

정대협

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제목: on charges concerning Ms KIM B. & Ms PAK

Dear Prof Cho, Prof Kim and other members of the Korean Council,

I am writing on behalf of Atty Higashizawa. He sends his best regards and apology for not meeting the deadlines for your meeting this afternoon. The charges and evidence against the Japanese officials concerning the cases of Ms KIM Bok-dong, Ms KIM Gun-ja and Ms PAK Yung-sim are being re-examined now,

but the revised drafts will not be quite ready today.

Atty Higashizawa has asked me to send some examples of evidence that will prove the responsibility of some of those officials. So I am sending the few of them. Please note that the translation is also being revised and we will send you proofread versions as soon as we can. But Atty Higashizawa and Atty Kawaguchi, along with KIM Puja and other people here, find it extremely important that the individual charges against these military officials be included in the unified indictment of Korea, and will do their best.

With best regards,

SEKI Noriko,

VAWW-NET Japan translation team

against Defendant **ANDO Rikichi**
(concerning the case of KIM Bok-dong)
examples of evidence:

243 1941

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AFFIDAVIT ON DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Title of document: "Inquiry on Women Travelling to China" (possession of the National Police Academy)

Author of document: Secretary of the Police, Home Ministry

Date of issue: November 4, 1938

Character of document: The 21st Army (under the command of Lieutenant-General FURUSHO Mikiro from September 8 to November 9, 1938, and of Lieutenant-General ANDO Rikichi from November 9, 1938 to February 10, 1940), attacked Kuangtung in the autumn of 1938. This is an official document showing that immediately after occupying Kuangtung in November 1938, the 21st Army requested that the Home Ministry and the Government-General of Taiwan recruit "comfort women."

Location of the part concerned within the document: the entire document

Quote [copy of the original attached]: see the papers attached
I hereby swear on this the _____ day of _____, 2000,
that the information contained above is accurate and the quote genuine.

AFFIDAVIT ON DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Title of document: "War Report (Concerning the Rear) for April 11-20, 1939"

Author of document: Commander of the 21st Army

Date of issue: April 11-20, 1939

Character of document: Official document showing that in April 1939,

the 21st Army (under the command of Lieutenant-General ANDO Rikichi) established "comfort stations" in Kuangtung, where the plaintiff KIM Bok-dong was taken as a "comfort woman." Contains records showing that approximately one thousand "comfort women" were recruited for "comfort stations" in the vicinity of Kuangtung, in addition to the distribution of "comfort women" to each unit and rates of venereal disease.

Location of the part concerned within the document: pp. 214-216.

Yoshimi, Collected Papers (1992)

Quote [copy of original attached]: "The situation of 'comfort stations'" is recorded as follows: "1. 'Comfort stations' have been established by garrison heads and Chiefs of Military Police Squads for ranking officers and the men under them in areas under patrol. ... 3. The current number of women in service is approximately one thousand, with about 850 regulated by the military and about 150 having been summoned from the homelands of each unit."

I hereby swear on this the day of , 2000, that the information contained above is accurate and the quote genuine.

concerning the case of KIM Gun-ja
(defendants yet to be clarified)
examples of evidence:

AFFIDAVIT ON DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Title of document: "Ten day report on Sanitation Affairs for April 11-20, 1933" (possession of the National Archives)

Author of document: Commander of the 14th Mixed Brigade

Date of issue: April 11-20, 1933

Character of document: Official document showing the existence of what was actually a "comfort station" managed by the Kanto Army in Manchuria in 1933

Location of the part concerned within the document:

Quote [copy of original attached]:

I hereby swear on this the day of , 2000, that the information contained above is accurate and the quotation genuine.

AFFIDAVIT ON DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Title of document: Letter from MURAKAMI Sadao to SENDA Kako (newly discovered document)

Authors of document: MURAKAMI Sadao. While working for the General Staff of the Kwantung Army, Third Supply Brigade, from 1939 to 1942, he experienced the earliest battles of the Asian-Pacific War, such as the Nomonghan Incident and the so-called "Kwantung Army Special Maneuvers"

Date of issue: 1973

Character of document: What this document clarifies concerning the recruitment of "comfort women" during the "Kwantung Army Special Maneuvers" is: ① that it was Staff Officer HARA who planned the recruitment, and that MURAKAMI himself took charge of "the transmission and communication of orders, distribution, meeting with dealers, and other practical business" ② that although the original plan was to recruit Japanese "comfort women," because so many Japanese women had already been sent to China, Korean "comfort women" were recruited to make up the difference, ③ that "about 3000" Korean "comfort women" were recruited, ④ that there was a "comfort women" distribution chart but it was destroyed when Japan lost the war, etc.

Location of the part concerned within the document: the entire document

Quote [copy of original attached]: see the attached papers

I hereby swear on this the day of , 2000, that the information contained above is accurate and the quotation genuine.

against MATSUYAMA Yuzo
(concerning the case of Ms PAK Yung-sim)

Affidavit on Documentary Evidence

Title of Document: Iki-no-Oni (Devils of a Foreign Land) published by
Yazawa Shobo

Author of Document: SHINANO Minoru

Date of Publication: 1984

character of the part concerned in the document:

Shows that the "comfort station" in Lameng, Burma, that PAK Yung-sim
was put

in was set up under the instructions from the headquarters of the 56th
Division. Testimony by Colonel MATSUI Shuji or Hideharu, the commander
of the

Lameng Garrison.

quote:

A comfort station was established in Lameng at the end of 1942.

Regimental Commander MATSUI wrote in his book Haran Kaiko

(Reminiscences of the Life Full of Vicissitudes) that:

-- We had to consider a comfort station for the benefit of young
soldiers. There have been requests both from superiors and officers
and men to establish a comfort station in Lameng. However, considering
that Lameng was the front line, we at first decided to not to set it
up and let them go out to 鎮安街. But it was inconvenient so we had no
choice but to establish a comfort station.

-- We selected and cleared the place located between a monumental
highland and a hill at the back of the camp. I determined a personnel
assignment and ordered to each unit to supply workers. (I can recall
distinctly how enthusiastically soldiers participated in the work.)

--At the end of 1942, ten comfort women from the [Korean] peninsula
arrived

under the care of the military...

[end of message]