

金先生

以下が趙先生におくった、韓國の起訴狀に是非ともいれてほしい、金福童、金君子、河床淑・宋神道、朴永心ケースの川口辯護士の起訴英譯です。

このときに送ったのより、さらに被告人を厳選したのがFAX 2の川口辯護士の手紙に書いている被告人です。

したがって、この起訴狀を生かす場合でも、被告人を絞っていただきたいと思いますが、ぜひご活用下さい。

(河床淑・宋神道の漢口・武昌慰安所ケースは、岡村寧次、畑俊六、南次郎、阿部信行に絞る必要がありますが...)

では。KIM puja

1-3. Case of the North Korean survivor PAK Yung Sim

Defendants:

○ - HATA Shunroku (Commander of the Central China Expeditionary Army from 1938. 2~38.12)

- YAMADA Otozo (Same as the above, from 1938.12~39.9)

○ - NISHIO Toshizo (Commander-in-Chief of China Expeditionary Army from 1939.9~41.3)

○ - HATA Shunroku (Same as the above, from 41.3~44.11) (the above mentioned are related to Nanjing Case)

○ - The defendant TERAUCHI Hisaichi (General, the Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Area Army)

- IIDA Shojiro (Lieutenant General, Commander of the Fifteenth Army)

- KAWABE Masakazu (1943.3~44.8)

- KIMURA Heitaro (1944.8 ~the War lost) (Commander of the Burma Area Army)

- MUTAGUCHI Ren-ya (1943.3~44.8)(Commander of the Fifteenth Army)

- WATANABE Masao (1940.8~42.12) and MATSUYAMA Yuzo (1942.12~the War lost) (Commanders of the 56th Division)

(the above mentioned are related to Burma)

After committing the Massacre and Mass Rape of Nanking, (from December 1937 on), the Central China Area Army (Commander: MATSUI Iwane) was newly organized into the Central China Expeditionary Army in February 1938, which stationed in the entire area covering from Shanghai to Nanjing (a force 200,000 strong).

Beginning from September 1939, the Headquarters of the Central China Expeditionary Army was abolished and the Headquarters of the China Expeditionary Army, under the defendant Commander-in-Chief NISHIO Toshizo, was established in Nanjing to take full command of the entire Japanese Army stationed in China.

The defendants HATA Shunroku, YAMADA Otsuzo and the defendant NISHIMURA Toshizo were in the position of the Commanders of the Central China Expeditionary Army and the Commander-in-Chief of the China Expeditionary Army, during the period when PAK Yung Sim (born in 1921, Kanso-gun County, Pyongyannam-do Province

(now Nampo City), Korea) was deceived with the words "at a factory, you can make more money," thus taken away from Pyongyang in Korea to Nanjing, China, in around March 1938 and was used as a sex slave for almost 3 years.

In Nanjing, right after its fall on 13 December, 1937, "comfort stations" of the Japanese Army were established, and it is said that there were 17 or 25 "comfort stations" inside Nanjing City in 1938. PAK Yung Sim was used as a sex slave for three to four years at one of the "comfort stations", called "KINSUI-Ro", inside the walls of Nanjing city. After the Asia-Pacific War broke out, PAK Yung Sim was taken to Shanghai by train along with 7 other Korean "comfort women" under the close surveillance of 2 Japanese soldiers, in around 1942. From there, they were taken to Rangoon, Burma, by ship through Singapore, and put into a "comfort station" in Lashio. (In Lashio, the existence of four of the "comfort stations" has been confirmed at this point.) Moreover, PAK Yung Sim was given the assumed name of "WAKAHARU" [a Japanese name that would only be used for professional women entertainers] ever since she was put into the rape center in Lashio).

At the end of January, 1942, the 55th Division and the 33rd Division of the 15th Army (Commander: Lieutenant General IIDA Shojiro), which was under the Southern Area Army, led by the defendant Commander Hisaichi, invaded Burma by land and on March 8th, they occupied Rangoon.

Consecutively, the 56th Division and the 18th Division also arrived in Rangoon by sea, and on May 18th, the 15th Army had gained full control over the entire land of Burma. The 56th Division landed in Rangoon on March 26th, 1942 and made their advance toward north continually through Lashio, Bhamo, Salwin River and Myitkyina. They further forced their way into Tengyue, Yunnan Province, China, built up a strong point in Lameng, and they dispersed into several places, where they stationed until the war was lost.

As PAK Yung Sim was sent to Lahio, where she stayed for about 2 years, then to Lameng in 1944, she must have been allocated to the 56th Division. In March 1943, the Burma Area Army, under the defendant KAWABE Masakazu as its commander, was newly established and the 56th Division (Commander: MATSUYAMA Yuzo) was put under the 15th Army, whose commander was the defendant MUTAGUCHI Ren'ya.

In April 1944, as the 33rd Army was established, under the command of defendant HONDA Masaki (until the War was lost), the 56th Division (Commander: same as the above) was put under the 33rd Army. At the time of the forced taking of PAK Yung Sim in 1944, to a "comfort station" in Lameng (built by the army around 1942), the Lameng Garrison was the 133rd Infantry Regiment of the 56th Division. This Lameng Garrison fought with China's Yunnan Expeditionary Army and was completely destroyed on September 7th, 1944. A few days prior to the annihilation of the Garrison, PAK Yung Sim went into hiding in a trench, along with other Korean sex slaves, but they were caught by the Chinese Army and sent to the Prisoner of War's camp in Kunming. Out of those Korean women who had been kept at the "comfort station[s]" in Lameng, only four of them survived, including PAK Yung Sim herself. After being detained at the Prisoner of War's camp in Kunming for 7 months, PAK Yung Sim arrived in Inchon, South Korea by ship in February 1946, and finally returned to her hometown.

venereal diseases and other measures during the above mentioned term. Therefore, Okabe took away from the numerous number of women who were put in those rape center setups in the Hankou area, all the rights for autonomy and self-determination including rights to determine matters on sex activities, forced them to have sexual intercourse against their free will or be raped by many soldiers every day, deprived them of freedom to move by detaining them in those setups against their will and often forcibly transferring them on to battlefields or fronts along with troops and military supplies, and thus sexually enslaved them, including HA Sang-suk, who was made sex slave at rape centers in the Hankou area.

Defendant HATA Shunroku served as Commander of Central China Expeditionary Army, from February 1938 to December 1938, and served as Commander-in-Chief of China Expeditionary Army, from March 1941 to November 1944, Defendant YAMADA Otozo served as Commander of Central China Expeditionary Army, from December 1938 to September 1939, and Defendant NISHIO Toshizo served as Commander-in-Chief of China Expeditionary Army, from September 1939 to March 1941.

In each period mentioned above, Hata, Yamada and Nishio, in collusion with some Staff Officers of Central China Expeditionary Army and/or China Expeditionary Army, instructed those Armies to give private agents a commission to recruit "comfort women" and supervise "comfort stations", and also to give preferential transportation to "comfort women" and recruiting agents of "comfort women" making use of transportation means under the management of those Armies.

Hata, Yamada and Nishio thus established and managed the "comfort stations" in Nanjing, including KINSUI-ROU which PAK Yung Sim was put into for 3 to 4 years. Those three defendants also supervised and managed those rape-center setups having army doctors in their army check of the women in those centers for venereal diseases and other measures throughout the periods described above when they were either Commander of Central China Expeditionary Army or Commander-in-Chief of China Expeditionary Army. As the results of the above, Hata, Yamada and Nishio took away from the numerous number of women who were put in those "comfort comfort" setups in Nanjing area, all the rights for autonomy and self-determination including rights to determine matters on sex activities, forced them to have sexual intercourse against their free will or be raped by many soldiers every day, deprived them of freedom to move by detaining them in those setups against their will and often forcibly transferring them on to battlefields or fronts along with troops and military supplies, and thus sexually enslaved them, including PAK Yung Sim, who was made sex slave at "comfort stations" in Nanjing area for 3 to 4 years from around March 1938 .

1-2. Defendants: MINAMI Jiro, ABE Nobuyuki

Defendant MINAMI Jiro was Governor-General of the colonised Korea from 5 August 1936 to 1942. He made, for example, the public safety division, Police bureau of the Korean Government General in September 1937 issue to the governors of the colonised Korea the "circular : regulation of bad elements on travel to China", which

after 9 years' absence.

Indictment prepared by Japan

Charges against individual defendant: provisional version as of Sept. 1, 2000

1. Regarding establishment and management of "comfort stations" or institutionalized "comfort stations": sexual enslavement of women and girls in established set-ups

1-1. Defendants: HATA Shunroku, YAMADA Otozo, NISHIO Toshizo, OKAMURA Yasuji, OKABE Naosaburo

Defendant HATA Shunroku served as Commander of Central China Expeditionary Army, from February 1938 to December 1938, and Defendant OKAMURA Yasuji served as Commander of the 11th Army, Central China Area Army, from June 1938 to March 1940, returned to Hankou in August 1944 to take the post as Commander of the 6th Area Army (headquarters: Hankou), and served as Commander in Chief of China Expeditionary Army from November 1944 to the end of the war in August 1945. About in the end of October 1938, soon after the capture of Hankou by the 11th Army, Hata and Okamura, in collusion with some Staff Officers of the 11th Army, instructed the 11th Army to give private agents a commission to recruit "comfort women" and supervise "comfort stations", and also to give preferential transportation to "comfort women" and recruiting agents of "comfort women" making use of transportation means under the management of the 11th Army. Hata and Okamura thus established and managed the "comfort stations" largest in scale within the China

Expeditionary Army district, generally called "Wuchang-Hankou comfort stations". Okamura also supervised and managed those rape-center setups having army doctors in his army check of the women in those centers for venereal diseases and other measures throughout the periods described above when he was either Commander of the 11th Army or and the 6th Area Army. As the results of the above, Hata and Okamura took away from the numerous number of women who were put in those "comfort station" setups in the Wuchang-Hankou area, all the rights for autonomy and self-determination including rights to determine matters on sex activities, forced them to have sexual intercourse against their free will or be raped by many soldiers every day, deprived them of freedom to move by detaining them in those setups against their will and often forcibly transferring them on to battlefields or fronts along with troops and military supplies, and thus sexually enslaved them, including SONG Sin-do, who was made sex slave at "comfort stations" in the Wuchang area from November 1938 to August 1945, as well as HA Sang-suk, who was made "comfort woman" at "comfort stations" in the Hankou area.

Defendant OKABE Naosaburo took the post as Commander of the 6th Area Army in November 1944 as the successor to defendant OKAMURA Yasuji and remained in the position until Japan's defeat in August 1945. He supervised and managed the Hankou "comfort stations" by having army doctors check the women in those centers for

stipulated that such ID papers necessary for "comfort women" to move to China would be issued by the individual district police concerned under the control of the Korean Government-General. He issued other circulars against the officials of, and the policemen under the control of, his Government-General of the colonised Korea in effect vital to recruiting "comfort women" and transporting them to China. As a result, Minami had the officials of, and the policemen under the control of, his Government-General of the colonised Korea, recruit and send to China many Korean women and girls against their will as "comfort women".

Therefore, Minami took away from the numerous Korean women who were put in the rape center setups in China, all the rights for autonomy and self-determination including rights to determine matters on sex activities, forced them to have sexual intercourse against their free will or be raped by many soldiers every day, deprived them of freedom to move by detaining them in those setups against their will and often forcibly transferring them on to or in between battlefields or fronts along with troops and military supplies, and thus sexually enslaved them, including SONG Sin-do, who was made sex slave at rape centers in the Wuchang area of China during the period of November 1938 through August 1945.

Defendant ABE Nobuyuki was Governor-General of the colonised Korea from 2nd July 1944 to the day of Japan's defeat 15 August 1945. While he was at the post, he followed the already-issued circulars including "circular: regulation of bad elements on travel to China", which his predecessor Minami had made Public safety division Police bureau of the Korean Government General in September 1937 issue to the governors of the colonised Korea, stipulating that such ID papers necessary for "comfort women" to be moved to China would be issued by the individual district police concerned under the control of the Korean Government-General. (He followed the other already-issued circulars against the officials of, and the policemen under the control of, his Government-General of the colonised Korea in effect vital to recruiting "comfort women" and transporting them to China. As a result, Abe had the officials of, and the policemen under the control of his Government-General of the colonised Korea, recruit and send to China many Korean women and girls against their will as "comfort women".

Therefore, Abe took away from the numerous Korean women who were put in the comfort station setups in China, all the rights for autonomy and self-determination including rights to determine matters on sex activities, forced them to have sexual intercourse against their free will or be raped by many soldiers every day, deprived them of freedom of movement by detaining them in those setups against their will and often forcibly transferring them on to and in between battlefields or fronts along with troops and military supplies, and thus sexually enslaved them, including HA Sang-suk, who was made comfort woman at comfort stations in the Hankou area from about the end of 1944 to August 1945.

1-2. Cases of South Korean Plaintiffs

1) The case of the survivor KIM Bok-Dong

Defendants:

○ - HATA Shunroku (Commander-in-Chief of the China Expeditionary Army, March 1941-November 1944).

- IMAMURA Hitoshi (Commander of the 23rd Army, stationed in Guangdong and HongKong, June 1941-November 1944).

- SAKAI Takashi (Commander of the 23rd Army, stationed at Guangdong and HongKong, November 1941-March 1943).

○ - TOJO Hideki (War Minister, July 1940-July 1944, promoter of the establishment of "comfort stations" in the Southern Area).

○ - TERAUCHI Hisa*ichi (Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Expeditionary Army, November 1941-August 1945).

- YAMASHITA Tomoyuki (Commander of the 25th Army, November 1941-July 1942, stationed in Singapore, Malay Peninsula and Sumatra).

- DOHIHARA Kenji (Commander of the 7th Area Army, March 1944 - April 1945).

○ - ITAGAKI Seishiro (Commander of the 7th Area Army, April - August 1945).

The defendant IMAMURA Hitoshi (June 1941-November 1944) and SAKAI Takashi (November 1941-March 1943) were the commanders of the 23rd Army stationed in Guangdong area, China, when the victim Kim Bok-Dong (born in Kyonsangbuk-do in 1926) was deceived to be taken away from Korea through Shimonoseki in Japan and Taiwan to Guangdong, and was made a "comfort woman" in "spring or autumn" of 1941.

○ The 21st Army (commanded by Lieutenant-general ANDO Rikichi, comprised of the 5th, 18th and 104th Divisions), which later became the 23rd Army, invaded and occupied Guangdong in at the end of 1938, and in November, immediately after the occupation, the Army requested recruitment of "comfort women" to the Home Ministry and the Taiwan Government-General, as described above. Later in June 1941 under the China Expeditionary Army (commander-in-chief: General HATA Shunroku), the 23rd Army (including the 18th, 38th and 104th Divisions etc) was newly established, commanded by the defendant IMAMURA Hitoshi. The 23rd Army was responsible for guarding Guangdong and its surrounding areas. On December 8, 1941, at the outbreak of the Asia-Pacific War, the 23rd army, commanded by the defendant SAKAI Takashi (its main force was the 38th division commanded by SANO Tadayoshi?) invaded HongKong, and occupied it on December 25th. The Army started its military government on December 29th. In January 1942, HongKong Occupationary Consulate General was formed (under the Governor General ISOGAI Rensuke), and HongKong Garrison was stationed there. In June 1942, "comfort women" were transported from Guangzhou (mainland China) to HongKong. In HongKong, there were fourteen "comfort stations" in March 1942.

Three months later, the victim KIM Bok-Dong was taken with the moving army to "comfort stations" in Singapore and then to the mountain areas in the Malay Peninsula. It was the 25th Army, commanded by the defendant General YAMASHITA Tomoyuki, that occupied and guarded the Malay Peninsula including Singapore and Sumatran districts (see Figure 7).

The divisions under the 25th Army (including "Konoe*s Division", the 5th, 18th, and

56th Division etc.) started massacring the Chinese residents immediately after its occupation of Singapore on February 15th, 1942. Amid the massacre or immediately after the massacre, "comfort stations" were opened one after another in Singapore and major cities of the provinces in the Malay Peninsula, where the Korean and Chinese women were transported and made "comfort women".

What is important here is the fact that from the start of the Asia-Pacific War in 1941, the War Ministry itself carried out establishing "comfort stations" and managing and controlling the transportation of "comfort women" into Southeast Asia and the Pacific islands (see YOSHIMI Yoshiaki's opinion on "The Chain of Command of the Japanese Military and Government"). In other words, the defendant TOJO Hideki was directly responsible, as the War Minister during the Asia-Pacific War, for establishing "comfort stations" and managing and controlling the transportation of "comfort women" into South East Asia and the Pacific region.

The victim Kim Bok-Dong was transported by ship and lorry to "Sumatra, Indonesia, Malaysia, Java" and so on, each of where she was made a "comfort woman". When the Army judged that the invasion of the Southern regions was successfully attained, the military government principally aiming at "safe-guarding the important sites of the Southern regions" was established in July 1942 (see Figure 8). It was the 25th Army that governed the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra, and Kim Bok-Dong was transported from one "comfort station" to another within the area under the control of the 25th Army.

Another fact to be noted is that at least in Singapore and the Malay Peninsula the military authorities such as the Military Administration Supervisor and the Provincial Governors controlled the establishment and management of "comfort stations" and recruitment and *work conditions* of "comfort women". In 1944 the Headquarters of the Southern Expeditionary Army was moved from Singapore to Manila, and in July 1944 the 7th Area Army was newly formed under the defendant General DOHIHARA Kenji in Singapore (see Figure 9). Under that Army, the 25th Army (commanded by Lieutenant-general TANABE Moritake) was stationed in Sumatran region, and the 29th Army (commanded by lieutenant-general ISHIGURO Teizo?) in Malay region. From around May 1945, the Allied Forces' counterattack gained momentum, but even at the final periods of the war, "comfort stations" in Singapore were frequented as they said "Burma was a hell, Singapore was a paradise".

At the end of the war, the victim Kim Bok-Dong was in a "comfort station" in Singapore, and at that time the commander of the 7th Area Army was the defendant ITAGAKI Seishiro.

2) The case of the victim KIM Gun-Ja.

Defendants:

- Q- UMEZU Yoshijiro, Commander-in-chief of Kwantung Army
- YAMASHITA Tomoyuki, Commander of the 1st Area Army
- KOUTSUKI Yoshio, Commander of the 2nd Army (with regard to her suffering in Huichun)

- Yamada Otozo, Commander-in-Chief-in-chief of Kwantung Army
- KITA Sei*ichi, General, the Commmander of the 1st Area Army
- MURAKAMI Keisaku, lieutenant-general, the commander of the 3rd Army (with regard to her suffering in Wujiazi)

Q Kwantung Army was the name of the Japanese army stationed in North East China, or so-called "Manchuria", and its origin went back to the Russo-Japan War (1904-05). Kwantung Army expanded its forces at the time of Manchurian Incident in 1931, and the fabrication of "Manchukuo" in 1932. In July 1941 when they carried out a large-scale army mobilisation called Kwantung Army Special Exercise, three thousand Korean "comfort women" were recruited. The commander of Kwantung Army at that time was the defendant UMEZU Yoshijiro (on duty from September 1939 to July 1944).

In 1942 under Umezu's command, Kwantung Army reformed its structure according to the "Military System Reform" plan (sanctioned on June 6th). The 1st Area Army Headquarters, the Area Army and others were newly established to increase its forces (The headquarters of the Kwantung Army was renamed the General Headquarters). Then, under the command of the 1st Area Army Headquarters (in Mudanjang or Moran-kang, China), commanded by the defendant YAMASHITA Tomoyuki (July 1942-September 1943), the 2nd Army (in Yanji or Yongil, China) was newly formed under the command of the defendant KOUTSUKI Yoshio (July 1942-May 1943). The main force of the 2nd Army was the newly formed 71st Division in Huichun, China (developed from Huichun Stationary forces) commanded by TOYAMA Noboru (from 1942 to the end of the war (see Figure 10).

Q The victim KIM Gun-Ja (born in Kang-won-do, Korea, in 1926) was deceived to be taken away to Huichun in "Manchuria" at the age of 17 (either in 1942 or 1943), and was made a "comfort woman" in a "comfort station" housing Korean "comfort women".

From around 1943 Japanese Army repeatedly suffered defeats and the divisions under Kwantung Army were transported to the Southern regions one after another (in October 1943, the 3rd Area Army was newly formed when the 2nd Area Army Headquarters was moved away). In July 1944, the defendant YAMADA Otozo took the position of UMEZU as the Commander-in-chief of Kwantung Army. In January 1945, the 71st Division stationed in Huichun was moved to Taiwan (the 10th Area Army), and immediately after that in February 1945, the 9th Border Garrison stationed in Wujiazi was reformed into the 127th Division under the command of KOGA Ryutaro. The "comfort station" in Wujiazi, in which Kim Gun-Ja was put, was most likely under the control of the 127th division.

Wujiazi was an important station near the border of the Russia (see Map). Japan's Military Sexual Slavery was exercised even in those remote border areas. The victim Kim Gun-Ja was left there without being informed the Japanese Army's defeat (that is to say the liberation), and had to leave the "comfort station" without any money, thus to go back to her home country all the way on foot.

1-3. Case of the North Korean survivor PAK Yung Sim

Defendants:

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- YAMADA Otozo (Same as the above, from 1938.12~39.9)
- NISHIO Toshizo (Commander-in-Chief of China Expeditionary Army from 1939.9~41.3)
- HATA Shunroku (Same as the above, from 41.3~44.11) (the above mentioned are related to Nanjing Case)
- The defendant TERAUCHI Hisaichi (General, the Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Area Army)
- IIDA Shojiro (Lieutenant General, Commander of the Fifteenth Army)
- KAWABE Masakazu (1943.3~44.8)
- KIMURA Heitaro (1944.8 ~the War lost) (Commander of the Burma Area Army)
- MUTAGUCHI Ren-ya (1943.3~44.8)(Commander of the Fifteenth Army)
- WATANABE Masao (1940.8~42.12) and MATSUYAMA Yuzo (1942.12~the War lost) (Commanders of the 56th Division)

(the above mentioned are related to Burma)

After committing the Massacre and Mass Rape of Nanking, (from December 1937 on), the Central China Area Army (Commander : MATSUI Iwane) was newly organized into the Central China Expeditionary Army in February 1938, which stationed in the entire area covering from Shanghai to Nanjing (a force 200,000 strong).

Beginning from September 1939, the Headquarters of the Central China Expeditionary Army was abolished and the Headquarters of the China Expeditionary Army, under the defendant Commander-in-Chief NISHIO Toshizo, was established in Nanjing to take full command of the entire Japanese Army stationed in China.

The defendants HATA Shunroku, YAMADA Otsuzo and the defendant NISHIMURA Toshizo were in the position of the Commanders of the Central China Expeditionary Army and the Commander-in-Chief of the China Expeditionary Army, during the period when PAK Yung Sim (born in 1921, Kanso-gun County, Pyongyannam-do Province (now Nampo City), Korea) was deceived with the words "at a factory, you can make more money," thus taken away from Pyongyang in Korea to Nanjing, China, in around March 1938, and was used as a sex slave for almost 3 years.

In Nanjing, right after its fall on 13 December, 1937, "comfort stations" of the Japanese Army were established, and it is said that there were 17 or 25 "comfort stations" inside Nanjing City in 1938. PAK Yung Sim was used as a sex slave for three to four years at one of the "comfort stations", called "KINSUI-Ro", inside the walls of Nanjing city.

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the rape center in Lashio).

At the end of January, 1942, the 55th Division and the 33rd Division of the 15th Army (Commander: Lieutenant General IIDA Shojiro), which was under the Southern Area Army, led by the defendant Commander Hisaichi, invaded Burma by land and on March 8th, they occupied Rangoon. Consecutively, the 56th Division and the 18th Division also arrived in Rangoon by sea, and on May 18th, the 15th Army had gained full control over the entire land of Burma. The 56th Division landed in Rangoon on March 26th, 1942 and made their advance toward north continually through Lashio, Bhamo, Salwin River and Myitkyina. They further forced their way into Tengyue, Yunnan Province, China, built up a strong point in Lameng, and they dispersed into several places, where they stationed until the war was lost.

As PAK Yung Sim was sent to Lahio, where she stayed for about 2 years, then to Lameng in 1944, she must have been allocated to the 56th Division. In March 1943, the Burma Area Army, under the defendant KAWABE Masakazu as its commander, was newly established and the 56th Division (Commander: MATSUYAMA Yuzo) was put under the 15th Army, whose commander was the defendant MUTAGUCHI Ren'ya.

In April 1944, as the 33rd Army was established, under the command of defendant HONDA Masaki (until the War was lost), the 56th Division (Commander: same as the above) was put under the 33rd Army. At the time of the forced taking of PAK Yung Sim in 1944, to a "comfort station" in Lameng (built by the army around 1942), the Lameng Garrison was the 133rd Infantry Regiment of the 56th Division. This Lameng Garrison fought with China's Yunnan Expeditionary Army and was completely destroyed on September 7th, 1944. A few days prior to the annihilation of the Garrison, PAK Yung Sim went into hiding in a trench, along with other Korean sex slaves, but they were caught by the Chinese Army and sent to the Prisoner of War's camp in Kunming. Out of those Korean women who had been kept at the "comfort station[s]" in Lameng, only four of them survived, including PAK Yung Sim herself. After being detained at the Prisoner of War's camp in Kunming for 7 months, PAK Yung Sim arrived in Inchon, South Korea by ship in February 1946, and finally returned to her hometown after 9 years' absence.