

조시현

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Pleasen find a document attached and below, charge concerning Omoni KIM Bok-Dong.

You may ask any questions to Ms Kim Puja or me.

Yasushi Higashizawa

1-2. Cases of South Korean Plaintiffs

1) The case of the survivor KIM Bok-Dong

Defendants

- ANDOH Rikichi (Commander of the 21st Army, comprised of the 5th, 18th and 104th Divisions, stationed at Guangdong, November, 1938 - February, 1940)

[CHARGE]

The defendant ANDOH Rikichi were, as a Lieutenant-general, the commanders of the 21st Army, comprised of the 5th, 18th and 104th Divisions, stationed in Guangdong area, China, from November, 1938 to February, 1940. The 21st 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" for the establishment of "comfort stations" to the Home Ministry and the Taiwan Government-General ("Inquiry on Women Moving to China" dated November 4, 1938, by Secretary of the Security and Safety Department of the Home Ministry). After the request, it is confirmed that "comfort stations" had been established in Guangdong area at least by April, 1939 and about 850 women had been allocated in the "comfort stations" in April, 1939 ("Ten-Day Report during Wartime (Rear Matters) April 11-20, 1939" by the Commander Office of the 21st Army; Testimonies by and Photographs of Soldiers of the 21st Army compiled in "Comfort Women and Fifteen Year War," 1993, by NISHINO Rumiko).

The existence of "comfort stations" in Guangdong area from April, 1941 to June, 1942 was also confirmed by the Consul of Japan in Guangdong ("Re: Restriction and Control on Japanese Nationals Moving to China upon the China Incident. Outline of Interim Treatment. Statical Report on Interim Treatment of Japanese Nationals Moving to China," 1942, the Consul of Japan in Guangdong). The 21st Army was replaced for guarding Guangdong and its surrounding areas by the newly organized 23rd Army in June, 1941, comprised of the 18th, 38th and 104th Divisions, which was commanded by IMAMURA Hitoshi (June 1941-November 1944) and SAKAI Takashi (November 1941-March 1943). The 23rd Army was under the control of the China Expeditionary Army, the Commander-in-Chief of which was HATA Shunroku from March 1941 to November 1944. The 23rd Army, on December 8,

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1941, at the outbreak of the Asia-Pacific War, invaded Hong Kong and occupied it on December 25th. It is confirmed that "comfort stations" had been established in Hong Kong by March, 1942 ("Re: Restriction and Control on Japanese Nationals Moving to China upon the China Incident. Outline of Interim Treatment. Statical Report on Interim Treatment of Japanese Nationals Moving to China," id.).

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 forcibly made a "comfort woman" at a "comfort station" in Guangdong in "spring or autumn" of 1941. She was thereafter forcibly transported to another "comfort station" in Hong Kong.

Thus the defendant ANDOH Rikichi, by establishing "comfort stations" in Guangdong by early 1939 and recognizing and allowing the existence of them as a Commander of the 21st Army controlling Guangdong area, knowingly or should have known to cause the victim Kim Bok-Dong to be put in sexual slavery in "comfort stations" in Guangdong in "spring or autumn" of 1941 even after the defendant left the 21st Army.

[Subsequent Suffering of Victim Kim Bok-Dong and Those Responsible]

Three months after the victim Kim Bok-Dong was transported to a "comfort station" in Hong Kong, 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. She was thereafter transported by ship and lorry to "Sumatra, Indonesia, Malaysia, Java" and so on, each of where she was made a "comfort woman".

It was the 25th Army, commanded by the General YAMASHITA Tomoyuki (Commander of the 25th Army, November 1941-July 1942, stationed in Singapore, Malay Peninsula and Sumatra), that occupied and guarded the Malay Peninsula including Singapore and Sumatran districts. After the occupation of Singapore on February 15th, 1942 and the following massacre of the Chinese residents by the 25th Army, "comfort stations" were opened one after another in Singapore and major cities of the provinces in the Malay Peninsula (Studies by Professor HAYASHI Hiroshi, 1993 and 1994), where the Korean and Chinese women were transported and made "comfort women" ("Record of Information of the 25th Army, No. 68," August 25, 1942, by the Commander Office of the 25th Army). 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 General DOHARA Kenji (Commander of the 7th Area Army, March 1944 - April 1945) and was later commanded by ITAGAKI Seishiro (Commander of the 7th Area Army, April - August 1945) in Singapore. 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.

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 under the Ministry of Army headed by TOJO Hideki (Minister of Army, July 1940-July 1944) controlled the establishment and management of "comfort stations" and recruitment and *work conditions* of "comfort women".

At the end of the war in 1945, the victim Kim Bok-Dong was in a "comfort station" in Singapore.