its associated events through the lens of one of the most prestigious Japanese newspapers, *The Asahi Shimbun*' articles and other official documents and photos during the Annexation period. There should have been many other primary and secondary sources that would have vividly described the Annexation, albeit most of them were confiscated and destroyed by the GHQ. Nevertheless, whilst the writer was researching the pre-WWII era in the National Diet Library in Tokyo, he accidentally unearthed various sources in the form of microfilms (1915-1945), which somehow went unnoticed from the GHQ's attention and were preserved.

Part I introduces the book, "The Truth of the Japan-Korea Annexation (日韓併合の真実)," which explains the Annexation's broad background. Part II is based on the book, "Understanding the Truth of the Japan-Korea Annexation with Prudent Evidence (ひと目でわかる日韓併合時代の真実)," which primarily showing photos, documents and newspaper articles with descriptions. The context of the two books are the Japan-Korea Annexation of 1910, and some of the depiction in Part II reiterates the first.

Initially, the books were written for Japanese audiences. Therefore, some additional information has been added for the non-Japanese readers who are unfamiliar with the Modern

History of Japan and Korea. Due to the progressive changes in the modern Japanese and Korean languages, it's inevitable that some names of people, buildings and places may vary to the present Japanese and Korean languages. The author, translator and editor did the best they could accurately describe and convey the pivotal events during the Annexation period. We express our gratitude to our Korean friends who gave us their valuable information concerning the Korean language. We also would appreciate readers' understanding, critiques, and comments for further improvements to this book.

South Korea's Groundless Accusations & Harassments of Japan

Korea was not coerced into Annexation. The Japan-Korea Annexation (1910-1945) was requested by the motivated Koreans who desired protection and modernity for their country in the early 20th century. Korean activist Yi Yong-gu, the founder of the political party, namely *Iljinhoe*, was one of the chief advocators/instigators for the Annexation. The Japanese government received many telegraphs from *Iljinhoe*, declaring that they were representing and conveying approximately one million people's voices from every layer of the social hierarchy. Eventually, the campaigns had moved both the Empire of Japan and the Empire of Korea, and the two nations established the Japan-Korea Annexation Treaty of 1910. The Annexation Treaty was neither a violent military invasion of Korea nor Colonization.

The utterly underdeveloped, some say uncivilized, Empire of Korea experienced the rapid and radical transformation from primarily agrarian, to a combined economy of agriculture and industry during the thirty-five years Annexation period. In the process, Koreans positively participated in Japan's stimulus projects and took the initiative in learning skills, and enjoyed the fruits of the outcome. This remarkable modernization and industrialization

didn't occur in any other European Colony. Under the newly modernized economic and social systems, Koreans gained equal opportunities in education, work and welfares as well as prosperity. There is no doubt that the Annexation Treaty laid every pivotal cornerstone for Korea's significant success in democratization, modernization, and industrialization in the latter part of 20th century, which was known as "The Miracle of Han River (1961-1997)."

Since Japan was vanquished by the Allied forces in the World War II (WWII, 1939-45), Korea's attitude towards Japan abruptly changed from amicable, to haughty, and began to embody the population that the Annexation was the most atrocious and genocidal Colonization, unprecedented in history. However, how could Japan, which pioneered the proposal for the inclusion of the Racial Equality clause for within the charter of the New League of Nations (during the Paris Peace Conference in 1919), and its people who helped thousands of Jews with fleeing from Nazi's hands during 1938-39, concurrently commit genocide on the Korean Peninsula? Lieutenant General of Imperial Japanese Army Kiichiro Higuchi opened the border between Manchuria and the Soviet Union, allowing Jews into Manchuria. In addition, Vice-Consul for the Japanese Empire in Kaunas (Lithuania) Chiune Sugihara, issued transit visas to Jews to flee from Nazi's hands. The names of Kiichiro Higuchi and Chiune Sugihara are now honourably recorded in the Golden Book of Israel. The Republic of Korea (South Korea)' consecutive governments have deceived its people and told lies about the Annexation as an unforgivable and brutal Colonization. The successive Korean governments misused its peoples' emotion for its own political advantages.

On the other hand, the Japanese government had neglected to counteract Korea's baseless, absurd condemnations, and consequently, Japanese people have been left in an uncertain and

opaque position. The decades of Japanese governments' passive and hesitant weak-kneed diplomacy sent the wrong messages to Korean governments. Subsequently, South Korean politicians understood Japan as a weak and subservient nation to Korea, and this invigorated and encouraged them to make false accusations for its political and economic advantages. Camouflaging their lies and with covert intentions, successive South Korean governments have boldly brainwashed its people to have a vengeful view of the Annexation and Japan. Thus, Anti-Japan Shamanism has become the axis national ideology and identity of South Korea and South Koreans are united on that platform. Although due to Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea)'s isolation policy, its opinion for the Annexation is not apparent, the doomed phenomenon has escalated and worsened in South Korea.

The Annexation took place over a century ago, and it is time to expose the Korean leaders' years of malicious lies, fabrication of history and their endless absurd accusations against Japan. South Korean governments have used Anti-Japan Shamanism as their magic wand to divert its people's attention from its political or economic problems, to Anti-Japan propagandas. Consecutive South Korean Presidents have used Anti-Japan Shamanism for the ultimate solution for their political problems and troubles. Despite Korea's arrogance, Japan had, and still has, maintained diplomatic relations with South Korea courteously. However, it is time for Japan to let South Korea know that they cannot use the Annexation Treaty as their *Kompromat* and Japan as a *Cornucopia* anymore. It is also time for Japan to counteract steadfastly against South Korea's false claims concerning the Annexation, and defend the Japanese predecessor's ethics and honours in respect of South Korea's lies and delusional horror stories, which have become an authentic Modern Korean history.

This book is about to open the forbidden Pandora's Box, namely, the Truth of the Japan-Korea Annexation Treaty of 1910. Although the context might perplex Koreans, who have

been lied to, deceived and used by their governments, they will be freed from tragic misconceptions and enlightened by the end. Conversely, Japanese will have a clear vision about the Japanese involvements on the Korean Peninsula in the early 20th century; overcome of their sense of atonement towards Koreans, and proud of their predecessors' significant achievements during the Annexation period.

Japan Freed Korea from Qing Dynasty China

In 1897, the Empire of Korea established itself as an independent nation-state on account of the accidental and unanticipated advantage from the first Sino-Japan War (1894-95), in which Japan defeated Qing Dynasty China (1644-1911). The consequence of Japan's victory and the following the terms of the Treaty of Shimonoseki in 1895, vanquished China, indebted to recognize the independence of Yi Dynasty Joseon. Therefore, the Yi Dynasty Joseon had gained its independence from the suzerain China and renamed itself as the Empire of Korea (1897-1910). Historically, the Korean Peninsula was repeatedly assaulted by China, Mongolia and others, and traditionally, China held suzerainty over the Yi Dynasty Joseon for over five centuries. During the Qing Dynasty era, the Yi Dynasty Joseon built the Yeongeun Gate in the northwest of Seoul (located in present Hyeonjeo-dong, Seodaemun-gu), in where Joseon Kings greeted Chinese emissaries with the submissive, full kowtow (the three-keeling and nine-kowtow ritual). The Yeongeun Gate symbolizes the Yi Dynasty Joseon's long-standing submission to suzerain Qing Dynasty China, albeit the gate was demolished and replaced by the new Dongnimmun gate (Independence Gate) after the Empire of Korea independence in 1896. The Empire of Japan brought the Empire of Korea's independence because Japan fought against the Qing Dynasty China and won.

Japan Liberated Koreans from the Haughty Yangban's Oppression

The newly independent Empire of Korea had been utterly impoverished before it was

annexed to Japan. The people on the Korean Peninsula lived crudely, and living conditions were far behind the other nations. The Empire's governance was in a chaotic state and could not stand on its own. The Empire required reliable outside help and support to reform its centuries-old feudal systems, which had been obstructing the nation from democratization, modernization and industrialization. Its noble class, called *Yangban* dominated the Empire's government, and the entire national affairs were structured and managed on their prejudiced policies. The *Yangban's* polity was based on the Korean' *Sadaejuui* and *Petit Sinocentrism*, as the two most influential and biased doctrines. Besides the upper class, the rest of the people had been oppressed and exploited by corrupted *Yangban* and other minor rulers, who rigidly guarded the notorious systems for their concessions and benefits.

Although unsatisfied Koreans upheaved against *Yangban*, they needed outside assistance to annihilate the retrograde structure; thus, they turned to Japan. When the Annexation Treaty became effective, the Japanese Government disbanded the feudal social systems and *Yangban's* patronage politics, abolished the mediaeval legal structure and installed fairer modern systems. Under the new democratic system, all the Koreans people were regarded as equal. Koreans were generally pleased, except those *Yangban* and the ruling class who had lost their social status and privileges. During the Annexation period, the Japanese government established much fairer social foundations. Under the new Orders, all children, regardless of their social backgrounds or sexes, had an opportunity to study at primary schools; Korean people were inspired and motivated to work industriously with fair tax systems. The Japanese Government-General on the Korean Peninsula created various jobs, including public servants' positions for Koreans.

Furthermore, Japan built major public infrastructure throughout the Korean Peninsula, such as roads, railways, hydroelectric dams, schools, hospitals and the list goes on. Before the Annexation, the condition of Korean Peninsula was a barren and blank. Perhaps, *Yangban*

did not want, or could not, bring modernization to the Korean Peninsula, and they victimized its people for centuries. In short, the Annexation had established all the essential foundations for modernity on the Korean Peninsula, and liberated Korean people from the arrogant *Yangban* governance.

GHQ, WGIP and Anti-Japan Romanticism

Japanese should have pride in their predecessors' implausible achievements in the Japan-Korea Annexation, which no other Colonizers amongst the Western Superpowers could have done, and Koreans should have been genuinely obliged. Notwithstanding, since the Allies vanquished Japan in World War II, Japanese have been mind-controlled by the GHQ's occupation strategies, the WGIP, which still indoctrinates many Japanese' consciences today, as Japan was the evil Imperial Expansionist. The GHQ carried out the WGIP via mass media and education, which was strictly controlled and enhanced by the Press-Code (thirty prohibitions). There were the five salient prohibitions that numbed the Japanese; (1) Article 4: Establishing censorship agencies; (2) Article 5: Prohibition of criticism against the US; (3) Article 9: Prohibition of criticism against China; (4) Article 22: Prohibition of criticism against Koreans and (5) Article 30: Prohibition of justification and advocacy of war criminals. Indeed, the GHQ had successfully used the Press-Code to mould the Japanese populace to take an apologetic attitude towards China, Korea and The United States of America.

Covertly, the GHQ used WGIP for the two significant strategic purposes. One of them was the prevention of Japanese military resurrection. The Japanese military forces were built on the unique patriotism and national unification headed by the Japanese Emperor. The Allied forces experienced the fierce battles against Japan in the Pacific seas and lands that made

them extremely precautionary with the possibility of a resurgence of the Japanese armed forces. General Douglas MacArthur (Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers) decreed to revalidate the prevention of the Japanese military resurrection through the new Constitution of Japan. Led by Major General Courtney Whitney, a team of nine staffers from the GHQ, wrote the new Japanese Constitution in nine days and promulgated it in 1946. In Chapter II, Article 9 of the Constitution is saliently prohibiting Japan to have army, navy and air forces, which exhibits the Allies' anxieties regarding the rebirth of the Japanese military.

The other purpose was the establishment of significant justifications for the US war efforts. The US needed to justify their genocidal killing of innocent Japanese civilians, especially by detonating the atomic bombs over Hiroshima and Nagasaki on August 6 and 9, 1945, respectively. Approximately, a total of 210,000 people perished (in Hiroshima 140,000 out of a population of 350,000 and in Nagasaki 70,000 out of a population of 270,000).

Victoriously, the American government released the famous photos of the Atomic Bomb Mushroom Clouds to the general public, yet, the graphic images of the hellish disfigured victims' bodies were carefully shielded. Besides the Atomic bomb assaults, the American Boeing B-29 bombers detonated (106 times of bombardments between November 1944 to the end of the war) over densely populated cities like Tokyo and Osaka. Over 100,000 civilians were killed in Tokyo on March 10, 1945, and in Osaka 10,000 from March 13 to August 14, 1945.

The WGIP perfected its tasks of conducting the Tokyo War Trials (1945-1947), that labelled Japan as a war criminal, equivalented to German Nazi's atrocities towards non-Aryan races in Europe during WWII, and justifying their indiscriminate bombing attacks on the Japanese civilians. Although the Japanese civilians were the victims of the heartless acts of the Allied forces, the brainwashed Japanese had begun to feel guilty about the war and its activities

within Asian nations. The masochistic views of Japanese modern history permeated into the Japanese consciousness, and it festered within their minds.

The Allies' denunciation of Japan through the WGIP produced an antagonistic by-product, which is the source of delusional Korean tragedy, namely the Japan-Korea Annexation. The effect of the WGIP was to procreate a scenario of the Japanese predator and its victim, being the Korean people. As the Allied Forces tried and judged Japan with almost the same protocols as the Nuremberg Tribunal, and Korea began to overlap the Annexation upon the German Nazi's Holocaust. Korea's delusional image of the Annexation became the base of its false accusations, attacking and condemning Japan, and its aggressive attitude escalated as the years passed. To make matters worse, the Koreans who had not personally experienced the Annexation time, started to imagine the Annexation through the lens of the abundant Nazi official documentary films and photos of Jewish interments within the concentration camps, since there was no such photographic evidence of the genocidal acts by Japanese towards Koreans available. Paranoid Koreans, for example, equvalate the Japanese naval ensign flag named the Rising Sun, to the German Nazi's *Hakenkreuz*, arguing that the flag represents Japanese militarism and campaigning worldwide against the use of this symbol.

South Korean politicians have continued to lie about the Annexation and deceive its population with fabricated Korean Holocaust stories. This fictional historical myth had entrenched in the South Koreans' minds, and has evolved to the nationalistic romanticism of "False Victimization" and "Anti-Japan Shamanism." Those antagonistic psychological effects have shaped the South Korean Peoples' hostile view of the Annexation, Japan and Japanese, and it adversely affected on the interpersonal level, as well as diplomatic relations between the nations.

Furthermore, through the WGIP, the GHQ used the “Divide and Rule” scheme on Korea against Japan in order to weaken Japan. This strategy had the effect of quashing the relations between Japan and Korea, and instigated to create a hostile vision of the Annexation, thereby raising further tensions between the two nations. The Divide and Rule policy had been a common strategy to create conflicts between tribes, races and nations in order to weaken them and relations, and in this way, the GHQ successfully created the conflict between Japan and Korea. Fundamentally, however, the GHQ’s core task was damaging Japanese dignity and quashing the military power that had once challenged “White Supremacy.” Nonetheless, South Korean nationalistic politicians embraced the Divide and Rule podium as their political advantage and politicized those two delusional emotions of False Victimization and Anti-Japan Shamanism to deceive Korean peoples and pictured the Annexation as “Korean Holocaust” for their political tools, advantages and interests.

The End of Annexation and the Beginning of Japan-Denigrating

The Japan-Korea Annexation Treaty became *null and void* when the Allied Forces endorsed Korea’s secession from Japan and its independence on August 15, 1948. On June 25, 1950, however, only two years after Korea’s independence, the Korean war (between the North Korea, aided by China and the Soviet Union and South Korea, backed up by the United Nations (UN) with the US as the primary participant) broke out on the Korean Peninsula. As a consequence of the war, the Korean Peninsula was divided by two sovereign states with the border set at the 38th parallel, which resulted in the current configuration of the socialist state, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (North Korea) in the North, and a capitalist state, the Republic of Korea (South Korea) in the South of the Korean Peninsula. Although South and North Korea established a truce on July 27, 1953, technically, the two nations are still at war.

Since the truce, consecutive governments of South Korea have started to postulate their victory over Japan and condemned Japan as an aggressive expansionist and demanding an apology and reparation. Korea's postulation of victory over Japan is absurd as Korea did not fight against Japan in WWII. In fact, Korea was a part of Japan, and many Korean men fought against the Allied Forces. At the same time, successive South Korean governments started to claim that the Annexation Treaty was illegal and invalid from the beginning. Nevertheless, on December 18, 1965, Japan and South Korea signed on the Basic Relations Between Japan and The Republic of Korea Treaty (Treaty on Basic Relations) for the normalization of diplomatic relations and finalization of all the matters concerning the Annexation and WWII. However, even after the establishment of the Treaty on Basic Relations, South Korea has continued to demand an apology and reparations from Japan by creating or changing its goalposts. For example, the 18th South Korean President Park Geun-hye's official speech on March 1, 2013, the President articulated the Korean's hatred towards Japan, saying that the paradigm of the perpetrator and its victim will never change nor be forgotten for a thousand years. President Park's statement contained a connotation that Japan had an obligation to Korea for the next 1,000 years because Japan had colonized Korea. The President's comment was later euphemized as "A thousand years of deep grudge." President Park was later impeached over being influenced by her close friend and aide, Choi Soon-sil and sentenced to 25 years imprisonment on March 10, 2017. Following Park's fall, her political party's opposition, the Democratic Party's leader, and 19th South Korean President Moon-Jae-in came to power on May 10, 2017. President Moon politicized the Koreans' tenacious grudge against Japan even more radically than his predecessors, and agitating and instigating it in order to scaffold and strengthening his government and its ambition, the unification of South and North Korea by 2045. In the recent past, although some South Korean Presidents have already attempted to shake the foundation of the Treaty on Basic

Relations, the current President Moon is overtly and energetically expressing his contempt of the international Treaty. In South Korea, the Anti-Japan political doctrine has been the foundational and primary axis regardless of whether the party is conservative or liberal; it makes no difference. Unsurprisingly, present Japan and South Korea's relations look unpredictably turbulent and ominous.

The long-established South Korean governments' political strategy of guiding the public attention to Anti-Japan Shamanism (euphemized *Han-nichi*) and educating its peoples with the delusional history of Annexation has become apparent within the views of the South Korean populace. South Korea's polity concerned Japan is now based on the False Victimization and *Han-nichi*, which has become deeply embedded within its peoples' iconic national romanticism and identity. Such is the extent, *Han-nichi* has created an extraordinary phenomenon not only in an individual's mind but also within the South Korean legal field. Customarily, if a crime was associated with Anti-Japan activities, these were often not prosecuted or delivered lighter penalties. On the other hand, if people were Pro-Japan (*Shin-nichi*), they would be labelled as collaborators or traitors. Many of *Shin-nichi* would be condemned and, in extreme cases, their assets confiscated. Calamitously, even innocent South Korean children, as young as primary school pupils, have been taught the fabricated Annexation stories with the False Victimization crux, which nurtures and encodes the *Han-nichi* spirit in children's brains and creating little *Han-nichi* activists.

The Facts of the Japan-Korea Annexation and its Circumstance

Contrary to South Korea's delusional historical claims; the Annexation Treaty was not illegal, coercive and unilateral. Rather, circumstances made the Empire of Japan to annex the unimaginably dilapidated Empire of Korea. The Empire of Korea was enthusiastic about the

Annexation Treaty between the Empire of Japan and Korea. Many negotiations between Japan and Korea occurred, and eventually, the two nations agreed upon Korea to be annexed to Japan. Consequently, on August 29, 1910, the Japanese government promulgated the Annexation of Korea to the ten prominent Western Superpowers (Germany, the USA, Austria/Hungary, Belgium, Qing Dynasty [China], Denmark, France, Britain, Italy and Russia). The proclamation was well received and recognized by these domineering nations, and officially, the Korean Peninsula became a part of Japanese territory, and the Korean population as its subjects, the Korean-Japanese. The international law at that time was quite ambiguous, and righteousness was determined by how the great European powers perceived an action. European superpowers supported the Annexation considering the volatile circumstance on the Korean Peninsula region, and being annexed to Japan was Korea's only and ultimate means for its survival, modernization and industrialization.

The legal situation with Annexation changed subsequent to the conclusion of the Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928), and presently, Annexation is illegal (stipulated by Art. 2 [4] → United Nations Charter). Before the international agreements, Annexations were not considered to be illegal. There are various primary and secondary sources that manifestly verify the international recognition and approval of the Japan-Korea Annexation Treaty as the bilateral, mutual, and legitimate, as well as an essential, international arrangement between the two sovereign nations of Empire of Japan and Empire of Korea. For example, the British Newspaper, *The Times*, and the US *The New York Times* heralded the news of Annexation favourably as early as August 31, 1910. Neither *The Times* nor *The New York Times*, the two most influential newspapers in the 1900s described the Annexation Treaty as Colonization. The French Journal *de Saint-Petersbourg* wrote that the Russians were clearly in favour of

Japan's annexation of Korea on August 26, 1910 edition, which was three days before the Japanese government promulgated the Annexation on August 29, 1910.

There are three critical standpoints for the Koreans with *Han-nichi* romanticism to identify and understand that; (1) The difference between Colonization and Annexation; (2) The fact that the 1910 Japan-Korea Annexation Treaty occurred a century ago, and (3) Japanese Government-Generals treated the ordinary Koreans in humane and fair manners. Firstly, the definition of Colonization has been defined as an advanced nation that invades a vulnerable distant territory or nation worldwide, and forcibly remove its full or partial sovereignty and influence the entire state's affairs and exploits its wealth with unfair manners, and return nothing or trivial rewards. Colonialism and Colonization had been common practices amongst European nations, which enriched these nations through unfair trading businesses between colonizers and colonized nations. The French Colonial Empire (the first and second French Colonial Empire, 1534-1980), and the Britain Empires (1800-1945) and the Dutch Colonial Empire (1581-1795 & Kingdom of the Netherlands 1815-) were the dominant Colonizers in the 19th, 20th and 21st century and the three nations colonized most of the Southeast Asian region in the earlier part of the 20th century with only Thailand remaining independent. By contrast, Annexationism was not practiced as much as Colonialism. The origin of the word, Annexation, is a medieval Latin word, *annexātiōn*, which means "joined to," and typically, forcible acquisition of territory from a weaker, smaller, more peripheral neighbouring state, and amalgamating political and diplomatic entities by another state. In other words, a weaker nation becomes a part of a powerful nation through a treaty in order to obtain protection and prosperity by relinquishing its sovereignty to the stronger government. For example, the US was established as an independent country with the thirteen former colonies of British Empire on July 4, 1776, thereafter it has gradually added another thirty-

seven nearby states through several annexations and has become the world super hegemony (some of them were over purchasing, such as in the example of Alaska being bought from the Russian Empire in 1867). The last and the fiftieth state being annexed was Hawaii in August 1898. As the US annexed Hawaii, Japan annexed the Empire of Korea in 1910, and Korea voluntarily relinquished its sovereignty over to Japan, for its survival, modernization, and industrialization. Secondly, during the latter part of the 19th and the early 20th century, the international political environment differed from the present situation, which changed rapidly. For instance, there were only 70 independent countries in the world in 1945, and in 2019, 195 (including Taiwan [the Republic of China] and The Cook Island). Significantly, since WWII ended, 125 new independent countries had been established, and most of the new countries were breakaways from previously sovereign nations. North Korea and South Korea are such examples. Colonization and Annexation were regarded norms in the past, and the period from the 16th to 20th century was the era when advanced European nations actively colonized the rest of the world. Lastly, the consecutive Japanese Government-Generals on the Korean Peninsula treated Koreans with humane and fair manners. There is no evidence of coercible administration over Korean peoples by Japan during the Annexation period. As soon as the transaction period was settled, the successive Japanese Government-Generals on the Korean Peninsula commenced employing Koreans for various principal governmental offices. For instance: judges at courthouses, provincial governors, prefectural mayors, police officers, and numerous other public servant positions were mainly occupied and operated by Koreans.

For the *Han-nichi* Koreans, it may be not easy to imagine and accept that many young Korean men volunteered to join the Japanese Military. Had Koreans were treated atrociously by the Japanese during the Annexation period, there would not be such enthusiastic dedication and devotion shown to Japan by them during WWII.

However, there must have been many Koreans who revolted against the Japanese rule, such as the *Yangban* nobility, since they had lost their privileged rank and lucrative incentives. One noticeable Anti-Japan upheaval was the “March First Movement.” The independence movement was organized and instigated by thirty-three cultural and religious leaders. One of the leaders read out the “Declaration of Independence” in a public place on March 1, 1919. The campaigns spread into other places, but the movement ceased within 12 months.

The Necessity of the Annexation

Through humane and generous policies, Japan transformed the severely dysfunctional and deprived the Empire of Korea into a civilized and functional state. The differences before and after the Annexation was an inconceivable and astonishing. The formidable suzerain Qing Dynasty China had threatened, influenced and demanded tributes, included slaves from its tributary Yi Dynasty Joseon for centuries. The unfair diplomatic relations with the Qing Dynasty China and the corrupted and dysfunctional *Yangban* rule were the two possible critical reasons for the regression on the Korean Peninsula. Ordinary men and women wore none-dyed crude clothes and lived in primitive sheds well into the early 20th century. Koreans did not even have the technology for making needles, or bending woods to make pails to carry water. Therefore, there was no basic public infrastructures, such as sewerage systems for peoples. Although the Empire of Korea gained its independence from China in 1897, the Empire was in a chaotic stage, and it was inevitable that the Empire would rely on foreign aids. Before the Annexation Treaty, the Empires of Japan and Korea agreed upon the Japan Korea Protectorate Treaty in 1905. Under the Treaty, the Empire of Korea became a Japanese protectorate. By the time the Russo-Japanese War ended with Japan's victory, Korea itself and many other concerned nations saw the desperate need for stabilization,

democratization and economic development as well as most importantly, improvement of the people's wellbeing on the Korean Peninsula.

Five years after the Protectorate Treaty, in 1910, the Empire of Japan had officially annexed the Empire of Korea. Japan started to invest a colossal amount of capital on the Korean Peninsula for the two main reasons. Firstly, geopolitically, the Korean Peninsula was the critical border region for Japan, and strengthening the border security was essential. For Japan, securing the Korean Peninsula itself was a significant defence from the possible encroachment threats from Russia, China, and other influential Western powers. Secondly, the state of the Yi Dynasty Joseon was callously regressive and urgently needed foreign aid for its survival. After the centuries-long Chinese influence, the Empire of Korea had been embedded with the Chinese Neo-Confucianist principles (*Chu-tzu*, *Sadaejuui* and *Petit Sinocentrism*). The Chinese Neo-Confucianist ideology was the base of Korea's feudal political and social hierarchy system, which had been rigidly protected by *Yangban* and the Middle ruling classes. During the Yi Dynasty Joseon era, the social system consisted of six levels hierarch of *Yangban* (aristocrats), *Jung-in* (the middle class), *Sangmin* (commoners) *Cheonmin* (vulgar commoners), *Baekjeong* (untouchables) and *Nobi* (slaves or serfs). People in the two lowest classes, such as *Baekjeong* and *Nobi*, as well as many women, did not even have their names, and *Baekjeong* and *Nobi* were often considered as nonhuman and neither allowed to marry commoners nor learn reading and writing. The Empire of Korea had been submissive to Qing Dynasty China far too long, which caused Korea's detachment from the outside modern world that developing steadily, and as a result, the majority of its people lived wretchedly. The Empire desperately needed foreign aid for its survival, modernization and industrialization, and thus turned to Japan.

The Seven Deprivations - Korean's Insane Accusations Against Japan

The successive Korean governments had brainwashed the Korean population into believing that their ancestors were oppressed and endured unspeakable pains and sufferings under brutal Japanese rule during the Annexation period. As a result, extreme nationalist Koreans declared absurd accusations and stipulated the seven claims as to the most outrageous Japanese acts towards Koreans during the Annexation period. (1) Denial of Sovereignty, (2) Vanquishing the head of the state (Yi Dynasty), (3) Deprivation of traditional Korean names and forced to use of Japanese names, (4) Slaughtering of Koreans, (5) Forbidding the use of the Korean Language, (6) Stealing of Lands and (7) Robbery of resources. They have euphemized the seven acts as the “Seven Deprivations.”

a. In addressing the accusation contained in (1), (2) and (3)

Japan abolished the Korean Empire's feudal political and social class system. Although the Yi Dynasty voluntarily relinquished sovereignty to Japan, the Dynasty lineage endured and was treated as the members of the Japanese Royals. For example, the former Korean Crown Prince Yi Eun, a member of the Yi Dynasty lineage, married a Japanese Princess named Masako Nashimotonomiya of the Japanese Imperial family in 1920. Princess Masako's Korean name was Yi Bangja. When WWII ended, Crown Prince Yi Eun and Princess Bangja wanted to return home, but Korea denied their entry. Only after General Park Chung-hee became the 5th-9th President, his government allowed their repatriation in 1963.

Japan disbanded the feudal social structure. Under the new law created by Japan, everyone became equal, and all were allowed to have their traditional Korean names. At the beginning of Annexation, the Government-General of Joseon issued Ordinance No. 124, which prohibited Koreans from using Japanese names. However, in 1939, the Government-General issued Ordinance No. 19 (creation of family names as many did not have surnames) and No.

20 (optional choice to change names to Japanese, if so wished) in 1940 to establish the Korean naming systems in accordance with the European and Japanese system. Before the Annexation, Korean women could not bear the same family name as her husband and children. The new system, one surname for one family, with all the family members bearing the same surname, was applied. Japan neither deprived traditional Korean names nor forced Koreans to use Japanese names.

b. In relation to the accusation (4)

The Government-General worked to improve Koreans' health by providing doctors, hospitals and hygiene education. Also, the Government-General battled to eradicate the unbearable odour from filth, human and animal excreta, and sewage. The Government-General organized under-ground sewer systems, public laundering facilities and clean-water-pipe lines, which dramatically improved Koreans' hygiene contributing to the average life expectancy from 24 to 54 years and population growth from 9,800,000 in 1906 to 25,120,000 in 1944. During the Annexation period, the Korean population doubled. Had the Annexation policies been in line with atrocious and genocidal acts such as the Nazi Holocaust, there could not have been an increased life expectancy and population growth. Korean Holocaust is a delusional and phantom story. Japan did not slaughter Koreans nor facilitate concentration camps.

c. Dissent from accusation (5)

Most interestingly, the Government-General revitalized and used the Korean alphabet, called Hangul (Korean alphabet), for educating Korean people to read and write. Prior to Annexation, the majority of Koreans (approximately 95%) were uneducated and illiterate. Over 70 % of the Korean population was still illiterate in 1939. Although the King Sejong of

Joseon created Hangul in 1443, it had never been adopted as the official script nor commonly used amongst the Korean people. Fundamentally, Hangul had been neglected and forgotten in Korea for centuries. *Yangban* and other public officers regarded Hangul script as appropriate for women to use; thus, they disregarded the script and used Chinese characters. However, when Yukichi Fukuzawa, a Japanese scholar, recognized the existence of Hangul, he was inspired to publish a Korean newspaper with Hangul alphabets. Fukuzawa thought an adaptation of Hangul was a practical and effective method for heralding modern knowledge into the public on the Korean Peninsula. Fukuzawa ordered a Hangul typography machine (letterpress printing machine) and commissioned one of his students, Kakugoro Inoue, to go to the Korean Peninsula and start a weekly newspaper, *Kannjoushuuhou*. The first publication of *Kannjoushuuhou* was on January 25, 1886. Fukuzawa saw the great potential in Hangul for educating the Korean population rather than using complex Chinese characters. Fukuzawa's idea was accepted by the Government-General of Joseon, and Hangul became the Korean official script during the Annexation period. Hangul was widely taught in schools throughout the Korean Peninsula, and the forerunner Korean dictionary in Hangul was published in Seoul in 1920.

Moreover, the Government-General standardized and unified the different Korean dialects with the language used in the Seoul region in 1912. The communication between Korean peoples from different regions improved enormously with the application of the Hangul script and the standardization of the language. The variety of dialects spoken in the Korean Peninsula often prevented Koreans from communicating, which encouraged the Government-General to standardize the language. They endorsed the Seoul district dialect as the Korean national language and diffused it throughout Korea via education. The unified and standardized Korean language is still used today. By 1930, the Government-General

established the new writing system, which consisted of Chinese and Hangul script system, similar to the Japanese language system of Chinese and the Japanese script combined.

However, after South Korea's independence in 1948, the Korean government abolished teaching Chinese characters, which resulted in the modern Korean language with only the Hangul alphabet (Although many Koreans still use Chinese characters for individual names and some words). Today, Koreans might find it difficult to read Korean historical books, documents and papers as they do not understand Chinese characters, which may have affected Koreans' misconception of its history and the Annexation.

Throughout the Annexation period, the consecutive Government-Generals increased the total number of schools on the Korean Peninsula from 2,000 in 1910 to 9,295 in 1932. There were only 100 public elementary schools for boys in 1910, and by the end of the Annexation, it increased to over 5,000 for boys and girls. A Modern History Researcher Mikio Sugimoto reported in his essay, "A New Look at the Annexation of Korea," in 1906, a Japanese woman, Ms Yoshie Fuchizawa, established the *Myeongsin* Girls' School (known as *Sookmyung* Women's University today), which was the first girls' school on the Korean Peninsula. Korean Princess Eom (one of Emperor Yi Gojong's concubines) supported Ms Fuchizawa's project, and the Princess's friend, Yi Jeong-suk, became the principal of the school. Moreover, in 1924, the first University on the Korean Peninsula, Seoul Imperial University (currently the Seoul University), was established. Korean students were taught in Hangul, but those, who wanted to pursue further education studied the Japanese language, just like many students today study English as their second language. Nevertheless, even near the end of Annexation, about 80 % of Koreans still did not comprehend the Japanese language.

In 1924, the Government-General issued a Korean history textbook written in Hangul for fifth-grade students on the Korean Peninsula. The textbook covers the *Cheomseongdae* (platform from which one looks at the stars) built in the Kingdom of Silla (one of the three ancient kingdoms of Korea) in the 7th century. The *Cheomseongdae* was the oldest observatory in East Asia and had significant historical value. The Government-General continued to publish history textbooks that described Korean historical events in great detail. The Government-General made a determined effort to implant pride in the Korean students by teaching them about their own history. This is at odds with the current popular Korean indictment that Japan contemplated erasing the native Korean language, culture and history. Such assertions are demonstrably falsification of facts and outright lies.

Unfortunately, the fabricated Annexation history and lies have already filtered into education, mass media and films through the Korean governments' post-war Anti-Japan propaganda. Before the Annexation, only boys from nobility had the opportunity to study in Chinese scripts, while Japan provided an equal education for boys and girls and taught in Hangul. Japan revived Hangul scripts, built thousands of elementary and secondary schools and various other technical colleges, as well as the foremost university and girls' colleges on the Korean Peninsula. Japan certainly did not deprive the Korean's language but revitalized Hangul and utilized it to combat the illiteracy problem within the Korean Peninsula.

d. In dissent of the claim (6)

In 1910, the Government-General conducted the first official land survey of the Korean Peninsula, which continued to 1918 and created the first modern Korean Peninsula map. However, in the 1990s, Koreans removed most of the steel-piles at triangulation points for land surveys, which they thought that the Japanese had used to curse the Korean belief of

Feng Shui, a Chinese philosophy. The Government-General confirmed 97.3 % of the land and its landowners through the survey, and their names were officially recorded. No one claimed the rest of the 2.7%, and the Government-General confiscated and disposed of the unclaimed lands with low-interest-rate instalment loans to needy peoples, such as poor farmers and former serfs. Also, the Government-General developed vast uncultivated land and sold it to Koreans at low prices. The size of the farming land almost doubled during the Annexation period from 6,040,572 in 1910 to 10,772,982 acres in 1942. Japan did not steal the land from Koreans but provided them with survey data, expanded farming lands, and transformed infertile land into arable.

e. The dissent relates to the accusation (7)

Koreans used to cut down trees for their fuel and Slash-and-Burn farming. Before the Annexation, almost all Korean mountains and hills were deforested. The Government-General worked on tree planting projects and planted over six hundred million trees all over the Korean Peninsula. After rejuvenating the mountains, the Government-General started decorating new roads and avenues by planting Japanese cherry (Someiyoshino), plum and acacia, as well as plane trees in cities. Furthermore, they created public parks for people, which hitherto had never existed in the Korean Peninsula. Japan did not extort natural resources; instead, Japan planted trees on the mountains, hills and cities. Japan supplied Korea with rice and other vegetation seeds for farming. For example, before the Annexation, rice production in Korea was 12 million *koku* (1 *koku* = 180 litres), which increased to 27 million *koku* in 1937.

The Korean Peninsula is prosperous with mineral resources, such as gold, silver, copper, lead, and much more. In 1910, when Japan annexed Korea, there were already mining

concessions granted to foreigners by the government of Yi Dynasty Joseon. The first recipient of a mining license was an American named James R. Morse in 1896. After that, there were four American mining companies, four individual miners, two British companies, and one individual miner and one individual Italian miner. Also, there were two joint-ventured companies. One of them was a Japanese and American joint venture company, and the other an American and Korean. The Mining industry was smaller-scaled, but it progressively increased during the Annexation period. Japan's mining interest was chiefly coal and iron ore, which were essential materials for significant public infrastructure projects, such as building railways on the Korean Peninsula during the Annexation period.

Building the railway is an essential national infrastructure project, and the majority of the mined mineral resources were used for such projects on the Korean Peninsula. Before the Korea Protectorate Treaty in 1905, road networks within the Peninsula was utterly insufficient, and Japan built the first railway line between Seoul and Incheon (Gyeongin Railway, 32.9 km) in 1899. The Empire of Korea did not have the financial resources and the ability to undertake such a project. Initially, the Empire of Korea sold the railway line construction right to the American entrepreneur James R. Morse in 1899, and Morse re-sold it to a Japanese named Eiichi Shibusawa in 1897. Following the Gyeongin Railway, Japan had started building the railway line from Seoul to Busan (450 km), completed in January 1905. In April 1906, the line extended from Seoul in the South of the Korean Peninsula to Uiji in the North (499 km). By 1937, the Government-General had extended the state-owned railways to 3,575.9 km, and private companies owned 1,463.6 km. Before the Annexation, the Empire of Korea had the 100 kilometres rail line, which extended to over 5,000 Km during the Annexation time. In addition, Japan constructed or modernized harbours; for

example, the Port Incheon was built as a highly sophisticated port in 1918, followed by Rajin, Chongjin and Yumoto, all ports constructed to accommodate larger ships.

Japan predominately established heavy and light industries on the Northern Korean Peninsula and agricultural developments in the warmer Southern area. For example, in 1937, a Japanese business entrepreneur, Shitagau Noguchi and the engineer Yutaka Kubota commenced the gigantic project, *Sup'ung* Dam construction in the Yale River, which flows between North Pyongan Province in the Northern Korean Peninsula and Liaoning Province in Manchuria (now a part of China). The dam was opened in 1943. At completion, the dam was the largest in Asia and the second largest in the world. Noguchi also transformed a sleepy fishing village in the South of Hamheung in Northern Korea into the second-largest nitrogen fertilizer plant in the world. The new hydroelectric plants had supported accelerating Korea's modernization and industrialization. In 1948, North Korea's first leader Kim Il-sung implemented the images of *Sup'ung* Dam and hydroelectric plants in North Korea's National emblem.

f. The Seven Benedictions

The accusations made by the radical nationalistic Koreans, the so-called "Seven Deprivations," are false claims. Evidence shows that Koreans were not robbed nor enslaved by Japan. The Seven Deprivations are, in fact, "Seven Benedictions." Throughout the thirty-five years of Annexation, Japan profited almost nothing. From 1905 to 1945 (except 1919), about 15-20% of the annual budget of the Government-General of Joseon was funded by Japan. In other words, during the Annexation period, except in 1919, Japan covered the deficit of the Government-General of Joseon (*The Osaka Asahi Shimbun*, North West Joseon edition, March 27, 1934). Indeed, the ordinary Japanese-tax-payers in Japan bore the

burden of modernizing Korea to benefit the underprivileged Korean people on the Korean Peninsula.

The Aftermath of WWII

On August 15, 1945, WWII ended with Japan's surrender to the Allied Powers.

However, the Annexation Treaty between Japan and Korea was validated until September 9, 1945. Led by the US Lieutenant General John R. Hodge, the Allied Powers landed on the Korean Peninsula on September 8. The Japanese Governor-General Nobuyuki Abe signed the document to hand over Korea to the Allied nations on September 9. Consequently, the Korean Peninsula was ceded from Japan to the Allies' military administration, and the Allies reigned Korea for the next three years. On May 10, 1948, Koreans conducted an election, and Syngman Rhee became the first President of South Korea on August 13, 1948.

Korea acquired its independence from the Allied Nations in 1948. Nevertheless, the Korean war erupted between South Korea and North Korea from 1951 until 1953. After South Korea and North Korea signed the Korean Armistice Agreement setting the border at the 38th parallel in 1953, the entire Korean Peninsula returned to its former chaotic and poor condition. Despite such a turbulent environment, North Korean leader Kim Il-sung (Kim Jong-un, the present ruler in North Korea is Kim Il-sung's third bloodline generation), a Stalinist totalitarian dictator, united North Koreans and led the nation steadily towards the socialist state. On the other hand, South Korea took its political trajectory in accordance with liberal and democratic doctrines. The first ruler, anti-communist President Syngman Rhee (1948-1960), was forced out of the office and replaced by Yun Po-Sŏn (1960-62). The Po-Sŏn's Government soon faced a surprise military *coup d'état* led by Major General Park Chung-hee (the father of the 18th South Korean President Park Geun-hye) and another group

of four military leaders at dawn on May 16, 1961 (May 16 Military Revolution). The group leader, General Park, pronounced the military government and its intention to rule South Korea until the general election in 1983. General Park became the 5th-9th President (1963-1979) until he was assassinated by his lifelong friend and confidant Kim Jae Kyu in 1979.

After fourteen years of negotiations with Japan, Korea under President Park, the two nations agreed to the Treaty on Basic Relations, and its effective date was December 18, 1965. The treaty brought enormous financial and technological advantages for Korea. On the other hand, it was a heavy financial burden for Japan and its taxpayers. The most challenging point in the negotiation was the Korean government's demand of "War Reparation Payments," which Japan rejected based on the two factors. Firstly, the two nations were not at war, and Korea was a part of the Japanese territory. Secondly, Koreans were Korean-Japanese citizens during WWII. The payment to Korea was not "War Reparation," but a gift that symbolized celebration, congratulation and commemoration of Korea's independence in 1948. The Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato's Government agreed on the total sum of US\$5 million (\$3 million as gratuitous, \$2 million loans to Korea), which was almost equivalent to South Korea's national budget over 18 months. Japan paid the money in US dollars from the Japanese government's foreign currency pool of US\$15 million at that time. There was an additional agreement on \$3 million loans from private sectors to Korea, and various technological assistance from Japan to Korea, such as metal smelting, shipbuilding, car and electrical goods manufacturing, and even instant noodle recipes (still popular in Korea today). The total amount of \$8 million and technological assistance contributed significantly to South Korea's astonishing economic developments, euphemized as the "Miracle on the Han River." With the Treaty on Basic Relations, the two nations also confirmed that neither party would not make any further claims on assets in Japan or Korean Peninsula and nullified

all previous political and diplomatic treaties between the two nations. The astronomical value of Japanese assets, including governmental, private companies and enterprises, and individual properties, were handed over to the Park' government. At the time, Park's government was the only recognized legitimate government on the Korean Peninsula. Thus, neither South Korea nor North Korea has any right to further demands whatsoever against Japan. The Treaty on Basic Relations was the final and irreversible international agreement between the Japanese government and the Korean government.

Observations by Western and Korean Peoples

Rev. George W. Gilmore, A.M, in his book, "Korea from its Capital: with a chapter on missions," published in 1892, compared Japanese women to Koreans: "In passing through Japan, one becomes accustomed to a certain Sprightliness in the people. There is nearly always present a pleasing vivacity, a merry sparkle, in the eye of a Japanese woman, which calls up the answering smile. Life for them seems a game or a picnic, but from the Koran woman, this sprightliness and vivacity and sparkle are absent. Life for them is serious and earnest business."

An Italian painter, A. Henry Savage Lander, published a book, "Corea or Cho-Sen: The Land of the Morning Calm" in 1895. In this book, Lander said: "The Korean women's attire very peculiar; they wear skirts or pants and a tiny jacket, one peculiarity of which is that both breasts are left uncovered."

A British female traveller and author, Izabella Lucy Bishop (Bird), published her book, "Korea and Her Neighbour," in 1898. Bishop explicitly portrayed the effects of the Annexation Treaty on unprivileged Koreans, that under the Japanese governance, Korean

women and slaves were ultimately liberated and gained their fundamental human rights.

Bishop observed that Korean women were treated harshly with almost no privilege throughout their lives under the Yi Dynasty Joseon governance.

Alleyne Ireland was one of the British Empire government's acclaimed authorities and known for his works on Colonial Administration. In 1926, Ireland postulated in his book, "The New Korea," that the Korean Empire needed Japan's assistance and that Japan changed Korea brilliantly. Ireland concluded: "The Korean Peninsula's dreadful situation was not because of Korean' lack of inherent intelligence and ability, but to the stupidity and corruption in the Yi Dynasty's government throughout its five-century reign. The continuity of tyranny and misrule by the Dynasty characterized a royal court that maintained throughout Korea, a system of licensed cruelty and corruption." Ireland's book was written based on the English version of; "Annual Report on Reforms and Progress in Chosen," issued by the successive Japanese Government-General of Joseon and the translated official documents and dossier. Ireland also referred to comments from Japanese, Koreans, and other foreigners during his stay on the Peninsula.

The 31st American President Hebert Hoover's memoir book was edited and published by the historian George H. Nash in 2011. In the book, "Freedom betrayed Herbert Hoover's Secret History of the Second World War and Its Aftermath," Hoover depicted Korea's status quo before the Annexation: "I first visited Korea in 1909 to advise some Japanese industrialists on engineering matters. The Korean people at that time were in the most disheartening condition that I had witnessed in any part of Asia. There were little law and order. The masses were underfed, under-clothed, under-housed and under-equipped. There was no sanitation, and filth and squalor enveloped the whole countryside. The roads were hardly

passable, and there were scant communication or educational facilities. Scarcely a tree broke the dismal landscape. Thieves and bandits seemed to be unrestrained.” Hoover assesses the Japanese governance on the Korean Peninsula: “During the thirty-five years of Japanese control, the life of the Korean people was revolutionized. Beginning with this most unpromising human material, the Japanese established order, built harbours, railways, roads and communications, good public buildings, and greatly improved housing. They established sanitation and taught better methods of agriculture. They built immense fertilizer factories in North Korea, which lifted the people’s food supplies to reasonable levels. They reforested the bleak hills. They established a general system of education and the development of skills, even dusty, drab and filthy clothing had been replaced with clean, bright colours.”

In 2013, a Korean Professor, Park Yu-Ha, from Sejong University, published “Comfort Woman of the Empire.” In the book, Park exposed lies made by former war-time prostitutes, who falsely claimed that they were sex-slaves of Japanese soldiers during WWII. A group of nine such ex-prostitutes sued Park. Park was found guilty of disturbance of the society and that her work crossed over the border-line of Academic Freedom and Tenure.

Recently, some other courageous Korean academics, such as Lee Yong-hoo of the Seoul National University and five other academics, published the book “Anti-Japan Tribalism” on July 10, 2019. The book was written on fact-based documents, data and calculations to challenge their own governments’ lies and fabricated history. The book has already sold over 100,000 copies in South Korea. Another Korean scholar Li Uyoung delivered a speech about the Japan-Korea Annexation of 1910 and its authenticity at the United Nations Conference in Geneva on July 2, 2019. These valorous Korean academics have been labelled as *Shin-nichi*. However, it is apparent that many Koreans, who purchased Lee Yong-hoo’ book, have started to question the Korean version of Annexation and its history.

Moreover, the short film made by an American movie producer, James A Fitzpatrick, in 1931, and coloured film by Swedish Diplomat Thor Wiestlandt, in 1938 vividly exhibited the ordinary and genial everyday life of Korean People during the Annexation time. These short films are available to watch on YouTube.

The details of both the Korean Peninsula' utterly unfortunate circumstance and the magical transformation made by Japan through the 1910 Annexation Treaty have been recorded in official documents issued by the successive Government-Generals; various Japanese and Western nations' newspaper articles and books as well as photos and films. There is no material and evidence of genocidal murder incidents and atrocities perpetrated against Koreans by the Japanese.

Part II

Telegraphs from Koreans Expressing the Desire for a Japan-Korea Annexation Treaty

Historically, the Korean Peninsula had repeatedly been invaded by China, approximately 1,000 times, and the Joseon Dynastic Kingdom had been a tributary of the suzerain China for centuries. However, in 1897, the Yi Dynasty Joseon became an independent nation-state and renamed itself the Empire of Korea. The Empire of Korea's independence resulted from the accidental and unanticipated advantage from the first Sino-Japan War (1894-95), in which Japan defeated the Qing Dynasty China (1644-1911). The consequence of Japan's victory and the following terms of the Treaty of Shimonoseki (on April 17, 1895) defeated China was beholden to recognize the independence of the Yi Dynasty Joseon. Besides the threat

from China, Yi Dynasty Joseon had also been exposed to the menace of the Russian Empire. Therefore, when Japan defeated Russia over the Russo-Japan war in 1905, a significant number of Koreans enthusiastically sent telegraphs to the Japanese government requesting an annexation treaty between Japan and the Empire of Korea.

Photo 3 is the telegraph (translated from the Korean language to Japanese) from Yi Yong-gu, the Korean activist and founder of the political party, *Iljinhoe*, with one million memberships. Yi Yong-gu's telegraph demonstrates a typical Korean characteristic attitude of *Sadaejui* (against equality, righteousness and independence, but the worship of the great and powerful) romanticism. Thus, when Japan defeated Russia in the Russo-Japan war, the people of the Empire of Korea saw Japan as a much more significant and powerful country than Russia, which motivated Korea to be annexed to a superior nation, the Empire of Japan. Yi Yong-gu stated in his telegraph that he and his party were representing and conveying approximately one million people's voices from every layer of the social hierarchy, not the unilateral resolution of *Iljinhoe*.

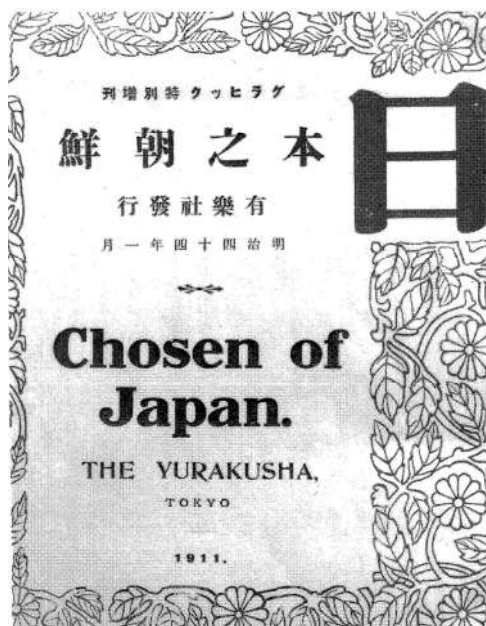


Photo 1. The front page of the book, "Joseon of Japan" (*Joseon of Japan*, Yurakusha, 1911).

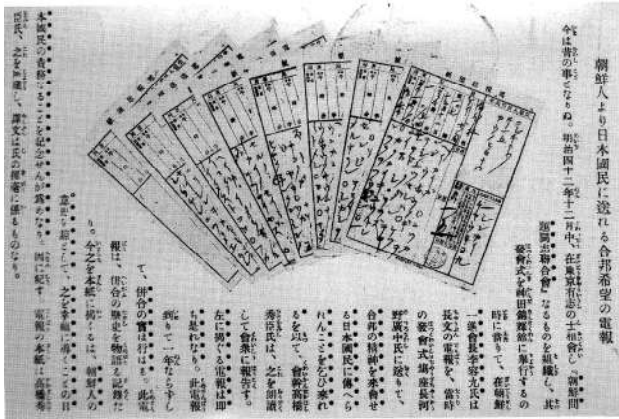


Photo 2. Telegraphs from Koreans (*Joseon of Japan*, Yurakusha, 1911).

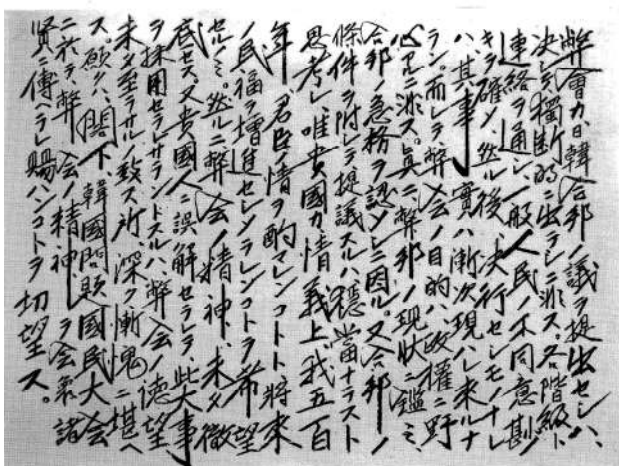


Photo 3. The telegraph (requesting the Treaty of Japan-Korea Annexation) from Yi Yong-gu, the Korean activist and founder of the political party namely, *Iljinhoe*, which translated from the Korean language into Japanese (*Joseon of Japan*, Yurakusha, 1911).

The Road to The Japan-Korea Annexation

On August 29, 1910, initiated by viscount Masatake Terauchi, the Minister of Land, the Japanese government promulgated the Annexation of Korea to the ten prominent Western Superpowers (Germany, the USA, Austria/Hungary, Belgium, the Qing Dynasty of China, Denmark, France, Britain, Italy and Russia). The Annexation promulgation was internationally recognized and accepted. In those days Russian Empire and the Qing Dynasty China enunciated their bold territorial expansion onto the Korean Peninsula. For example, in December 1884, the Qing Dynasty China dispatched its military army to quash the *coup d'état* (Gapsin Revolution). The Korean Independent Party fought against social injustices,

including the abolition of the legal privileges of the *Yangban* class. During the assault, the Chinese military army burnt down the Japanese legislative house and massacred many Japanese residents, including women and children. The aggression by the Qing Dynasty of China has been known as the *Koshin* Incident in Japan.

Shortly after the *Koshin* Incident, despaired and disappointed with the barbaric situation on the Korean Peninsula, Yukichi Fukuzawa ironically published an editorial theory, "Leaving Asia" in the newspaper, *Jiji Shinpou*, on March 16, 1885. In his argument, Fukuzawa postulated that Japan should align itself with the Western nations, not the Qing Dynasty China nor the Empire of Korea. Fukuzawa was the renowned ex-Samurai and became a scholar, who once devoted himself to supporting Korea's independence, cultural enlightenment and re-introduced the forgotten Korean ancient alphabets, Hangul to Korean. He was also the founder of the Keio University, one of the first Japanese Private Universities in Tokyo, Japan in 1920. Fukuzawa had made enormous contributions in modernizing and establishing Japanese education, and his image has been on the Japanese currency, ¥10,000 notes, since 1984.

Although Japan defeated the Qing Dynasty China in the first Sino-Japan War (1894-95), it faced humiliating diplomatic intervention by Russia, Germany and France over the terms of the *Shimonoseki* Treaty on April 17, 1895. The diplomatic intervention was called the "Tripartite Intervention," Those three European nations requested that Japan relinquish the Liaodong Peninsula (the Liaodong Peninsula had been ceded to Japan based on the *Shimonoseki* Treaty) to Qing Dynasty China. Consequently, the tension between Japan and the three nations had intensified, which made the Empire of Korea very anxious and cautious, particularly concerning their Russian diplomatic relation. Alarmed with the potential

outbreak of war between Japan and Russia, the Empire of Korea that had been pro-Russia and anti-Japan, abruptly declared its political neutrality. However, the Empire of Korea was unaware of the essential requirements for claiming to be a neutral state, and the European superpowers rejected the Empire of Korea's declaration. The Empire of Korea did not know the crucial diplomatic paradigm to declare its neutrality; a nation has to be free from any foreign army within its territory. The Empire of Korea had permitted the Russian military to remain in Seoul, and the city was under the Russian army's control at that time.

In 1904, the Russo-Japan war broke out. As soon as the tide of battle turned favourably towards Japan, the Empire of Korea changed its diplomatic attitude suddenly from Pro-Russia to Pro-Japan, which led the way to the Japan-Korea Annexation Treaty. Furthermore, The Japan-Korea Annexation scheme was accelerated by the assassination of the first Resident-General of Joseon Prince Hirobumi Ito, who had been the leading pro-independence advocate and vehemently opposed to the Annexation of Korea. A Korean nationalist and independence activist, An Jung-geun, who was ignorant of the international polity, killed Prince Ito at the Harbin Railway Station, Harbin, China, on October 26, 1909. Bizarrely, An Jung-geun is a national hero in South Korea today.

Theodore Roosevelt, the President of the United States (1901-1909), observed the turbulent situation on the Korean Peninsula and commented in a short correspondence to the Secretary of State John Hay that Korea did not fire a bullet to defend its nation. The British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (1900-1905), Henry Petty-Fitzmaurice, aka the 5th Marquess of Lansdowne, also apprehended Korea's situation to turn to Japan as it could not stand on its own feet and to place itself under Japan's administration and protection.

The Respectful Treatment and Preservation of the Yi Dynasty Joseon's Traditional Culture and Royal Family

After the Japan-Korea Annexation Treaty in 1910, the status of the Yi Dynasty and its noble family was re-arranged and promulgated to the public. The new titles for the Imperial family members of the Joseon Dynasty were as follows;

Changdeokgung, His Highness Emperor Yi Sungeong

Deoksugung, His Highness Emperor (the former) Yi Gojong,

His Highness Crown Prince Yi Un Prince

His Highness Prince Yi Jonggong

His Highness of Prince Yi Hsi-gong

「The Imperial Family Ordinance Concerning Joseon Aristocrats」

Article 1. By the Imperial Family Act, those granted a peerage or inherited titles shall be recognized as Joseon Aristocrats. The titled nobleman's wife would inherit their family's Joseon Aristocrats titles.

Article 2. Titles shall be granted to the current Yi Emperor's blood-related family members and other meritorious Joseon people.

Article 3. Hereafter, being omission.

(Imperial family Ordinance No. 14, August 29, 1910)

Japan respected and preserved the Yi Dynasty lineage, culture and traditional heritages. This aspect alone signifies the crucial difference between Japanese and European colonizers' administrative policy. While European colonizers focused on extorting wealth and resources from their colonies, the Japanese colonial administration extended to cover peoples' welfare, culture and education, and its monarchy's endurance. For example, the US abolished the Hawaiian monarchy by forcing Queen Liliuokalani to abdicate in 1893 and annexed Hawaii in 1898. Similarly, Britain quashed the Burmese monarchy. Although since 1824 (First Anglo-Burmese War), Burma had fought against Britain, the Burman monarchy was

abolished by Britain. In 1885 King Thibaw Min of Burma was forced into exile in India.

Burma became the territory of the Province of British India in 1886.

Contrary to European colonizers, Japan granted Crown Prince of Yi Dynasty, Yi Eun, permission to marry Japanese Prince Nashimoto Morimasa, Princess Masako, in 1920. The Yi Dynasty was regarded as a Joseon Aristocrats, a part of the Japanese Imperial Household system. Photos 4, 5, and 6 and 7 demonstrate the Japanese respect towards Joseon Aristocrats.

The article in *The Asahi Shimbun* (Japanese newspaper Joseon version) published on October 8, 1939, was about the traditional Yi Dynasty's court music, entitled, "After 25 years, the traditional Yi Dynasty Court Music performed, and the audiences were fascinated by the mythic melody and sounds." Following the greeting by Shinoda, the Grand Seward of the Yi Imperial Household, the Korean court musicians in their traditional costumes played glorious and graceful music. For example, *Houounouta*, which recalls the world of ancient Silla, and other masterpieces, *Jusaitenn*, and many others, led the audience into an archaic and ecstatic phenomenal world.

The Government-General of Joseon appreciated preciously and preserved the Joseon court music during the Japan-Korea Annexation period. In recent times, the Korean government has tenaciously demanded Japan return the copy of the book "Joseon Royal Ceremony Protocols." After the Annexation period, the original text, "Joseon Royal Ceremony Protocols," and its copies have all been lost within Korea, and no one knows their whereabouts. Moreover, what has happened to Joseon court music in Korea today is unknown.



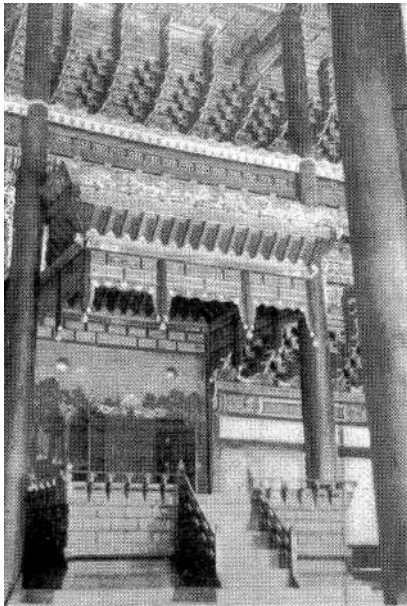
下 殿 王 奉 宮 德 昌

Photo 4. The portrait of Changdeokgung, His Highness Emperor Yi Sungeong (*Joseon of Japan*, Yurakusha, 1911).



下 殿 妃 王 奉 宮 德 昌

Photo 5. The portrait of Changdeokgung, Her Highness Empress Yi Sungeong (*Joseon of Japan*, Yurakusha, 1911).



昌 王 殿 設 議 宮 殿 殿
Palace House name is Geunjeong Hall.

Photo 6. The Geunjeongjeon Hall is the main throne hall (aka Qingyùn gon) of Gyeongbokgung Palace. The original palace was built in 1395 but burnt down by riots in 1593. The building seen today dates back to 1867 (*Joseon of Japan*, Yurakusha, 1911).



るさば遊を植手御れらせら成へ場範模業勤原水下殿妃王李
 The Empress going to plant a tree in the ground of Syu-uon Model Agricultural Experimental Farm.

Photo 7. Empress of Yi Sungeong planting a tree in Syu-uon Model Agricultural Experimental Farm (*Joseon of Japan*, Yurakusha, 1911).

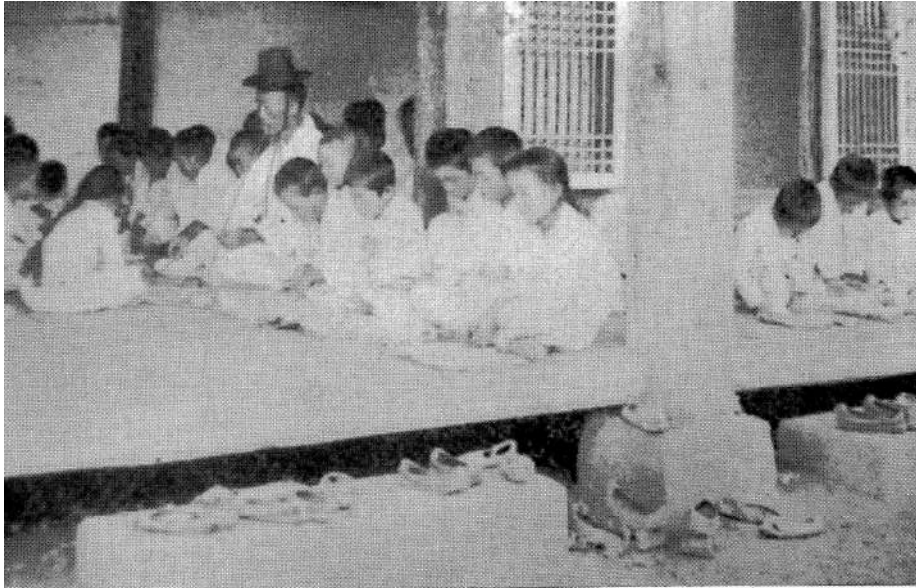
The History of Korean Modern Education

*The name for primary school progressively changed from the Korean version of *Seodang* to Regular School and Primary school in 1938, and eventually, Elementary School in 1944. Besides *Seodang*, avoiding reader's confusion, "Primary School" represents all early educational institutions. However, photo captions have been literally translated.

The foundation of a nation is its people and their supports. The first Japanese Resident-General of Joseon Prince Hirobumi Ito was one of the members who successfully inaugurated the Meiji Restoration (1868) in Japan. The Meiji Restoration was the turning point in modern Japanese history, forcing Japan to face a competitive and fierce international environment. It veered the nation to move towards modernization and industrialization. Before his new post in the Empire of Korea, Prince Ito chaired the bureau which drafted the Meiji Constitution (officially known as the Constitution of the Empire of Japan) and delivered the first Constitution Promulgation in Asia on February 11, 1889. Prince Ito was the first Prime Minister of Japan, who had experienced prime minister-ship four times. He challenged restoring and developing overwhelmingly backwards and dilapidated the Korean Empire, armed with his rich governing experiences. In 1906, when the 1905 Japan Korea Protectorate Treaty was officially validated, Prince Ito voluntarily went to the Empire of Korea and became the first Resident-General.

Under the consecutive Yi Dynasty reign, the entire country had been to the stalemate in a devastatingly impoverished circumstance. Tasked with rebuilding the Empire of Korea as a modern nation, Prince Ito created an extensive school education system as his first step. Ito's first and most important priority in his strategic planning was providing an equal education opportunity to the Koreans. Initially, Prince Ito organized to borrow five million yen from the Bank of Japan as its first annual budget in the Resident-General's office in the Empire of Korea and allocated 10 % (¥500,000) for the education sector. With the budget, Prince Ito systematically issued various orders concerning education, such as the Regular School Order, Teachers' College Order and Foreign Language and Higher School Order. Furthermore, Prince Ito's administrative office issued the Women's Higher School Order, Regulations and Provisions of Subsidies for Private Schools, and Private School Order in 1908.

Certainly, Resident-General Prince Ito was the person who laid the foundation of modern education on the Korean Peninsula and gave equal education opportunities for all Korean children regardless of their social hierarchy at the beginning of the 20th century. Indeed, school education was about academic study, but it also included ethical curriculums, regulating safe, fair, and orderly social life. The beneficial influence of the Japanese schooling systems gradually permeated into many unexpected areas. For example, comparing Photos 8 and 11, the significant impact under Japanese teaching is apparent. Refer to Photo 11 (in 1937); the children placed their shoes nice and tidy. In contrast, in Photo 8 (in 1911, at the beginning of the Annexation), children left their shoes everywhere, with messy, untidy manners. Those Photos 8 to 11 exhibit the transformation from old to new schooling systems on the Korean Peninsula. Some *Seodang* (the traditional Korean private village schools providing primary education) were still operated in some countryside in 1937.



朝鮮の寺小

Photo 8. Korean boys at *Seodang* (*Joseon of Japan*, Yurakusha, 1911).



書堂(其二)

Photo 9. Korean boys at *Seodang* (*The Survey of Living Environments*, Gangneung, no. 32, Government-General of Joseon, 1930).



Photo 10. At a contemporary Regular School, girls smartly dressed the traditional Korean costumes and sat on chairs in classrooms (*Pictorial of Contemporary Peninsula*, Joseon Government-General Railway Bureau, 1937).



Photo 11. Korean boys at *Seodang*, (*Pictorial of Contemporary Peninsula*, Joseon Government-General Railway Bureau, 1937).

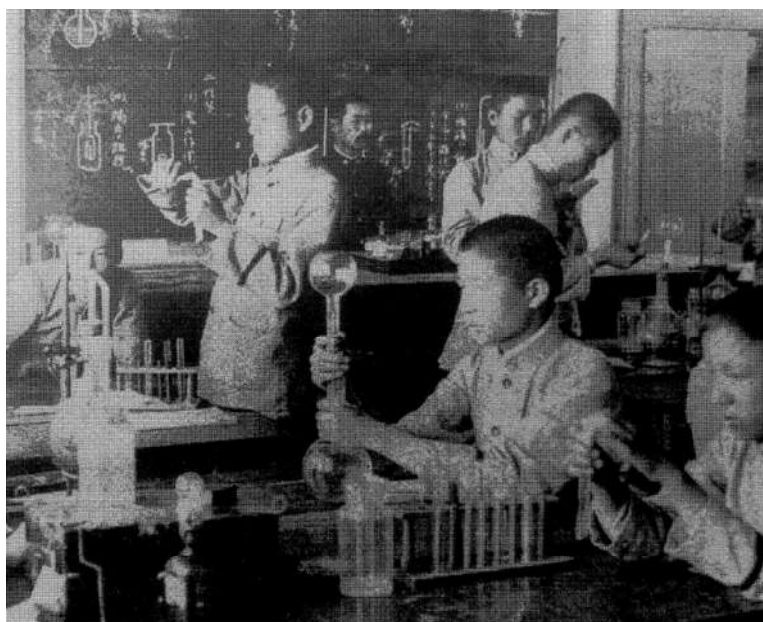
朝鮮の教育

大正十一年教育令の發布以來内地と同一の學制が布かれ大學教育を首め専門教育、實業教育、師範教育、普通教育等完備し近來は益々普及充實された。普通教育に關しては言語風俗の異なる關係上原則として内鮮人の教育機關を區別してゐるが、其れ以外は内鮮人共學制である。尙書堂は昔の寺小屋の様なもので今でも田舎には相當残つてゐる。

Photo 12. Information about the education on the Korean Peninsula. Education in Joseon; Since the issue of the "Regulations concerning Education" in 1922, the education schemes on the Korean Peninsula had gradually become equivalent to the Japanese systems, which includes university education and other tertiary education, such as professional and occupational studies, teachers' college, primary schools have already installed. Concerning primary education, due to the difference in language and customs, Japanese children and Korean children are segregated and studied in different schools. However, all other schools conduct the co-attendance of Japanese and Korean students. *Seodang* (the traditional Korean private village schools) in Joseon is like the Japanese temple schools in the past, and some *Seodang* still existed in the villages in Joseon (*Pictorial of Contemporary Peninsula*, Joseon Government-General Railway Bureau, 1937).

The Curriculum of Chemistry Experiments in Higher Primary Schools

Peoples would be surprised to know that the Government-General had installed Chemical Experiments classes in Public Higher Primary Schools' curriculum, and by 1921 it became a standard subject. Today, most probably, no Primary School in Japan would apply such a highly sophisticated syllabus. The Japanese language was used frequently at Higher Primary Schools due to the nonexistence of particular and appropriate words in the Korean language for medical science, technology and law, and many other fields. According to Li-dar Wang's thesis, 84% of modern technological, political and philosophical Chinese words did not originate in China. The Japanese created them during the Meiji Restoration era, which China adopted within the Chinese vocabulary. Almost half of new Chinese words in dictionaries, such as "The New nouns dictionary" and "New Knowledge Dictionary," is adapted from Japanese Kanji (a system of Japanese writing using Chinese-derived characters). (Sanetō, Keishū. *Chinese History of Studying in Japan*, Tokyo: Sannshuusha, 1939).

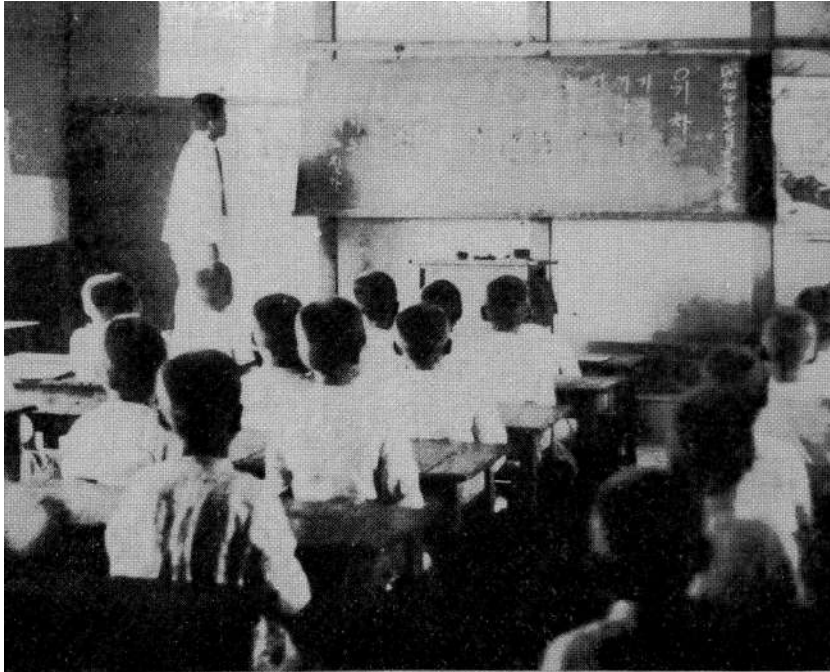


二の其育教通普等高

Photo 13. Boys at Chemistry Experiments class in a Higher Regular School
(*Photos Album; South Joseon*, the Government-General of Joseon, 1921).

Teaching Hangul in Primary School Classes

Photo 14 was taken in a classroom of Songsan Public Primary School, Suwon County, in 1929. The letters on the blackboard are obviously not Japanese Kanji but Korean Hangul. The Photo is significant evidence proving that Japan did not force Koreans to use Japanese and prohibited the Korean language. School textbooks written by both Korean and Japanese were available to students. Photo 14 verifies and endorses that the Government-General did not forbid the Korean language during the Annexation period. Before the Japan-Korea Annexation, the Hangul alphabet had been despised, and only a few women used it. However, the Hangul alphabet gradually permeated into Korean society through the official adaptation of Hangul to write the Korean language at schools. The consecutive Government-Generals followed Prince Ito's doctrine of emphasizing and prioritizing education and eliminating the Korean Peninsula's high illiteracy problem during the Annexation period.



松山公立普通學校

Photo 14. Students at a classroom of Songsan Public Regular School (*Survey of the Lifestyles: Suwon, no. 28, 1929*).

Physical Education Programmes - Sports at School Yards

Recently, Korea has deceptively claimed that the traditional Japanese sorts of Judo, Kendo, Kyudo and Sumo started in Korea. Furthermore, the Koreans claimed that they had adopted and learned Western sports, such as Soccer, Baseball, Tennis, and Ice-skating, and popularised these sports all over Korea. However, it was the Japanese who introduced sports to Koreans through school education during the Annexation period. There are abundant Newspaper articles available, which provide evidence that Japan introduced various sports to Korean youths during the Annexation period. The followings are some examples of newspaper headlines, which describing school children's sports activities.

The Osaka Asahi, South Joseon edition, May 5, 1936, reporting the Soccer game with an emotional catchphrase, "Even before the opening games, stormy enthusiasm for anticipating The All Joseon Soccer Matches (*The Asahi Shimbun* Cup)."

The Osaka Asahi, West Joseon edition, April 23, 1940, "The invited Baseball Tournaments and Tennis Competitions will be held."

The Osaka Asahi, North Joseon edition, July 5, 1940, "The baseball matches progressing, and the 29 high schools have gloriously been qualified to play at *Koushien* Stadium in Nishinomiya-shi, Hyogo-Prefecture, Japan (the medium grade baseball Joseon preliminary competition).

The Osaka Asahi, North Joseon edition, July 10, 1940, "The results of Fierce matches at the Hamgyeong-bukdo Marshall Arts Competition; Kendo, Judo and Kyudo."

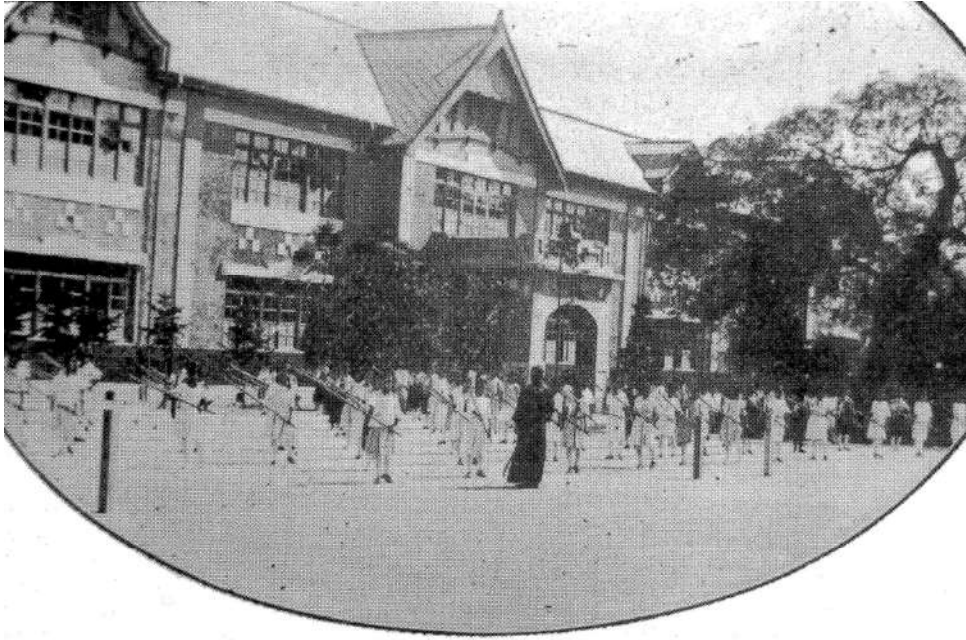
The Osaka Asahi, South Joseon edition, June 20, 1941, "Kids Sumo Wrestlers challenge the mountain Daegu at the opening ceremony of Sumo Wrestling ring."

These newspaper articles depict Korean children being taught various sports at school, and well-organized sports carnivals and competitions between schools were frequently held throughout the Korean Peninsula during the Annexation period. The traditional Japanese martial arts did not originate in Korea, nor modern Western sports played on the Korean Peninsula before the Annexation. The Japanese Government-General in Joseon introduced these sports to the Korean youths through the school physical education programmes during the Annexation period.



校學通普潤松壽城
 年六は限年業修
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Photo 15. Boys on the right-hand side playing a baseball game at Keijo Regular School's yard (*Japanese Geography Customs Survey*, Joseon Region, vol. 1, no.16, Shinkou-Sha, 1930).



(道畿京) 操體ノ校學女等高一第立公城京

Photo 16. Girls practising Kendo at the schoolyard of The First Keijo Girls' High School (Gyeonggi) (*Joseon Education Handbook*, Joseon Government-General Education Department, 1921).

Practical Occupational Training Curriculums of Embroidery and Dyeing for Girls at Regular (Primary) Schools

In comparison to the widespread problem of Schoolyard bullying and class distractions/chaos in current schools, it is quite impressive to see the well-disciplined and attentive Korean children in class during the Annexation period. In 1910, besides *Seodang*, the traditional Korean private village schools, there were only 100 public primary schools (Japan built some of them) on the entire Korean Peninsula. However, within the next twenty years, the school education environment progressed remarkably. In 1930, the Government-General stated that the six years attendance in primary school was officially regulated. Still, it could be reduced to five or four years, depending on the district's circumstances. The entry-qualification to primary school was six years old and over, and there were 1,500 public and 82 private

primary schools, with the total student numbers at 4,160,000. While children's attendance at primary schools was compulsory in Japan, it was not on the Korean Peninsula.

Interestingly, however, all primary schools on Korean Peninsula had to have some vocational training classes within their syllabuses (*Japan Central Meteorological Observatory, Joseon Region, No.16, Tokyo: Shinnkou-sha, 1930*).

On March 5, 1933, *The Osaka Asahi* newspaper, South Joseon edition, said, "One primary school in a village campaign project succeeded in Gyeongnam." The content of an article details that [Busan] Gyeongnam Province is celebrating its leading position, ahead of all other regions. With the completion of the five school buildings within this year, Gyeongnam Province would have constructed 257 schools, which meant every village had one primary school. Incidentally, one primary school in three villages was already accomplished nationwide on the Korean Peninsula by 1922.

The Osaka Asahi newspaper, West Joseon edition, August 27, 1940, stated that "New Regulation for students of Pyongyang Primary Schools; children ought to walk to schools if the distance from home to school is within 3 kilometres.

The Osaka Asahi newspaper, North Joseon edition, July 14, 1940, wrote: "Preparation for the new primary schools' structure is progressing," "Higher primary schools would be abolished and replaced by a new system of six years schooling and an urgent installation of Compulsory Education Order." The Government-General was hastening to make primary education compulsory in Korean society.

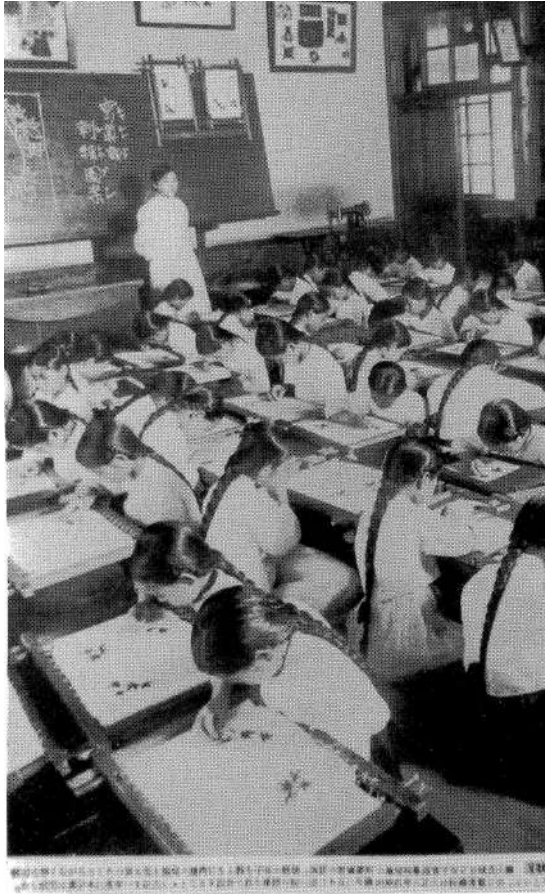
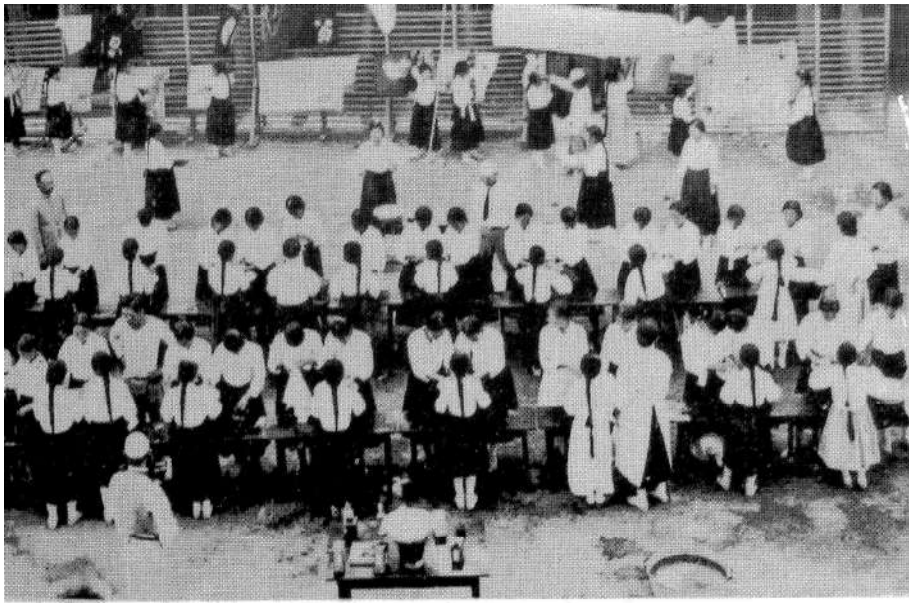


Photo 17. Girls learning Embroidery at Keijo Public Girls School (*Japanese Geography Customs Survey, Joseon Region, vol. 1, no.16, Shinkou-Sha, 1930*).



習實の色染るけ於に綾學通普子女山南 習 實 色 染

Photo 18. Girls learning fabric dyeing at Namsun Girls Regular School (*Pyeongyang, Government-General of Joseon, 1932*).

宣川公立女子棉業補習學校の機織實習

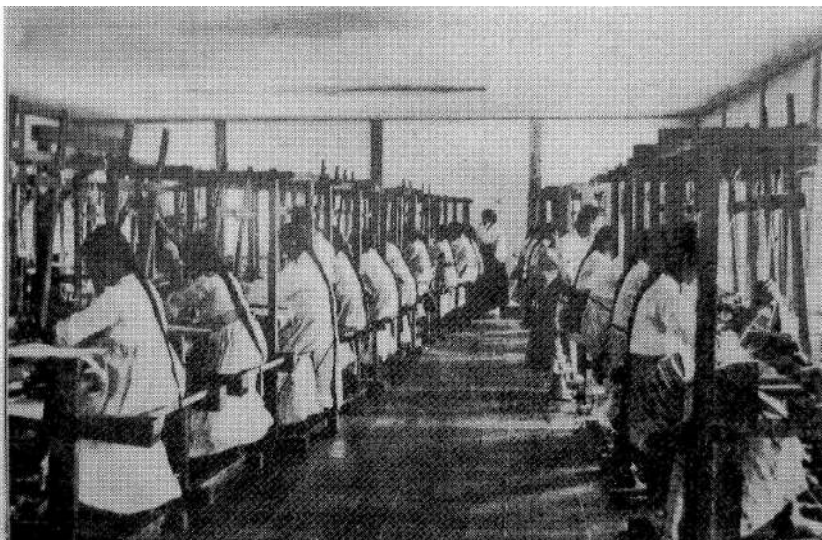
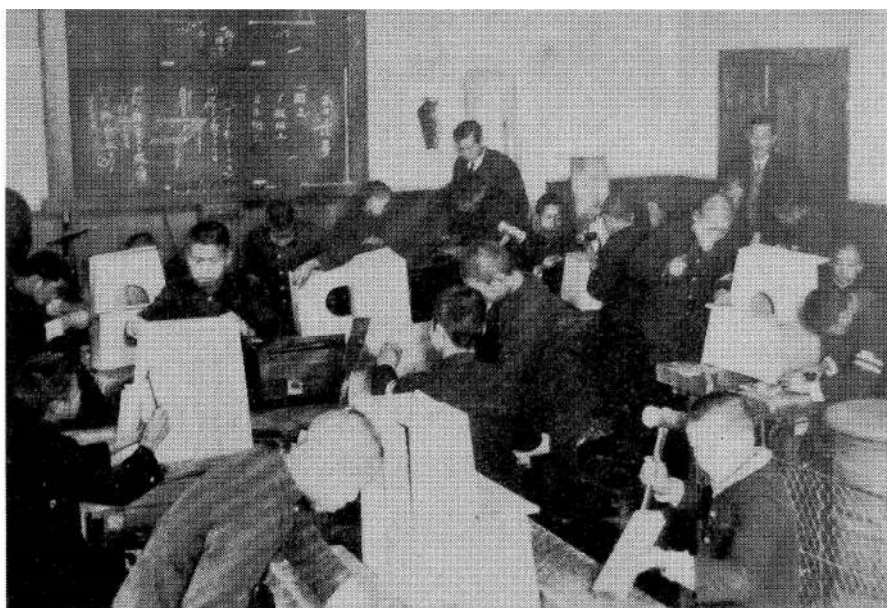


Photo 19. Xuanchuan Public Girls Textile Industry Continuation School. Girls at the weaving machines in a workshop class (*Joseon Education Handbook*, the Joseon Government-General Education Department, 1929).



習實工手の校學小等常尋手山 習 實 工 手

Photo 20. Boys in the Manual Arts Workshop class at Yamate Higher Elementary School, (*Pyongyang Prefecture*, Joseon Government-General, 1932).

The 30th Anniversary (1936) of Public Primary Schools Founding; Understanding the Situation of Education from the Special Commemorative Publication

Although there are many congratulatory messages from teachers, pupils and parents publicized in the anniversary special edition, letters from a Korean educator (Photo 21) and pupil (Photo 24) were selected and introduced in this book. These congratulatory messages from Korean educators and other school personnel officers were written in the combination of Hangul and Japanese Kanji to express a desirable interpretation and presentation. Due to insufficient and short of suitable words in the Korean language, and in order to communicate effectively, they applied Japanese Kanji to Hangul composition. With the combination of Hangul and Kanji, Koreans achieved their masterly and lucid writing skills. After the Japan-Korea Annexation period, Japanese Kanji was eliminated from the Korean writing system. Koreans, however, continued to use many Japanese words by re-writing them in the Hangul alphabet by its pronunciation. Thus, the Korean language has many similar phonemes or homophones with the same meanings as Japanese terms. The South Korean government still uses some Kanji characters officially, such as people's names; for example, both Kanji and Hangul have been accepted by the registry offices.

By 1936, the Government-General accomplished its plan; one public primary school per village on the Korean Peninsula. Furthermore, in 1937, the Government-General projected to build two public primary schools per village, and that plan was achieved in 1942.

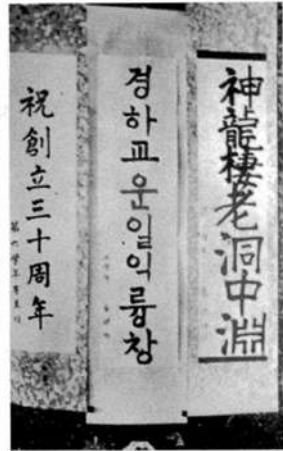
Nevertheless, the Government-General's ultimate target was Primary School Compulsorization by 1947. Although Japan was already involved in WWII, the Government-General continued to splash generous resources on education sector in the Korean Peninsula. However, when the Allied nations defeated Japan, the Japanese influence over Korea and Korean people ceased.

Photo 21. The congratulatory message written in Hangul and Japanese Kanji from the former Chairman of School Support Committee, Han Joo-young (*The 30th Anniversary of Migeundong Public Regular School Founding Commemorative Publication, 1936. The Compilation of the Educational Policies applied to Japanese Colonies: Joseon edition, 1938*).

祝
辭

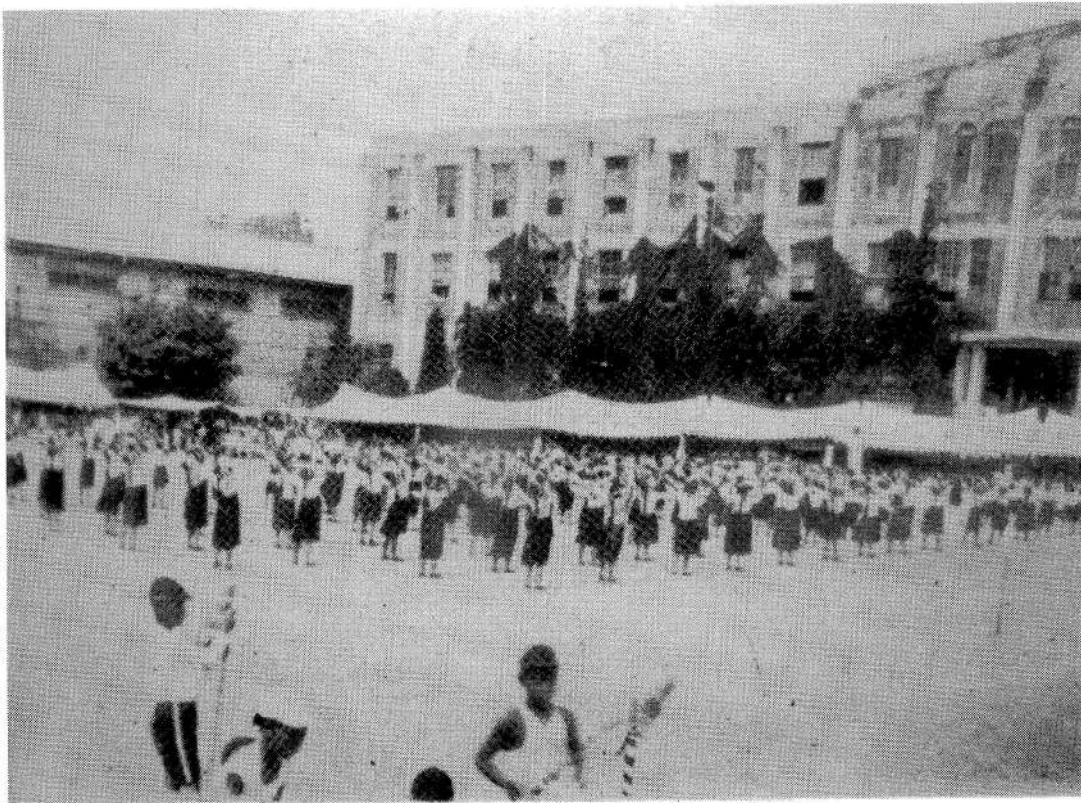
前後會理事長 韓 俊 榮

漢洞公立普通學校創立三十周年記念式에臨하여 過去를回顧하면 實に感慨無量합니다 學校의校名도 時代와制度를따라
 서 여러번變하였스며 學校의內容도 日과時로去益充實하여 갈뿐 아니라 追年學級增設도 收容兒童도千有數百名이 되었고
 더욱이 明年에는校舍를增築하기로 既히基地까지買收하였다고 하니 現制度下의朝鮮內普通學校로는 最高位學級인二十四學
 級の 堂々한一流學校가 될리이니 學校의年齡이三十歲가 되었다고 記念祝賀를 하는 것이 儀式上도는 一般其例로만 看做할 거
 시 아니라 우리漢洞學校創立三十周年記念式이야 말로 참으로 記念할만한記念이요 祝賀할만한慶事라고 할 수 있습니다 老生
 이漢洞學校後援會幹部의一人으로 春風秋雨十有餘年을 金華山을 바라 보며 古城의 感이잇는 漢洞學校를往來하는 過去事
 를 追憶하면 感懷도無量하고 變遷도無常합니다 京義鐵道汽笛소래우렁차게 울림적에 생각나는漢洞公立普通學校。



生徒の作品展(前ページと同じ「漢洞公立普通学校創立30周年記念集」より)

Photo 22. Calligraphic works in Hangul and the three different Japanese writing systems of Kanji, Hiragana and Katakana by Korean students, which were displayed at the 30th Anniversary School Exhibition (*The 30th Anniversary of Migeun-dong Public Regular School Founding Commemorative Publication*, 1936. *The Compilation of the Educational Policies applied to Japanese Colonies: Joseon edition*, 1938).



況 狀 會 動 運

Photo 23. Sports Carnival at Migeun-dong Public Regular School (*The 30th Anniversary of Migeun-dong Public Regular School Founding Commemorative Publication*, 1936 in *The Compilation of the Educational Policies applied to Japanese Colonies: Joseon edition*, 1938).

我が校の創立三十周年を祝ふ

五年二級 李 炳 翰

三十年間の長い年月は流れて、古い歴史をもつた我が校の名譽は、だん／＼擴まつて来た。運動場の周圍をかこんでゐる樹木は我が校を守るやうに、生々として氣持よく伸びてゐる。夏には大勢の生徒が、木陰に駆け寄つて、愉快に遊ぶ。又花壇には美しい種々様々の花が咲きみだれてゐて私共を慰める。漢洋町で、一番高い三階建の頂上から眺めると、涼しい風がどこからともなく「すーつ」と吹いてきて、頬をなで耳をかすめて行く、その愉快な氣持は口では言はれない位である。前には廣い運動場があつて、友達の遊んでゐる様子を見ると、實に楽しいものである。校長先生をはじめ他の二十餘名の先生方がいらつしやつて、二十學級一千四百餘りの生徒達は、毎日々々親切な先生方の指導を受けて、ます／＼優秀な成績を擧げて来た。私達がどこへ行つても、すばらしい漢洞公立普通道の生徒だ。」と言はれる位、他の學校の生徒達が思ひも及ばない程、學問、體育、操行等、何れに於いても、りつぱに果すやうに努力するのが、三十年間の長い歴史をもつた我が校の生徒としての稱である。

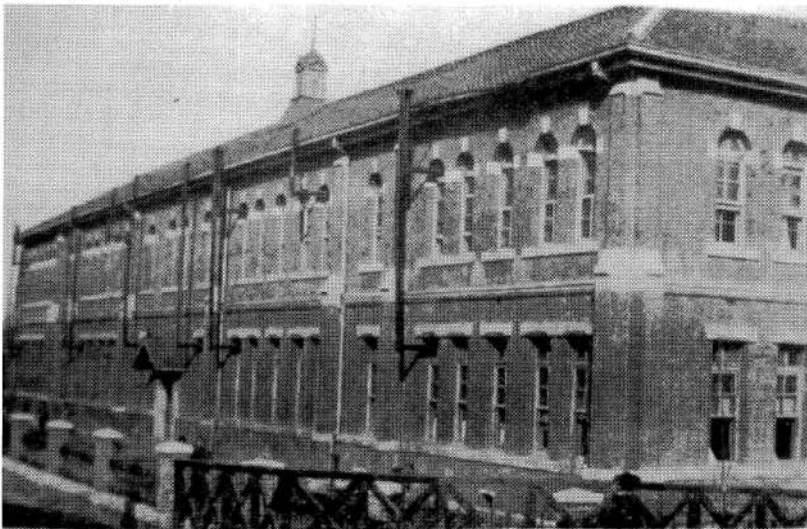
Photo 24. A short essay concerning the 30th foundation anniversary of Migeun-dong Public Regular School was written by a Korean year five pupil named Lee Byeonghan. Lee's essay was written in brilliantly Japanese; "Celebrate the 30th Anniversary of My School Foundation" by the Year 5 Student, Lee Byeonghan.

"Many years and months have passed by, and the honour of my school with a long history has gradually become known. The trees, which surround the school ground are vigorously thriving as if they were protecting the school. During the summertime, many students would be dashing to the shadows of the trees and play there cheerfully. Also, the various flowers in the flowerbeds are beautifully blooming, which give us comfort. When I was standing on the rooftop of the three-story building in Migeun town and looking down at the school, I sensed a cool wind from somewhere. The wind touched my cheeks and ears, and I felt a magical sensation, which no words can describe. There is a large yard, and it is good fun to see my friends playing there. There is a Principal and about other 20 teachers in my school, and 20 classes and about 1400 students are studying under the kind teachers every day and getting good academic results. My school's principle is that all the students should make their ultimate academic study, sports and ethics. The required diligence from our school might be impossible to imagine for other school students. The duty of students of the school with a long history of thirty years, industrious attitudes, receive complimentary comments of "Wonderful students of Migeun-dong Public Primary School" from people, where ever we go." (*The 30th Anniversary of Migeun-dong Public Regular School Founding Commemorative Publication*, 1936 in *The Compilation of the Educational Policies applied to Japanese Colonies*: Joseon edition, 1938).

Public Schools Built on the Korean Peninsula during the Annexation Period

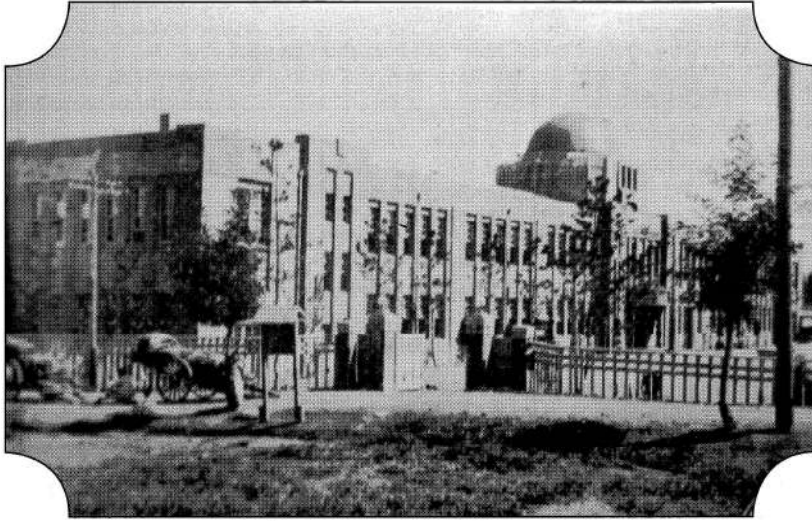
All the Public Schools built on the Korean Peninsula during the Annexation period were splendid, and they could have been listed on the Korean National Heritage List. The Hinode

Primary School (Photo 25) seems to have been built during the Japan Korea Protectorate under the Resident-General Prince Ito. The solid-looking two-story brick building mirrors the 19th-century grandeur of European style buildings, which is no comparison to the plain and unornamented poor-looking wooden school buildings in Japan during the same period. These photos of school buildings are not intentionally chosen for this book, but most of the schools on the Korean Peninsula were impressive two or three-story reinforced brick or concrete buildings. Even compared to the current school buildings in Japan, they are as good as, or even much more elegant buildings. The hard-working Japanese taxpayers financed all the fabulous school buildings on the Korean Peninsula in the Meiji and Taishou periods (1856-1926). Unfortunately, these facts have never been adequately conveyed to the Japanese people.



會 校 學 小 出 日

Photo 25. Hinode Public Primary School Building (*Joseon of Japan*, Yurakusha, 1911).



(道北尙慶)校學通普立公邱大

Photo 26. Daegu Public Regular School Building, (North Keishou-do) (*Joseon Education Handbook*, the Joseon Government-General Education Department, 1921).



(道南鏡咸)校學女等高山元

Photo 27. Wonsan Girls High School in North Hwamgyong (*Joseon Education Handbook*, the Joseon Government-General Education Department, 1921).



Photo 28. From the top; Keijo Engineering College, Gyo-dong Public Regular School, and The Second Public Higher Regular School (*Joseon Cities, Tairiku-Joho-Sha, 1931*).

The Government-General’s Strategy for School Infrastructures and its Numbers of School and Student

By 1943, the Government-General established 4,271 Primary Schools, 126 Authorized and Accredited Schools, 1,563 Simplified Schools, 268 The Middle Schools (74 Junior High schools, 101 Vocational Training Schools (Agriculture, Commerce and Marine), 76 Girls' High Schools, 15 Teachers Training Colleges (2 Women's and 13 Men's), and one University, Keijo Imperial University (with major courses). As of 1944, the numbers of Public Primary schools were 5,213 and students 2,389,135 (*Joseon school Handbook* by the Joseon Government-General Education Department).

Sports Promotion on the Korean Peninsula

The *Asahi Shimbun*' sports news in the previous pages (p55) were mainly published in 1938. However, photos (Photo 29) on this page were photographed in 1931, before WWII. From the top; Muss-Game; Field sports and Baseball at the Keijo Sports Stadium. These Photos were evidence that Japan introduced modern sports to Koreans during the Annexation period.



Photo 29. Keijo Sports Stadium. From the top; Muss-Game; Field Sports and Baseball Game (*Joseon Cities*, Tairiku-Joho-Sha, 1931).

The Government-General Built Many Public Libraries on the Korean Peninsula

Had the Empire of Korea been a colony of Japan (with the European colonial concept), there was no need for Japan to build public libraries or museums for the Korean people.

Executing, impeaching or imprisoning previous rulers by a successor was Korea's long-standing tradition, and a similar phenomenon can be still seen within the modern Korean political arena. Under such an environment, it became routine to destroy the previous government's documents, culture, and other materials. In some cases, they were even demolishing statues and infrastructure built by predecessors if these artefacts were detrimental to the new sovereign's authority and reputation. Under this principle, there was no custom in the Korean tradition of collecting and restoring informative records until the Japanese intervention began on the Korean Peninsula.

Interestingly, the original English version (translated from Japanese into English) of the 1889 Meiji Constitution signed by Prince Ito, the first Japanese Resident-General of Joseon, was discovered, not in Japan but the Pyongyang Public Library in 1938. This discovery alone demonstrates that Prince Ito's strident determination to launch the Cultural Properties Conservation Edifices Plan (aiming to preserve Korea's historical, cultural traditions) was equivalent to or better than Japanese activities.

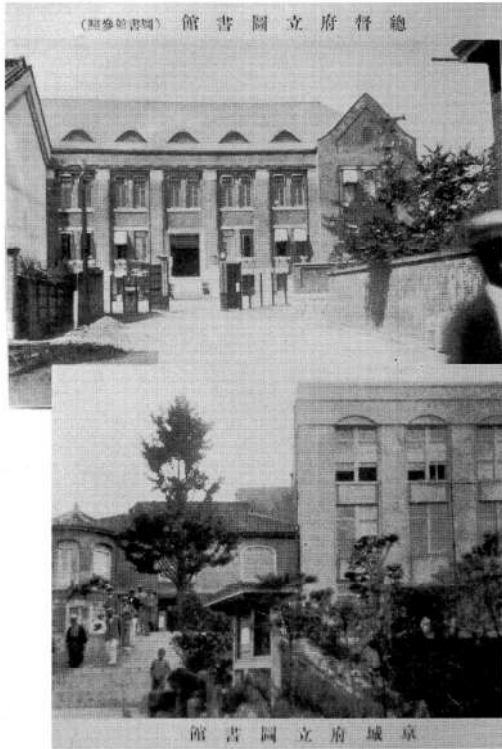


Photo 30. From the top; The Government-General Public Library and Keijo Public Library (*Joseon City, Tairiku-Joho-Sha, 1931*).



Photo 31. Students and adults in a reading room of Pyongyang Public Library (*Pyongyang City, The Government-General of Joseon, 1932*).

室覽閱館書圖立府

伊藤博文公署名の
英譯帝國憲法原本
憲法發布五十年の記念日を迎へ
奇しくも平壤圖書館で發見

Photo 32. A newspaper clip about the discovery of the original English version manuscript of the Meiji Constitution, which was miraculously discovered in Pyeongyang Public Library whilst Japan was celebrating the 50th year of the Meiji Constitution promulgation. (*The Asahi Shimbun, South Joseon edition, February 11, 1938*).

The Catalogue of Public and Private Libraries on the Korean Peninsula

Photo 33 is the Catalogue of Public and Private Libraries.

The document issued by the Social Education Department of the Government-General noted that school education still had not been sufficient on the Korean Peninsula. Consequently, the Korean populace was generally not interested in reading books, and the popularity of visiting libraries was low. Although there were only forty libraries on the Korean Peninsula, the number was progressively increasing. The major libraries are as follows;

*The Government, Public and Private libraries (libraries with less than 1,000 books excluded) on the Korean Peninsula in May 1938.

On the list, the name of the library, category of public or private, location, date of inauguration, volumes of books held, opening days per annum, number of visitors, expenditure has been recorded, respectively.

- Joseon Government-General Library (governmental, in Seoul, in 1923, 181,657 books, 331 days, 308,393 visitors, ₩78,739).
- The Railway Library (governmental, in Seoul, in 1920, 117,466 books, 323 days, 146,438 visitors, ₩32,183).
- The Seoul City Library (public, in Seoul, in 1922, 44,998 books, 340 days, 371,674 visitors, ₩31,300).
- The Jongno Branch of Seoul City Library (public, in Seoul, in 1926, 21,337 books, 340 days, 223,199, the expenditure included in the Seoul City Library of Seoul).
- Incheon Library (public, in Incheon, in 1923, 7,520 books, 291 days, 20,028 visitors, ₩2,643).
- Kaesong Library (public, in Kaesong, in 1924, 8,389 books, 296 days, 24,243 visitors, ₩4,073).
- Cheju Library (public, in Cheju, in 1922, 3,733 books, 282 days, 6,261 visitors, ₩838).
- Gunsan Library (public, in Gunsan, in 1914, 9,234 books, 282 days, 14,493 visitors, ₩2,767).
- Mokpo Library (private, in Mokpo, in 1928, 6,687 books, 291 days, 36,225 visitors, ₩1,928).

- Kwangju Library (public, in Kwangju, in 1920, 3,395 books, 292 days, 5,102 visitors, ¥1,539).
- Zeyang gun Library (private, in Zeyang, in 1924, 1,038 books, 310 days, 937 visitors, ¥400).
- Daegun City Library (public, in Daegun, in 1919, 12,341 books, 292 days, 11,715 visitors, ¥4,866).
- Fusan City Library (public, in Fusan, in 1901, 14,193 books, 289 days, 21,035 visitors, ¥3,253).
- Masan City Library (public, in Masan, in 1928, 4,156 books, 312 days, 4,747 visitors, ¥680).
- Ulsan Elementary Library (private, in Ulsan, in 1923, 1,529 books, 103 days, 1,543 visitors, ¥160).
- Pyeongyang City Library (public, in Pyeongyang, in 1928, 19,356 books, 328 days, 92,643 visitors, ¥18,729).
- Pyeongyang Jintei Library (private, in 1931, 6,545 books, 292 days, 84,652 visitors, ¥8,017).
- Chinnampo Library (public, in Chinnampo, 1931, 5,208 books, 294 days, 11,364 visitors, ¥2,342).
- Commemoration of Marriage, Haeju Library, in 1925, 1801 books, 50 days, 418 visitors, ¥426).
- Dinghou Newspaper National Documents Centre (private, Dinghou, in 1932, 1,275 books, 300 days, 1,500 visitors, ¥920).
- Hamhung City Library (public, in Hamhung, in 1930, 2,510 books, 288 days, 29,314 visitors, ¥2,207).
- Gensan City Library (public, in Gensan, in 1928, 2,224 books, 289 days, 7,183 visitors, ¥749).
- Leewon Library (private, in Leewon, in 1931, 3,530 books, 310 days, 1,650 visitors, ¥70).
- Hoeryong Library (public, in Hoeryong, in 1933, 6,361 books, 282 days, 9,045 visitors, ¥1,333).
- Cheongin City Library (public, in Cheongin in 1927, 1,605 books, 304 days, 512 visitors, ¥18,342).

(Joseon Social Education Handbook, The Government-General of Joseon Education Department Social Education Division, 1938).

二、公私立図書館

朝鮮の地方に於ては、學校教育が充く普及して居ないので、一般に讀書慾が乏しく、従つて圖書館も未だ普及して居ないが、現在圖書館と稱するものは四十箇所あり、次第に増加しつゝある。今其の主なるものゝ狀況を表示すると次の通りである。

三、官公私立図書館一覽表 (昭和十一年五月現在)

名稱	公私立別	位置	創立年	藏書數	開館日數	延閱人員	經費
朝鮮總督府圖書館	官立	京城	大正十二年	一八、〇〇〇冊	三〇	八、〇〇〇人	九、〇〇〇圓
鐵道圖書館	官立	京城	大正九年	二、七〇〇冊	三〇	一、〇〇〇人	一、〇〇〇圓
京城府圖書館	公立	京城	大正十一年	四、〇〇〇冊	三〇	一、〇〇〇人	一、〇〇〇圓
同 鍾路分館	公立	京城	大正十五年	三、〇〇〇冊	三〇	一、〇〇〇人	一、〇〇〇圓
仁川圖書館	公立	仁川	大正十二年	五、〇〇〇冊	三〇	一、〇〇〇人	一、〇〇〇圓
開城圖書館	公立	開城	大正十三年	八、〇〇〇冊	三〇	一、〇〇〇人	一、〇〇〇圓
清州圖書館	公立	清州	大正十一年	六、〇〇〇冊	三〇	一、〇〇〇人	一、〇〇〇圓
群山圖書館	公立	群山	大正三年	六、〇〇〇冊	三〇	一、〇〇〇人	一、〇〇〇圓
木浦文庫	私立	木浦	昭和三年	六、〇〇〇冊	三〇	一、〇〇〇人	一、〇〇〇圓
光州圖書館	公立	光州	大正九年	五、〇〇〇冊	三〇	一、〇〇〇人	一、〇〇〇圓
潭陽圖書館	私立	潭陽	大正十三年	一、〇〇〇冊	三〇	一、〇〇〇人	一、〇〇〇圓
大邱府圖書館	公立	大邱	大正八年	一、〇〇〇冊	三〇	一、〇〇〇人	一、〇〇〇圓
釜山府立圖書館	公立	釜山	明治三十四年	一、〇〇〇冊	三〇	一、〇〇〇人	一、〇〇〇圓
蔚山府立圖書館	公立	蔚山	昭和三年	一、〇〇〇冊	三〇	一、〇〇〇人	一、〇〇〇圓
蔚山簡易圖書館	公立	蔚山	昭和三年	一、〇〇〇冊	三〇	一、〇〇〇人	一、〇〇〇圓
平壤府立圖書館	公立	平壤	大正十二年	一、〇〇〇冊	三〇	一、〇〇〇人	一、〇〇〇圓
平壤府立圖書館	公立	平壤	昭和三年	一、〇〇〇冊	三〇	一、〇〇〇人	一、〇〇〇圓
平壤仁貞圖書館	公立	平壤	昭和六年	一、〇〇〇冊	三〇	一、〇〇〇人	一、〇〇〇圓
平壤南浦圖書館	公立	平壤南浦	昭和六年	一、〇〇〇冊	三〇	一、〇〇〇人	一、〇〇〇圓
鎮南浦圖書館	公立	鎮南浦	昭和六年	一、〇〇〇冊	三〇	一、〇〇〇人	一、〇〇〇圓
海州圖書館	公立	海州	大正十四年	一、〇〇〇冊	三〇	一、〇〇〇人	一、〇〇〇圓
定州圖書館	公立	定州	昭和七年	一、〇〇〇冊	三〇	一、〇〇〇人	一、〇〇〇圓
咸興府立圖書館	公立	咸興	昭和五年	一、〇〇〇冊	三〇	一、〇〇〇人	一、〇〇〇圓
元山圖書館	公立	元山	昭和三年	一、〇〇〇冊	三〇	一、〇〇〇人	一、〇〇〇圓
利原圖書館	公立	利原	昭和六年	一、〇〇〇冊	三〇	一、〇〇〇人	一、〇〇〇圓
會軍圖書館	公立	會軍	昭和八年	一、〇〇〇冊	三〇	一、〇〇〇人	一、〇〇〇圓

Photo 33. The Catalogue of Public and Private Libraries (*Joseon Social Education Handbook*, The Government-General of Joseon Education Department Social Education Division, 1938).

The First Japanese Resident-General of Joseon Prince Ito was the Founder of Establishing Museums on the Korean Peninsula

Credited to Prince Ito’s tireless devotion to the Empire of Korea and its people, the idea of preservation of valuable and historical cultural items, regardless of religion, philosophy and race, has now become well accepted and established in modern Korea. The entire process from excavation, preservation, research and exhibition at museums on the Korean Peninsula was unquestionably established by the Japanese Resident-General of Joseon Prince Ito.

Photo 34 is the information about the Government-General of Joseon Museum. The content of the information is as follows:

"The Government-General of Joseon Museum was established in the premises of the Gyeongbokgung Palace in Keijo in December 1915. Following the investigation of the excavation and research of tumulus and tomb mounds, all the precious collected items, unearthed and other national heritage items were carefully analyzed, classified and displayed chronologically to enlighten the 2,000 years old of Korean culture.

All the items exhibited were related to the Joseon tradition of systems, customs, religion, technology, arts and other materials. Thus, they were the chief references to study the historical and geographical characteristics of the Peninsula's culture. These items would assist researchers in learning the origin and nature of the Joseon culture and its development process. Through the exhibition of items, the museum introduces the unique Joseon arts and artefacts to the world. For the visitors to the museum to appreciate the uniqueness of the specific characters of Joseon culture, the museum also exhibits some Japanese and Chinese objects. Viewing and comparing the three different cultural arts would help visitors recognize the geographical trilateral-interrelation effects on the Joseon cultural arts. Currently, 13,375 items are displayed in the museum, and the number of articles has continued to increase annually (*Joseon social education handbook*, Joseon Government-General Education Social study department, 1938).

During the Yi Dynasty governance, Cheng-Zhu School, one of the primary philosophical schools of Neo-Confucianism, flourished. Neo-Confucianism (aka doctrine of Chu-tzu) was based mainly on the three Neo-Confucian philosophers' (Cheng Yi, Cheng Hao, and Zhu Xi) teachings. Collectively, they denied Buddhist idolatries, and they destroyed or buried such figures underground. Following the instruction from the Government-General, teams of

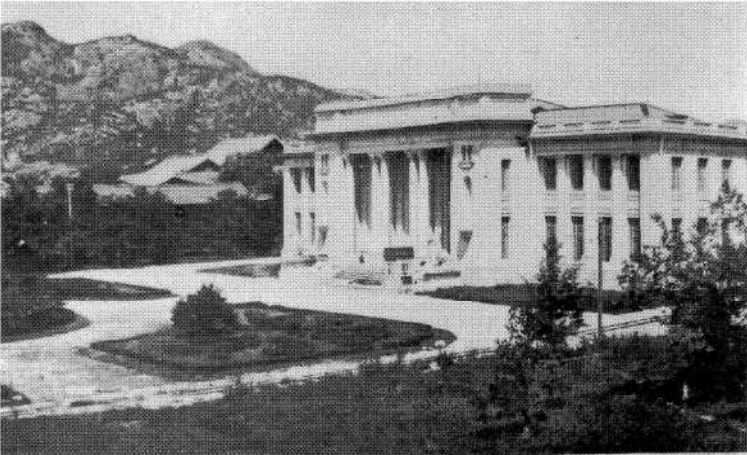
excavators unearthed Buddhist statues and other items and exhibited them at museums. Also, the Government-General prohibited excavations without its permission and selling any of the cultural assets to overseas buyers.

Joseon Government-General Museum (Photo 35) and Pyeongyang museum (Photo 36 & 37) buildings demonstrate much more splendour and sophistication than the Ueno National Museum of Japan in Tokyo, Japan.

The Resident-General of Prince Ito was assassinated by a Korean nationalist and independence activist, An Jung-guen, at the Harbin Railway Station in Manchuria on October 26, 1909. In September 1908, a year before Prince Ito was assassinated, he had created the Joseon Imperial Household Museum. On December 1, 1915, the museum was renamed the Joseon Government-General Museum, now known as the National Museum of Korea.

Photo 34. Information about the Government-General of Joseon Museum (*Joseon Social Education Handbook, The Government-General of Joseon Education Department Social Education Division, 1938*).

清津府圖書館 公立 清津 昭和二年 一、六五五 冊 五二 一、八五三
 備考 藏書數二千册以下の圖書館は之れを省略した。
多博物館
 ○朝鮮總督府博物館
 本館は大正四年十二月京城景福宮内に開設されたもので、古蹟調査による蒐集品及埋藏物の國庫歸屬品等確實なる資料を分類陳列し、以て半島二千年の文化を闡明せんとしてゐる。即ち陳列品は何れも朝鮮古來の制度・風俗・宗教・美術・工藝・其他歴史の徵證參考たるべきもので、これによつて半島文化の根源を明らかにし、其發達の次第を示すと共に、特にこの地に發達した美術工藝を廣く世界に紹介し、傍ら新たな文物の興隆に資せんとしてゐる。なほ内地、支那等の參考品をも併せて陳列し、支那大陸と日本との間に介在する朝鮮の特殊な文化を實物てより根本的に知らしめ、更に其等の密接な相互關係についての認識を深からしめんとしてゐる。現在の陳列品は總點數一萬三千三百七十五點の多きに達し、又觀覽人の狀況は次表の通り毎年増加しつゝある。

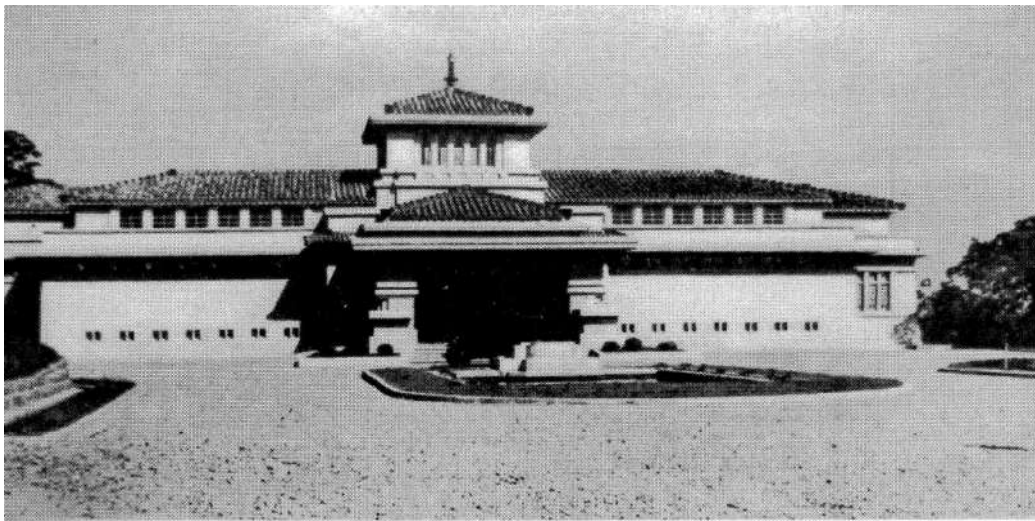


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Photo 35. The Museum of Government-General of Joseon (*Japanese Geography Customs, Joseon Region, no. 2, vol. 17, 1930*).



Photo 36. The Exhibition Room of Pyeongyang Museum (*Japanese Geography Customs, Joseon Region, no. 2, vol. 17, 1930*).



景全館物博壤'

Photo 37. The Pyeongyang Museum (*Pictorial of Contemporary Peninsula, Joseon Government-General Rail-way Bureau, 1937*).

半島の美術品は
海外へ流失を防止
古蹟天然記念物等も完全に保存
愈よ十一日から法令實施

Photo 38. A newspaper article titled, "Peninsula's Arts are prohibited from exporting to overseas. All excavated natural monuments will be securely preserved." "Finally, the Oder will be promulgated on 11th" (*The Asahi Shimbun*, North West Joseon edition, December 12, 1933).

The Keijo (Seoul) Imperial University was Founded on the Korean Peninsula as the 6th Imperial University

Since the Japan Korea Protectorate Treaty was promulgated in 1905, both the offices of the Residency-General and Government-General consolidated various school systems on the Korean Peninsula. By 1924, the Government-General established 148 different types of schools besides primary schools on the Korean Peninsula. The breakdown of 148 schools were; public junior high schools, commercial high schools, agricultural high schools, technical high schools, specialized law schools and teachers' colleges (*The Annual Report on Reforms and Progress in Chosen*, 1926). As the ultimate accomplishment of the educational programs, the Government-General established the first University on the Korean Peninsula, the Keijo Imperial University, in 1924. The University was the 6th Imperial University founded by the Japanese Government, which was followed by the Taipei Imperial University in Taiwan (the 7th, in 1928), Osaka Imperial University in Japan (the 8th, in 1931), and fifteen years later, the Nagoya Imperial University in Japan (the 9th, in 1939). The

exterior of Keijo University's Medical school building had the quality of a national cultural asset class. Perhaps, the University building was the most architecturally magnificent building, which no other Japanese University matched in Japan at the time (Photo 46). The Japanese Government's Annexation administration policy explicitly differentiates itself from the European colonial policy that mainly concentrates on extorting wealth from colonized nations and returning little. The Japanese Government-General of Joseon's administration on the Korean Peninsula would have been the equivalent to Britain establishing the Oxford University in India or Burma, the US, the Harvard University in the Philippines, and France, the Sorbonne University in Vietnam – these, of course, never had happened.

The Government-General's developing school education systems were carried out soon after the Japan Korea Protectorate Treaty was established in 1905. Noticeably, the Independent Minister John M.B. Sill, US head of the representative in Joseon, reported on the Japanese administration on the Korean Peninsula three days before the outburst of the Sino-Japan War on July 29, 1894. Sill said that it seems Japan was seriously contemplating an attempt to liberate the vassal Joseon from suzerain China's dominance. Further, Sill commented: "I think Japan treats Joseon and its people with kind consideration. In order to make her weak neighbour (the Empire of Korea) a stable, independent country, Japan considered giving the Yi Dynasty Joseon assistance, peace, prosperity. Japanese intention was well received by the Korean intelligent public servants." (Helen Mears, *Mirror for Americans: Japan*, Houghton Mifflin: Michigan, 1948).

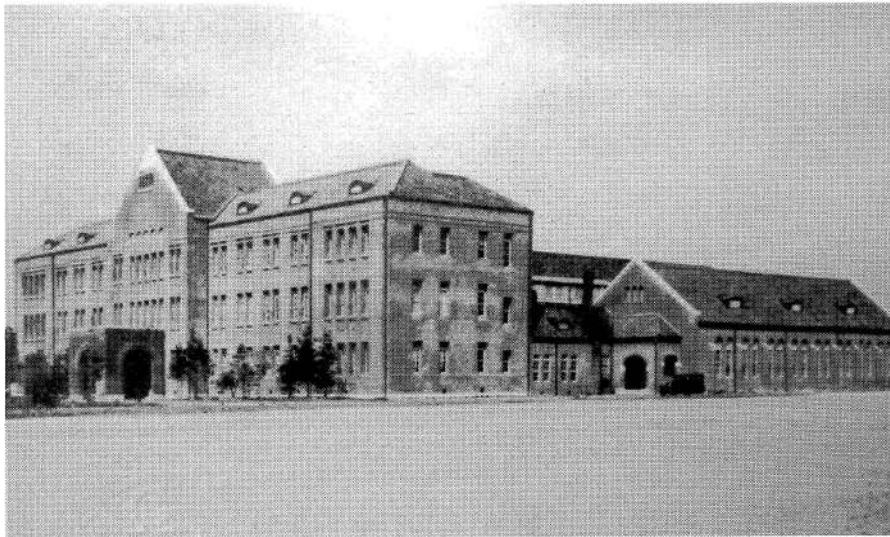
Under General MacArthur's censorship, Mears's book was banned in Japan. Most copies of the book seem to have been destroyed, and it regularly goes missing from university libraries.

However, the book was re-published on Kindle in recent times, and it is now widely available.

A newspaper article (Photo 41) headlined, "Construction of the new buildings of the Keijo Imperial University will be completed by the opening of the University in April next year." The report detailed the progress of constructing the University and assuming its completion and opening in April next year. However, the capacity of the building is limited to have a total number of 160 (80 Law Preparatory School graduates and 80 students from the Medical Science Department). By 1940 (fifteen years later), with a budget of ¥500,000, the University will have a library, a Psychology lecture room, a main hall for the Medical Science and lecture auditorium. With an additional budget of ¥477,710 in 1941, the University will add a main hall for the Law school. By then, the entire project would be completed. The faculty of Law will have 25 lectures, and Medicine, 15 lectures, a total of 40 lectures will be given in the next year. One professor and a tutor per lecture will be allocated. Thus, from the following year, 120 staff will be required. 21 more lectures will be added the year after. Therefore, an additional 63 educationists are needed. In short, on the completion of the University, there will be 75 lectures, and approximately 220 staff will be employed. The Government has already unofficially recruited 80 staff, and others will be recruited from Universities in Japan and or from.....(*The Asahi Shimbun* Joseon edition, on September 26, 1925).



Photo 39. The campus of Keijo University (*Japanese Geography Customs Survey*, Joseon Region volume 2, no.17, Shinkou-Sha, 1930).



科 豫

Photo 40. The Preparatory School of Keijo Imperial University (*Keijo Imperial University Handbook*, Keijo Imperial University, 1936).

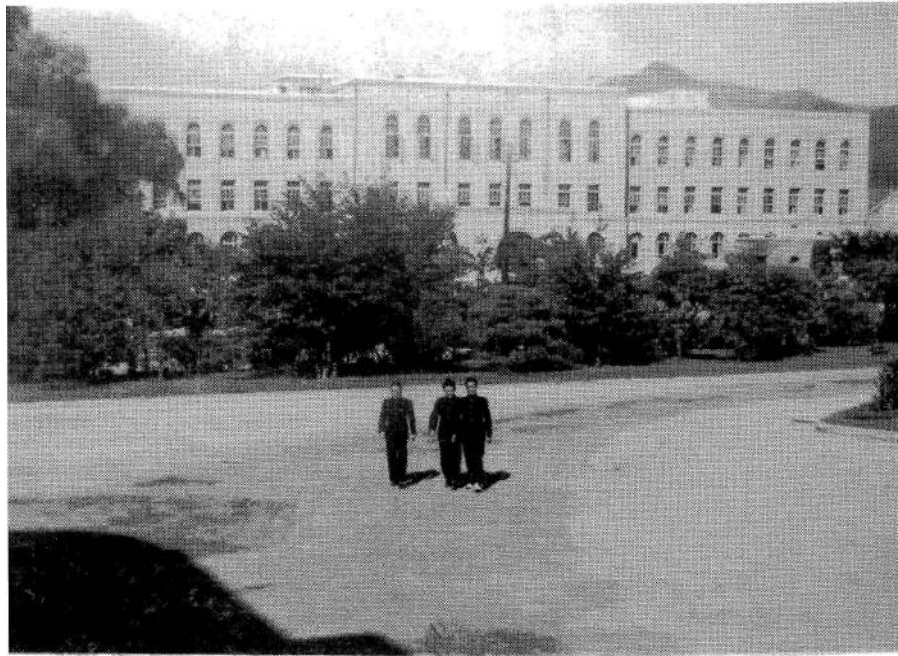
**新築工事中の
京城帝大は
來年四月の開校期
までには竣工する**

目下京城府東學洞に新築中の京城帝國大學の工事もその移順調に進み來年四月の開校期までには萬全算なきはずである、しかし四月の開校日までに竣工するのは大學豫科の卒業生法文科八十名と理科八十名を合せて百六十名を收容すべき校舎だけで、なほ十五年度には五十萬圓の豫算で圖書館、心理學教室、醫學部本館および講義室を十六年度には四十七萬七千七百十圓の豫算で法文學部本館および醫學部本館の建築を終つて茲に始めて完成するのである

明年度に開講するのは法文科二十五講座、醫學部十五講座合計四十講座で、一講座に教授助教助十名一各一名を配置することになつてゐるから

差し當り來年度から百二十名の教職員を必要とするが十六年度には更に職を十一増しそれと同時に六十三名の教職員が増加するすなはち大學完成後は七十五講座となり教職員二百二十餘名を要する事である、これらの教職員の補充は來年四月から預備するもの約八十名は既に内定してゐるがその他のもも内地の各大學若くは高等學校の教授および在野

Photo 41. A newspaper article headlined, "Constructing buildings for the new Keijo Imperial University will be completed by the opening of the University in April next year." (*The Asahi Shimbun*, Joseon edition, September 26, 1925).



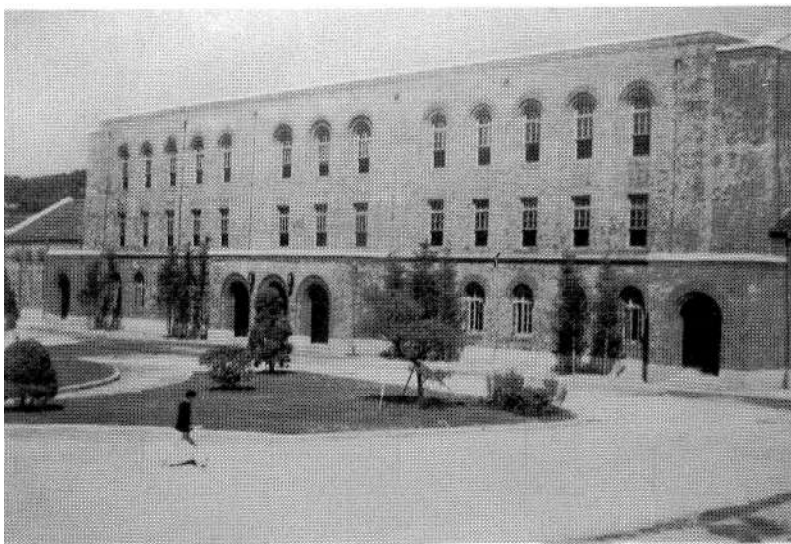
館 本 部 學 醫

Photo 42. The Faculty of Medical Science of Keijo University (*Keijo Imperial University Handbook*, Keijo Imperial University, 1936).



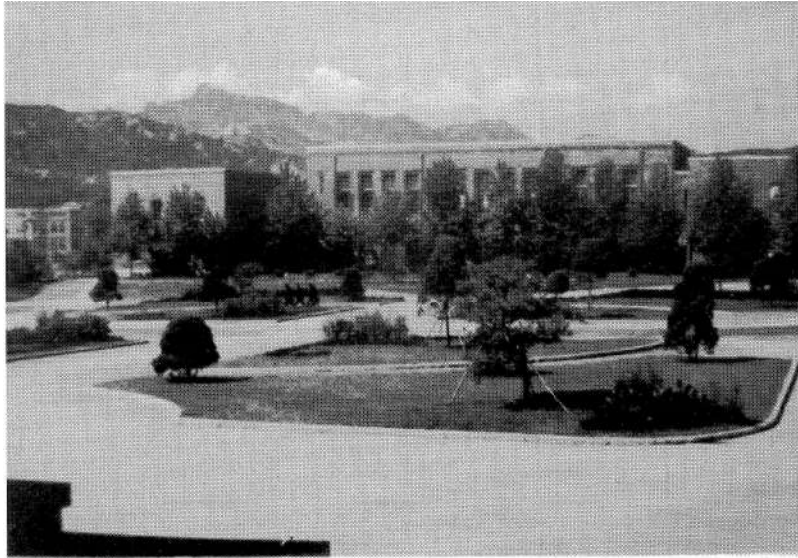
院 醫 屬 附 部 學 醫

Photo 43. The Hospital of Faculty of Medical Science of Keijo Imperial University (*Keijo University Handbook*, Keijo Imperial University, 1936).



館 本 部 學 文 法

Photo 44. The main building of the faculty Law of Keijo Imperial University (*Keijo Imperial University Handbook*, Keijo Imperial University, 1936).



附 屬 圖 書 館

Photo 45. The Library of Keijo Imperial University (*Keijo Imperial University Handbook*, Keijo Imperial University, 1936).

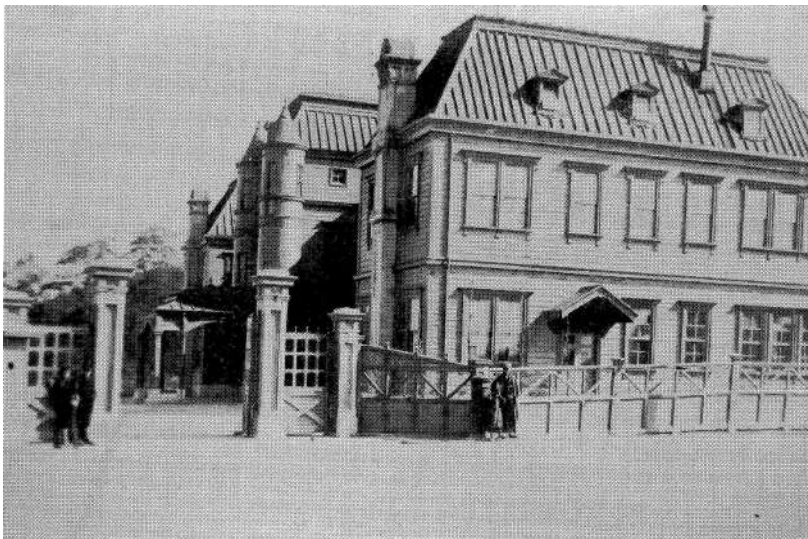
The Magnificent Office Building of the Japanese Government-General of Joseon

The caption of Photo 46 states that the building in the Photo was the Japanese Government-General of Joseon Office. Initially, however, the building was built for the Japanese Resident-General of Korea, located in front of Gyeongbokgung Palace, Keijo (Seoul). Primarily the Foreign Affairs Department, which supervised the Empire of Korea's foreign diplomacy in accordance with the 1905 Japan-Korea Protectorate Treaty, used the office.

The Resident-General progressively organized to improve the government of the Empire of Korea, which was to systemize and consolidate various sectors and ways. Furthermore, after The 1910 Japan-Korea Annexation Treaty, Japan restructured the entire administrative organization. In due course, the Resident-General administration was replaced by the new entity, namely the Government-General Office. Consequently, the previous understated Resident-General office building had a significant extension and renovation, and the large

construction project was completed and inaugurated in 1926. The former modest office building transformed into a magnificent building (refer to Photos 47 & 48). The Japanese Government-General occupied the building until 1945.

Since after the termination of the Japan-Korea Annexation Treaty in 1945, this splendid building had been used as the Korean National Museum until the South Korean President Kim Young Sam (in office 1993-1998) ordered it demolished in 1995. In 1993, President Kim Young Sam postulated that it was inappropriate and wrong to display Joseon's brilliant national heritages treasures in the previous headquarters building of a foreign ruler, the Japanese Government-General of Joseon. The President could not, and would not, recognize, appreciate, and accept that those important cultural properties in the museum were predominantly discovered and unearthed by academics led by Japanese scholars during the Japan-Korea Protectorate era.

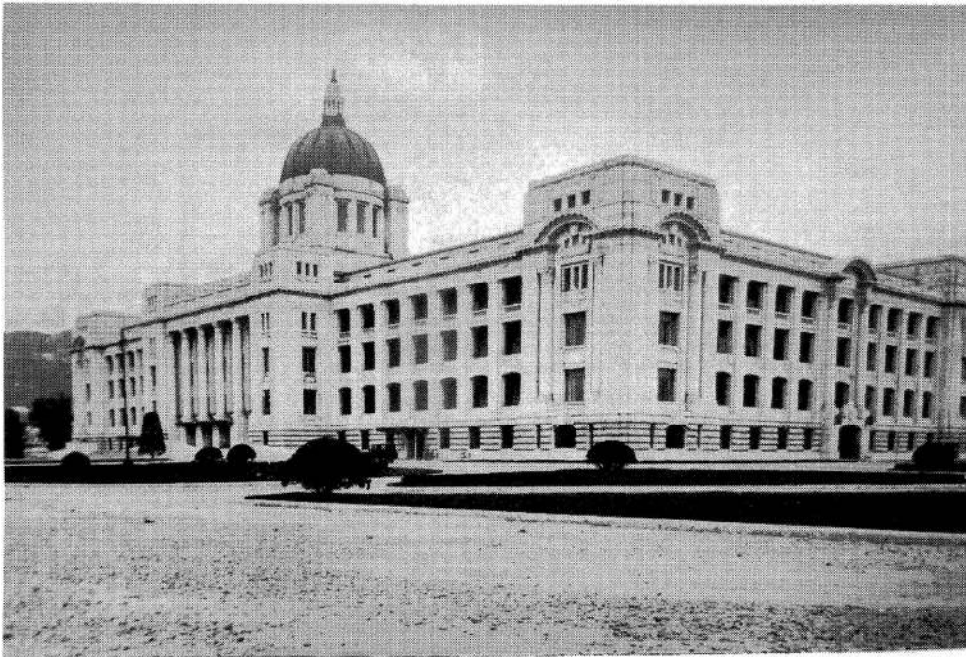


府 督 總 辦 朝

Photo 46. The Office Building of Resident-General of Korea
(*Joseon of Japan*, Yurakusha, 1911).



Photo 47. The Office Building of Government-General of Joseon (*Japanese Geography Customs Survey*, Joseon Region, vol. 2, no.17, Tokyo: Shinkou-Sha, 1930).



府 督 總 鮮 朝

Photo 48. The Office Building of Government-General of Joseon (*The Joseon Affairs*, Government-General Office, 1941).



Photo 49. Interesting contrasts; Children in modern Western-style school uniforms and a man in Korean traditional white costume and having a smoking pipe in a modernized city, and a London style building in the background (*Asahi Graph, The Asahi Shimbun*, March 1st edition, 1933).



(照參編中) 廳 府 城 京

Photo 50. Keijo City Office Building (*Joseon City, Tairiku-Joho-Sha*, 1931).



東に望遠の多の人物として主りある二十は府在現のるあがと面と府にのるす置に劃區政行の級下最ちの度制方地の鮮朝 望遠の會廳府
 りあてれかおが路線通考ふいと會廳館に別ひいとア府は著る。反映を務事政行の内官で面正の廳府城京たし望遠りよ通門大南はれこ。るれか

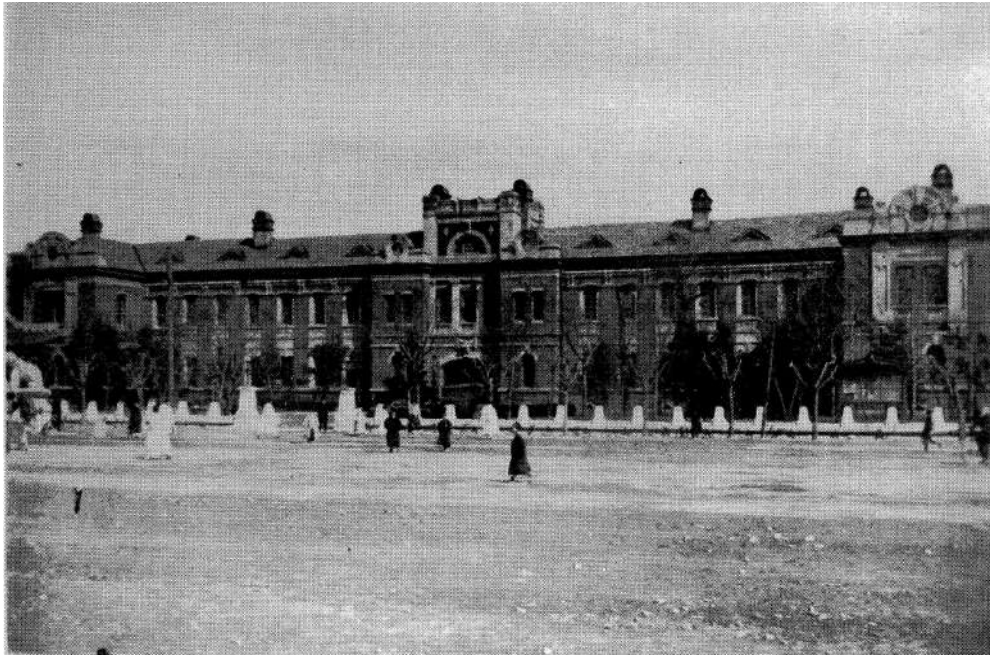
Photo 51. Keijo City Hall in the central city (*Japanese Geography Customs Survey*, Joseon Region, vol. 1, no.16, Shinkou-Sha, 1930).

Province and City Government Office Buildings and Streets Images

During the Annexation era, the Joseon Government-General was the supreme government office on the Korean Peninsula. Since around 1910, the office carried out the extensive land survey and readjusted the entire Korean Peninsula territory. The survey was the first specific land measurement with modern methods conducted on the Peninsula. Subsequently, the Government-General carried out the land readjustment of the entire Peninsula. The hierarchical land structure consisted of thirteen *Dou* (Province), followed by *Fu* (City), *Gun* (prefecture), *Tou* (Island) and Men (village).

Photo 52 is the Gyeonggi-do Provincial Government Office building built in front of Deoksugung Palace in 1926. The reinforced concrete building is a magnificent four-stories,

with a fifty-meter frontage and had a thirty-nine-meter height main entrance hall. After WWII, the building had been used as Seoul City Hall and currently, Seoul Metropolitan Library. Keijo (Seoul) city was in Gyeonggi-do province, and the splendid building was on Gwanghwamun street of the city. The Gyeonggi-do Provincial Government Office building was grand enough to be listed as an important National Cultural Property if the building were in Japan today. Compared with the previous Hokkaido Provincial Government Office in Japan, Gyeonggi-do Provincial Government Office was far superior in every way.



漢字よ羅近國四く裏りよ縣府の地内もれづいもてついと道。つかわに島郡府にらさは道ちかわに道三十なれこは鮮朝 面正の廳道蒙京
あるに藩門化光城京。よがちと地内がのるみてい置を部務財にかほの部二の察警務内に下れらば統てつよに察知は道。るあんさく大がのるい

Photo 52. Gyeonggi-do Provincial Government Office (*Japanese Geography Customs Survey*, Joseon Region, vol. 1, no.16, Shinkou-Sha, 1930).

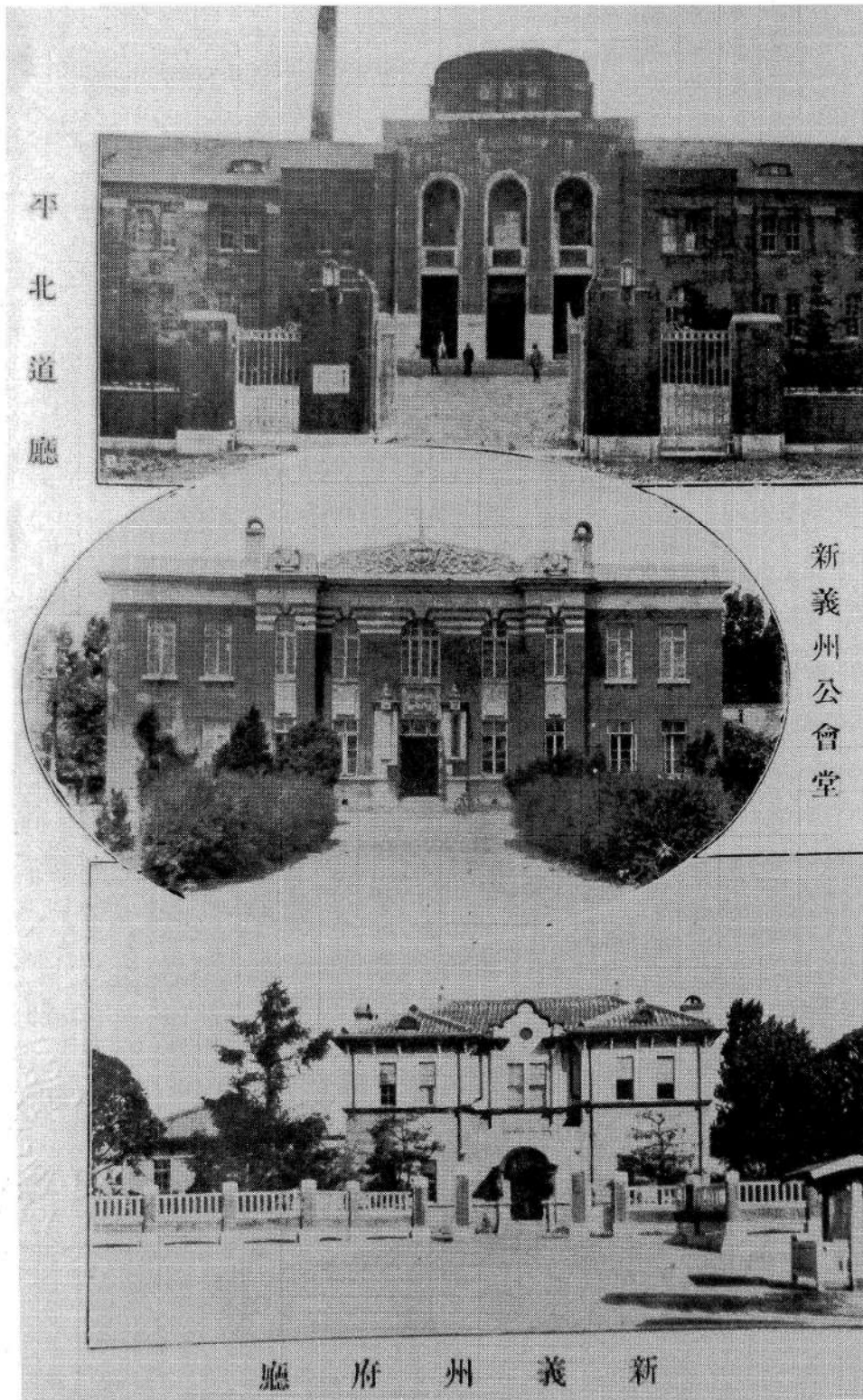


Photo 53. Form the top; North Pyongan Provincial Government Office; Sinuiju Town Hall and Shinuiju City Government Office (*Joseon City, Tairiku-Joho-Sha, 1931*).

The Resident-General Prioritized the Establishment of a Modern Judicial System in the Korea Empire

The Japanese Resident-General focused on reforming and modernizing the long-standing crude education, medical, and jurisdiction/judicature sectors under the Yi Dynasty regime. Specifically, the Resident-General administrative office fully understood the crucial requirement; in order to be recognized as an independent sovereign nation-state by advanced and powerful Western countries, it had to have a modern jurisdiction. Otherwise, as regards foreign diplomacy, the nation with feudal jurisdiction and judicial system would face the threat of accepting extraterritorial claims by those superpowers.

Japan endured several unfair diplomatic agreements in the 19th century.

Japan had to accept one of the extraterritorial claims, such as Consular Jurisdiction was; under the Treaty of Amity and Commerce (United States-Japan) in 1858, and The Ansei Five-Power Treaties (a series of treaties signed in 1858, between Japan on the one side, and the five nations of the United States, United Kingdom, Russia, Netherlands, and France on the other). These treaties were revoked when the Sino-Japan War erupted in 1894, and Japan participated in the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property in 1899. In 1912, and only after Japan's victory over the Russo-Japan war, Japan regained Tariff and Customs autonomy. In other words, Japan practically was not a completely independent sovereign nation until 1912.

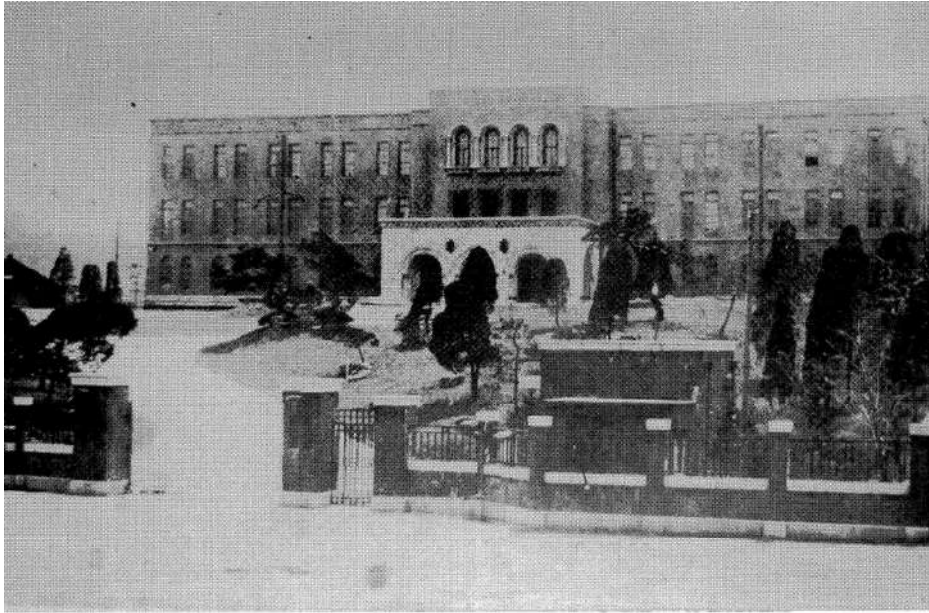
From Japan's own humiliating experience, being that Japan was forced to accept extraterritorial claims from European nations, the Resident-General prepared for the immediate reformation and modernization of the judicial systems of the Empire of Korea. Newly independent from Qing Dynasty China, the Korean Empire needed to grow out of the feudal status quo into modernity urgently. Thus, the Resident-General reformed the Yi

Dynasty's feudal systems, and founded the modern Judicature, and adopted the judicial procedure called a three-trial system (the trial courts' appeals courts' and a state supreme court). Consequently, the Empire of Korea started to evolve into a modern nation extraordinarily well. These reformations were undertaken by Japan as soon as The Japan-Korea Protectorate Treaty was verified in 1905.

Justice, Trials and Punishment in the Yi Dynasty Regimes

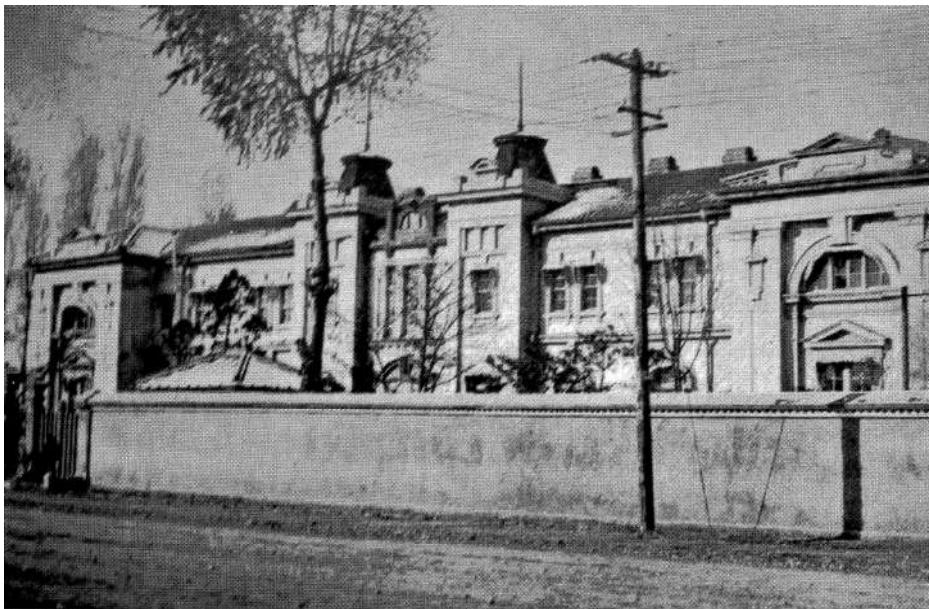
Photos 56, 57, and 58 exemplify the Yi Dynasty regimes' adoption and practice of the crude Chinese Jurisdiction and Judicature. The two nations had to accept extraterritorial claims from European superpowers. If Japan did not rule the Yi Dynasty of Joseon and continued to practice its outdated Jurisdiction and Judicature, the Korean Peninsula would not be free from European threats of unilateral demands of extraterritorial rights for at least another fifty years or more. Just like Japan had once experienced it.

These Photos 56, 57, and 58 show peculiar punishments, which Yi Dynasty Joseon adopted the traditional Chinese system and practised for centuries.



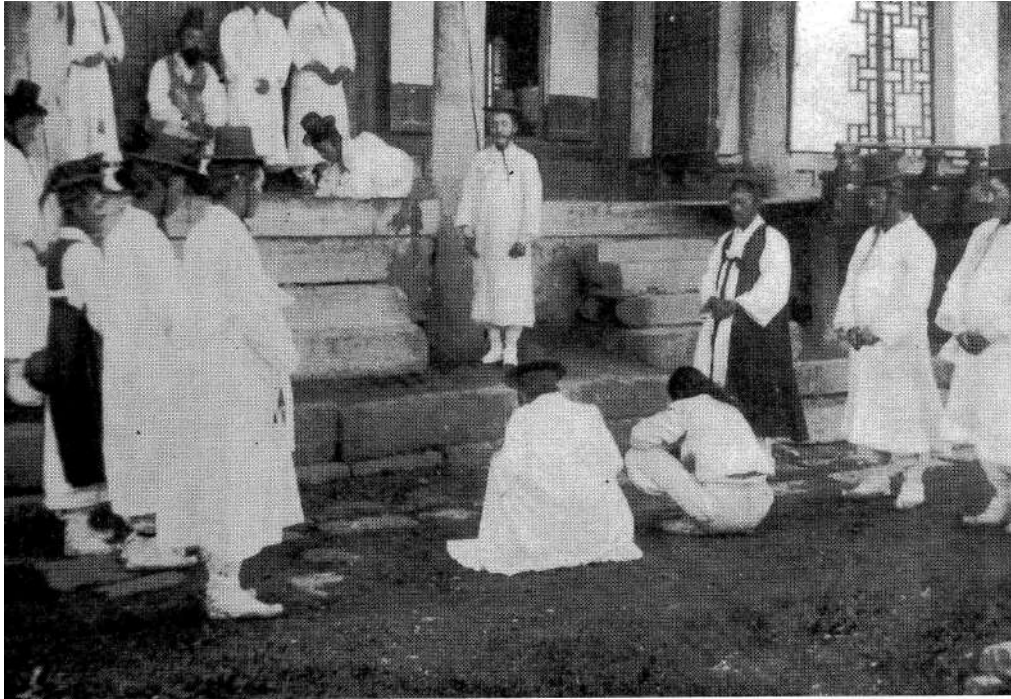
景全舍廳院法方地城京·院法審覆城京·院法等高

Photo 54. Keijo Supreme Court, (*The Judicial systems Joseon*, Regional Legal Affairs Bureau of Government-General of Joseon, 1936).



院法方地壤平·院法審覆壤平

Photo 55. Pyeongyang Ministry of Justice, (*Pyeongyang City*, Government-General of Joseon, 1932).



舊 裁 判 (郡守衙門に於いて行なはる)

Photo 56. Yi Dynasty Regime's Courthouse (*Joseon of Japan*, Yurakusha, 1911).



首 枷

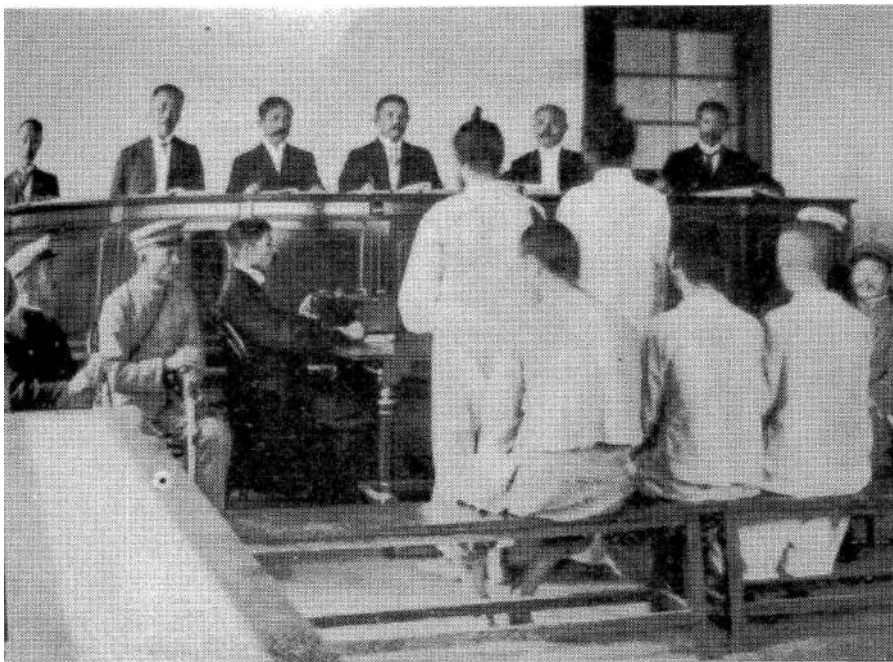
Photo 57. Convicts in cangue during the Yi Dynasty Regime (*Joseon of Japan*, Yurakusha, 1911).



Photo 58. A convict about to be flogged during the Yi Dynasty Regime (*Joseon of Japan*, Yurakusha, 1911).

New Law-court Systems under the Japanese Governance

The modern style law court in Photo 59 exhibits a stark difference from the Yi Dynasty Joseon's court in Photo 56. Those convicts, who were brought forward to the more humane and sophisticated law court, might have felt as if they had been transported from their primitive society to a completely different and well-advanced world. Photo 59 exhibits; the convicts' strained emotional state, the Judges' respectability and dignity, and the solemn law-court atmosphere. Comparing the Photos (56, 57 & 58) and Photo 59, it is pretty clear that convicts on the Korean Peninsula received the foremost benefits from the new law-court systems established by the Japanese Resident-General administration. The 1905 Japan Korea Protectorate Treaty and 1910 Japan-Korea Annexation Treaty made it possible to reform and modernize the outdated and cruel Yi Dynasty Joseon's legal system.



新法 廷京城控訴院

Photo 59. Judges and convicts in a new modern District Courthouse (*Joseon of Japan*, Yurakusha, 1911).

The Old and New Policeman's Uniforms

Judging from the Yi Dynasty tradition that ordinary citizens were allowed to wear un-dyed clothes only, the man in Photo 60 was probably from the middle class and was a police officer or worked in a similar field. A policeman in Photo 61 wears a Western-style uniform.

A hundred years ago, Japan introduced official uniforms for police officers, doctors and nurses, and other public servants. Some of the Japanese traditional uniform cultures are still in Korean society, such as school uniforms.



Photo 60. Korean policeman in traditional costume (*Joseon of Japan*, Yurakusha, 1911).



Photo 61. Korean policeman in the Western-style uniform (*Joseon of Japan*, Yurakusha, 1911).

Police Organization under the Government-General Governance

Since The Japan Korea Protectorate Treaty was ratified in 1905, the Japanese influence over the Korean Peninsula had been profound. The most significant event was that the Yi Dynasty had to relinquish its sovereignty to Japan after validating the Japan-Korea Annexation Treaty in 1910.

The first move, which the Japanese Resident-General Prince Hirobumi Ito undertook, was to restructure the dysfunctional feudal Yi Dynasty's governmental structure and applied an efficient and functional management system. The Resident-General established the government with five departments: General Affairs, Agriculture/Commerce/Industry, Police Bureau, Diplomacy and Legislation Review board.

At the beginning of the 20th century, according to *The Asahi Shimbun* (publishing Joseon information in its newspaper since 1915), the status quo on the Korean Peninsula was lawless and dangerous. The newspaper reported recurrent incidents of robbery and kidnapping on the Korean Peninsula. Therefore, it was a logical decision for the Government-General to restructure and strengthen the Police Force in order to combat crimes and protect the citizens.

For example, an article publicized in *The Asahi Shimbun*, which depicted an interesting occurrence, an exhausted young Korean woman rushed into the Honmachi branch police station, asking for protection on May 13, 1939. Through the incident, Keijo Police Headquarters discovered an extensive organized criminal activity involving the snatching and recruiting of young Korean women for a prostitution syndicate business operated by Korean criminals. These criminals' names were publicized in *The Asahi Shimbun*.

Photo 63 shows the parents and their daughter visiting a police officer seeking help or advice, which exemplified that it was common for Korean citizens to visit Police Stations with their problems. The reformations of Law-Enforcement and Police Organization on the Korean Peninsula were immensely improved in the Annexation period.

Example 1, an arrest of a Korean farm family for the crime of kidnapping of young girls. The gang targeted young village girls. When police raided the criminal's house, they discovered and rescued twelve girls confined in the farmhouse (*The Osaka Asahi Shimbun*, South Joseon edition, March 28 1939).

Example 2, Keijo police conducted large simultaneous raids into offices of prostitution recruiting agencies in Keijo city. One of the Korean agencies abducted fourteen village girls and kept them under house arrest in their premises (*The Osaka Asahi Shimbun*, West Joseon, June 28, 1940).

Koreans, not Japanese, committed all the criminal acts of kidnapping and recruiting girls to prostitution. There was no record or report in *The Osaka Asahi Shimbun* (Joseon edition) about such criminal incidents committed by the Japanese on the Korean Peninsula from 1925 to 1945. In recent years, however, utterly contradictory and false rumours have appeared in Japanese and Korean media that Japanese police/soldiers forcefully removed or kidnapped Korean women from their homes during the Japan-Korea Annexation period. Nevertheless, such hearsay is a bizarre fantasy. The reality was that Koreans kidnapped Koreans, not Japanese kidnapping Koreans during the Annexation period.



Photo 62. Honcho Police Station (*Joseon City*, Tairiku-Joho-Sha, 1931).



Photo 63. Inside a Police Station (*The Joseon Affairs*, Government-General Office, 1939).

誘拐犯罪の温床
 周旋業者にメス
 京城で一斉調査行ふ

Photo 64. A newspaper clip about the police investigation of Kidnap Syndicates in Keijo
 (*The Asahi Shimbun*, South Joseon edition, March 31, 1939).

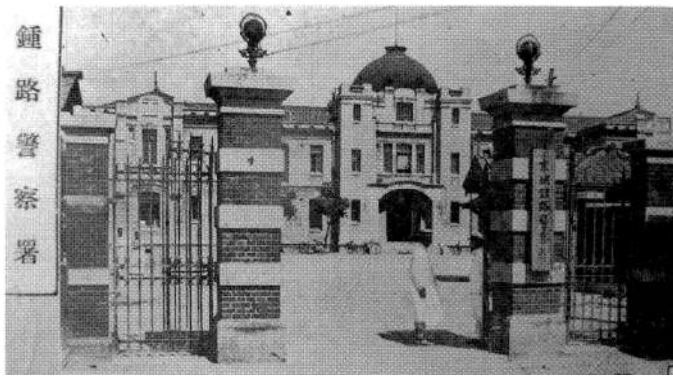


Photo 65. Jongno Police Station
 (*Joseon City*, Tairiku-Joho-Sha, 1931).

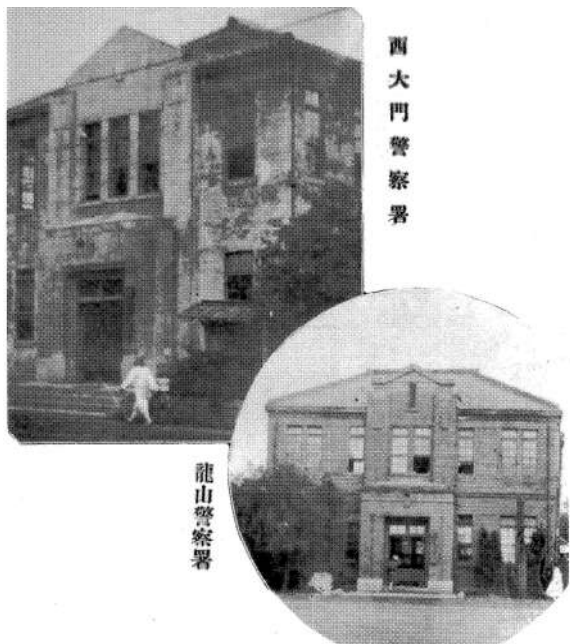


Photo 66. From the top; Seodaemun Police Station and Yongsan Police Station
 (*Joseon City*, Tairiku-Joho-Sha, 1931).

Medical Facility and Practice during the Annexation Period

The first Resident-General, Prince Ito, established a modern medical institution system on the Korean Peninsula, where no such public health care facility was available to ordinary Korean people.

The impressive Building in Photo 67 was the Government-General Joseon Hospital, which had cared for Korean people's health since 1907. The original name of the hospital was the Great Korean Hospital. The Great Korean Hospital resulted from Prince Ito's determination to build hospitals with modern facilities for Korean people on the Korean Peninsula and opened in 1907 (*The twenty-year history of Government-General Joseon Hospital*, Joseon Hospital, Keijo, 1928).

In her book, "Korea and Her Neighbour", published in 1898, Isabella Lucy Bird Bishop (hereafter Bishop) depicted the city of Keijo (Seoul) under the Yi Dynasty regime. The author wrote that the sewage inside the palace discharged into the outside of the palace day and night. And there were ditches alongside roads throughout the city, which emitted an unbearable odour; Keijo was the dirtiest and smelliest city in the world. In such a filthy and unclean condition, Keijo was extremely prone to infectious diseases. Several Japanese documents also identified the filthy environment and reported similar descriptions of the city, and it said that epidemic diseases erupted in spring through to summer annually.

Prince Ito contributed his enormous efforts and funds to establish modern medical institutions and its system on the Korean Peninsula for Koreans. Korean people today who could understand and accept the truth about their history should and ought to recognize and respect Prince Ito's great legacy to Korea and the Korean people. Yet, Koreans worship a Korean

man, Ahn Jung-geun, who assassinated Prince Ito and condemned Prince Ito as a ruthless conqueror and colonizer.

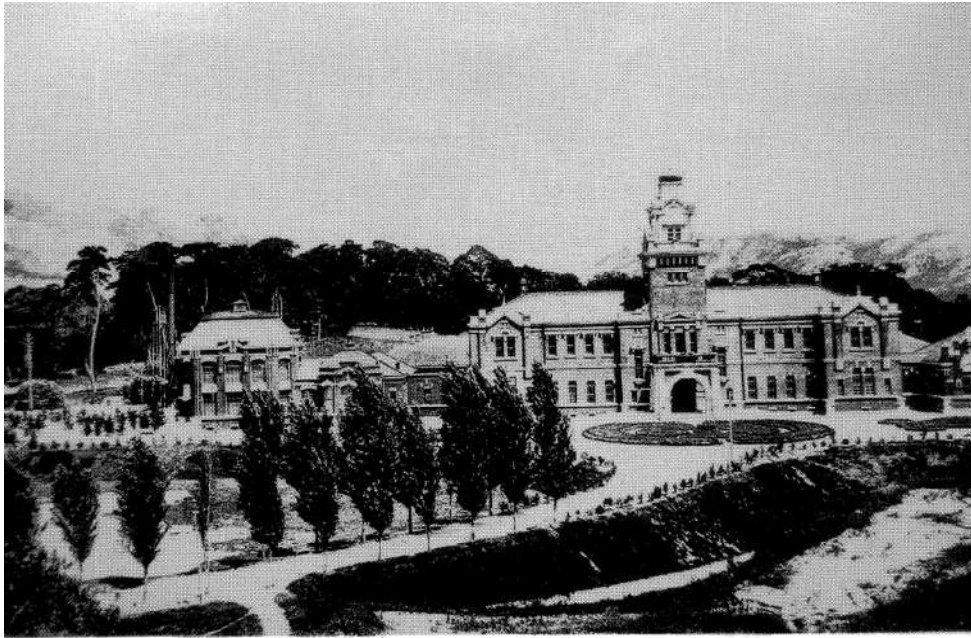
Photo 68 exhibits non-discriminatory social order in where regardless if you were rich or poor, all were required to be in a queue and wait for their turn to have a smallpox vaccination. Fighting against contagious diseases on the Korean Peninsula, the Government-General needed to have sufficient medical staff. Therefore, the Government-General established the Institute of Medical Science in Pyongyang, where Practitioners and medical workers received special education and training.

The Osaka Asahi Shimbun heralded several articles about the hazardous condition of epidemic contagious diseases on the Korean Peninsula. The following is one of many articles, which depicts the dangerous situation of diseases on the Korean Peninsula.

"The curse of epidemic contagious diseases destroys the joy of spring season from Korean people. Smallpox and Cerebral meningitis are raging in many parts of the Peninsula. While people are happy and gay with the lovely hazy spring weather and thriving blossoms in Japan, the dreadful epidemic diseases are raging on the Korean Peninsula. Smallpox and Cerebral Meningitis are vigorously spreading among the Korean people, and there is no sign of slowing down at all..... The aggregate number of Smallpox from January up to date is 463, of which 107 died, and currently, the infected patient number is 108..... As to Cerebral Meningitis, 106 infected, 37 died (*The Osaka Asahi Shimbun*, March 30, 1936 edition)."

Moreover, the following two headlines of newspaper articles express that the Government-General Administration fights vigorously to eradicate deadly epidemic diseases on the

Korean Peninsula during the Annexation era. (1) “Dispatching medical staff from the Public Health division of Pyeongan-namdo to villages, where no medical institution/facility (*The Osaka Asahi Shimbun*, the Central Joseon edition, November 8, 1941).” (2) “Pyeongang-namdo Prefecture has accomplished its target of; “One public medical centre in a village campaign” (*The Osaka Asahi Shimbun*, North-West Joseon edition, November 15, 1944).



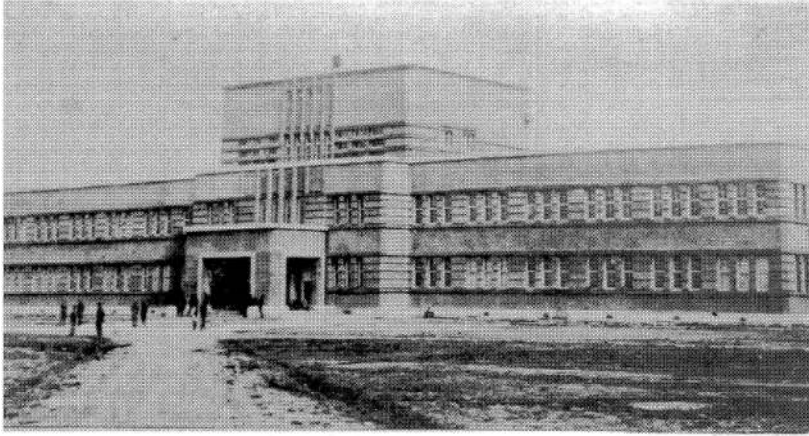
(城京)院醫府督總鮮朝

Photo 67. Joseon Government-General Hospital (Keijo), (*Photos Album: Joseon, The Government-General of Joseon*, 1921).



痘種の接種

Photo 68. The smallpox vaccination program (*Photos Album: Joseon, The Government-General of Joseon*, 1921).



平壤醫學講習所

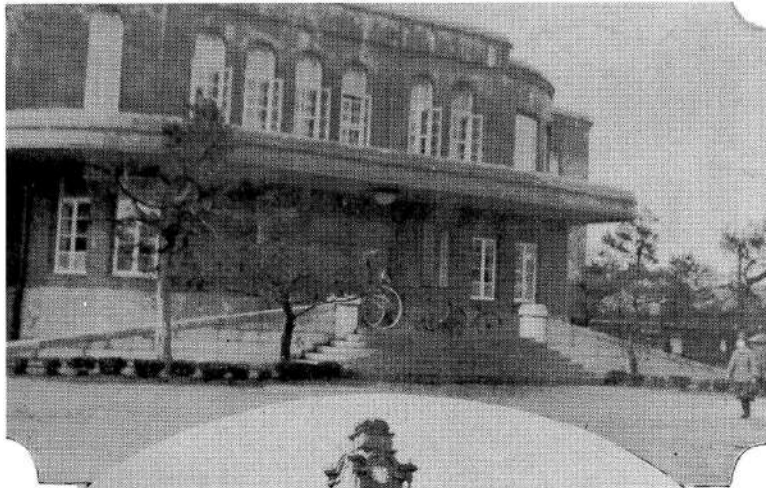
Photo 69. Pyongyang Medical Institution (*Pyeongyang City*, The Government-General of Joseon, 1932).

各道に結核療養所

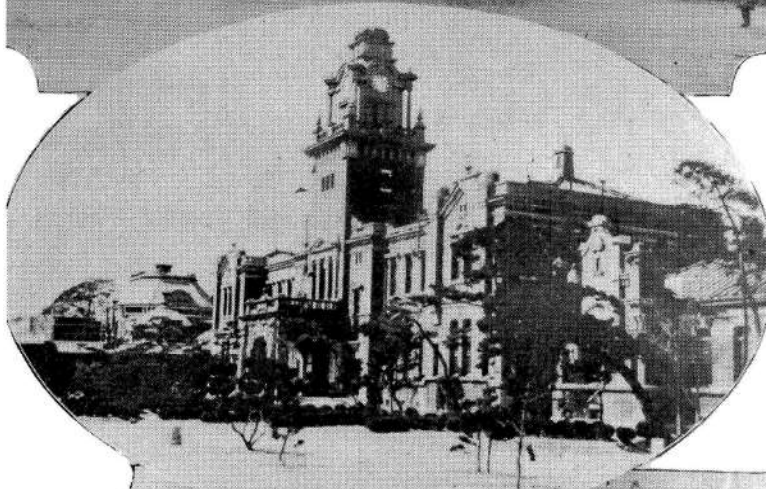
總督の熱心な講演行脚に感服

三橋警務局長歸來談

Photo 70. An internal office newsletter's headline, that reads; One Tuberculosis Medical Centre in a province; Paying the great admiration and respect to the Governor General's tireless devotion in delivering lectures all over the Peninsula and Speech by the secretary of Mihashi branch office (*Pyeongyang City*, The Government-General of Joseon, 1932).



鐵
道
病
院



京
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帝
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大
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字
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Photo 71. From the top: Railways Hospital, Keijo Imperial University Hospital and Keijo Red Cross Hospital (*Joseon city*, Tairiku-Joho-Sha, 1931).

Post Office during the Annexation Period

Not many people could spontaneously identify that the grandiose building in Photo 72 was Keijo Central Post Office during the Annexation period. Amongst several photos in the book "Pictorial of Contemporary Peninsula" issued by the Joseon Government-General Railway Bureau in 1937, Photo 72 is the most eye-catching photograph. The book was published for the official information records as well as for the tourist attractions.

On March 2, 2009, Minister of Internal Affairs Kunio Hatoyama inspected the Tokyo Central Post Office (TCPO) building demolition site, and he immediately ordered to halt the project. The project was to replace the entire TCPO building with a contemporary architecture building. Mr Hatoyama postulated demolishing the TCPO building (located on the left side of the Tokyo Station Marunouchi Exit square) was an act of profit-ism, national traitor and shame because it has historical national heritage value. The minister recognized the importance of historical heritage in the old TCPO building and considered it a criminal act to demolish national heritages on account of profits. Consequently, some of the retro façade walls of the classic TCPO building was saved.

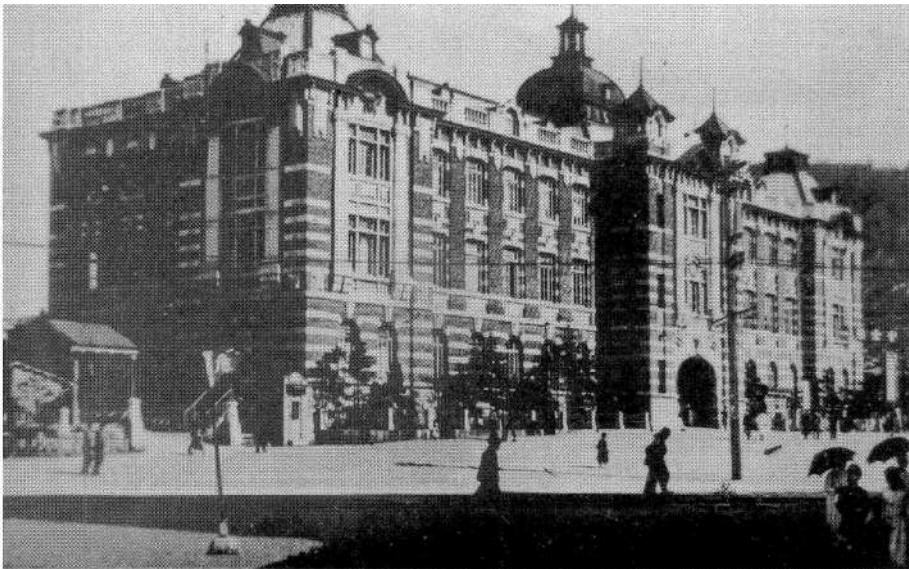
Since the historical old Tokyo Station was restored, renovated, and rejuvenated in 2012, preserving the retro façade has become popular in Japan.

Compared to the Keijo Post Office building, the TCPO building was simple and far less superior, demonstrating that the Government-General generously funded public infrastructure projects and built several impressive buildings on the Korean Peninsula during the Annexation period. By contrast, post offices in Japan were made of simple wooden

structures around the same period, and no comparison to the elegant Pyeongyang City Post Office building in Photo 74.

Allen Ireland (hereafter Ireland), in his book, “New Korea,” states that;

"Until 1876, no organized service could be recognized as postal services under the Yi Dynasty governance. The Japanese government opened a post office in Busan when the Busan port opened, and foreign trade commenced. Although it handled only ordinary mail businesses, it gradually developed to provide Money Orders, and a postal savings system started in 1880. After the Japan-Korea Annexation, the postal operation right was transferred to the Government-General of Joseon. By 1910, the newly established Joseon Communication Bureau managed the entire complex and sophisticated communication systems."



朝鮮の郵便が創設の初期でしるしと行都朝鮮と局便郵でんこかを編成する又安に字十の柱がと町川谷長と通町本と通門大橋 局便郵城京
各事で執業るのもあてしはよのれを分業的の設外いしらづめはに朝鮮で美華もにかい子園のらだんだのと白と赤が局便郵のこもに中がるあて

Photo 72. Keijo Central Post office building is made of red and white bricks located at the intersection of Nmdaemun, Honcho, and Hasegawachou streets. The building is an extraordinarily and elegantly westernized building (*Pictorial of Contemporary Peninsula*, Joseon Government-General Railway Bureau, 1937).

京城
京城はもと李朝五百年間の首都、今は半島文化の中心地で朝鮮總督府を首め諸官衙學校、會社、銀行、各種團體等があり、百般の施設は良く備つてゐる。人口約六十四萬（内地人約十二萬一千餘）内地六大都市に亞ぐ近代都市である。

Photo 73. Information about Keijo City. It says; Keijo had been the capital city of the Yi Dynasty Joseon for over 500 years. Currently, Keijo has become the cultural hub, where the Government-General Office, and many other public offices, schools, private companies, banks built. The city provides well-established facilities to citizens. Its population is approximately 640,000, of which Japanese residents 121,000. Keijo is a large modern city equivalent to the other six major cities in Japan (*Pictorial of Contemporary Peninsula*, Joseon Government-General Railway Bureau, 1937).



Photo 74. Pyeongyang Post Office (*Pyeongyang City*, Government-General of Joseon, 1932).

Financial Institutions, Appearances of Cities and Towns during the Annexation Period

Under the Yi Dynasty regime, financial institutions were not functioning sufficiently. In 1902, the Headquarter of Korean branches of the Japanese First National Bank (established in 1878) gained the permit to issue its banknotes from the Yi Dynasty, which became the Korean Empire's currency. Practically, the Bank acted as the Central Bank of The Great Korean Empire. In 1909, however, Resident-General Prince Ito accepted criticism that it was not appropriate for a Japanese private bank to act as the Korean Empire's central Bank. Thus, Prince Ito established The Bank of Korea in the same year. After the Japan-Korea Annexation Treaty was officialized, The Bank of Korea renamed The Bank of Joseon in 1911.

The splendid building of the Bank of Joseon (Photo 75) is akin to the recently restored and refurbished Tokyo Station. Both buildings were designed by renowned Japanese architect Kingo Tatsuno, who studied in Japan and the Royal Academy of Arts in England.

Photo 76 shows the intersection of Namdaemun, Honcho, and Hasegawachou streets in Keijo city in the 1930s. The large advertising board (facial cream) of the Japanese cosmetic company, namely Hirao Sannpei Shoukai, is on the left side of the Photo, and the right is one of the dooms of the Bank of Keijo.

The foundation of the Korean financial system was organized from A to Z by Japan during the Annexation period. Photo 77 is the building of Joseon Colonial Bank, which used to be known as the Bank of Industry and Commerce. The Bank of Industry and Commerce was established in 1906, one year after the Great Empire of Korea had become under Japanese protection. By 1917, there were six different Industry and Commerce banks and forty-one

branches on the Korean Peninsula. Aiming to consolidate all these banks, the Government-General issued an order (Order of Joseon Colonial Bank) to merge the four banks and establish Joseon Colonial Bank.



Photo 75. The Bank of Joseon Building (Keijo) (*Photos Album: Joseon, The Government-General of Joseon, 1921*).

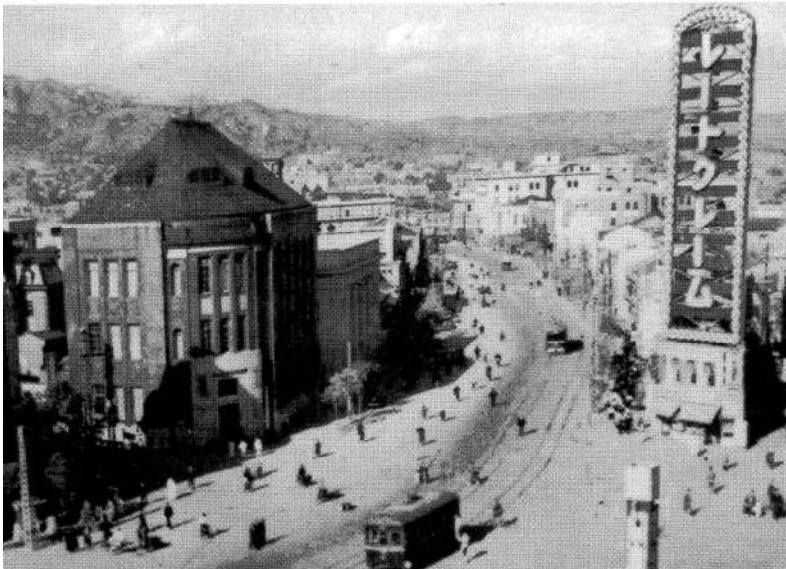


Photo 76. The intersection of Namdaemun, Honcho, and Hasegawachou Streets in Keijo (*Pictorial of Contemporary Peninsula, Joseon Government-General Railway Bureau, 1937*).



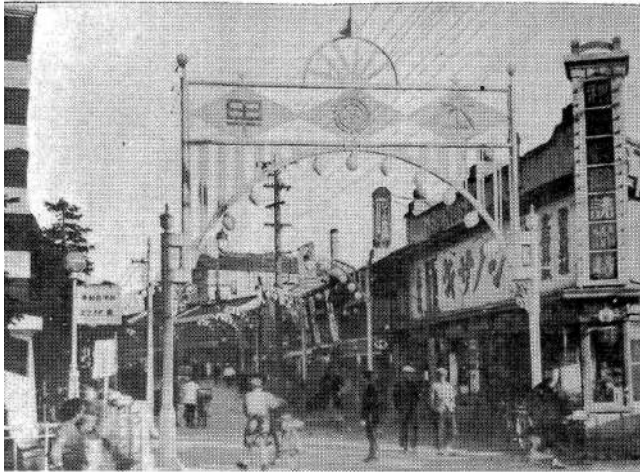
南大門外より南大門を望む
南大門内より商品陳列館を望む
南大門通三丁目

Photo 77. Joseon Colonial Bank (*Joseon city*, Tairiku-Joho-Sha, 1931).



Photo 78. From the top; The view of Namdaemun from outside of Namdaemun; The buildings from Namdaemun perspective and Namdaemun street – 3 Chome (*Joseon city*, Tairiku-Joho-Sha, 1931).

座 銀 の 城 京



本
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Photo 79. A Popular shopping centres. From the top: Honcho Street and Meiji-chou Street. Many Japanese merchants bequeathed their shops to their Korean friends (such as policemen) when they were forced to return to Japan at the end of WW II (*Joseon city*, Tairiku-Joho-Sha, 1931).

Regional Banks during the Annexation Period

The financial system is like blood in our bodies; it must flow into every corner of the nation to create an efficient lifestyle for people. Under the Government-General sovereignty within the Korean Peninsula, the Bank of Joseon worked as the heart and aorta, Joseon Colonial Banks as the artery and vein, and regional banks as a capillary blood vessel.

Most Japanese who migrated to the Korean Peninsula were from Chugoku and Kyushu Provinces of Japan, which explains that *Juhachi* Bank (its head office was in Nagasaki, Kyushu Prefecture) had Branches in Keijo, Busan, and Incheon. However, *Juhachi* Bank transferred all its branches on the Korean Peninsula to Joseon Colonial Bank in 1936. Had *Juhachi* Bank predicted the oncoming ominous future, the Bank must have had a speculative and sharp perceptive eye with excellent management skills.

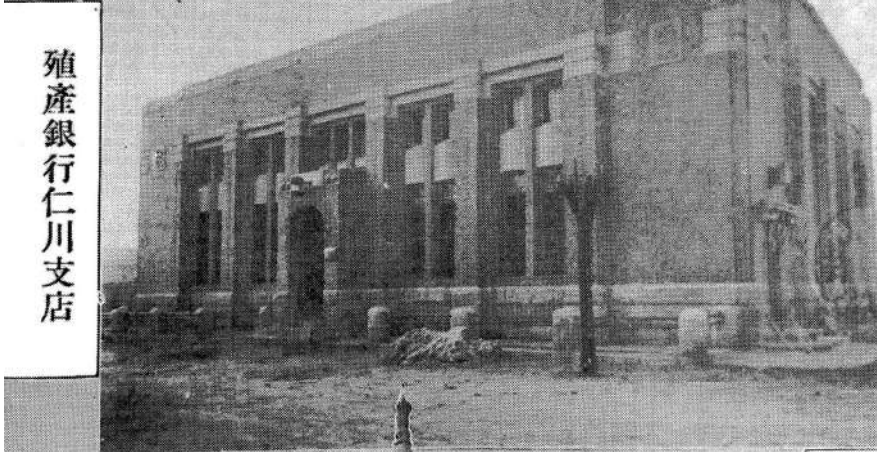


店支城京行銀八十

Photo 80. *Juhachi* Bank Keijo Branch (*Joseon* city, Tairiku-Joho-Sha, 1931).



朝鮮銀行仁川支店



殖産銀行仁川支店



商業銀行仁川支店

Photo 81. From the top; The Bank of Joseon Keijo Branch; Joseon colonial Bank and Commerce Bank Incheon Branch (*Joseon city*, Tairiku-Joho-Sha, 1931).

Industry and Commerce; Service Industry and other General Businesses during the Japan-Korea Annexation Period

A probable hypothesis that almost every field of business company in Japan expanded its operation on the Korean Peninsula during the Japan-Korea Annexation period would not be wrong. For example, even before the Government-General issued the "Order of Joseon Insurance Businesses" in 1935, the Japanese Postal Life Insurance companies had already been established on the Peninsula. For example, Ekei Seimei Co., the forerunner of Toyo Life Insurance co., had its branches in every Province of the Korean Peninsula.

The Korean Peninsula was far behind in terms of industrialisation and modernisation because of the missing sense of cooperation amongst business entrepreneurs. No private company or entrepreneur was willing to set up an association body pooling their resources for joint-ventures of public infrastructure development to benefit society and its people. In other words, people in business on the Korean Peninsula were interested solely in making money for themselves, just like many businesspersons in the modern-day. Contrary, in those days, only a few Japanese entrepreneurs were engaged exclusively in making money for themselves. Within such an environment, the Government-General established the two essential association bodies in order to consolidate and systematise commerce, industry and service sectors. They were the Chamber of Commerce and the Association of Cereals.

The Asahi Shimbun, the Joseon edition, published the official election result of the director of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry Office of every Province on the Korean Peninsula. The elected members' names and their portraits were published.

Many private companies, which founded their businesses in Joseon still operate their businesses in Japan today. For example, Toyota Motors Sales Corporation; Mitsukoshi

Department Store, Mitsui & Company; Daiichishoken; Morinaga Products Sales of Joseon; Daidou Mining Company; Shimizu-Gumi (Construction Company); Nihon Glass Company. However, these companies and many others did not include the word "Joseon" in their company names.



Photo 82. Nihonseimei (Japan Life Insurance Company) Building in

グンデルビル命生本日



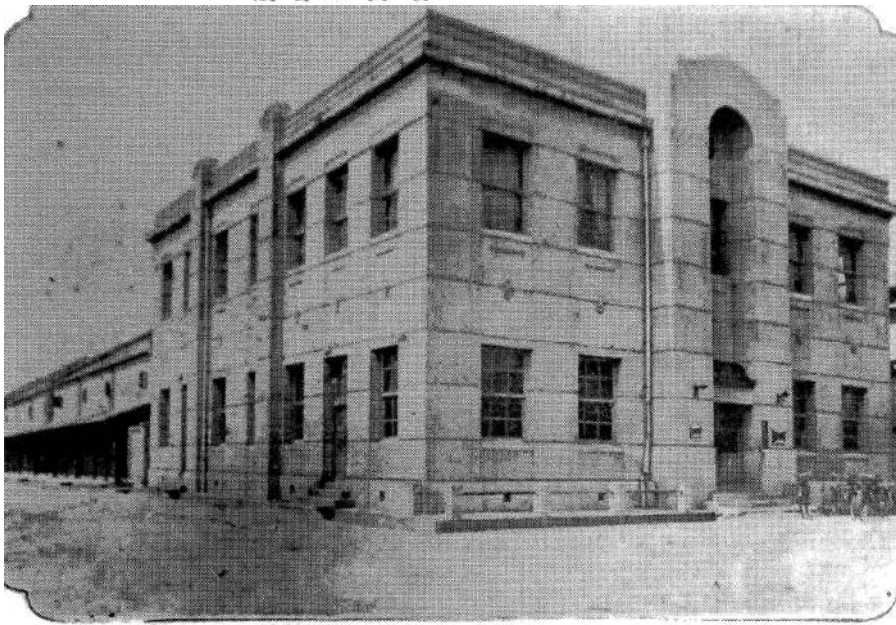
朝鮮
火災
海上
保險
會社

Photo 83. Joseon Fire/Naval Insurance Company (*Joseon City*, Tairiku-Joho-Sha, 1931).



Photo 84. Pyeongyang Chamber of Commerce and Industry Office Building (*Pyeongyang City, Government-General of Joseon, 1932*).

平壤工商會議所



穀物協會

Photo 85. The Association of Cereals Office Building (*Pyeongyang City, Government-General of Joseon, 1932*).

Mitsukoshi Department Store – Keijo Branch

Oddly, despite being educated in Anti-Japan sentiment, Koreans today admire the building, which used to be a Japanese department store, namely the Mitsukoshi Gokufuten (currently called Mitsukoshi Department Store in Japan) - Keijo Branch. Koreans appraise the building (now, Shinsegae Department Main Store in Seoul) - as the historical monument of modern

commerce in Korean history. The building is located in the famous Myeongdong district in Seoul (*The Chosun Ilbo*, Digital Edition, September 26, 2006). Due to consecutive Korean Governments' years of Anti-Japan political campaigns, Korean people had developed their distaste for anything related to the Japan-Korea Annexation. Many valuable and beautiful retro buildings built during the period were despised and destroyed. One of the most regrettable incidents was President Kim Young Sam's order to demolish the magnificent building of the Japanese Government-General of Joseon in 1993.

There are countless and priceless examples of infrastructure founded by Japan during the Annexation period on the Korean Peninsula. Besides the buildings mentioned earlier, Japan built railway lines, which connected major cities throughout the Korean Peninsula. Since after WWII, Koreans' Anti-Japan romanticism steadily developed and cemented firmly in their minds. Nevertheless, one said that; when a nation has gained its ability to recognise legacies from its history objectively, it's the moment the country has conquered the first milestone to become a matured nation. For example, Indians have perceived the Indian Railway networks, built during Britain's Colonial era, as of great value, an asset and historical importance.



Photo 86. From the top, *Mitsukoshi Gofukuten Keijo Branch* and during the building construction (*Joseon city, Tairiku-Joho-Sha, 1931*).

Majestic Joseon Hotel

In 1914, the Railway Bureau of Government-General built a magnificent hotel, the Joseon Hotel in Keijo. It was far more superior than any other hotel in Japan at that time. The Railway Bureau directly managed and operated Joseon Hotel. The hotel was built on the higher land in Hasegawa-Cho with eighty guest rooms. The hotel was one of the most modern and prestigious hotels in the Far East region. The surrounding area was the garden of the Yi Dynasty, which provided the tranquil peace, and classical elegance, that visitors would appreciate. The Joseon Hotel was a beautiful modern building with the cultural feature of the Yi Dynasty Joseon and modern facilities. For example, the Joseon Hotel was well equipped

with modern technologies, such as an elevator, the first elevator on the Korean Peninsula. The hotel also introduced Western food culture to Korean people, and one of them was ice cream.

Photo 88 depicts an elegant atmosphere surrounding a young Korean woman in a modern European dress in the outdoor coffee shop of the Joseon Hotel. The young woman with a tea/coffee cup in her hand conversed with her companion, who interestingly was wearing a traditional Chinese dress. The photo gives an illusion as if the viewer were an audience in a cinema watching a scene of a classy movie.

The Joseon hotel, with its exquisiteness and practicality, the Allied Forces confiscated and used the hotel as their Army Military Government in Korea after WWII. The Joseon Hotel was also used by Ruyngman Rhee until he formally became the first President of South Korea, and currently a part of the Westin Hotel chain, and renamed it as The Westin Joseon Seoul.

If Korean people today claimed that Imperial Japan extorted Korean valuables during the Annexation period, then their postulation, in a way, could be warranted. Indeed, Japan extorted the prolonged premodernity.

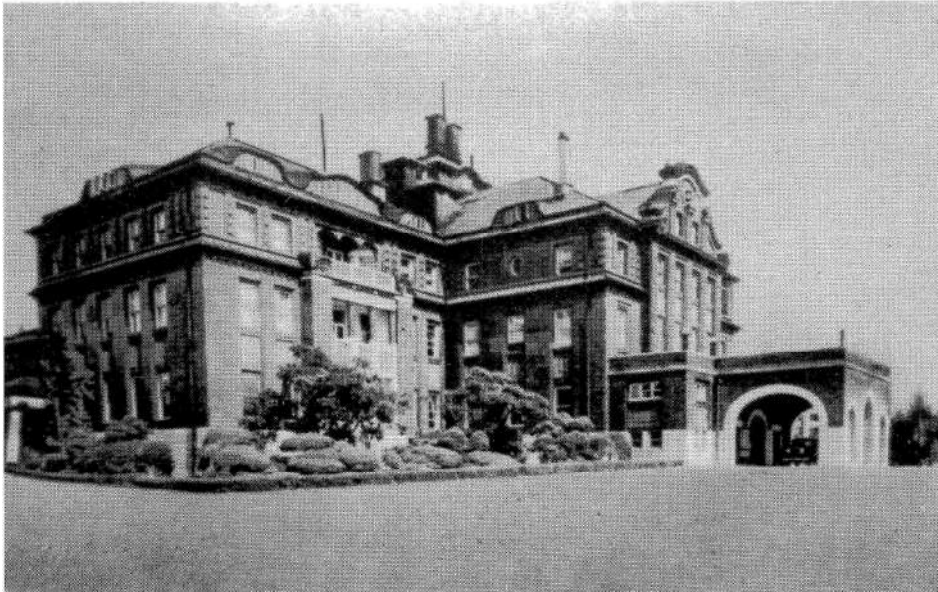


Photo 87. The Joseon Hotel (*Pictorial of Contemporary Peninsula*, Joseon Government-General Railway Bureau, 1937).



Photo 88. The Outdoor Terrace of Joseon Hotel (*Pictorial of Contemporary Peninsula*, Joseon Government-General Railway Bureau, 1937).

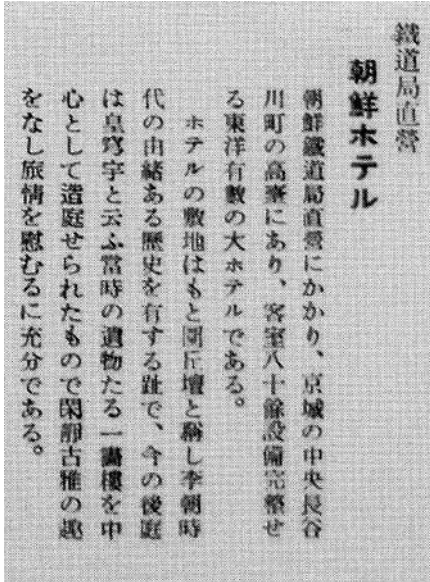


Photo 89. Information about Joseon Hotel: Joseon Hotel is operated under the direct management of the Bureau of Railway. The hotel is located on the highest hill of the central *Hasegawa-Cho* in Keijo. The hotel has 80 guest rooms and is one of the grandest hotels in Far-East Asia. The district is famous for the historical area of the Yi Dynasty Joseon. Behind the hotel, there is a garden designed around a section of the Yi Dynasty's vestiges. The garden provides a tranquil and gracious atmosphere, which comforts visitors (*Pictorial of Contemporary Peninsula, Joseon Government-General Railway Bureau, 1937*).

Japanese Newspaper Companies on the Korean Peninsula during the Annexation Period

Japan and Korea hold stark contradicting views over the Japan-Korea Annexation. The divergence of opinion on their history originated from fabricated or distorted facts created, mainly by politicians, academics and media in both countries, which in turn has become as firm as a concave-convex tooth of cogwheels mesh engage with each other.

One of the principal issues, which has been causing problems and contradicting perceptions over the Annexation in the two countries, is the censorship of the Press Cord instituted by GHQ. GHQ issued the Press Cord to the Japanese media and made them acknowledge regulations and act accordingly during the occupation time. Since Japan lost its sovereignty to the Allied Forces, Japan was powerless to GHQ's orders, and the media became submissive to GHQ for their business survival.

The Press Cord contained 30 prohibitions, that included; (1) Article 4: Establishing censorship agencies (2) Article 5: Prohibition of criticism against the US (3) Article 9: Prohibition of criticism against China; (4): Article 22: Prohibition of criticism against Koreans and (5) Article 30: Prohibition of justification and advocacy of war criminals.

The Asahi Shimbun company commenced publishing *The Asahi Shimbun* Joseon edition as a part of its local papers from 1915 to 1945. *The Asahi Shimbun* Joseon edition was divided into several districts: Joseon North West, Joseon South, Joseon West, and Joseon Middle. *The Asahi Shimbun* and *The Mainichi Shimbun* had their branch offices on the Korean Peninsula during the Annexation period.

Subsequently, these two newspaper companies have been expected to have much authentic information about social conditions on the Korean Peninsula during the Annexation period, which could have supported the Japanese stance and against present Korea (South and North) on several disputes. For example, the claim made by South Korea in the 1980s, which manifestly diverges from Japanese perception, such as; young Korean women being forced into sex slavery by the Imperial Japanese soldiers during WWII, the so-called Comfort Woman (euphemism for a prostitute) issue. Both *The Asahi Shimbun* and *The Mainichi Shimbun* did not publish any comment against the Korean postulation and remained silent and instead, in some cases, rather supported Korea's claims. Particularly *The Asahi Shimbun*' stance has been astonishing. *The Asahi Shimbun* sensationalised Korea' hypothesis of the Comfort Woman issue by fabricating stories and instigating it to the world.

The Asahi Shimbun published and manipulated readers with a fiction story written by a Japanese writer Seiji Yoshida, about Comfort Woman over sixteen articles between March 7, 1980, to January 25, 1994, as non-fiction. Moreover, the newspaper company proactively participated in creating a manuscript of the documentary film, "Box of the Truth," which

contained the subtle and covert Japanese war guilt propaganda. *The Asahi Shimbun's* malicious act has grown into severe detrimental friction between Japanese and Korean governments and its subjects.

Nonetheless, *The Asahi Shimbun* admitted their false information and publicly apologised on December 23, 2014. It was relatively too late, as many people still believe the Korean version of the Comfort Woman issue. Korea claims that young Korean women were forcibly removed from their homes by the Japanese Imperial police officers and soldiers into Sex-Slavery in the war zone during WWII. The damage made by the publisher had enormous adverse effects on Japanese and Koreans.

The Asahi Shimbun's stance had gradually and covertly changed from patriotic to Japan to Anti-Japan since the end of WWII. Whether the newspaper company's policy is still under the spell of GHQ's "The Press Cord" or other unknown new dominance is not apparent. If even decades after Japan regained its sovereignty, the two Japanese newspaper companies (*The Asahi Shimbun* and *The Mainichi Shimbun*) were still under the spell of The Press-Code, and acted accordingly is unimaginably bizarre.

Furthermore, Japan has been keeping itself in silence, either influenced by "War Guilt" campaigns initiated by GHQ or feared criticism from China and Korea. There has almost been "no dissent" against Korea and China's claims by Japan. Under such circumstances, the Japanese silence was understood as Japan accepting Korean and Chinese accusations against Japan. Their postulation has become the authentic history concerning Japan, China and Korea in the early 20th century. Today, many Japanese may still have been influenced by the romanticism of "War Guilt" through school education and media. Only a few Japanese came out with their research, which counteracts Korea and China's claims. However, Japanese

scholars would be labelled as History Revisionists with their counterarguments against Korea and China under the present circumstance.



Photo 90. *The Osaka Asahi Shimbun Keijo Branch Building (Joseon City, Tairiku-Joho-Sha, 1931).*



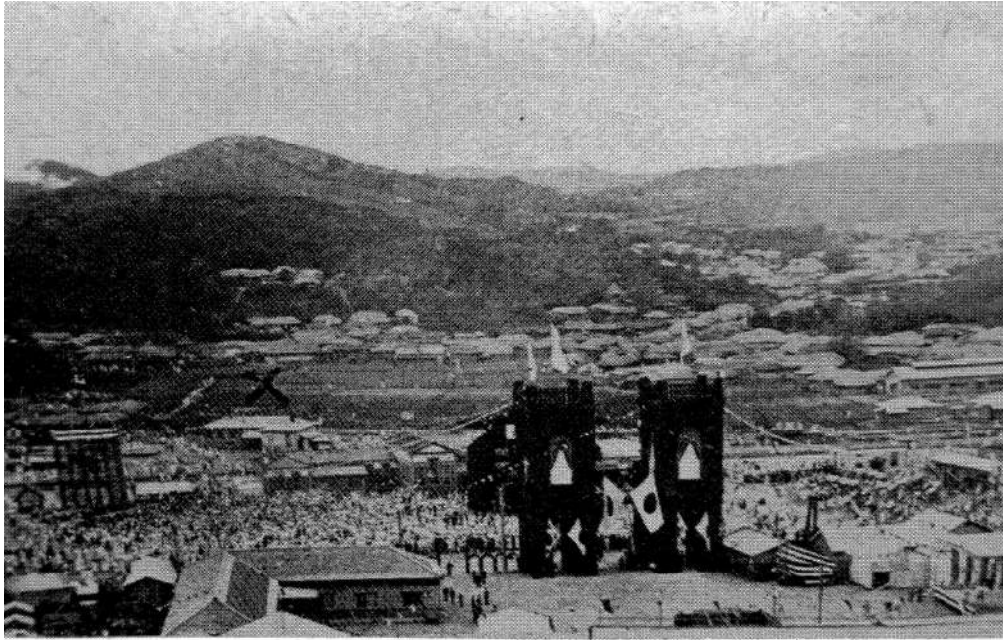
Photo 91. *The Osaka Mainichi Shimbun Keijo Branch Building (Joseon City, Tairiku-Joho-Sha, 1931).*

Major Railways Infrastructure on the Korean Peninsula Started by Japan

As previously mentioned, assuming that the Korean Peninsula was a human body, and the financial sector of a modern nation the blood, then the railway and road network plays a part as its carrier, the blood vessels. On August 20, 1894, following the finalization of the Japan-Korea Joint Provisional Articles, Japan acquired the permit of railway construction on the Peninsula from the Empire of Korea. The initial construction of the railway line on the Korean Peninsula was part of a section between Keijo and Inchon in 1899.

On May 25, 1905, the opening ceremony of the railway between Keijo to Busan, which runs through the Korean Peninsula longitudinally, was held. Photos 92 and 93 show the ceremonial activities. The railway was the essential industry for the national administration in the 19th century. For instance, competition and misunderstanding between Japan and the United States (after the Russo-Japan War) over the administrative concession of the Manchuria railway was one of the indirect and remote causes of the outbreak of war between Japan and the US on December 7, 1941.

Some people, such as Korean Nationalists, criticize and trivialize Japanese efforts of establishing the over 5,000 km of railway networks on the Korean Peninsula, saying that; Japan built it for its National Security and benefit. However, as the official document, "The 1937 Korean Peninsula Railway Map", demonstrates, the railway system comprehensively covered the entire Peninsula, which included many areas, which were not related to Japanese National Security. In fact, over 80% of users of the railway were Koreans, and the majority of participants in the opening ceremony were, obviously, Koreans in their traditional white costumes (refer to Photos 92 & 93).



(驛門大南は印×) 會賀祝式通全道鐵釜京 ㊦
 一日五十二月五年八十三治明-

Photo 92. The celebration of opening railway line between Keijo and Busan (*The 40 years History of Joseon Railway*, Joseon Government -General's Office Railway Bureau, Keijo,1940).

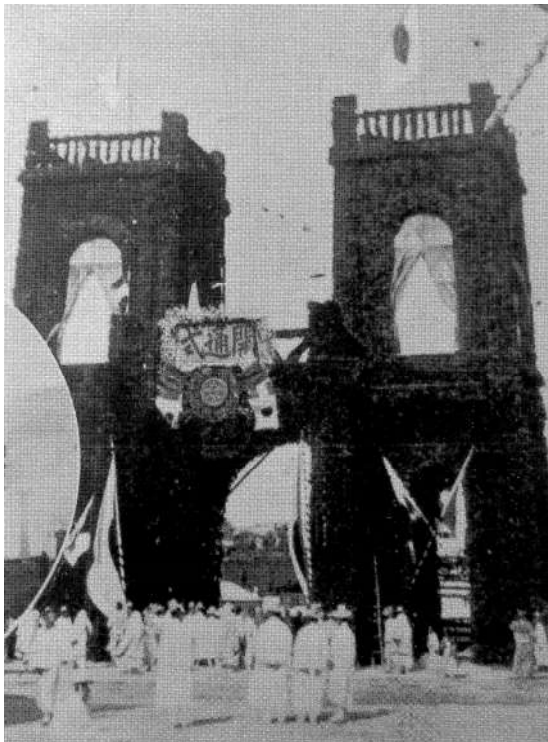


Photo 93. The celebration of opening railway line between Keijo and Busan (*The 40 years History of Joseon Railway*, Joseon Government -General's Office Railway Bureau, Keijo,1940).

Railway Station Buildings Constructed during the Annexation Period

Headquarters of the Government-General on the Korean Peninsula supervised the entire administrative affairs in the area (13 Do [province], 18 Fu [city], 218 Gun [prefecture], 2 Islands, 46 Yu (town) and 2,325 Men [village]). By January 1937, the public railway network had already spread to 3,575.9 km and the private sector 1463.6 km. The compiled distance of public and private railway was over 5,000 km, which covered almost the entire Peninsula (*Pictorial of Contemporary Peninsula, Joseon Government-General Railway Bureau, 1937*).

From a simple calculation based on the length of railway lines and the estimated distance between stations at 5 km, there could have been approximately 1,000 railway stations on the Korean Peninsula in 1937. Due to the limited space, only a few stations have been introduced to this book. However, it is pretty easy to imagine that the Government-General spent vast money building these railways and stations throughout the thirteen Provinces.

The building in Photo 94 was the Keijo railway station. The Keijo railway station was co-designed by the two architects, the German Georg de Lalande and Japanese Yasushi Tsukamoto. The construction of the station project was completed in 1925, in the same year the former Tokyo Railway Station building was inaugurated. However, the Keijo Station building received more spectacular attention and higher importance than the Tokyo Station. *The Asahi Shimbun* Joseon edition (September 15, 1925) notes that on October 13, 1925, the opening ceremony of the Keijo Station building will pompously be conducted, synchronizing the arrival of religious heirlooms (for the dedication of the Joseon Shinto-Shrine) from Japan. The gracious looking building of Keijo railway station would impress people with its significant presence, far superior to the Tokyo railway station.



建築で地トータンコ鉄鋼可併瓦煉材石の式スツネルは驛城京のてしと開立大の島半群朝大争らなみの城京にマた 驛城京るな鹽社
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Photo 94. Keijo railway station (*Japanese Geography Customs Survey, Joseon Region*, vol. 2, no.17, Shinkou-Sha, 1930).

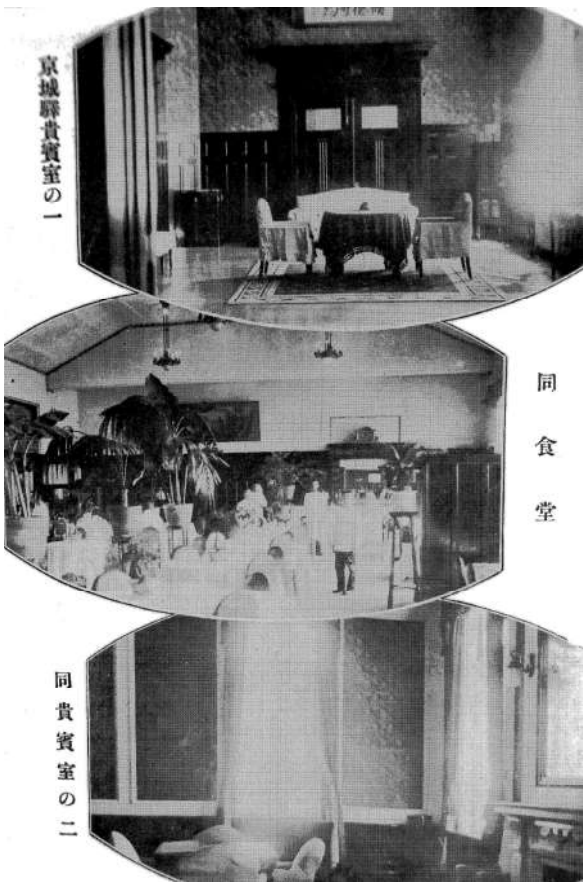


Photo 95. From the top; Keijo railway station VIP room 1, Restaurant and VIP room 2 (*Joseon City*, Tairiku-Joho-Sha, 1930).



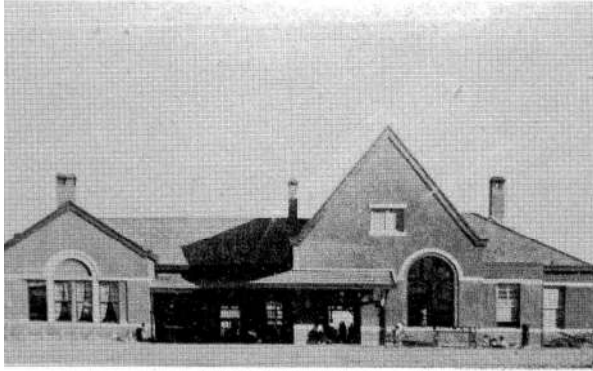
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Photo 96. Sinuiju railway station (*Joseon City, Tairiku-Joho-Sha, 1931*).



(線本義京) 驛州黃海黃

Photo 97. Huanghai-Huangzhou railway station of the Keijo main line (*The 40 years History of Joseon Railway, Joseon Government -General's Office Railway Bureau, 1940*).



(線平鏡咸) 驛興咸

Photo 98. Hamheung railway station of the Hamgyong line (*The 40 years History of Joseon Railway*, Joseon Government -General's Office Railway Bureau, 1940).

The Means of Transportation and Roads during the Yi Dynasty Joseon Era

The means of transportation on the Korean Peninsula was mainly palanquins, and the other was Joseon horses during the Yi Dynasty era. Bishop described roads and its surrounding environment on the Korean Peninsula during the Yi Dynasty regime: "Its narrow, dirty streets consisted of low hovels built of mud-smearred wattle without windows, straw roofs, and deep eaves, a black smoke hole in every wall 2 feet from the ground, and outside most are irregular ditches containing solid and liquid refuse..... Even the widest roads could not accommodate for two horses standing side by side; bulls carrying mountains of brushwood nearly filled up the roadway.....Mangy dogs and blear-eyed children, half or wholly naked and scaly with dirt, roll in the deep dust or slime, or pant and blink in the sun, apparently unaffected by the stenches which abound....."

Ireland also commented: "Before the establishment of the Japanese Government-General in 1910, there were not fifty miles of good road in the whole country, almost all travel and transportation being done on narrow, deep-rutted tracks."



（あらゆるなとうやる掛出に軽手で車力人用自々道も旗従鮮朝、りな風弊の人士洋東はのるすにん盛を装行）出外の班兩

Photo 99. A Yangban on his palanquin (*Joseon of Japan*, Yurakusha, 1911).

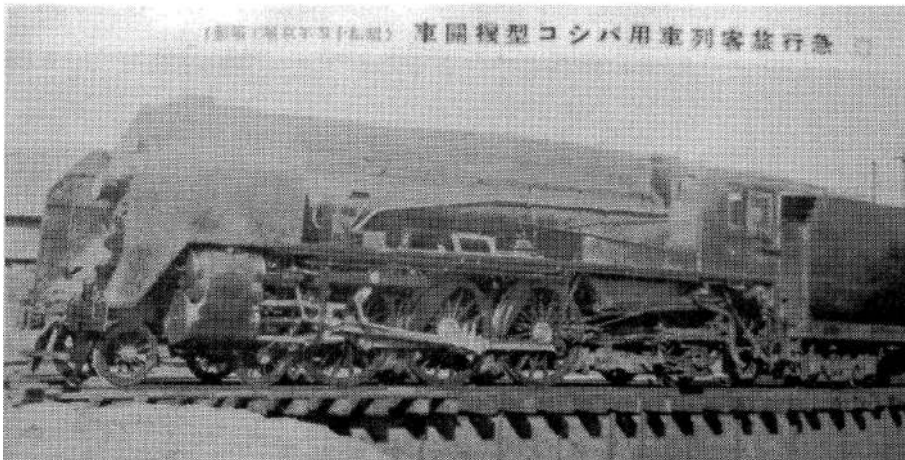
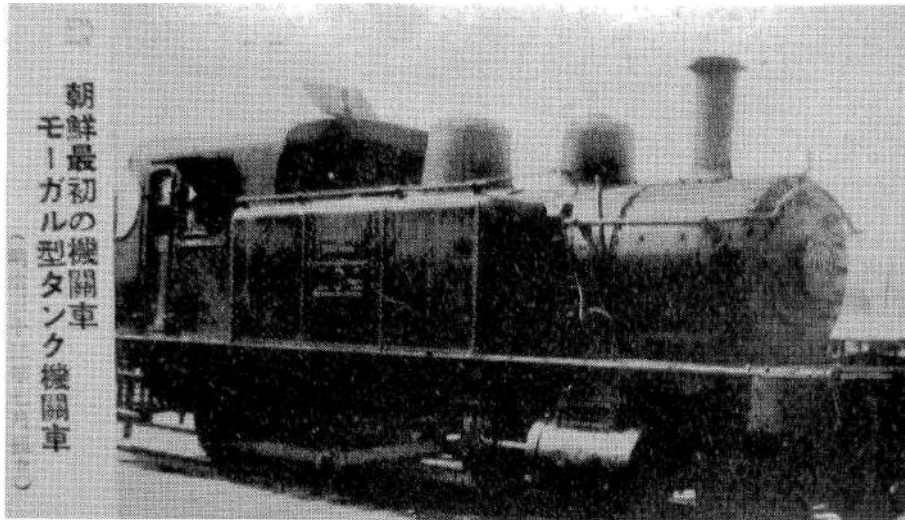


Photo 100. From the top; The first LMS Mogul steam locomotive tank engine for passenger trains and a Bacicò type locomotive used for express trains (*The 40 years History of Joseon Railway*, Joseon Government -General's Office Railway Bureau, Keijo,1940).

The Joseon Railway was built on Broad-gauge Rails: The Railway Connected between Busan to Europe through Peking (Beijing)

The railway tracks built on the Korean Peninsula by the Government-General of Joseon had the broad-gauge specification, corresponding to the modern Japanese Shinkansen (bullet trains)'s railway tracks. From observing these super express trains' dining cars (Akatsuki [Photos 101] and Hikari and Nozomi [Photo 102]), these had very spacious carriages.

Incidentally, the names of Hikari and Nozomi have been adopted for the current Shinkansen trains' names in Japan.

Before the Korean Peninsula was divided at the 38th Parallel by two nations of the Republic of Korea (South Korea) and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) in 1953, the Joseon Railway extended to Peking (Beijing) and Fengtian (Shenyang). People enjoyed having trips to China. For example, there are public records of teacher's college students who used to have the end of school excursions to Fengtian or Shinkyoo (Changchun) through Busan.

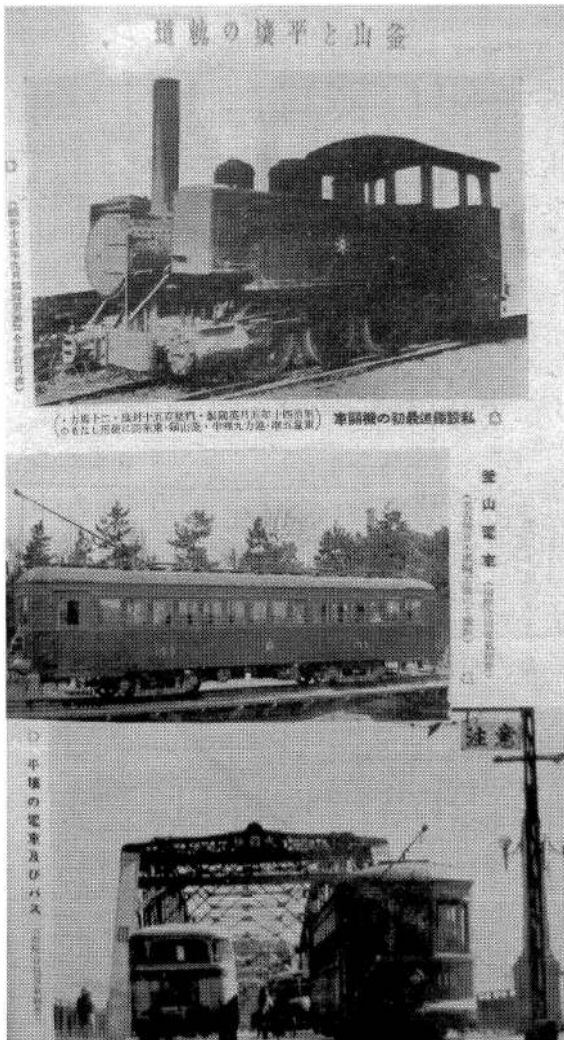
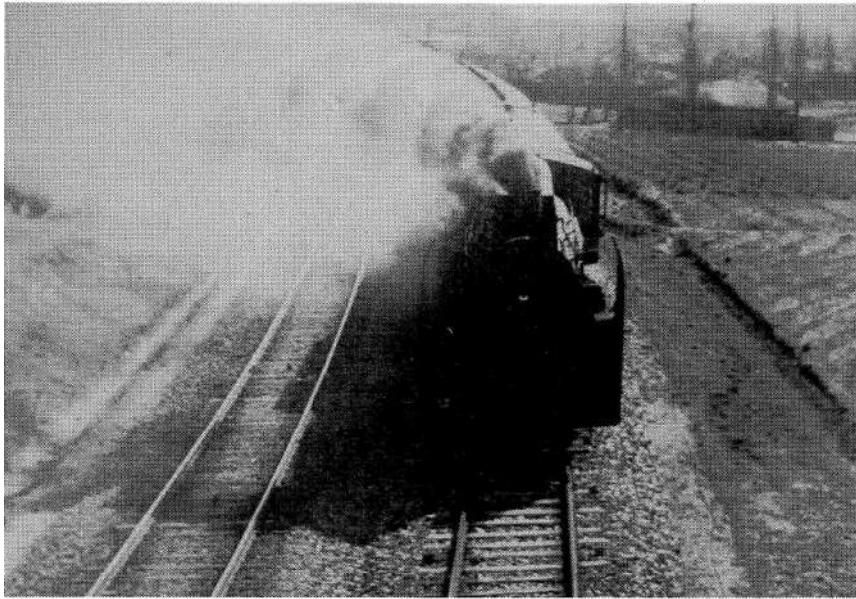


Photo 101. The first train runs between Busan and Pyeongyang; Busan tramcar and Pyeongyang tramcar & bus (*The 40 years History of Joseon Railway*, Joseon Government -General's Office Railway Bureau, Keijo,1940).



「きつかあ」車列行急

『朝鮮鉄道四十年略史』1940年(昭和15年、朝鮮総督府鉄道局)より



Photo 102. From the top; The Akatsuki Express Train on the run and *The Akatsuki Express* at a station (*The 40 years History of Joseon Railway*, Joseon Government -General's Office Railway Bureau, Keijo, 1940).



Photo 103. Inside the super-express trains (Akutuki, Hikari and Nozomi)
*(Pictorial of Contemporary Peninsula, Joseon Government-General Railway
 Bureau, 1937).*

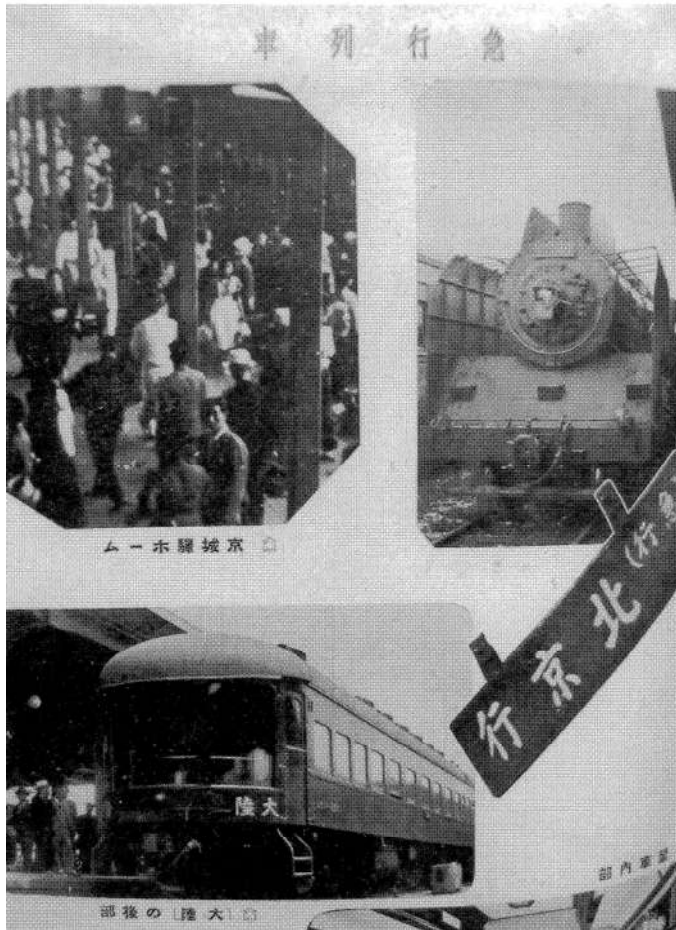


Photo 104. From the top left; The Keijo railway station platform, and the top right is an express train bound for Peking (Beijing). The bottom is the rear part of Tairiku (*The 40 years History of Joseon Railway*, Joseon Government - General's Office Railway Bureau, Keijo, 1940).

Railway Truck Rapidly Extended under the Management of Government-General of Joseon and its Railway Bureau

The total length of the public rail tracks was 3,575.9 km in January 1937, and it stretched to 4,525.7 km on September 1, 1942. Building a railway track takes several years, from the beginning to the end.

Since 1937, *The Asahi Shimbun* Joseon edition had written several articles covering railway track constructions.

[The Keijo-Busan double-track construction would commence in May (dated April 7, 1937)]

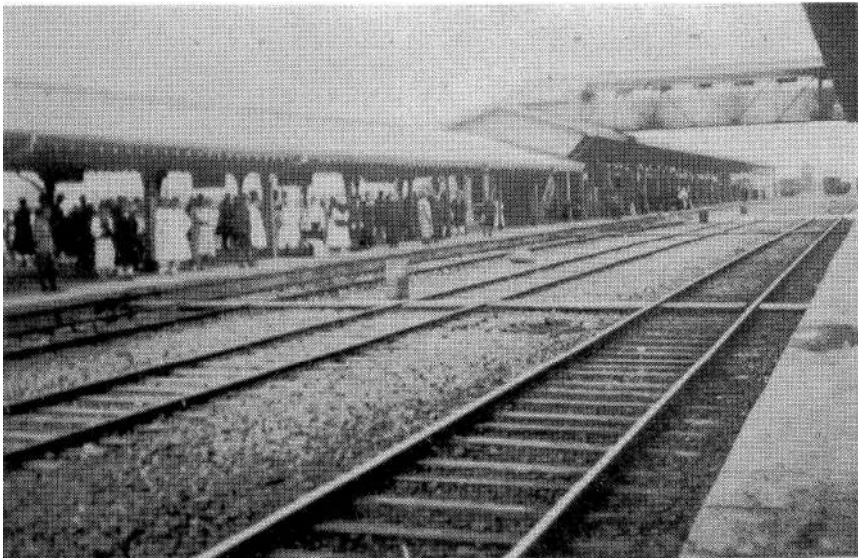
[The globally recognized problematic and demanding construction of Hyesan Line completed (dated November 2, 1937)]

[The Railway Bureau spent nine years and ¥20,500,000 (¥1 is equivalent to 2,000-3,000 yen today) on building the Hyesan Line (dated November 2, 1937)] ...the rest omitted.

Furthermore, the following news reflects that these railway constructions were limited to the benefit of the regional population, as the war between Japan and China had outbroken on August 13, 1937.

[The new railway line between Cheongjin and Rajin will be completed by the year after next (dated August 19, 1939)]

The railway between Cheongjin and Rajin was built for the convenience of the regional Korean people.



ムーホトツラフ驛壤平

Photo 105. The Pyeongyang station platform (*Pyeongyang City, The Government-General of Joseon, 1932*).

The Scenic Beauty: Great Hangang Iron Bridge

Photo106 shows the scenic beauty of the Great Hangang Iron bridge, crossing the Hang River in Seoul. The photo was taken only ten years after Bishop described the poor condition of the road and its surrounding circumstance on the Korean Peninsula. Bishop explained that no path was classified as a road within the Korean Peninsula, and obviously, neither railways nor bridges. However, and most significantly, Japan built the iron bridge, "Hangang Bridge," to connect the two large cities of Keijo and Incheon in 1900, which was before the 1905 Japan Korea Protectorate Treaty. Even by today's standard, Hangang Bridge was a beautiful bridge. It must have been a breathtaking experience for Korean people to see the magnificent bridge at the turn of the twentieth century.

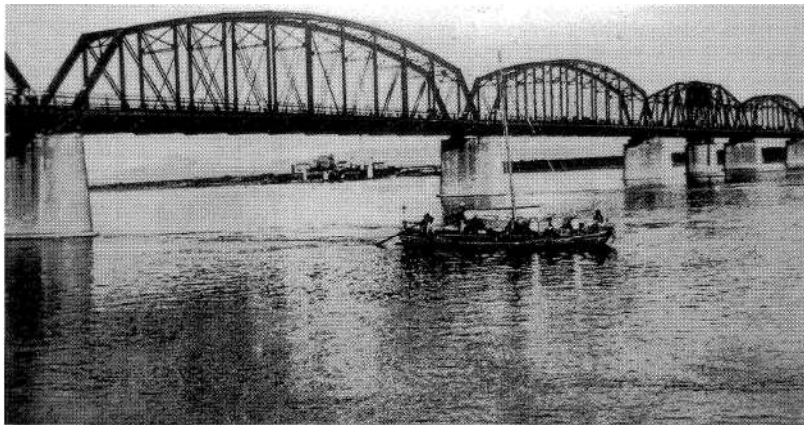
From 1905 to 1945 (except 1919), about 15-20% of the annual budget of the Government-General of Joseon was subsidized by Japan. In other words, during the Annexation period, except in 1919, Japan paid enormous money to cover the deficit of the Government-General. Undoubtedly, even before the 1905 Japan-Korea Protectorate Treaty, Japan continued to inject an unimaginable massive amount of tax revenue collected from the Japanese in Japan to modernize, industrialize, and enrich the Korean Peninsula.



Photo 106. The Hangang Bridge (*Japanese Geography Customs Survey, Joseon Region*, vol. 2, no.17, Shinkou-Sha, 1930).

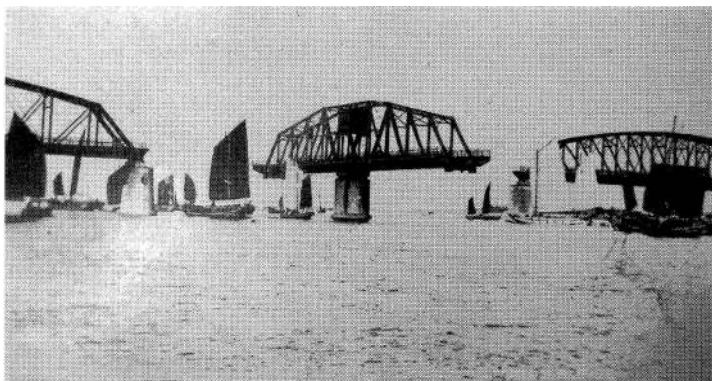
The Yalu River Iron Bridge was the Foremost High-technological Bridge in East Asia

The Yalu River Bridge (the length 944.2 m, width 11m) was designed to accommodate railway and ships passing through the bridge pillars. The bridge had twelve truss spans, which swivelled to allow ships to pass through, and connected the two cities of Dandong in China and Sinuiju in Korea. The Yalu River Iron Bridge was the only high-tech Bridge in Eastern Asia. Furthermore, in 1943, the Railway Bureau of Government-General of Joseon completed the second Yalu River Iron Bridge in the upstream location, about 60 m away from the original bridge.



鴨綠江鐵橋

Photo 107. The Yalu River Swivel Iron Bridge (*Photos Album: South Joseon, The Government-General of Joseon, 1921*).



鴨綠江鐵橋の構造
この橋は、鴨綠江に架かる鉄橋で、橋脚はコンクリート製で、橋桁は鋼製である。橋桁は、船舶の通過を妨げないよう、上下に動く構造になっている。この写真は、橋脚の基礎部分を示している。

Photo 108. The Yalu River Swivel Iron Bridge (*Japanese Geography Customs Survey, Joseon Region, vol. 2, no.17, Tokyo: Shinkou-Sha, 1930*).

Water Reservoirs Constructions throughout the Korean Peninsula

In the past centuries, the Yi Dynasty government did not have the concept of erosion and flood control neglected construction work, including forestry and flood control. Therefore, the Government-General established the Water-Utilization Association within the Korean Peninsula. Through the association, they built numerous water reservoirs that facilitate flood damage prevention systems, irrigation plants and hydroelectric generations all over the Korean Peninsula. For instance, they built Taisho Water Union Association Reservoir, Province of Chungcheong-namdo Onyangoncheon Reservoir and Rajin Reservoir in the coastal region of Ryongchon Prefecture, which is in the Southern part of the Yalu River. During the Annexation period, Japan established numerous water reservoirs and irrigation plants throughout the Korean Peninsula.

Besides public corporation bodies, a Japanese private business entrepreneur, Shitagau Noguchi, who had made his fortunes in his businesses on the Korean Peninsula, also built many large dams in the upper stream of the Yalu River. Noguchi had developed a sleepy fishing village in the South of Hamheung in Northern Korea into an industrial town, which became the second-largest nitrogen fertilizer plant in the world. Noguchi participated in the significant joint venture project with the Manchuria Government and the Japanese Government-General of Joseon to construct the famous *Sup'ung* Dam.

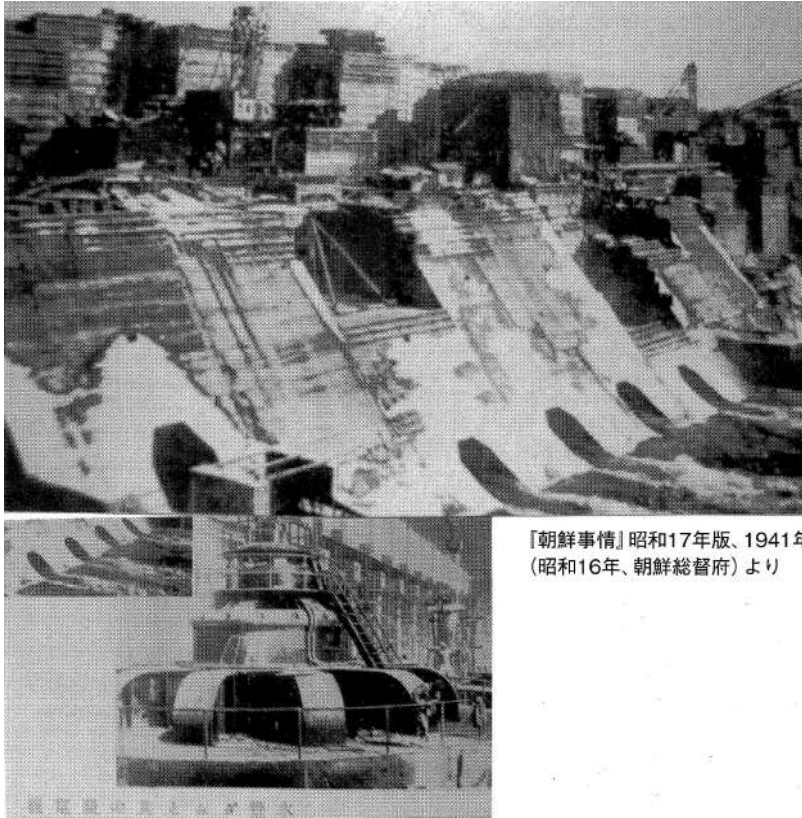
The *Sup'ung* Dam was one of the seven dam (total of 1,650,000 kWh) projects in the Yalu River, and its construction started in 1937 and completed in March 1944. Noguchi and a Japanese engineer, Yutaka Kubota, commenced the gigantic project, *Sup'ung* Dam construction in the Yalu River, that flows between the North Pyongan province in North Korea and Liaoning Province in Manchuria. The construction of the dam was completed in

1943. Upon completion, the dam was the largest in Asia and the second largest in the world. Furthermore, in 1944, the project team built the large hydroelectric station in the adjacent *Sup'ung* Dam, which generated 700,000 kWh. The ability of the gigantic *Sup'ung* Dam to generate electric power was significant compared to the hydroelectric output of 335,000 kWh from the Kurobe Dam (in 1963) in Japan. All these dams on the Korean Peninsula were much larger than those in Japan.

The Soviet Union confiscated five of the seven electric dynamos of *Sup'ung* during the midst of chaos at the end of WWII (the bottom of Photo 110 was one of the seven dynamos). Later, the stolen five dynamos were replaced with new ones. The new hydroelectric plants on the Korean Peninsula substantially contributed to accelerating and underpinning Korea's modernization and industrialization. Many of them are still important sources of power in North Korea. In 1948, North Korea's first leader Kim Il-sung implemented the images of *Sup'ung* Dam and hydroelectric plants in North Korea's National emblem.



Photo 109. Daimasato Reservoir in Taigari, Jeonju-gun, Jeollabuk-do (*Japanese Geography Customs Survey, Joseon Region, vol. 2, no.17, Shinkou-Sha, 1930*).



「朝鮮事情」昭和17年版、1941年
(昭和16年、朝鮮総督府)より

Photo 110. From the top; *Sup'ung Dam and Power Plant* (*Joseon Affairs, The Government-General Office, 1941*).

The Infrastructure of Water Supply Aqueduct and Sewerage System

Although water supply systems on the Korean Peninsula was developed alongside water reservoirs, establishing the sewerage system was an enormous task for the Government. As Bishop had described, Seoul was the filthiest and stickiest city, and the Government-General battled to develop the public infrastructural systems of hygiene and sewerage. Newspaper headlines exemplified the situation: The total elimination of the odour of Pyeongyang; The Government-General is going to place the underground sewerage tanks; Under such environment, the citizens are suffering from the odour and complaining to the City Council; Improving the primitive sewerage system...; Combatting the terrible situation with underground sewerage tanks and Placing ten large (4m diameter and 60 m length)

underground sewerage tanks (*The Osaka Asahi Shimbun* Joseon West North edition, December 11th, 1938).

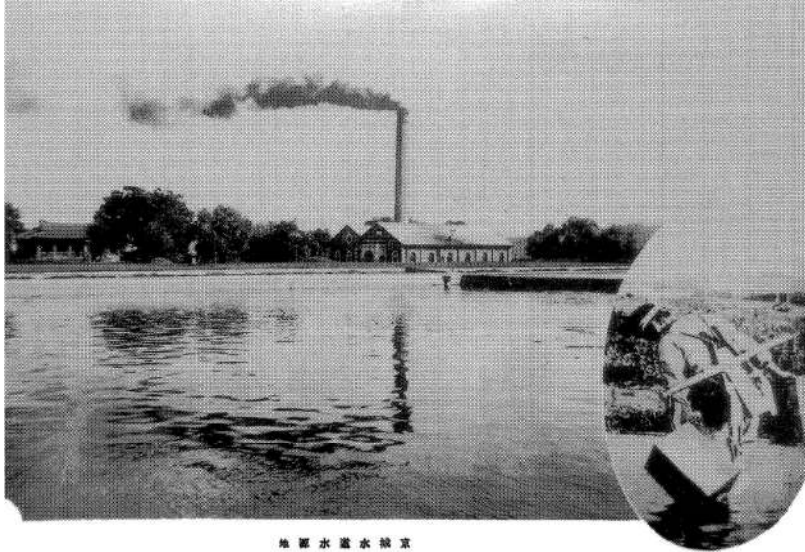


Photo 111. Keijo Slow Water Filtration Basin (*Photos Album: South Joseon, The Government-General of Joseon, 1921*).

The Government-General Doubled Cultivated Acreages for Agricultural Development

From 1910 to 1918, the Government-General conducted the land survey. The Government-General established farmland ownership through the survey, and their names were officially registered (97.3 %). The Government-General confiscated and disposed of the unclaimed estate (2.7%) with low-interest-rate instalment loans to needy peoples, such as poor farmers and former serfs. Also, the Government-General developed the vast uncultivated land and sold it to Koreans at low prices. The size of the rural arable land expanded to almost doubled from 6,040,572 in 1910 to 10,772,982 acres in 1942. As a result, the number of Korean farmers increased from 2,801,827 in 1929 to 3,043,465 in 1942. In contrast, Japanese

farmers decreased from 10,390 in 1929 to 5,893 in 1942 on the Korean Peninsula (The Government-General of Joseon Statistics Annual Report).

Frequently, *The Asahi Shimbun* printed about the rapidly progressing agricultural activities on the Korean Peninsula. Examples of headlines include:

- Stimulus Low-Interest Rates Loan for Farmers! Restriction on High-Interest Rates and Introduction of Low-Interest Rates; Finally, the Government-General has started to act (*The Asahi Shimbun* Joseon North-West edition, April 23, 1933).
- Earlier than in *Naichi* (Japan), the new Tenant Farming Laws and Ordinances were implemented on the Korean Peninsula (*The Asahi Shimbun* South Joseon edition, October 25, 1933).
- In accordance with the Farmland Legislation, expose and remove malicious farm managers from rural agricultural areas, and emancipate farmers, tenant farmers, and serfs, who have been maltreated by these vindictive *Sah-om* (farm managers/agents) (*The Asahi Shimbun* North West Joseon edition, September 19, 1934).
- Farmers in Jaeryeong Plain (flood-prone zone) rejoicing with the safe farming environment; The news that the last section of flood prevention work will complete next year (*The Osaka Asahi Shimbun* South Joseon edition, March 14, 1935).
- Increasing Rice Production & Plantation Plan confirmed; With the total budget of 7,160,000 yen (*The Osaka Asahi Shimbun* South Joseon edition, January 10, 1940).
- Astronomical land improving and cultivation plan; The core strategy for increasing rice production in South Joseon (*The Osaka Asahi Shimbun* South Joseon edition, February 27, 1940).



況實の地拓干
 (楊農坂野面北青郡威振道畿京)

Photo 112. Progression of developing a vast polder; A large farm created on Seongbuk-myeon, Ginwi-gun, Gyeonggi-do Province (*Photo Album: South Joseon, The Government-General of Joseon, 1921*).



耕てし良故を地拓干の種のこと。い多が分節るれな！地拓干い廣の淺邊が野平岸海の昔在めたの際沈岸海はに方地の種全 地拓干るた々空
 るあでのもな明著も最て地拓干社會業興二不ろけおに方地口々江鎭南西の府山群は甚高。ちあてれば行に地各の部岸海は業事る計を要頭の地

Photo 113. The vast reclamation of farmland in Jeolla district (*Japanese Geography Customs Survey, Joseon Region, vol. 2, no.17, Shinkou-Sha, 1930*).

耕地面積 (単位 町)

1910 (明治43年)	2,464,904.4
1914 (大正 3年)	2,959,158.8
1919 (大正 8年)	4,324,679.1
1929 (昭和 4年)	4,392,115.6
1938 (昭和13年)	4,436,825.2
1942 (昭和17年)	4,396,002.6

「朝鮮總督府統計年報」より

Photo 114. The Statistical Table of Cultivated Acreage (unit = Japanese *Cho*) from 1910 to 1942 (Joseon Government-General Statistic Annual Report).

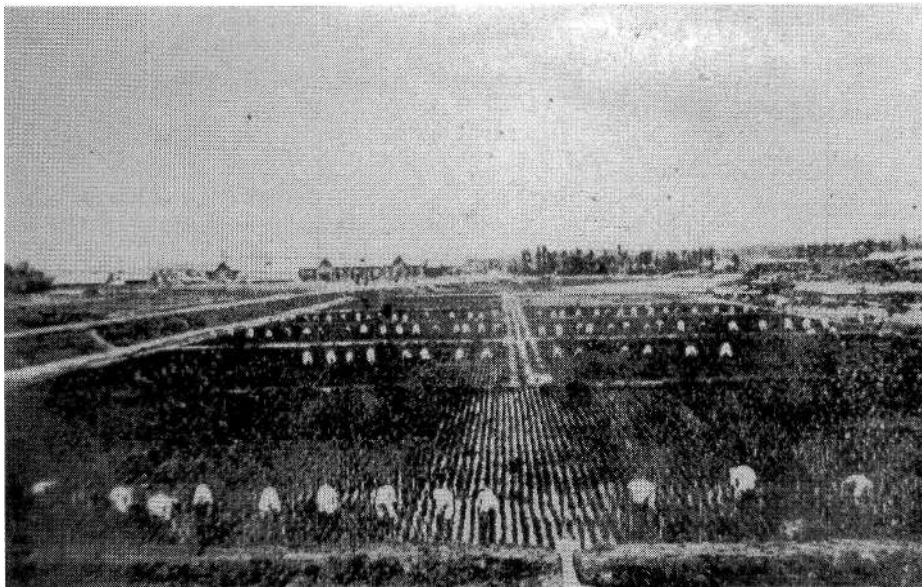
The Government-General's Prioritization of Modern Agricultural Education and Practical Training

Under the Yi Dynasty regime, modern agriculture method did not develop on the Korean Peninsula. The Government-General recognized the great necessity of land reform, and the need to research of creating new seeds, which are sustainable against the severe cold climate within the Northern Korean Peninsula. Besides rice farming, the Government-General was also concerned with barren Mountains and established a plan, "Seeding Trees (such as pine tree)" as a part of the projects of Re-Greening Korean Bald Mountains (Photo 117). The Government-General tactfully manoeuvred municipalities to participate in the Agricultural Development Projects to manage the entire plan comprehensively and successfully.

- Instruct and deliver the Agricultural Development Project Plans to all municipalities and encourage them to initiate and participate in the movement... Prefectural meetings will be organized soon... (*The Asahi Shimbun* South-Joseon edition, October 7, 1932).
- Distributing fuel and fertilizers to all farmers; Allocating agricultural and forestry lands is a good idea; These actions will be the excellent gospel for revitalizing and boosting the local economy (*The Osaka Asahi* South Joseon North-West edition, February 22, 1935).

- The Government-General prioritizes authorizing Agricultural Development Project Plans (*The Osaka Asahi* the South Joseon North-West edition, July 17, 1935).
- For producing high-quality cotton in the entire South Province, the Government-General distributed the premier quality cotton seeds to farmers (*The Osaka Asahi* South Joseon North-West edition, April 21, 1940).

These newspaper headlines underpin the reality that the Government-General not only provided knowledge of modern agricultural technology to Korean farmers but also supplied them with the essential ingredient to improve their productivity and quality of products, "Seeds."



忠清北道公立農業學校
實習地水田及生徒ノ實習

Photo 115. Students in the training of North Chungcheong Province Public Agricultural College at rice paddies (*The Comprehensive Digest Information of Joseon Education*, The Education Department of Joseon Government-General, 1921).

春秋冷害をうけた平南奥地各地の農村の窮乏は春期に入り、その極に達し寧遠郡の如きは農民の約六割までが農業に従事して今秋の收穫期まで糊口をしのごうことが困

平南の冷害罹災民

農民の六割まで 農業を放棄

難のため農業を放棄し、金礦鑛夫や労働者の群に投じて各地に離散するといふ哀れた状態を呈してゐる

Photo 116. A newspaper article; Over 60% of North Pyeongyang Province farmers abandoned farming after experiencing severe damages caused by the extreme callous weather and looked for jobs such as coal miners (*The Asahi Shimbun* Joseon North-West edition, 1935).



草除び及蒔種の圃苗
圃苗地植試場験試業林府督總鮮朝

Photo 117. Weeding and seeding on the field of the Forestry Research Institution of the Government-General Joseon (*Living condition Survey in Gangneung Prefecture*, no.32, Joseon Government-General, 1929).

The Government-General Worked Exhaustively on Elimination of Bald Mountains

Many Koreans brazenly accuse Japan of the stripping of mountains on the Korean Peninsula during the late 19th to the early 20th centuries. Nevertheless, newspapers during the Annexation period and documents before WWII recorded Joseon's traditional problems of bald mountains on the Korean Peninsula. Under such an environment, the Government-General fought against the problem with various strategies for revitalising mountains, endorsed "Tree-Planting Campaigns," and encouraged people to participate in the social programme.

- 「Keijo」 On the entire Peninsula, the Korean people are urged to participate in the “Tree-planting & Love trees campaign” and “Commemorative Tree-Planting Day.”
- 「Busan」 Planting Pine and Juniper in the Dragonhead mountain: “The Tree-Planting Day in Busan” and “The Coming April 3 will be the 23rd Commemorative Tree-Planting Day” (*The Osaka Asahi Shimbun* Joseon edition, March 24, 1933).

These newspaper articles emphasised people' enthusiasm for the 23rd “Commemorative Tree-Planting Day” celebration. By back-calculation from the 23rd “Commemorative Tree-Planting Day” in 1933, it comes up with the fact that the Government-General had started to fight against the barren mountains when the Japan and Korea Annexation Treaty began in 1910. Three main possible factors, which damaged Korean mountains were as follows. Firstly, the roaming Slash-and-Burn farmers, who farmed in the mountainous terrains, was one of the causes contributing to the barren mountains. Secondly, the traditional Joseon style graves in the mountains. Thirdly, Koreans used log trees as firewood for their Ondol (Korean style floor heating method) during the severely cold winter season.



砂防工事

Photo 118. Labours working on the slopes of hills to prevent soil-erosions (*The Living condition Survey of Gangneung Prefecture*, no.32, Joseon Government-General, 1930).

山林緑化の前に
盗伐防止が急務だ
サテ燃料供給はどうする？
慶北當局て研究調査

Photo 119. A newspaper article about the problem with tree-poachers and searching alternative means to provide people with fuel (*The Living condition Survey*, Gangneung Prefecture, no.32, Joseon Government-General, 1930).



らばすみりなと釣部材築建し脚に材炭薪は方地るあて果結たし伐置を林森ていおに去過が民住はれこ。い多が山秃は鮮朝 裁種防砂
るあてか防てつ行を裁種防砂てしうかはで府都總のるよにれこも害水と乾旱。るあてし露曝くな態建を状態の國産製材木に渡りかば物建いし

Photo 120. Planting trees for erosion prevention on the bald slopes of a mountain in the Northern Korean Peninsula. Koreans' had logged trees for centuries and bared mountains (*Pyeongyang City*, Government-General of Joseon, 1932).

砂新更
 十五年かゝりで
 鮮内の秃山を退治
 総額五千餘萬圓を投じ
 窮民も救はれる

Photo 121. A Newspaper heading; The 15 years of battle against bald mountains in the Peninsula; Injecting ¥ 50,000,000 to improve the ecological condition of mountains and Rescued the poor (*The Asahi Shimbun* South Joseon edition, January 9, 1935).

The Sedentarization Plan for Roaming Slash-and-Burn Farmers by the Government-General

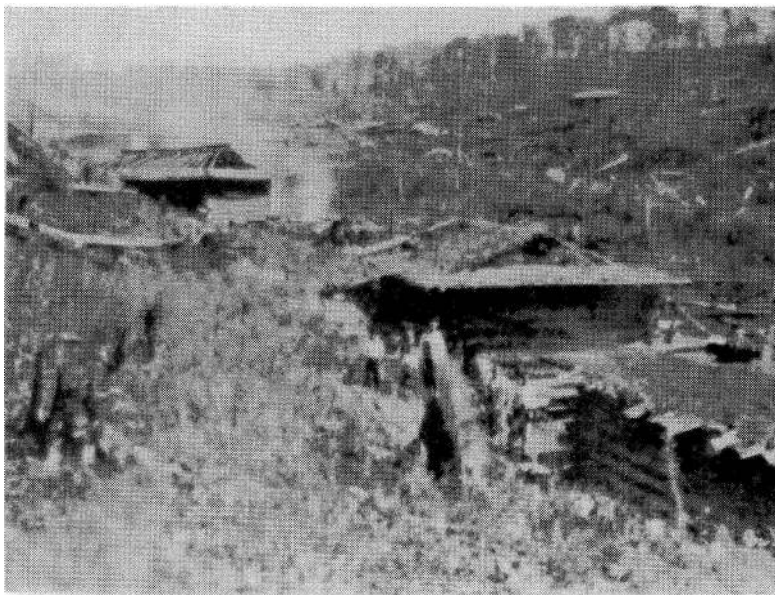
Had the Koreans today ever been informed how the Government-General concerned Slash and Burn farmers (called *Kadenmin*), they would not claim that Japan exploited their land during the Annexation era, and such hallucinations would evaporate like mist. Slash and Burn farmers were at the bottom of the pile of the social hierarchy during the Yi Dynasty regime and did not own any parcels of land for farming. Customarily, they were roaming around country-sides and often ended up in the harsh mountainous regions, where no one had ever claimed the ownership.

The Asahi Shimbun Joseon edition published news about the Sedentarization Plan for Slash-and-Burn farmers in the Northern part of the Korean Peninsula, and the following are some of these:

- Turn the nidus sites of Slash and Burn farmers into large rural villages; The size of 100,000 *chobu* (1 *chobu* = 9917.4m²) reclaimed land in the Northern Korean Peninsula; Soon will be offered to diligent farmers [Keijo].
- As the Agricultural Investigation (assessing whether the land was suitable for farming or not) had nearly finished in the reclaimed lands in the Northern part of the Korean Peninsula, the Government-General would commence the land survey. The distribution of reclaimed lands to the public would begin when the land survey completed in 1935.
- Although the location measurement has not finalized, the estimation of suitable farming land size (excluding the special allotments for Slash and Burn farmers) would be between 50,000 and 60,000 *chobu*, which the Government-General would release to the general public. An amalgamation of around 55,000 *chobu* farming land and forestry lots, over 100,000 *chobu* will be distributed to the Korean farmers.

- The Government-General's scheduled plan is releasing 20,000 *Chobu* to the public annually. Estimating the figure based on 10 *Chobu* (approximately 10 hectares) to every diligent farmer family, 10,000 new farmer-family migrants with a large parcel of land will settle in the reclaimed land of the Northern part of the Korean Peninsula.
- Once crude nidus sites of Slash and Burn farmers would gradually transform into large rural villages, the Sedentarization Plan for Slash-and-Burn farmers was welcomed in the region (*The Asahi Shimbun* Joseon edition).

These newspaper articles explain how humanely and marvellously did the Government-General treated the unprivileged Slash and Burn farmers.



(四 共) 家 の 民 田 火

Photo 122. Dwellings of Slash-and-Burn Farmers (*Joseon Juraku*, no.1, vol.36, Joseon Government-General Joseon, 1933).



(人二十餘夫六) 族家大の民田火

Photo 123. The members of a large family of Slash-and-Burn Farmer (*Joseon Juraku*, no.1, vol. 36, Government-General Joseon, 1933).



地墓同共人鮮朝 (二のキ) 地 墓

Photo 124. Traditional Korean Communal Graveyard (*Pyeongyang City*, Government-General of Joseon, 1932).

In Order to Protect the Local Population from Marauders, Wives of Police Practised Shooting

The Asahi Shimbun Joseon edition frequently published articles about the intensified dangerous social environment caused by marauders near the border to China in the Northern part of the Korean Peninsula during the Annexation era. “Longjing was attacked by a group of marauders led by Kim Il Sung, Joseon security guards became highly alarmed.” (*The Osaka Asahi Shimbun* Central Joseon edition, March 14, 1940).



官警の境護いし淋的を命生。るあでンーシの習演撃射銃拳の人夫官警るけおに山阿新は眞寫 (一)備警境國
 ろる撃撃てつとを銃も妻ばれげ告を急變情。いなく少とこるれま圖に徒の還不に中の援無立孤に時は族家のと

Photo 125. Wives of Police practising gunshot in Sinasan of the Northern part of the Korean Peninsula (*Japanese Geography Customs Survey, Joseon Region*, vol. 2, no.17, Tokyo: Shinkou-Sha, 1930).

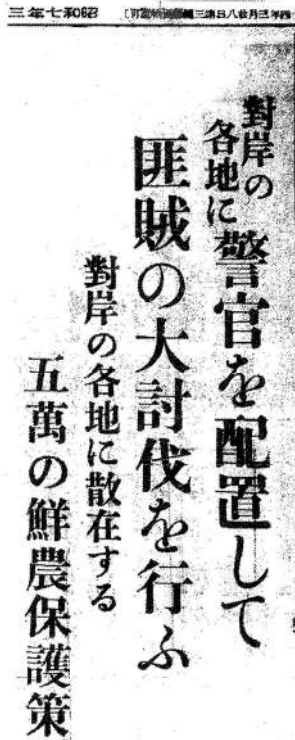


Photo 126. A newspaper article about a plan to protect the 50,000 Korean farmers from marauders by positioning the police force at various border regions (*The Asahi Shimbun North-East Joseon edition*, March 27, 1932).

北鮮國境

匪賊！密輸！鮮滿
を境する鴨綠江二
百里の水は、冬は
銃剣の色に凍り、
夏は機關銃の火蓋
に燃えるのだ。こ
こに生命を不斷の
危険に曝して警備
するわが同胞……
日本の生命線は、
北へ南へ繋がりに
つあるが、半島の
北端にも、赤い一
線を劃した警戒信
號のあるのを忘れ
てはならない



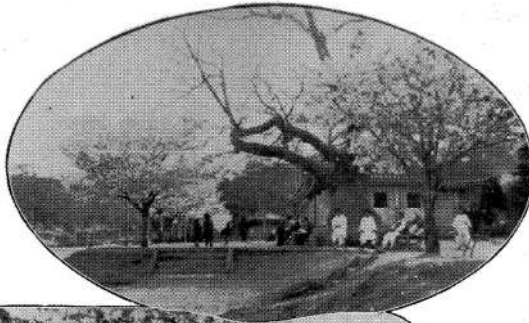
Photo 127. From the top; A border security guard at the vicinity of the Yalu River and the wives of police practising gunshot (*Asahi Graph*, *The Asahi Shimbun*, July 15, 1936).

The Government-General Established Attractive Floral Parks all over the Korean Peninsula

Before Japanese governance, there were no public amusement facilities, such as parks, where ordinary people enjoy walking, having a picnic and relaxing, or children's playground on the Korean Peninsula. Hitherto, such public parks had never existed within the Korean Peninsula. Thus, besides the infrastructure of various major public facilities, the Government-General also enthusiastically created many public parks on the Peninsula. For instance, Japanese cherry and plum trees had been transported from Japan and planted in the various parks, city centres and schoolyards, where populaces could enjoy the beautiful blossoms. Modern Koreans falsely claim that the origin of cherry trees was on the Korean Peninsula. However, their statement is baseless. Some over 1,000-year-old grand cherry trees exist within Japan (such as *Mikuninotaki* Cherry in Fukushima Prefecture, Japan); on the other hand, the oldest cherry trees on the Korean Peninsula are about 100 years old or younger. Unquestionably, cherry trees on the Korean Peninsula were a gift to Korean people from Japan during the Annexation period. Overall, the Government-General transported approximately more than six hundred million trees. The Government-General predominately transported acacia and plane trees from Japan, planted them in parks, and used them to rehabilitate bald mountains and decorated new roads and avenues all over the Korean Peninsula.

城 京 の 花

葵忠壇の櫻花爛漫



牛耳洞と櫻

櫻咲く南山



Photo 128. Attractive parks with Cherry Blossoms in Keijo. From the top: Jangchungdan, Ui-dong and Keijo Shinto Shrine on Mt. Namsan (*Joseon City*, Tairiku-Joho-Sha, 1931).

Enlightenment of Roads on the Korean Peninsula

Bishop and Ireland are the two prominent authorities to describe the social environment under the Yi Dynasty Joseon governance before and after the Japan-Korea Annexation era. Bishop, for example, travelled Joseon extensively depicts roads in the Korean Peninsula as; narrow and dirty, and there were rarely man-made roads existing within the Korean Peninsula. Even these man-made roads were deplorable, where thick dirt accumulated during the summer and turned to muddy deep-rutted tracks in the winter. These roads between Keijo and Jemulpo would turn into a wetland, with mud about one to three feet deep. Ireland' opinion; the long-standing Yi Dynasty's negligence regarding public infrastructure resulted in

poor road conditions and was one of the major obstacles, which utterly delayed enlightenment and civilization within the Korean Peninsula. By 1927, seventeen years after the Annexation, the Government-General built 60 major highways and 84 other main roads.



Figure 129. Highway in Cheongju (Japanese Geography Customs Survey, Joseon Region, vol. 1, no.16, Tokyo: Shinkou-Sha, 1930).

Photo 129. The highway in Cheongju (*Japanese Geography Customs Survey, Joseon Region*, vol. 1, no.16, Tokyo: Shinkou-Sha, 1930).



Figure 130. Tall mature tree-lined highway (Japanese Geography Customs Survey, Joseon Region, vol. 2, no.17, Tokyo: Shinkou-Sha, 1930).

Photo 130. The tall mature tree-lined highway (*Japanese Geography Customs Survey, Joseon Region*, vol. 2, no.17, Tokyo: Shinkou-Sha, 1930).

One of the Largest Nitrogen Fertilizer Plants in the World

By 1926, Shitagau Noguchi had had a successful hydroelectric generation business on the Korean Peninsula. By 1937 he had already acquired 12 hydroelectric power stations, which produced 870,000 kWh. Furthermore, in 1927, Noguchi started building several chemical industrial factories integrated with electric power generation plants at Hungnam-guyok of South Hamheung Province (the Northern Korean Peninsula). The Water Electrolysis Facility in those factories was, at the time, the most prestigious in the world, and the annual production of ammonium sulphate fertilizer was 500,000 tons, which was the third-largest producer in the world. The industry employed 45,000 and included their family members; the population in the area soared to 180,000. The people's livelihood in this district was primarily dependent on Noguchi's enterprises. Indeed, Hungnam-guyok, the fishing village, had transformed into a large, prosperous industrial city. *The Osaka Asahi* North-West Joseon edition (October 1, 1936) well recorded the prosperity on the Korean Peninsula. The following are some of the headlines of the Newspaper.

「The distinguished chemical industry booming in many areas of the Northern Korean Peninsula」 ; Focus on Joseon Nitrogen Fertilizer Hungnam factory at Hungnam-guyok in South Hamheung, which reminds of the IG (*IG Farben Industrie* Trust in Germany), Noguchi *Konzern* is flourishing...(The Osaka Asahi North-West edition, October 1, 1936)



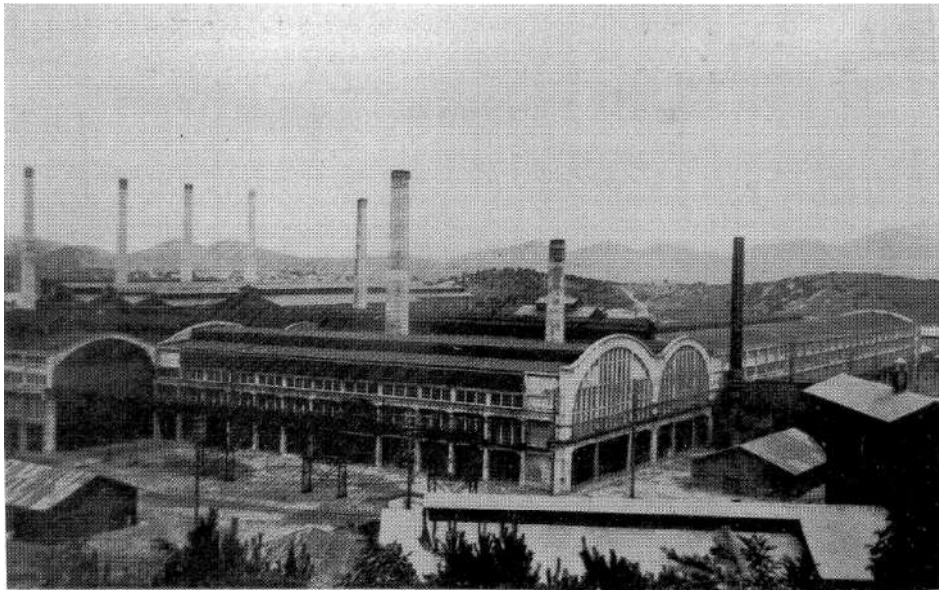
Photo 131. Chemical Plants at Hungnam-guyok of South Hamheung on the Northern Korean Peninsula (*Japanese Geography Customs Survey, Joseon Region*, vol. 1, no.16, Tokyo: Shinkou-Sha, 1930).

The Essential for Founding a New Nation; Japanese Heavy Industry Companies Advance on to the Korean Peninsula

During the Annexation era, the Government-General found the cornerstone of the heavy industry within the Korean Peninsula. Iron and cement industries are the two main ingredients of infrastructure projects in new nations. Naturally, Japanese Iron Mills and cement production industries were motivated to expand their businesses on the Korean Peninsula, which rapidly developed there in the early 1900s. Noticeably, many prominent Japanese companies, such as Nippon Steel Metal, Sumitomo Metal, Mitsubishi Heavy Industry (now, Mitsubishi Materials Trading Corporation), and Onoda Cement Company, all built factories on the Peninsula, and products from factories used in numerous infrastructure projects there.

Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Corporation merged to establish Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Corporation (NS & SM) on October 1, 2012 (currently, it has changed its name to Nippon Steel). NS & SM was the company that invented Grain-Oriented Electrical Steel Sheet (GOES). GOES is an essential technology in producing energy-efficient transformers and have further applications beyond this, particularly within the Automobile car industry. The need for GOES in manufacturing engine components in Electric Cars will continue to be invaluable. After tenacious research over decades and spending millions of dollars, they have materialized and commercialized this brilliant technology to produce durable thin metal sheets. Recently, NS & MS has sued POSCO in the Tokyo District Court, claiming a violation of International Law, specifically the theft of technology and unauthorized use of the Technology Transfer Support System. This dispute was amicably resolved in settlement of the defendant paying plaintiff 30 billion yen in September 2015. POSCO (previously, Kenjiura Metal Smelting, the Japanese company, Mitsubishi & Co., established in the Korean Peninsula during the Annexation time) was established in South Korea in 1973 after the Treaty on Basic Relations between Japan and South Korea ratified on June 22, 1965. It is claimed that POSCO received enormous financial and technological support from Japan through the Treaty. Principally, NS & SM gave POSCO technical assistance and support.

The benefit from the 1965 Treaty, South Korea built its first Express Highway, known as Gyengbu Expressway (between Seoul to Busan (416.1 Km). Yet no Japanese official was invited to its opening, tape cut ceremony.



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Photo 132. Kenjiura Metal Smelting plant built by Mitsubishi Company in Hwangju County in Hwanghae-do in 1914 (*Japanese Geography Customs Survey, Joseon Region*, vol. 1, no.16, Tokyo: Shinkou-Sha, 1930).

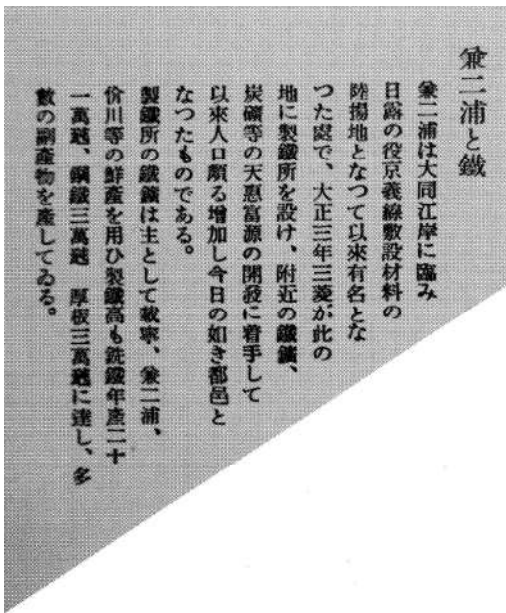
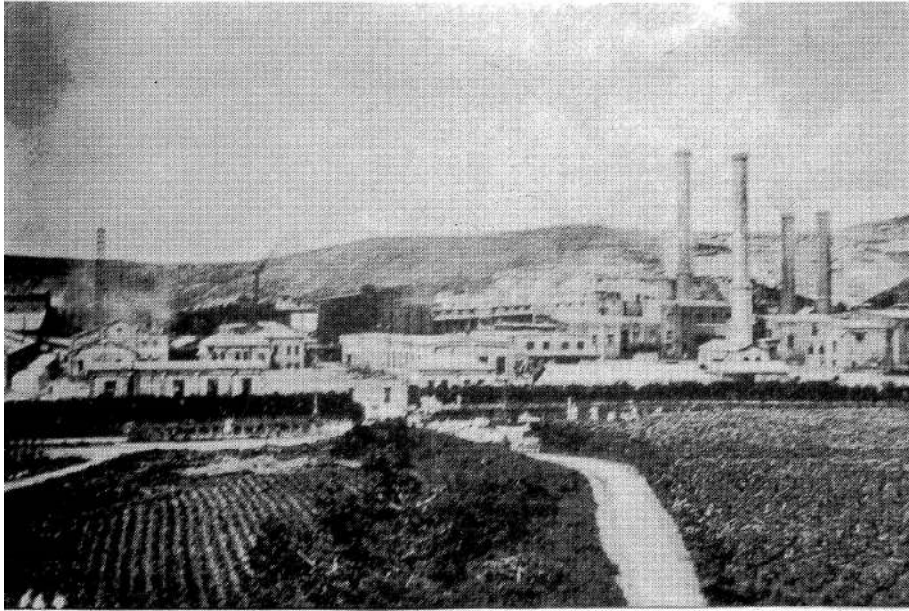


Photo 133. Information of Kenjiura Metal Smelting Plant and Iron. The smelting plant produced not only refined metals but many other by-products. The population growth in the district is rising (*Japanese Geography Customs Survey, Joseon Region*, vol. 1, no.16, Tokyo: Shinkou-Sha, 1930).



景全場工トシメセ田野小甲湖勝 (一のそ) 場工トシメセ田野小

Photo 134. *Katukosato Onoda Cement Plant in Sinuiji (Pyongyang, The Government-General of Joseon, 1932).*

Tabaco Industry on the Korean Peninsula

The Japanese Tabaco Monopoly Bureau built cigarette manufacturing factories in Keijo, Jeonju, and Daegu as well as in Pyeongyang during the Annexation time.



業作製包草煙

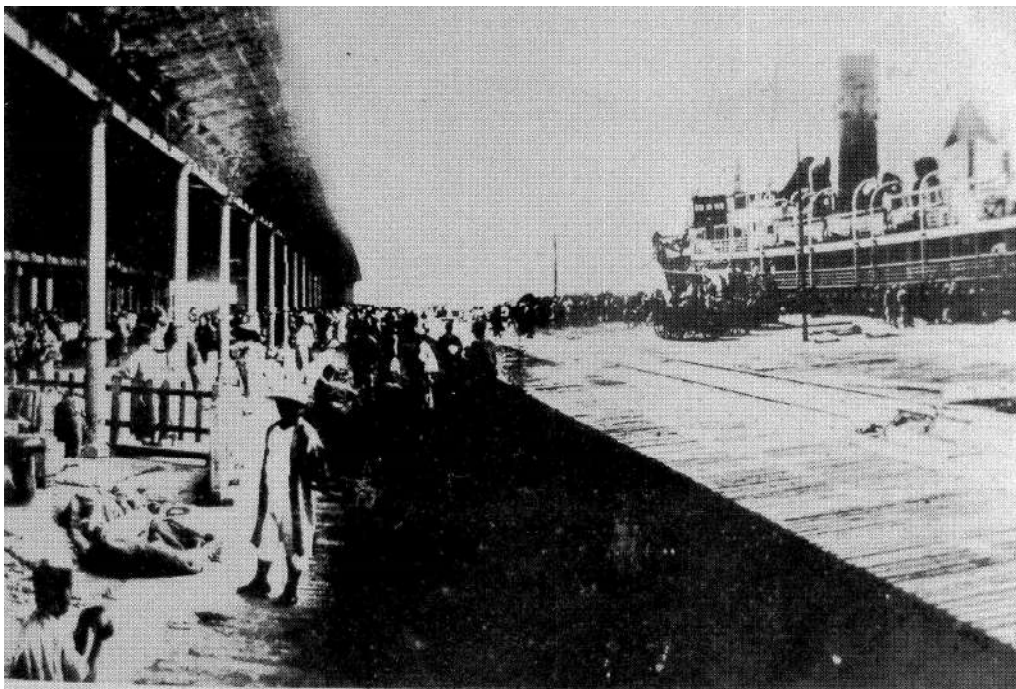
Photo 135. *Nippon Tabaco Company (factories in Keijo, Jeonju, Daegu and Pyeongyang) (The Joseon Affairs, the 1942 edition, Government-General Joseon Office, 1941).*

The Government-General Modernized Harbours

There was no imperative necessity for the Yi Dynasty Joseon to develop seaside as it had had a national isolation policy, which obstructed international trade and delayed modernization of harbours. However, after the 1876 Japan-Korea Treaty of Amity (Treaty of Ganghwa) was enforced, Japan began to construct or modernize docks on the Korean Peninsula that established the foundation of facilities, such as today's Busan International Trade Port. The followings are some of the summarized articles in *The Asahi Shimbun* Joseon editions about harbour construction on the Korean Peninsula during the Annexation period.

- The Celebration of the Completion of Incheon Harbour Construction; the expenditure of ¥4,000,000 for the Incheon Harbour Construction was Completed, and on October 27, many Incheon citizens participated in the celebration organized and sponsored by the Joseon newspaper company; bicycle races, costume parades and many other fun activities and the Joyful, exciting ambience wrapped around the entire city (*The Osaka Asahi Shimbun*, Joseon/Manchuria edition, October 29, 1918).
- The Government-General is going to build the best dock in East Asia - Busan Harbour. The massive renovation of the project with a budget of ¥27,000,000 is progressing smoothly (*The Osaka Asahi Shimbun* South Joseon edition, April 20, 1938).
- The submitted plan from the branch office; boosting the ability and capacity of the Chongjin Harbour threefold, increasing the capability of handling cargos from 1,000,000 tons to threefold (3,000,000 tons) at the dock of the Chongjin Harbour, and with the entire budget of ¥25,000,000, extend the length of the sea walls by three times (*The Osaka Asahi Shimbun* North Joseon edition, June 7, 1940).
- The best and biggest Crane in East Asia. The grandest opening ceremony at Chinnampo" (*The Osaka Asahi Shimbun* South Joseon edition, March 19, 1940).

National and international trading businesses were not the only beneficiaries of these harbour infrastructures projects. Many ordinary Koreans, who sought better job opportunities in Japan, also benefited from using the facilities to leave the Korean Peninsula illegally. More than half of the Korean residents in Japan were illegal migrants during the Annexation period.



せき保思の瀬海立い荒波分多。たせらがらくつおにくかとを人るす旅てしが氣の里萬邦異はへいとく行に土本遊朝は昔 船往連釜開
るればいと位本客等三は開設の船。くつに問るみてつ眠時八ばれよに船結連の固二夕朝るす機を開下々今しかし。うらあであらゆら

Photo 136. *Kampu Ferry Arrival Wharf in Busan.* An eight-hour trip between Shimonoseki Japan to Busan in the Korean Peninsula with twice a day operation services (*Japanese Geography Customs Survey, Joseon Region*, vol. 1, no.16, Tokyo: Shinkou-Sha, 1930).

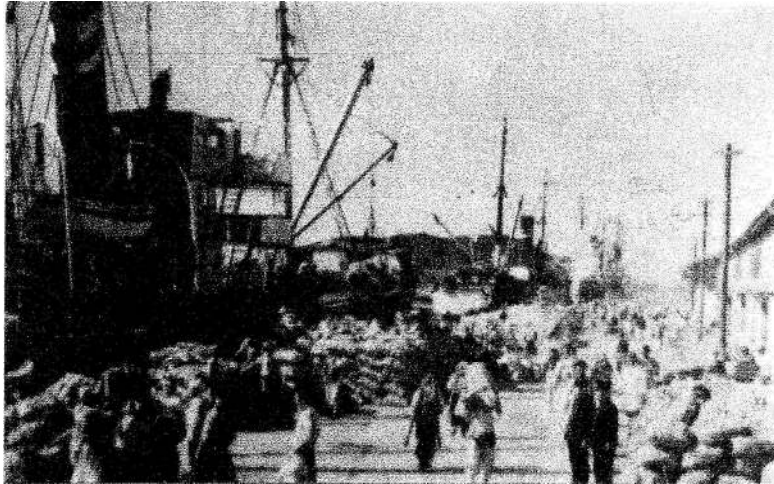


Photo 137. Incheon Port; Incheon (aka Jewupo) was a fishing village until 1883. After the 1882 Jewupo Treaty between Japan and the Yi Dynasty Joseon, the port began to develop as a trading port on the Korean Peninsula (*Pictorial of Contemporary Peninsula*, Joseon Government-General Railway Bureau, 1937).

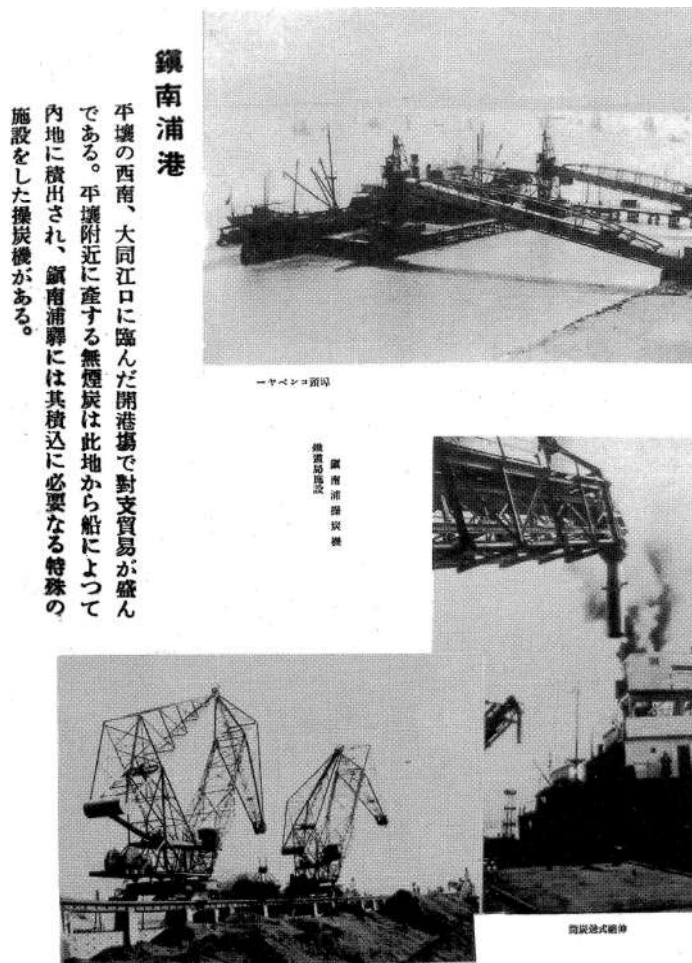


Photo 138. Chinnampo Port. The port facilitated exporting coal (anthracite coal, the highest-ranking coal quality from the Northern Korean Peninsula) to Japan. From the top; The wharf conveyor, Chinnampo coaling machine of the Railway Bureau and Extensible coaling machine tubes (*Pictorial of Contemporary Peninsula*, Joseon Government-General Railway Bureau, 1937).

Geographically the Closest Japanese Neighbours is Korea, but the Two Nations have Quite Different Customs

Bishop described the Keijo urban environment : “Its narrow, dirty streets consist of low hovels built of mud-smearred wattle without windows, straw roofs, and deep eaves, a black smoke hole in every wall 2 feet from the ground, and outside most are irregular ditches containing solid and liquid refuse....” Photos 140,141 and the cover page of the book show these houses.

In comparison, Japan's major cities in the Edo period (1603 – 1868) had a sophisticated mechanical underground clean water delivery system for citizens. For example, the Edo city council applied a lattice-like array of wooden pipe networks (150 km, covered 60% of the city). The water flows into communal wells within tenement houses, and people could obtain fresh water nearby their homes. The water was mainly harvested from the Kanda River, Sumida River and Inogashira Pond. The excess water flowed back into rivers, was collected by ships and delivered to the districts with water shortages. The Edo citizens reused water for cleaning homes, watering trees and hobby farms, or water nearby roads to give moisture for dry soil. Perhaps, Edo was the only city in the world that supplied abundant clean water all year round to its citizens in the 17-18th centuries. The citizens also recycled human excrement. Some people collected human manure from individual homes and sold it to farmers. The farmers mixed the manure with straw and used it as fertilizers on their farming fields. Farmers used the fertilizer to increase their production and sold them to urban dwellers.

(照參說傳と習風) 俗 風 鮮 朝



Photo 139. The top left; A Yangban couple in coloured dresses. Top right; An ordinary citizen couple in white dresses. Bottom left; Yangban women in outing dresses. Bottom right; Modern Korean girls in their Korean style dresses (*Joseon City*, Tairiku-Joho-Sha, 1931).



列 行 禮 婚

Photo 140. A Korean citizen's wedding procession (*Joseon Juraku*, vol.41, The Government-General Joseon, 1935).



Photo 141. A typical Joseon single-story house with thatched roof (*Joseon City*, Tairiku-Joho-Sha, 1931).

大邱の市場
大邱には西門、東門の二つの市場があつて、月六回開市される。此處に集る物資の多くは附近の農家から産らされたもので、此寫眞に見る如く、其數別に右往左往する輦馬の狀とどんな商品の賣買であるかをよく注目すれば、朝鮮の地方的な一經濟状態をなす市の如何なるものであるかと概観はれることと思ふ。



Photo 142. Market in Daegu; There were two markets in Daegu (West Gate and East Gate), which open six times a month, and the trading merchandise comes mainly from the nearby farmers (*Pictorial of Contemporary Peninsula*, Joseon Government-General Railway Bureau, 1937).



洗濯
朝鮮の婦人は二六時中洗濯に勞する。夫れは丸洗ひをして着用する衣類が少い事と汚れ易い白衣が多い爲である。到る處に見る此の水邊の情景は繪とカメラの好畫題となつてゐる。

『半島の近影』1937年
(昭和12年、朝鮮總督府
鐵道局)より(上下とも)

Photo 143. Korean women washing clothes in a river. Laundry is the Korean women's endless daily chores due to the two main reasons; Their clothes were white and did not have many clothes (*Pictorial of Contemporary Peninsula*, Joseon Government-General Railway Bureau, 1937).

Gisaeng (Kisaeng); the Joseon Traditional Custom Continued through the Annexation Period

Gisaeng is a unique Joseon traditional custom (entertainers with some music, dancing and other skills, often associated with prostitution), which had a very long history in the Joseon society. Bishop explained *Gisaeng* schools: " Girls were trained at a very early age to become accomplished entertainers, such as official musicians and dancers. The high-class *Gisaeng* schools were operated by a government of the Yi Dynasty of Joseon and financially supported by its Treasury department. The groomed *Gisaengs* who graduated from these high-class schools worked mainly at the Yi Dynasty's court. And on-demand from China's Qing Dynasty (Suzerain state of Yi Dynasty of Joseon), many were also sent to China as one of the customary gratitude offerings. Nonetheless, the majority of *Giasaeng* schools were operated privately. Although girls (most of the girls were either sold or indentured to *Gisaeng* schools through prostitute brokers by their families) received some basic training; dancing, singing and some other skills, their ultimate destiny was within the field of entertainment and prostitution."

Prostitution was lawful during the Annexation period to the year 2004 in South Korea. For example, when the Allied' occupation of the Korean Peninsula commenced, US troops began arriving in large numbers, and the first South Korean President Syngman Rhee, established five exclusive brothels (aka "Texas Villages") for the Allied soldiers in the city of old and new Masan in 1950. Additionally, the Korean Military Headquarters managed and operated four other brothels in Seoul and Gangneung. The income from these Texas Villages was one of the critical revenues to gain foreign currencies for the Korean governments (Presidents Syngman Rhee and Park Chung-hee regimes).

Professors William W Stueck and Boram Yi portrayed South Korea's social environment during the Allied occupation of Korea in the essay, "An Alliance Forged in Blood: The American Occupation of Korea, the Korean War, and the US-South Korean Alliance." They explained Korean prostitutes: "Some Korean women resorted to prostitution to provide income for themselves and their families during the Allied occupation between 1945 and the 1960s." Furthermore, Stueck and Yi depicted Korean men's attitude towards Allied soldiers: "Not all the American soldiers happily availed themselves of this arrangement by the Korean government. Some soldiers could not deter themselves from making blatant passes at non-professional local Korean women. Such ill-mannered Allied soldiers sparked resentment and sometimes open hatred in Korean men." Markedly, they state: "When American males made passes at Korean women, it was defined as rape in a manner, regardless of whether the act involved physical contact or not. Thus, rape reports to authorities and prosecutions against occupying soldiers by the Koreans occurred frequently. Similar resentment did occur amongst Japanese and German males over the aggressiveness of the occupying troops towards their native women, but to a significantly lesser degree."

Stueck and Yi empathised that Korean men were susceptible and protective of their women concerning the Allied soldiers' behaviour. Their statements contradict the current Koreans' accusation to Japan that the Imperial Japanese soldiers forcibly removed over 200,000 Korean young women from their homes and forced them into prostitution (aka Comfort Women, Sex Slaves). Based on the total population of 24,326,327 on the Korean Peninsula in 1940, supposedly, Japanese soldiers kidnapped approximately one in 20 young women aged between 17-25; the probability is unrealistic and unacceptable. If such incidents occurred within the Korean Peninsula during 1936-45, there would be a surge of revolts against Japanese authorities by Korean men. Yet, there has never been one man who came

forward to testify that he witnessed an incident of kidnapping of a Korean woman by Japanese soldiers. Neither was any such a report notified to Police stations nor did a newspaper article report such incidents. Although some Korean men volunteered to fight in Japan's Army in WWII or provide labour behind the lines, most Korean men remained in the Korean Peninsula.

Furthermore, even the two widely regarded and nonaligned American official documents; "The United States Office of War Information 1944: Japanese Prisoners of War Interrogation on Prostitution Report No. 49," which was exposed by an American citizen Tony Marano, and "The 2007 IWG report (Nazi War Crimes and Japanese Imperial Government Records Interagency Working Group final report to the United States Congress)" brought to the fore by the American journalist Michael Yon, have failed to endorse or support the current Korean accusations of atrocity and criminality over the Korean Comfort Women during WWII to Japan. These two American official documents provide crucial evidence, clearly stating that Comfort Women were wartime prostitutes, not sex slaves. Another official American paper, "The Korean war prisoner Interrogation Report 1538 (1945)," has recently been disclosed by Professor Toyomi Asano of Waseda University. This document also denies Japanese military involvement in the coercive mobilisation of Korean women. The paper was written based on the three interrogated Korean Navy civilians among the 100 captured war prisoners by the American Army in the South Pacific region. They stated that Comfort Women were either being sold to private prostitute recruiting brokers by their families or became Comfort Women of their own free will. These respondents also postulated that there would be many uprisings and riots against the Japanese Army if such coercive mobilisations had happened. Contrary to current Korean claims, most crimes relating to the kidnapping, trafficking, and

trade of young Korean women were frequently committed by Koreans. These criminal activities had been reported to local police and published in newspapers.

Notwithstanding, the Japanese government has officially admitted a few isolated cases, such as the Semarang incidents in the Dutch East Indies. Jane Ruff O'Herne and some other Dutch women were forced into prostitution by some Japanese soldiers. These Japanese soldiers were punished, and one of them was sentenced to death.

In 2004, however, the South Korean government made prostitution illegal. Although prostitution has been banned in South Korea, and many Korean prostitutes protested against the new law, their demands were quashed. Eventually, many Korean prostitutes opted for leaving South Korea and working overseas. The representative of the Prevention of International Prostitution Organization (aka as NFS- Not for Sale), Professor David Bastone, said that one out of four prostitutes working in the US (23.5%) and one in five (17%) in Australia are Korean women (*Chosun Ilbo*, July 23, 2012). The member of the Korean Congress, Paku Son'yon, also announced that approximately 100,000 Korean women are working outside of South Korea, of which 50,000 were in neighbouring Japan. In the same year, the South Korean government requested several Sydney councils to report the number of Korean nationals working in the sex industry in Australia. Jin Soo Kim, the Consul General of the Republic of Korea in Sydney, stated that if a Korean national engaged in sex work outside Korea, then he or she is still liable for prosecution in Korea (ABC News February 6, 2012). Nonetheless, the Korean Longitudinal Survey of Women and Families: The 2010 Annual Report informs that Sex Industry business revenue is 8.71 trillion Won (approximately US\$7,413 million), which accounts for about 5% of South Korea's total GDP.

The Joseon traditional custom of *Gisaeng* carried on through the Annexation period, and prostitution had always been practised on the Korean Peninsula for centuries. Korean women are still actively participated or forced into this industry inside and outside of the Korean Peninsula.



Photo 144. *Gisaeng* school 1; The outside of Giseong Licensed Joseon *Gisaeng* school building in Pyeongyang (*Pyeongyang City*, The Government-General of Joseon, 1932).



列整の徒生校學生妓 (二のそ) 校 學 生 妓

Photo 145. *Gisaeng school 2; The assembly of Gisaeng students (Pyeongyang City, Government-General of Joseon, 1932).*



Photo 146. *Gisaeng students playing a game (Pictorial of Contemporary Peninsula, Joseon Government-General Railway Bureau, 1937).*

There were Licensed Prostitute Quarters (Red-Light districts) on the Korean Peninsula during the Annexation Period.

The current Korean accusation against Japan over the Comfort Woman issue, aka Japanese Military Sexual Slavery, has been based on their assumption that there was no sex industry on the Korean Peninsula during the Yi Dynasty Joseon and the Annexation time. However, like many other parts of the world, prostitution has not been condemned as an illegal practice, and there are still many licenced brothels worldwide. Photos 147 and 149 are some of the Red-Light districts, namely *Nigiwaimachi One and Two*, on the Korean Peninsula during the Annexation period.

Many wicked prostitute recruiting brokers and brothel operators treated prostitutes maliciously. All those crimes were conducted by Koreans (Photos 148 & 150). With the escalation of such malevolent operations, the Pyeongyang City Police Headquarters put forward a reformation plan to South Pyeongan-namdo Province Government. The reformed regulations included allowing prostitutes to be self-employed and freed from tightly and unfairly controlled indenture arrangements, whereby the girls were often deceitfully tied to brothels until all debts were paid back to their owners. This reformation plan has been known as the "Salvation Plan of Self-employment."

The Russian Ministry issued the Social Survey Report of Joseon in 1905. It reports about slaves in Joseon; Under the Yi Dynasty rule, a rigidly controlled social hierarchy system had the slave rank at the bottom. Within such a social order, many families were living in abject poverty. Those deprived families sold their girls as slaves or indentured. Those indentured girls regained their freedom after their debts were paid off (*Joseon Survey, The Russian Ministry of Finance, 1905*). Obviously, many prostitutes might have worked as Comfort Women for better financial arrangements at brothels in war-affected regions during WWII.



街廓遊人地内 (一のそ) 町 賑

Photo 147. *Nigiwai Machi (1)*, Japanese Red-Light districts for Japanese ([Pyeongyang City], *Government-General of Joseon*, 1932).

農村の娘に毒牙
巧みに誘拐しては賣飛ばす
恐るべき全貌判明

Photo 148. Headlines of a newspaper; A poison fang on the young village women; luring maidens with sneaky, skilfully and trickily approach and sell them; and Devious and dreadful incidents have been identified (*The Asahi Shimbun* South Joseon edition, March 30, 1939).



朝鮮人遊廓街 (その二) 町 賑

Photo 149. *Nigiwai Machi (2)*, Korean Red-Light districts for Korean (Pyeongyang City, Government-General of Joseon, 1932).

朝鮮人娼妓に
救ひの自前制度
全鮮に魁け平壤で實施

Photo 150. Headlines of a newspaper article; For Joseon *Gisaens* "Salvation Plan of Self-employment" kick-started in Pyeongyang ahead of other provinces (*The Asahi Shimbun* Joseon North-East edition, June 25, 1940).

Shamanism was Common Practice in the Yi Dynasty Joseon Society

Since prehistoric times, Shamanism had infiltrated every corner of Joseon society. Photo 151 exhibits a dance performance by a female maiden Shaman (a supplementary priestess) and a female child Shaman backed by a musical band. The Photo caption reads as follows: 『A Shaman Group』 The Joseon Shamanism consists of male and female Shamans. They were known as *Wu* if they were female Shamans, and *Kannagi*, for male Shamans, and in the contemporary Korean terminology, *Mudang* and *Bakusu*. While *Kannagi* had a strong influence on, primarily peasant population of the North, *Wu* was popular in the Southern part of the Korean Peninsula. Generally, however, *Wu* held its more decisive influence on people all over the Korean Peninsula.

During the Yi Dynasty Joseon era (1392-1910), the social system consisted of a king, as the head of the state, and six levels of the hierarchy of: *Yangban* (aristocrats), *Jung-in* (the middle class), *Sangmin* (commoners), *Cheonmin* (aka *Hanja*, vulgar commoners), *Baekjeong* (untouchables) and *Nobi* (slaves or serfs). Shaman was placed in the *Cheonmin* class, which was further divided into *Shichihankosen* and *Hachihanshisen* classes. *Shichihankosen* was a group of *Cheonmin* who were bound by or under some contract with the Yi Dynasty government. On the other hand, *Hachihanshisen* belonged to the private peoples, such as *Yangban*, aristocracy and scholars. Shaman was one of the *Hachihanshisen* categories. Besides Shaman, the other seven in the *Hachihanshisen* group were: Buddhist monks, *Shirei* (musicians of the Court music), Leather footwear artisan, *Namsadang* (a group of singing, dancing, masked drama male performers who travelled around the Peninsula), *Kyoshi* (a group male and female singing and dancing performers), *Gwangdae* (Street performers wearing masks) and *Baekjeong* (mainly associated with the slaughtering of animals). In *Shichihankosen*, there were *Gisaeng* (music and dance performers/prostitutes), Court lady

(lady-in-waiting, medicine woman), *Kannuhi* (lower government staff), *Rizoku* (lower class local government staff), *Ekisotu* (guards/horse keepers), *Gokusotsu* (lower ranked prison guards) and criminals/ fugitives. These peoples in the groups of *Shichihankosen* and *Hachihanshisen* had not been totally free but were not slaves. *Nobi*, Serf and many *Cheonmin* were the victims of discrimination in the Yi Dynasty Joseon's social hierarchy order.

Although Shaman was categorised in *the Hachihanshisen* group, its religious-like power permeated the Korean Peninsula. At one stage, even the Yi Dynasty's court was influenced by Shamanism. There were several Shaman player houses in the city of Keijo, where professional Shamans worked. However, in villages, some ordinary farmers performed as Shamans when the other fellow farmers requested them. Shamans were seen as a medium that served spirit possessions and communicated the divine will or message of the spirits to ordinary people on the earth. Since the centuries-old crude social order had oppressed ordinary people, Shamanism could have worked to comfort and soothe their misery.

Hypothesising, had the Korean's deep-seated the emotion of *Han* (the Korean cultural way of thinking, emotional grudges, and resentment) comes from a Shamanistic influence, it would help non-Koreans to understand the current Koreans' obsessive Anti-Japan romanticism. Oh Seon-hwa wrote two journals: "The similarity between *Han* and *Hwabyung* (a mental illness recognised uniquely in Koreans)" and "Anti-Japan obsession and phycological illness." In her works, Oh Seon-hwa analyses the Korean's emotion: " *Han* has been considered a norm amongst Korean people, which might have been rooted in the long-standing accumulation of unresolved dissatisfaction with being placed in an unfair position in the hierarchical order."

Han is still a large part of Korean society. For example, the impeached and imprisoned former 11th Korean President Park Geun-hye delivered her famous speech on March 1, 2013. She said, "the position of the victim remains unchanged for a thousand years," which represents the Korean's tenacious hatred toward Japan. Incidentally, most ex-Korean Presidents have ended their lives tragically; such as defecting, suicide, and being murdered or imprisoned. Former President Park Geun-hye has been sentenced to 20 years, and 10th Korean President Lee Myung-bak to 17 years in prison.



Photo 151. Dancing performance by a female maiden Shaman (a supplementary priestess) and a female child Shaman backed by a musical band (*Japanese Geography Customs Survey, Joseon Region*, vol. 2, no.17, Tokyo: Shinkou-Sha, 1930).



Photo 152. Musical performance by a *Kyoshi* (a group of male and female singing and dancing performers) (*Japanese Geography Customs Survey, Joseon Region*, vol. 2, no.17, Tokyo: Shinkou-Sha, 1930).

Many Koreans Desired to have Their Names and Surnames or Changed to Korean Names to Japanese.

Changing Korean name to Japanese was not compulsory, but since there was no custom to bear an individual surname in general, they were required to create their surnames. Within the Yi Dynasty Joseon's social order, approximately 30 to 40 % of the population were either *Cheonmin* (vulgar commoners) or *Nobi* (slaves or serfs), who without surnames had struggled throughout their lives within the unfair Yi Dynasty Joseon social order. In extreme cases, those lowly populations, particularly *Baekjeong* (untouchable people), *Nobi*, and many women, were nameless. And there was no way for them to have their family names. Japan disbanded the cruel hierarchical order, and under the new laws applied on the Korean

Peninsula, everyone became equal, and all were allowed to have their traditional Korean names. At the beginning of Annexation, on November 1, 1911, the Government-General issued Ordinance No. 124, which prohibited Koreans from using Japanese names. However, in 1939, the Government-General delivered Ordinance No. 19 (creation of family names) and No. 20 (optional choice to change their Korean name to Japanese) in 1940. The Government issued these Orders to establish a modern Korean naming system similar to the European and Japanese styles. Before the Annexation, Korean women did not have the same family name as her husband and children. The new system, of one surname for one family, with all the family members taking the same surname, was applied. Japan neither deprived traditional Korean names nor forced Koreans to use Japanese. The new laws were embraced and appreciated by the lowly population, and they rushed to the local offices registering their Korean surnames or changed their Korean names to Japanese. Influenced by the centuries-old suzerain and tributary states relations, the Chinese regarded Koreans were lesser. For this reason, many Korean merchants used their Japanese names for their business advantage to deal with the Chinese.



Photo 153. Korean people in a queue to register their names, and the circular photo displaying the signboard of the Keijo information centre for name creation and change (*The Joseon Affairs, the 1942 edition*, Government-General Joseon Office, 1941).

氏の創設は自由
 強制と誤解するな
 總督から注意を促す

Photo 154. The headline of an article; It is your own choice, not compulsory to create surnames; The warning to the Korean populace by the Government-General (*The Asahi Shimbun* Central Joseon edition, March 6, 1940).

知事さんの
 創氏第二陣
 金黃海道知事も改名
朝鮮人知事のトップを切つて忠清道知事李聖根氏は先般金川聖と即氏改名したが、更に黄海道知事金秉察氏も金村泰男と即氏改名した

Photo 155. The article's headline; Followed Mayor of Chungcheongbuk-do Province, The Mayor of Hwanghae-do Province, has also changed its Korean name to a Japanese (*The Asahi Shimbun*, South Joseon edition, April 6, 1940).

内地人式に變更
 締切後も出來ます
 宮本法務局長談

Photo 156. The headline of the article; Application of changing Korean name to Japanese will be accepted even after the closing date; and A message from the director of the Bureau of Legal Affairs (*The Asahi Shimbun* Middle Joseon edition, September 21, 1940).

Korean Youths Enthusiastically Volunteered to Join the Japanese Military and Some Men who Failed the Test, Committed Suicide

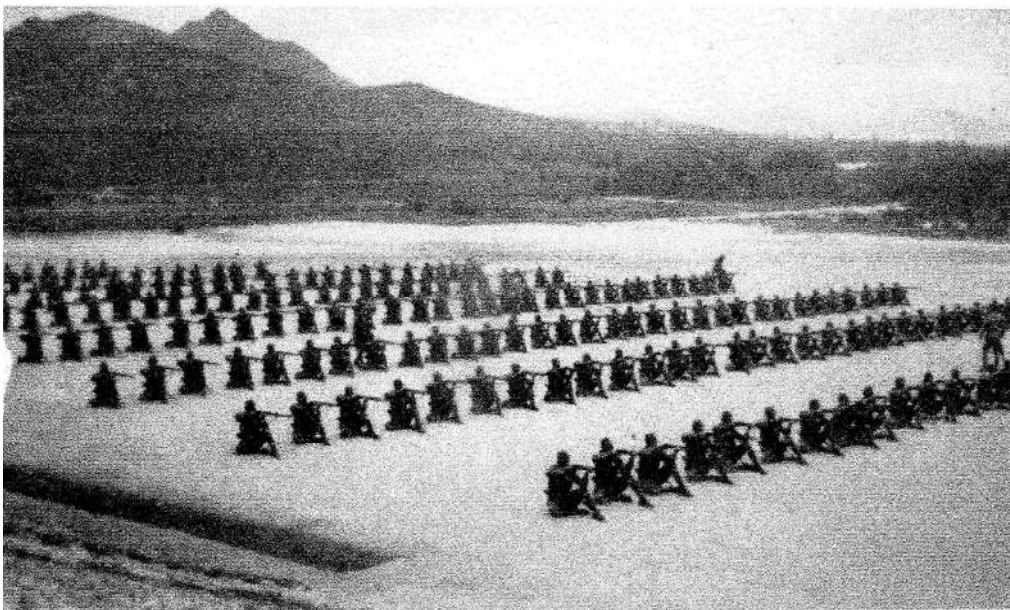
When the Japanese government publicized the proclamation for volunteer enlisted soldiers during WWII, the government received an overwhelming number of applicants: 12,348, (613 accepted), 84,443 (3,060), 14,4743 (3,208), 254,273 (4,077) and 303,394 (6,300) in 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, and 1943 respectively. The competitive ratio in 1938 was seven times, which increased to fifty times in 1943. The Japanese government issued the possible conscription order to Koreans in 1942. However, the conscripted soldiers' physical examinations started in September 1944, and military drills commenced from January to July 1945. Since WWII ended in August 1945, those conscripted Korean soldiers never fought in battle. Korean men were neither obliged nor eligible to serve in the Japanese military until 1938. Those Korean soldiers killed in the War have been honoured, remembered, and worshipped amongst other Japanese soldiers at the *Yasukuni Shrine*. While young Korean men volunteered to join the Japanese Imperial Army, Korean women volunteered to join other Japanese young women to work at various factories under the plan called, *Teishintai*, a scheme similar to that of *Rosie the Riveter* in the US.

Many Korean youths passionately wanted to be volunteer soldiers. The followings are some of the headlines of newspaper articles:

- If we were men, we, girls, would have been volunteers soldiers; Young maidens view the volunteer soldier recruiting system (*The Asahi Shimbun* South Joseon edition, January 27, 1938).
- Rising aspiration to becoming soldiers amongst Korean teachers and students alike; Rushing for Military Officer Preparatory Course Entrance Tests (*The Asahi Shimbun* South Joseon edition, August 25, 1939).

- A significant number of applicants; Has it exceeded over 60,000? (*The Asahi Shimbun* South Joseon edition, February 8, 1940). 185

When the conscription order was issued to Koreans, those Koreans who resided in Japan marched in Tokyo to display their appreciation and joy – The Tokyo Prefecture Kyowa Association members. These Koreans gave three cheers and finished the march, which shows that Korean people who lived in Japan assimilated with the Japanese (*The Asahi Shimbun* West Joseon edition, May 23, 1942).

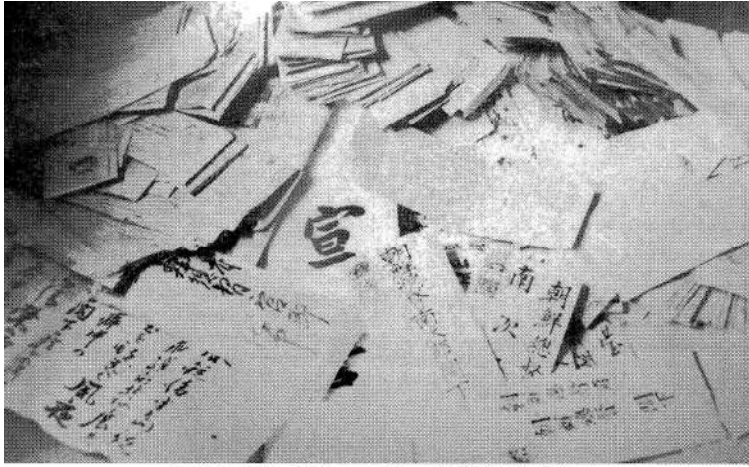


練 訓 > 兵 願 志

『朝鮮事情』昭和18年版、1943年(昭和18年、朝鮮総督府)より

志願兵に不合格 平
 を悲観して自殺 府
 爲田島嶼業 永野方 職人 黄以 釜君
 ()はかわて 陸軍特別志願兵を志
 してゐたが、病弱のため本年も合
 格出来ずそれを氣にして去る九日
 家出し行方不明となつてゐたが、
 十一日午前九時ごろ 阿府大岡江人
 道橋下流で溺死體となつて酸見さ
 れた

Photo 157. Volunteered soldier's drill and a newspaper article about a man who failed the volunteer soldier test committed suicide (*The Joseon Affairs, the 1943 edition*, Government-General Joseon Office).



徴兵制實施之對魯牛島民ノ感激

Photo 158. Rejoiced letters from Koreans after the announcement of Compulsory Conscription Order to Korean men (*The Joseon Affairs, the 1943 edition, Government-General Joseon Office*).

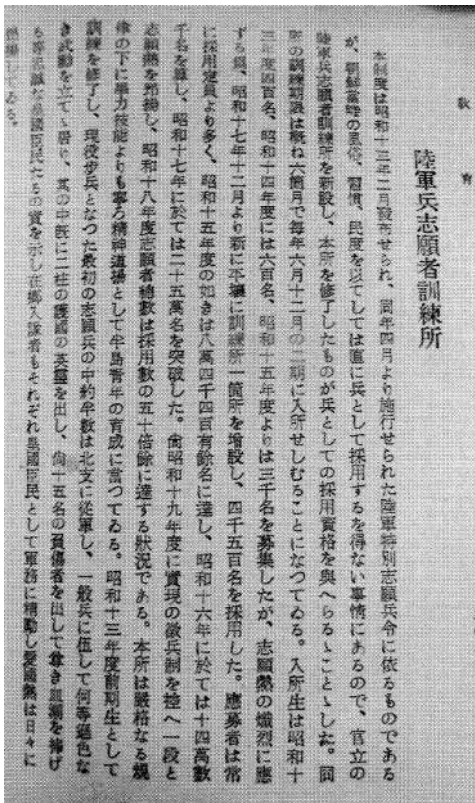


Photo 159. Information of the Army Training Centre, which covers about Korean volunteered applicants. The following is the summary; Due to Koreans' different manner, customs, and cultural level, it would not be applicable to accept applicants without special training. Only those graduates would be qualified to become volunteer soldiers. The training duration is six months, and there would be twice a year admission, in June and December. The number of required recruitments was 400 (in 1938), 600 (1939), 3,000 (in 1940). However, the number of applicants was overwhelming. For example, in 1940, there were 84,400 applicants for 3,000 positions; In 1941, there were 141,000 applicants; and in 1942, 250,000. An additional centre was built in Pyongyang in 1942 to accommodate the increasing numbers of applicants, and the centre accepted 4,500 young men. The half of first graduates from the centre became the infantry corps in Northern China, and the two died, and 15 injured. (*The Joseon Affairs, the 1944 edition, The Government-General Joseon Office*).

Understanding the Annexation Era through the Appointments of Governors, Mayors and Police Officers in Chungcheong-namdo

This section focuses on the administration of Provincial bureaucrats and police personnel in Chungcheong-namdo (one of the thirteen Provinces on the Korean Peninsula) to examine the status quo of the Korean Peninsula under the Japanese governance more specifically. These Photos 160 and 161 are the portraits of Governors of Chungcheong-namdo. These photos are the first Provincial Governor, and from the 6th to 10th (all Koreans with Korean names), and their favourite mottos in mastery Chinese calligraphy attached. After 1935, all the Provincial Governors were Koreans, and some of them adopted Japanese names as follows; Lee Seonggeun (May 17, 1939 - May 31, 1941); Kihiro Matsumura (Korean name: Lee Gibang, May 31, 1941 - October 23, 1942); Fuminori Yamamoto (Korean name: Song Munheon, October 23, 1942 - June 26, 1945) and Hiroshi Masunaga (Korean name: Park Jaehong from June 1945 to the end of War).

The ratio of Korean to Japanese in the Provincial and Prefectural government employment figure was almost identical; about 80% was Koreans and the Japanese 20% in both sectors. In 1937, the total population in the Korean Peninsula was 21,890,000, of which 580,000 Japanese; this governmental staff structure was quite natural.

In 2005, the South Korean government created a new Law, " Special Law concerning The Truth about Anti-National Acts the Empire of Japan." The purpose of making the law is to punish Korean people and their descendants who have cooperated with the Japanese during the Annexation era. Under this law, many of these distinguished Provincial Governors, Mayors and Police Force Personnel and their families were probably condemned as Pro-Japanese (aka Japanophilia or *Shin-nichi*) or collaborators. The law gave power to Korean governments to punish Pro-Japanese and confiscate their assets.



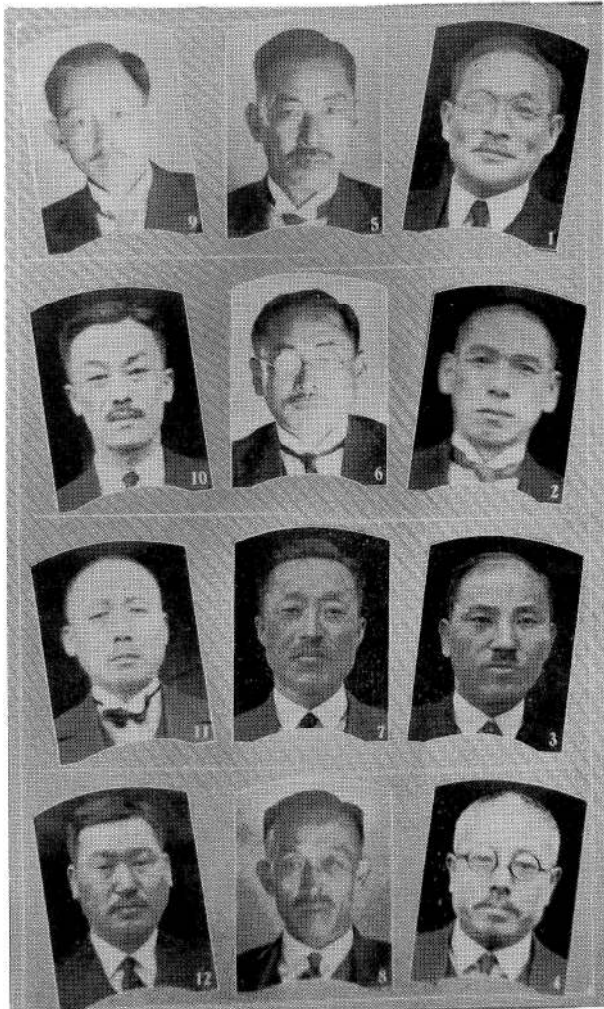
Photo 160. The portrait of Provincial Governor Park Chongyang and his motto written in Chinese calligraphy (*The history of the Chungcheongnamdo Development*, Honam Dairy Co., 1932).



Photo 161. The portraits of successive Provisional Governors and their handwritten mottos in Chinese calligraphy. The top right; The 6th PG Kim Hyun Hyun (February 12, 1921 – December 1, 1924). Top left; the 8th PG Li Xingyun (August 14, 1926 – May 18, 1927). Bottom right; The 9th PG Shen Xilin (May 18, 1927 – November 28, 1929). Bottom left; The 10th PG Liu Zhenchun (November 28, 1929 – September 23, 1931) (*The history of the Chungcheongnamdo Development*, Honam Dairy co., 1932).

忠清南道各郡首の腦

各郡守の面影



- 第一列
① 論山郡守 榊山常治
② 大田郡守 藤井婦一
③ 燕岐郡守 小田萬藏
- 第二列
④ 公州郡守 櫻地英二
⑤ 洪城郡守 尹建俊
⑥ 天安郡守 金元善
- 第三列
⑦ 瑞山郡守 尹建俊
⑧ 唐津郡守 金元善
⑨ 牙山郡守 劉益烈
- 第四列
⑩ 保寧郡守 申昌燮
⑪ 青陽郡守 劉益烈
⑫ 舒川郡守 申昌燮

Photo 162. The list of Mayors of Prefectures in Chungcheong-namdo Province; Only four out of twelve were Japanese Mayors;

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Nonsangunsoo Tuneji Masuyama (Japanese) | Nonsan-gun |
| 2. Daejeongunsoo Teiichi Fujii (Japanese) | Daejeon-city |
| 3. Yangchangunsoo Manzo Oda (Japanese) | Yeongi-gun |
| 4. Gongjugunsoo Eijiro Aeba? (Japanese) | Gongju-si |
| 5. Honggyegunsoo Ha Junwan (Korean) | Hongseong-gun |
| 6. Cheonangunsoo Kim Yeongseong (Korean) | Cheonan-si |
| 7. Asangunsoo Lee Sanggy (Korean) | Asan-gun |
| 8. Boryeongunsoo Cho Pungho (Korean) | Boryeong-si |
| 9. Hwansangunsoo Yoon Geonyong (Korean) | Seosan-si |
| 10. Dangjingunsoo Kim Woseon (Korean) | Dangjin-gun |
| 11. Baeyangunsoo Yoo Ikyeol (Korean) | Cheongyang-gun |
| 12. Seoheongunsoo Shin Changbyeon(Korean) | Seocheon-gun |

(The history of the Chungcheong-namdo Development, Honam Dairy co., 1922)

忠清南道
大田警察署

(影近は前寫外の君田黨)



Photo 163. The staff in the police force department and police prosecutor office in Daejeon-city, Chungcheong-namdo Province, which shows the Police Inspector (No. 2) and High Public Prosecutor (No. 9) were Koreans;

1. Nonsangunsoo Superintendent (Japanese, Yuzaemon Chisaka)
2. Inspector (Korean, Jung Seokman)
3. Assistant Inspector (Japanese, Fujimatu Kawakami)
4. Assistant Inspector (Japanese, Toyosaku Takada)
5. Assistant Inspector (Japanese, Yousuke Kasai)
6. High Public Prosecutor (Japanese, Ryuichi Ikeda)
7. Judo Coach (Japanese, Nishina)
8. Chief Prosecutor (Japanese, Nishikawa)
9. High Public Prosecutor (Korean, Ha Cheol)
10. Kendo Coach (Japanese, Hashiguchi)

(The history of the Chungcheong-namdo Development, Honam Dairy Co., 1932).

伸 び 行 く 大 田

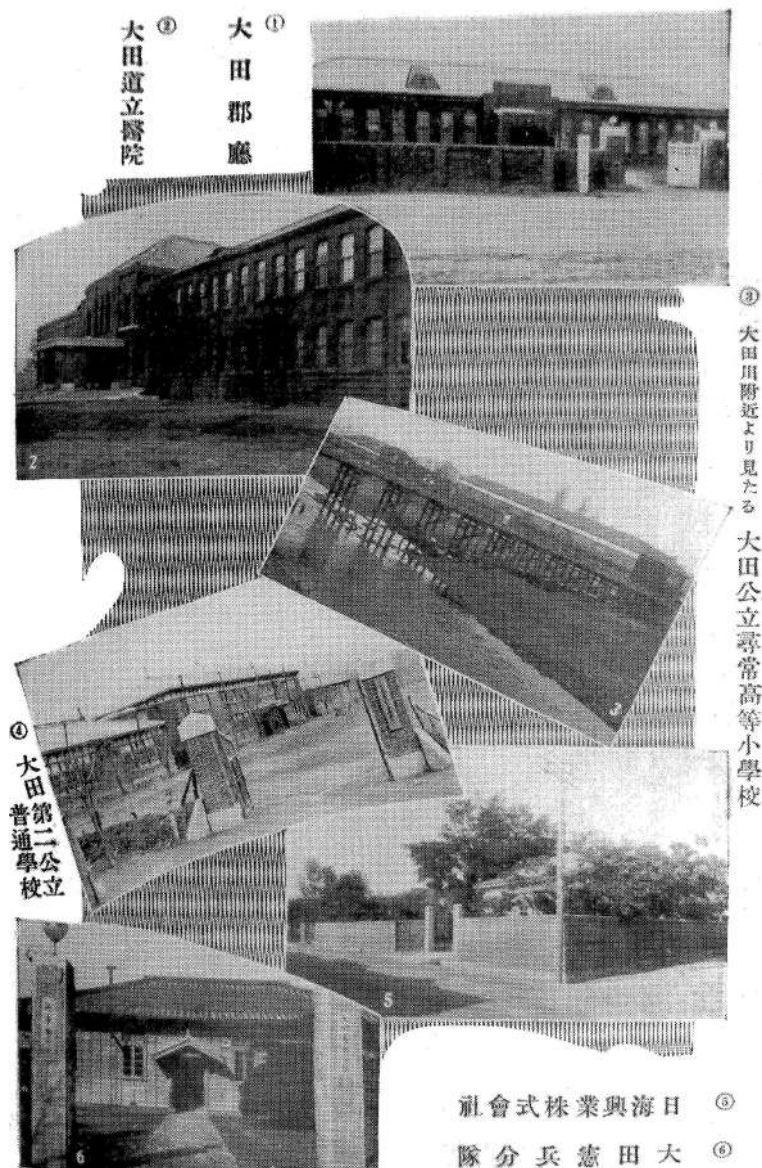


Photo 164. Developments in Daejeon Prefecture; The Government-General's infrastructure projects plan was for major cities such as Keijo and Pyongyang and extended to smaller towns and villages. The Government-General built many brilliant County office buildings and hospitals to modernize district regions.

1. Daejeon Prefecture office building
2. Daejeon Province Public Hospital
3. Daejeon Junior High School
4. Daejeon No.2 Public Elementary School
5. Nikai Kougyou Industry Company
6. Kenpei Daejeon Branch

(The history of the Chungcheong-namdo Development, Honam Dairy Co., 1932).

大田よりの江景



Photo 165. Daejeon Prefecture and Ganggyeong city; The above five photos of schools and office buildings were taken in 1932. These buildings show superior quality compared to the ones in Japan.

1. A national flag-raising ceremony at the Daejeon Daejeon Junior High School
2. Daejeon Court Branch
3. Daejeon Publish Junior High School
4. Ganggyeong City Central
5. The new Ganggyeong Court Branch building

(The history of the Chungcheong-namdo Development, Honam Dairy Co, 1932).

The Land Size, Number of Household and Population in the 13 Provinces in 1941

The office of the Government-General issued *The Annual Report on Reforms and Progress in Joseon Affairs*, which included the local population statistics.

道	面積 (方町)		戸数		人口	
	總數	内地人	朝鮮人	外國人	總數	内地人
總數	220,840.30	177,600.00	43,240.30	4,000.00	2,788,877.00	2,389,063.00
京畿道	3,800.00	3,800.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	248,888.00	248,888.00
忠清北道	7,418.38	7,418.38	2,578.00	1,000.00	1,888,888.00	1,888,888.00
忠清南道	8,106.44	8,106.44	2,578.00	1,000.00	1,888,888.00	1,888,888.00
全羅北道	8,574.12	8,574.12	2,578.00	1,000.00	1,888,888.00	1,888,888.00
全羅南道	13,887.37	13,887.37	2,578.00	1,000.00	1,888,888.00	1,888,888.00
慶尙北道	18,988.84	18,988.84	2,578.00	1,000.00	1,888,888.00	1,888,888.00
慶尙南道	12,304.60	12,304.60	2,578.00	1,000.00	1,888,888.00	1,888,888.00
黃海道	16,744.42	16,744.42	2,578.00	1,000.00	1,888,888.00	1,888,888.00
平安南道	14,939.25	14,939.25	2,578.00	1,000.00	1,888,888.00	1,888,888.00
平安北道	28,467.85	28,467.85	2,578.00	1,000.00	1,888,888.00	1,888,888.00
江原道	26,262.98	26,262.98	2,578.00	1,000.00	1,888,888.00	1,888,888.00
咸鏡南道	31,978.41	31,978.41	2,578.00	1,000.00	1,888,888.00	1,888,888.00
咸鏡北道	20,346.76	20,346.76	2,578.00	1,000.00	1,888,888.00	1,888,888.00

Photo 166. The areal size, number of household and population on the Korean Peninsula in 1941.

(1) The total areal size 220,840.30 tsubo² (1 tsubo² = 0.019m²)

Gyeonggi-do	12,820.88
Chungcheong-bukdo	7,418.38
Chungcheong-namdo	8,106.44
Jeolla-bukdo	8,574.12
Jeolla-namdo	13,887.37
Gyeongsang-bukdo	18,988.84
Gyeongsang-namdo	12,304.60
Hwanghaedo	16,744.42
Pyeongang-namdo	14,939.25
Pyeongang-bukdo	28,467.85
Gangwondo	26,262.98
Hamgyeong-namdo	31,978.41
Hamgyeong-bukdo	20,346.76

Photo 166. Continued**(2) The total Household 4,558,617 (Japanese 171,610; Korean 4,372,239; Others 14,768)**

	Total	Japanese	Korean	Others
Total	4,458,617	171,610	4,372,239	14,768
Gyeonggido	533,035	43,083	488,350	1,603
Chungcheong-bukdo	167,155	2,576	164,463	116
Chungcheong-namdo	286,034	6,492	279,279	263
Jeolla-bukdo	305,303	8,375	296,659	269
Jeolla-namdo	510,351	10,549	499,644	158
Gyeongsang-bukdo	461,317	10,882	450,296	139
Gyeobgsang-namdo	441,779	21,998	419,670	111
Hwanghaedo	351,210	6,747	343,743	720
Pyeongang-namdo	317,452	11,794	304,481	1,177
Pyeongang-bukdo	319,812	8,661	304,946	6,204
Gangwondo	317,632	5,908	311,188	536
Hamgyeong-namdo	334,577	16,367	316,799	1,411
Hamgyeong-bukdo	212,960	18,177	192,721	2,062

(3) The total Population 24,703,897 (Japanese 717,011; Korean 23,913,063; Others 73,823)

	Total	Japanese	Korean	Others
Total	24,703,897	717,011	23,913,063	73,823
Gyeonggido	2,940,185	191,888	2,740,284	8,013
Chungcheong-bukdo	911,672	9,135	902,160	377
Chungcheong-namdo	1,582,108	26,818	1,554,284	1,006
Jeolla-bukdo	1,624,200	34,761	1,588,324	1,113
Jeolla-namdo	2,656,543	44,434	2,611,482	627
Gyeongsang-bukdo	2,480,783	44,687	2,435,503	593
Gyeobgsang-namdo	2,341,531	96,770	2,244,337	424
Hwanghaedo	1,839,831	24,478	1,812,208	3,145
Pyeongang-namdo	1,694,697	48,420	1,639,870	6,407
Pyeongang-bukdo	1,793,617	31,004	1,729,592	33,021
Gangwondo	1,747,852	20,576	1,726,305	971
Hamgyeong-namdo	1,936,717	69,931	1,858,472	8,314
Hamgyeong-bukdo	1,154,161	74,109	1,070,242	9,810

(The Joseon Affairs, the 1943 edition, The Government-General Joseon Office).

年	現住戸口職業別 (昭和十六年)				
	總數	內地人	朝鮮人	外國人	總數
明治四十三年	2,804,103	50,992	2,749,956	3,155	2,804,103
大正三年	3,227,761	83,406	3,033,826	4,549	3,227,761
同 七年	3,377,611	93,628	3,139,140	5,195	3,377,611
同 十一年	3,559,552	106,991	3,242,432	10,129	3,559,552
昭和 一年	3,614,505	117,001	3,483,779	13,725	3,614,505
同 五年	3,821,564	126,312	3,679,463	15,789	3,821,564
同 九年	4,010,606	141,417	3,857,169	12,020	4,010,606
同 十三年	4,296,524	161,400	4,123,646	11,478	4,296,524
同 十四年	4,558,617	171,610	4,372,239	14,768	4,558,617
同 十六年	4,558,617	171,610	4,372,239	14,768	4,558,617

Photo 167. The transformation of the number of household and population in the Korean Peninsula from 1910 to 1941.

年	(1) Household Growth				(2)
	Total	Japanese	Korean	Others	
1910	2,804,103	50,992	2,749,956	3,155	(2)
1914	3,121,781	83,406	3,033,826	4,549	
1918	3,237,961	93,628	3,139,140	5,195	
1922	3,359,552	106,991	3,242,432	10,129	
1926	3,614,505	117,001	3,483,779	13,725	
1930	3,821,564	126,312	3,679,463	15,789	
1934	4,010,606	141,417	3,857,169	12,020	
1939	4,296,524	161,400	4,123,646	11,478	
1941	4,558,617	171,610	4,372,239	14,768	

Photo 167. Continued
(2) Population Growth

	Total	Japanese	Korean	Others
1910	13,313,017	171,543	13,128,780	12,694
1914	15,929,962	291,217	15,620,720	18,025
1918	17,057,032	336,872	16,697,017	23,143
1922	17,626,761	386,493	17,208,139	32,129
1926	19,103,900	442,326	18,615,033	46,541
1930	20,256,563	501,867	19,685,587	69,109
1934	21,125,827	561,384	20,513,804	50,639
1939	22,800,647	650,104	22,098,310	52,233
1941	24,703,897	717,011	23,913,063	73,823

(3) Workforce by occupation per household in 1941

Total Employment	4,558,617
Agricultural	3,010,424
Fisheries	77,553
Iron & Steel Industry	105,148
General manufactory Industry	205,043
Merchandize Industry	340,139
Transportation Industry	68,700
Free enterprise & Public Servants	235,452
Others	407,121
Unemployed	109,037

(The Joseon Affairs, the 1944 edition, The Government-General Joseon Office).

The Birth of Rejuvenation in East Asia

Twenty-seven years after the legalisation of the 1910 Japan and Korea Annexation Treaty, modernity on the Korean Peninsula was firmly established. Rejuvenation on the Peninsula could not possibly have happened without the infrastructure of railway and road projects.

The tremendous effort of the consecutive Japanese Government-Generals and the Korean people's compromised rationale, rejuvenation on the Korean Peninsula had happened. The modern transportation on the Korean Peninsula provided leisure facilities, where ordinary Korean citizens could visit by trains and cars. The successive Japanese Government-

Generals of Joseon respected International Law and governed the Korean Peninsula thoroughly, and avoided any possible criticism from the Western superpowers. Accordingly, the Government-Generals did not neglect Koreans' welfare sectors and provided them with recreational facilities, such as: swimming beaches, camping/skying sites and hiking/mountaineering trails on the Korean Peninsula. The quality of leisure facilities on the Korean Peninsula could have been parallel to the Western standard. Japan made extraordinary efforts to rejuvenate the Korean Peninsula in where neither decent roads nor railways existed.

Today's Koreans completely ignore and deny the fact that Japan accomplished the overwhelming transformation on the Korean Peninsula with support from the Korean people during the Japan-Korea Annexation era. After WWII, the Korean populace was educated and brainwashed by consecutive Korean Governments to disbelieve that the modernization of the Korean Peninsula occurred during the Japan-Korea Annexation era. Instead, successive Korean governments had lied to their population to believe that industrialization, civilization and enlightenment existed before the Annexation period and flourished around 1930. Furthermore, the word "Annexation" has been replaced by "Colonization," and the outcomes of "Benedictions" from the Annexation to "Deprivations".

By 1937, there were approximately 580,000 Japanese who had migrated to the Korean Peninsula to contribute their knowledge, skills and significant efforts to developing and modernising the barren and uncivilised Peninsula. Those Japanese pioneer migrants were mainly from the Japanese prefectures of Yamaguchi, Fukuoka, Kumamoto, and Nagasaki. Koreans today cannot publicly recognise and appreciate these Japanese pioneers' efforts

because if they did, they would be labelled as Japanophiles (aka *Shin-nichi* & Pro-Japanese) and condemned and punished.

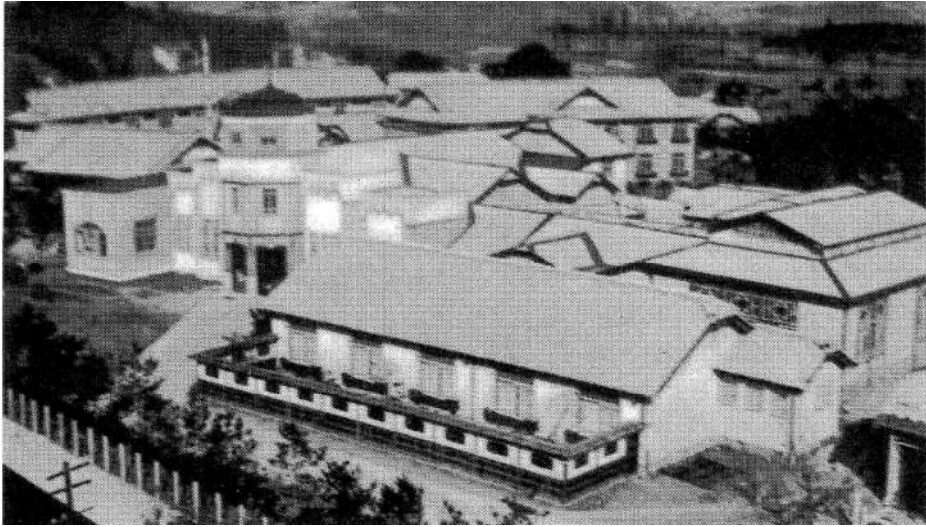


松濤園キャンプ

元山

元山府は人口約六万、朝鮮東海岸の要港で濤内波静かに水飽くまで清く、前面には大小幾多の島嶼點在し風光明媚な港である。市街から北に伸びた海岸は白砂青松の長汀をなし、松濤園と稱して朝鮮演寺の稱ある施設備完整した海水浴場を以て賑つてゐる。

Photo 168. From the top; The *Shoutouen* camping ground; The swimming beach (currently, Port Lazarev area) and Wonsan information (aka Gensan), which says Wonsan prefecture is located in the North of the Eastern side of the Korean Peninsula that opened to the Sea of Japan. The population in Wonsan is approximately 60,000. Several large and small islands within the harbour provide beautiful scenery. Combined with the *Shoutouen* camping ground, the white sand beaches and several resort hotels and rental weekend houses, the entire area is vibrant (*Pictorial of Contemporary Peninsula*, Joseon Government-General Railway Bureau, 1937).



温泉保養の全貌

Photo 169. The view of *Onyang Oncheon* (Hot Springs) condominium complex in Asan, Chungcheongnam-do (*Pictorial of Contemporary Peninsula*, Joseon Government-General Railway Bureau, 1937).

京南鐵道線
 溫陽溫泉
 京釜線の天安驛で京南鐵道線に乘換へ約二十數分で溫陽溫泉に達する。東萊と共に古い歴史を持つ良溫泉で、既に高麗・百濟時代から世に知られてゐたといふ今は溫泉郷としての快進な近代設備が整つており、殊に神井館は全鮮一と稱せられてゐる。

大川海水浴場
 西海岸線に見る海水清澄の海濱で夏季キャンプと海水浴に出掛ける者多く、別荘も數十棟建てられ避暑地として知られてゐる。

京南鐵道線の大川驛から自動車の便がある。

Photo 170. Information about *Onyang Oncheon* and Daecheon Beach; Take Keinan (Janghang) railway line to *Onyang Oncheon*, change a train at Cheonan station of Gyeongbu line and get on Keinan line. About a 20-minute ride will take you to *Onyang Oncheon* station. Since the Goguryeo and Baekje era, *Onyang Oncheon* has been famous for its high-quality hot spring. Currently, these accommodations in the area have well-equipped modern facilities; in particular, the *Kamiikann* Hotel is the best of all. Local motorcar transportation is available from the Daecheon railway station to the Daecheon beach. Many people enjoy swimming and camping at the beach and surrounding areas. Many weekend houses have already been established (*Pictorial of Contemporary Peninsula*, Joseon Government-General Railway Bureau, 1937).

大川人家海里浴場

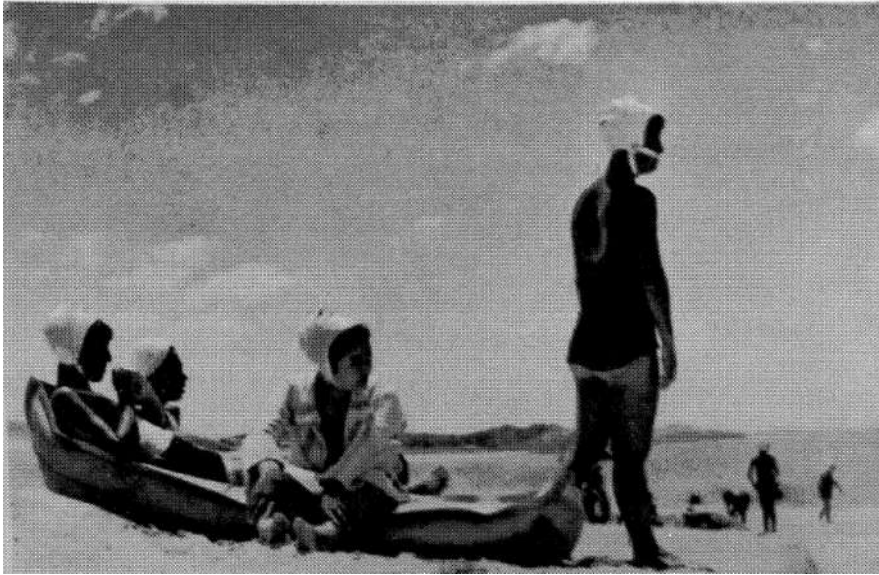


Photo 171. People at Daechon Beach (*Pictorial of Contemporary Peninsula*, Joseon Government-General Railway Bureau, 1937).



外金剛期仙峯

Photo 172. The majestic view of Mt. Kumgangsan (*Pictorial of Contemporary Peninsula*, Joseon Government-General Railway Bureau, 1937).

景勝金剛山に
 ”山の警官隊“
 盗掘防ぎ美観を護る

Photo 173. Heading a Newspaper article; Sending a patrol unit to protect Mt Kummgangsán (*The Asahi Shimbun* North Joseon edition, June 10, 1939).



.....三防キス.....

Photo 174. Skiers on the Masikryong skying slope (*Pictorial of Contemporary Peninsula*, Joseon Government-General Railway Bureau, 1937).

A Young Korean Modern Dancer Made Her Debut during the Annexation Era

Choi Seung-hee's internationally renowned success story as a modern dancer in 1930 to 40s was an astonishing phenomenon, which exemplified the benediction from the Government-General's radical social reformation. Under the Yi Dynasty's social classification, dancers were placed in the *Cheonmin* (aka *Hanja*, vulgar commoners) class, which was regarded as lesser than commoners. However, Choi was born into a Yangban family (the upper ruling class), but she became a modern dancer. Choi performed on the worldwide stages and earned her international celebrity status. Choi had many fans and supporters, including famous cultural figures such as Picasso, Jean Cocteau, and the Japanese Nobel Laureate in Literature Yasunari Kawabata. It was said that the model of the main character in Kawabata's book, "The Dancing Girl," published in 1950, and made it into a movie in 1951, was Choi Seung-hee.

When Choi Seung-hee disembarked from Tasuta-maru (cargo-passenger boat) at Port Yokohama, Japan, she wore a fur overcoat. Choi was photographed, and the picture was published in 1940. Since the Marco Polo Bridge Incident in 1937 and the diplomatic negotiations between Japan and the US had reached a stalemate, the Japanese populace lived under an ominous circumstance and was expected to live and dress moderately. Alas, no one criticised Choi's extravagant attire when the photo appeared on *Asahi* Graph on December 18, 1940 edition.

During WWII (in 1944), Choi Seung-hee appeared on live stage performances at the Imperial Garden Theatre (The Imperial Theatre, today) and was a full house success every day for a week in Tokyo. Choi, a girl born into a Yangban class family who became a dancer, could not have happened under the Yi Dynasty Joseon feudal society. Choi Seung-hee was

symbolised as a beautiful flower that blossomed on the Korean Peninsula during the Japan-Korea Annexation era.



Photo 175. Choi Seung-hee in her mink fur coat (*Asahi Graph*, December 18, 1940 edition).

Japanese Shintoism Anchored on the Korean Peninsula

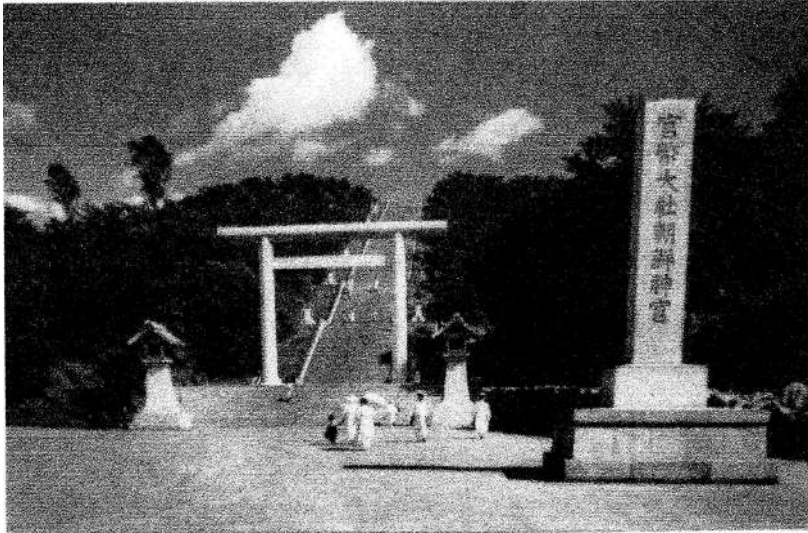
By the time when Japan-Korean Annexation Treaty was officially validated, the spirituality of Shintoism, the Japanese indigenous faith, had already influenced the Korean population.

In 1898, the Japanese Resident-General of Korea built the Keijo Shrine on Mount Namsan to worship the two deities of the Japanese *Amaterasu Omikami* (Sun Goddess) and *Joseon*

Kunitama Omikami (Joseon National Soul God). The Resident-General planted many cherry trees within the precincts of the Shrine. A few decades later, Keijo Shrine became famous for the beautiful cherry blossoms (refer to Photo 128). In 1925, twenty-seven years after the first shrine was established, the Government-General built a much larger shrine named the Joseon Great Shrine on the same mountain, Mt. Namsan. In Photo 176, there are several Koreans in their traditional white clothes at the Great Joseon Shrine, which indicates the familiarity of Shintoism amongst Koreans.

The influence of the spirituality of Shintoism also permeated into Korean children. In an essay of a Korean pupil named Jeong Byeongho, wrote; I was transferred to Mindong Public Regular School. When I started to go to my new school with my hand drum, I experienced an unspeakable jolliness. I went to the Great Joseon Shrine to pray and swear by God that I would study diligently at school (*The 30th Anniversary of Mindong Public Regular School Founding Commemorative Publication*, 1936 in *The Compilation of the Educational Policies applied to Japanese Colonies: Joseon edition*, 1938).

Four years after the dedication of the Great Joseon Shrine, according to *The Osaka Asahi Shimbun* South Joseon edition, June 6, 1928, more Koreans than Japanese visited the Shrine and worshipped deities. Koreans today postulate that their predecessors were forced to worship Shinto-Gods at shrines during the Annexation. However, it was Koreans' own choice whether they visited shrines or not. Nonetheless, all the 63 shrines on the Korean Peninsula were destroyed after the Annexation Treaty was revoked.



官幣大社 朝鮮神宮
 京城南山の中腹蒼翠たる崇巖なあたりに鎮座します官幣大社朝鮮神宮は
 畏くも、天照大神、明治天皇の御二柱を祀り奉り、我朝鮮の總守護神として大
 正十四年御遷を迎へ奉つたものである。内鮮民の尊崇篤く、日々多数の参拜者
 は隨を接してゐる。

Photo 176. Torii (the symbolic gateway into shrines) at the Joseon Great Shrine (*Pictorial of Contemporary Peninsula*, Joseon Government-General Railway Bureau, 1937).



南の京城に在る大社。行くつ登らなみ休も度難を段一十八百三段石ふ治に環城置はるか崖登の正北 官幣大社朝鮮神宮
 ともしきむ心の善齋となし何は皇宮な群のり造官神てつあて皇天治明と神大照天は神祭。るつきついを宮神のめたのめづしの都都で

Photo 177. The Joseon Great Shrine; there are 381 stone-steps from the ground to the shrine where deities of *Amaterasu Omikami* and Meiji Emperor are enshrined (*Japanese Geography Customs Survey*, South Joseon Region, vol. 2, no.17, 1930).

朝鮮神宮の
参拜者

朝鮮人も増加

【京城】五月は旅行季節で内地方面から鞍山の旅行者がやつてきたので朝鮮神宮の参拜人も五萬二千八百五十一名といふ多数にのぼつてゐる、このうち内地人二萬五千六百十名、朝鮮人二萬六千九百九十五名、支那人二萬二千三名、歐米人二十三名である、このうち歐米人は一萬五千七百八十七名である、近ごろ朝鮮人間にも敬神の思想がゆきわたつたものごとく参拜人の増加したことは注目されるものである。

Photo 178. A newspaper article; There were a total of 52,851 visitors to the Joseon Great Shrine during the May holiday season; Korean (26,995), Japanese (25,610), Chinese (223) and others (23). More Korean than Japanese visited the Shrine during the May holiday. In the recent period, it is a noticeable trend that many Koreans started to become pious and respect Gods. This trend seems to continue to rise (*The Osaka Asahi Shimbun* South Joseon edition, June 8, 1928).

Postscript

There is no evidence supporting Korea's claims that Japan forced the Empire of Korea into the Annexation. The 1905 Japan - Korea Protectorate Treaty and 1910 Japan and Korea Annexation Treaty occurred at the beginning of the 20th century when the world order was quite different from the present time. The world had been controlled by advanced European nations that continued until the end of WWII. After the war, unprecedented decolonization started, and thirty-six colonies in Asia and Africa achieved autonomy or outright independence from European nations from 1945 to 1960. Most European governments and their former colonies developed a mature, bilateral understanding and welcomed a new relationship, whilst other colonies fought for decolonization. The process of decolonization coincided with the early development of the new international polity, the United Nations (UN), which was officially established on October 24, 1945. Initially, 51 nations were listed as Member states of the UN, which has increased to 193 today.

On June 22 1965, after over fourteen years of negotiation, the Treaty on Basic Relations Between Japan and the Republic of Korea (South Korea) was ratified. The Treaty solved disputes and finalized the entire affairs concerning the Annexation, completely and irreversibly. The new nation, the Republic of Korea, benefitted enormously from the 1965 Treaty to re-establish the ruined nation from the Korean War (1950-1953). Despite the Treaty, which clearly states that it was the final and irreversible bilateral agreement between the two governments, since around the 1980s, Korea has begun to accuse Japan over the Annexation, and other related matters, demanding unjust apologies and compensation repeatedly. However, no other colonizers so generously injected their resources into infrastructure projects within their colonies as Japan had on the Korean Peninsula, Taiwan and other small islands in the Pacific Ocean. Japanese colonial administration extended to cover education, health, recreation and welfare of the people. However, the most compelling evidence that the Annexation of Japan-Korea Treaty was benevolent towards Koreans is an upsurge of the average life expectancy and population growth during the Annexation era. Life expectancy rose from 24 to 54 years, and population growth from 9,800,000 in 1906, to 25,120,000 in 1944. During the Annexation period, the Korean population doubled.

This book had explained from various perspectives, together with the Korean people, how the consecutive administrations of the Resident-General of Korea (before the Annexation) and the Government-General of Joseon (after the Annexation) made a tremendous effort to transform the undeveloped Korean Peninsula into a democratic and modern state. Yet, the consecutive Korean governments have tenaciously propagated that the Annexation was genocidal, and modernization on the Korean Peninsula existed before the Annexation period and thrived in around 1930.

In summation, the question must be asked as to how Japan, a country that pioneered the enshrining of Racial Equality in the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, and the two brave Japanese saved thousands of Jewish lives from Nazi's atrocities, could commit genocide against Koreans concurrently?

The end

This book is the English version of the two books, “The Truth of the Japan-Korea Annexation” and “Understanding of the Truth of the Japan-Korea Annexation” written by Masanori Mizuma. However, only some parts of the former book were translated. The latter was mainly applied free translation and literal translation was used for Captions on the photos as close as possible.

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Translator: Emiko Torii
Editor: Sumiyo Egawa

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