

1 details so if we are going to analyze the
2 system we can see how great the crime of the
3 system was. We can see the legal liability
4 based on the facts found through evidences. In
5 the end the meaning of this tribunal is grave
6 violations against human rights and war crimes
7 and we would like to address this violation
8 toward international society and by that we can
9 establish a new era of the role with human
10 dignity. And we can also establish the legal
11 liability for protecting human rights. Thank
12 you.

13 JUDGE McDONALD: We will next receive the presentations of
14 various country prosecutors. We'll begin with
15 Korea one (1) but if you will excuse us just a
16 moment there needs to be an arrangement of
17 seats, a rearrangement of seats.

18 **PRESENTATION OF KOREA (ONE)**

19 REGISTRAR: Please be seated.

20 JUDGE McDONALD: Thank you. Now as the program indicates,
21 we will proceed from as indicated, Korea one
22 (1). You may proceed now. Thank you.

23 PROS. PARK WON-SOON: Thank you very much. Your Honor,

24 prior to our presentation, if you may confirm
25 that until to what time we can extend our
26 presentation?

27 JUDGE McDONALD: How much time had you been allotted?

28 PROS. WON-SOON: Originally, three hours ^{had} ~~were~~ been given
29 to us until one hour ^{as} ~~it~~ was planned.

30 JUDGE McDONALD: You may have your three hours. ^{It's} ~~Its~~ not
31 your responsibility that we're running a little
32 late. I just wanted to remind the parties to
33 try and keep within the time. But you may have
34 the time allotted as was initially agreed upon.

35 PROS. PARK WON-SOON: But in the morning, we can continue
36 until one hour.

37 JUDGE McDONALD: Well, we have a lunch break.

38 PROS. PARK WON-SOON: One o'clock?

39 JUDGE McDONALD: Yes.

40 PROS. PARK WON-SOON: Ok.

41 JUDGE McDONALD: Yes, we will continue until one o'clock
42 then we will stand and recess for lunch as is
43 indicated then you will be given your three
44 hours.

45 PROS. PARK WON-SOON: Please allow us to make our present-
46 ation in Korean.

47 JUDGE MCDONALD: Of course.

48 PARK WON-SOON: Thank you. Good morning ladies and Gentle-
g

49 men. I am representing North and South Korea^s,
50 and my name is PARK WON-SOON. Honorable Judges,
51 International prosecutors and all the
52 representatives of the victim country^{ies} and also
53 the former comfort women who have suffered
54 greatly who are present here² I would like to
55 thank you all on behalf of the north and south
56 joint prosecutor^{ion} team. To prepare for this
57 year 2000 tribunal the prosecutors from both
58 the North Korea and South Korea^s got together
59 and came up with the joint indictment. And at
60 this time we would like to present this joint
61 indictment and we would² are here to present
62 that material and to offer some evidences to
63 you. Now I would like to introduce to you the
64 panel of prosecutors from both the north and
65 south, From the north we have Mr.HONG Son-Ok,
66 HWANG Ho Nam, JONG Nam Yong and KIM Un Yong.
67 From the South Korean side we have myself and
68 HA Jong-moon, KANG Jeong-sook, YANG Hyun-ah, CHO
69 Si Hyun. So this is the list of the prosecutors
70 from both Korea^s. I would like to start off
71 by thanking all the people that we have to
72 thank.

73 First of all we would like to thank the
74 honorable judges and of course the special
75 international prosecutors. Of course Patricia
76 Viseur-Sellers and Ustinia Dolgopol, professor
77 of law and beside these two international
78 prosecutors of course I have to thank the
79 esteemed Judges Gabriel Kirk McDonald, Vitit
80 Muntarbhorn, Carmen Maria Argibay, P.N.
81 Bhagwati, Willy Mutunga, Christine Chinkin. I
82 would like to offer our heartfelt appreciation
83 for your earnest effort so far to prepare for
84 this very historical tribunal that we have
85 prepared. Now I'd like to talk about our
86 positions as follows:
87 First of all due to the Asia Pacific War
88 committed by the Japanese government so many
89 people have been killed and wounded but nobody
90 was punished. Ever since the end of World War
91 II there have been different types of world
92 crime tribunals held ~~but~~ usually the purpose of
93 these tribunals was to meet the allied
94 countries but ^{was} not specifically geared towards
95 the protection of the rights of the victims in
96 the respected regions in Asia Pacific area.
97 Unlike the case with Germany there has been no

98 other tribunals regarding the Japanese crimes
99 ever since 1951. This is quite different from
100 Germany so we are here to realize justice as
101 belated as it is.

102 The second position is that this is a people's
103 court. The Korean counsel for the women
104 drafted for military sexual slavery by Japan
105 has filed a complaint in 1994 in the Tokyo
106 district court, however, that file for
107 complaint was rejected by the Japanese court
108 system and the fact that this tribunal provided
109 here is because the Japanese government is
110 neglecting his responsibilities and because
111 international organizations are ignoring the
112 necessity therefore, as pointed out by one of
113 the judges earlier, this is the people's
114 tribunal prepared by the people. Just a while
115 ago we heard from Mr. Imamura representing the
116 Japanese government and he has pointed out the
117 difficulty and the lack of legal grounds for
118 trying a person who is deceased, however
119 considering the fact that this is the peoples
120 court his logic did not hold so I would like
121 to point that out at this point.

122 The third position that we would like to
123 represent to you is that this comfort station
124 system is a matter that has been
125 systematically delayed and the subject on which
126 we were forced to keep silent for the past 50
127 years. After the war issues started to be
128 discussed ~~because~~ ^{as} this was a woman's issue,
129 this was furthermore neglected by the Japanese
130 government. Therefore we feel that this
131 tribunal is a women's tribunal as well. And
132 also at that time over 100 thousand Korean
133 woman ^{had} ~~have~~ been taken away forcibly as young
134 women and this comfort women's system was so
135 systematically planned and implemented. Now
136 why was this systematically done in the Korean
137 Peninsula? And why were so many Korean women
138 taken away in this manner? It was because
139 Korea was then an occupied territory. So we
140 have these following conclusions: -
141 OKAMURA YASUJI, MINAMI JIRO, ITAGAKI SEISHIRO,
142 UMEZU YOSHIJIRO, ANDO RIKICHI, MATSUYAMA YUZO,
143 the above mentioned accused had the
144 responsibility in the conscription process of
145 these comfort women and also in the management
146 of these comfort stations and these were the

147 chief commanders of those government generals
148 system and I would like especially to bring
149 your attention to another accused TOJO HIDEKI
150 who was a minister of army and then he was
151 directly responsible for setting up the
152 comfort women's system and he was the ordering
153 entity within the military of the Japanese and
154 we can not overlook another very important
155 accused Japanese emperor Hirohito is the
156 accused person and since he was the upper most
157 undisputed ruler of the Japanese Army of that
158 period we have accused him as well. Now I
159 would like to talk about ~~account of~~ evidence in
160 relation to the indictment that we are now
161 supposed to propose. First of all including
162 the accused mentioned there have been many
163 other commanders and all these government
164 involvement were mentioned in the evidences
165 that we proposed. So, on these accused
166 personnel we would like to present to you the
167 crime counts and evidence in the following
168 order.

169 First of all, without understanding the
170 historical background, we cannot understand the
171 gravity of issues so we will talk about the

172 background and secondly, we will prove in fact
173 that these women were taken away through fraud,
174 kidnapping and misrepresentation in the course
175 of kidnapping.

176 The third stage we will talk about the crimes
177 committed ^{against these women} ~~within this conversation~~ such as rape,
178 torture, bodily injury and enslavement.

179 And fourthly, we will talk about crimes
180 committed after the end of this war. These
181 comfort women had to start another war in their
182 own lives, ^{who were} ~~which was~~ being abandoned, being

183 murdered, being damaged both physically,
184 spiritually and mentally and during the course
185 ~~of~~ ^{and} the end of the war. And lastly, we will

186 talk about the ~~legal~~ applications ^{of law} and
187 evaluations in terms of individual and state

188 responsibility. To start our presentation let

189 us say the following: "For those who cannot

190 recall the truth about the future cannot help

191 but repeat the same crime over and over again."

192 This is a saying well known which was presented

193 by a US scholar, a philosopher Mr. Santayana.

194 Now we will hear from a North Korean

195 representative Hong Son-ok, on the historical

196 background.

197 PROS. HONG SON-OK: The acts committed by all the Japan
198 and its military against the comfort women
199 namely of the Korean origin during the
200 occupation of our country was an organized,
201 systematic sexual slavery with a certain social
202 and historical background.

203 Your honors let us look at the social and
204 historical background of the sexual slavery
205 enforced by the Japanese military of the Korean
206 women of the second world war. What is mostly
207 important thing about the social and historical
208 background in the Japanese military slavery was
209 the Japanese government's military occupation
210 and most cruel rule over Korea. The Japanese
211 imperialism pointed out Korea as a bridge
212 and had a stable supply base for its future
213 continental invasion in due consideration of
214 ^e ~~this~~ strategic importance of her geographical
215 location. The aggressive ambition of the
216 Japanese imperialism against Korea was revealed
217 in the doctrine of conquering Korea that
218 appeared after 1868 'Meiji Reform'. And the
219 Japanese Imperialist ^{broke} ~~conducted~~ a so-called
220 'Unyo' incident in 1875 and ^{at} ~~with~~ this time ~~as~~
221 ~~a ground~~ fabricated a 'Treaty of Kangwha'

222 Island and also in 1904 Queen ^{Minbi} ~~Ninbi~~ was even
 223 killed by the Japanese people ^{the Japanese Imperialists} and ~~also only~~
 224 ^{Further} ~~with various~~ ^{the imposition} incidents and ~~exercises~~ of Martial Rule,
 225 ~~Organization of Region Heads (?) on and~~ finally
 226 occupied our country by force of arms by
 227 mobilizing a hundred thousand ~~trips~~ ^{troops} to Korea
 228 during the Russo-Japan war in 1904.
 229 ~~According to the emperor. The 'Ulsa' 5 Point~~
 230 ~~Treaties~~ ^{ies} ~~was concluded and this is the interior~~
 231 ~~of the policy and~~ ^{were} ~~the Japanese aggressor~~
 232 ~~threatening~~ ^{ed} the Koreans to conclude the 'Ulsa'
 233 ~~5 Point Treaties~~ ^{ies}, ~~This is the original document~~ ^{which had been}
 234 ~~of the 'Ulsa' 5 Point Treaty~~ unilaterally
 235 fabricated by Japan. The Japanese imperialist
 236 who had ~~plundered~~ ^{deprived} the Koreans/ sovereignty in
 237 the most cunning way with the support of armed
 238 forces ~~officially declared the Korean~~
 239 ~~occupation under the name of Korean/Japan~~ ^{the}
 240 ~~Annexation~~ ^{Agreement} in 1910 and ~~also they~~ dissolved the
 241 Korean army []] ~~and~~ In 1910, they ~~declared~~
 242 ~~annexation of Korea and they~~ officially
 243 declared the annexation of Korea ^{with the Korea-J Annex} ~~This is the~~ ^{Agree}
 244 picture of the General Oshima, then Inspector
 245 General of Korea. Having occupied Korea they
 246 ~~designed~~ ^{imposed} a military dictatorship without

247 separation of power as the main mode of their
 248 rule of Korea and dispatched the generals of
 249 the Japanese army and navy as ~~the~~ governor-
 250 generals in accordance with the imperial orders
 251 ~~of their emperor~~. The Japanese imperialism
 252 established a pyramid type of ^{domination} with the governor
 253 general on its apex and exercised military rule
 254 over the Korean people. They stationed 100
 255 thousand of Japanese military in Korea ~~and they~~ ^{they}
 256 suppressed the Korean people within the
 257 mobilization of ~~huge~~ ^{labor} repressive forces ~~about~~ ^A 6
 258 million Korean young men were forced to work in
 259 the factories of military industries and mines
 260 and so on. They were just used for the purpose
 261 of war and they watched all the movements of
 262 the Korean people ~~and~~ ^{when} they were displeased
 263 they punished them severely ^{in accordance with} ~~according to~~ the
 264 police regulation ^{immediately} ~~named the police immediate~~
 265 ~~punishment and also they conducted a massacre~~ ^{committed}
 266 ~~and there were numerous killings and massacres~~ ^{also}
 267 ~~by which Korean people were killed~~ ^{also}. At the
 268 time of the Kwantung ~~area~~ ^{earth} quake ~~(?)~~, there was
 269 ~~an~~ ^{an} incident in which a Korean ~~was~~ ^{was} brutally
 270 killed by the Japanese soldier only because he
 271 was a Korean ~~and~~ Korean people were deprived of

272 ~~the~~ basic human right. And they had ^{no other} only
273 choices ^{but} to obey ~~to~~ Japanese soldier. ^{otherwise} or Korean
274 people were forced to die. ~~And~~ The Japanese
275 military sexual slavery was ~~committed on which~~
276 their hideous ^{efforts} ~~act~~ to eliminate the Korean
277 people at large but ~~it is not possible at all~~
278 but ~~the Japanese people went to the extent to~~
279 ~~eliminate all the Korean people even though~~
280 ^{It is an instance of} ~~there were lots of incidents of slavery and~~
281 colonization. It ~~was not possible to eliminate~~
282 ~~all the nation itself but they went lengthy to~~
283 ~~eliminate all the Korean people and Korean~~
284 ~~itself.~~ They always ~~talked about the making~~
285 ~~subject to~~ the imperial bow ^{Korean people subject to} to the emperor's ^{made}
286 powers and they also ^{forced in to} ~~asked~~ the Korean people to ^{obeyance of}
287 use the ^{Japanese} ~~Korean~~ language and ^{the} also Japanese
288 government ^{also} ~~tries~~ to destroy the culture and ^{Moreover}
289 ~~destroy the all~~ the 5 thousand year long ^{Korean}
290 history of Korea. ~~On top of it~~ They tried
291 ~~their utmost~~ ^{also} to destroy ~~our~~ ^{ed} ~~historical~~ ^{Korean}
292 monuments and vestiges ~~of our history.~~ so
293 during the colonial rule, the Japanese
294 government ~~has managed to damage~~ the Korean
295 nation ^{left} ~~entirely~~ and they simply ~~watched~~ the
296 Korean people suffer ^{damaged} and ~~die away and whither~~ ^{ing}

297 away and ^{During} the ^{this} entire process, ^{the Japanese} they
 298 continued to take things away from the Korean
 299 people to support their war efforts ^{wealth and resources} and ~~and~~
 300 ^{At that time} Korea ^{depended on} was mainly an agricultural nation most
 301 of the Korean population ^{economy was built upon} ~~was~~ conducting
 302 agriculture and after all their hard work all ^{at population}
 303 these agriculture materials were taken away and
 304 during these process The Japanese ^{colonial} government
 305 ~~has~~ conducted a major ^{land survey} consensus to find out
 306 about the asset situation and the land
 307 ownership and they simply ^{to take} took away the land
 308 ownership ^{from the people} of these lands throughout the country
 309 under the government general of the Japanese
 310 government and the ownership of the entire
 311 country the entire land had actually had gone
 312 over to Japan. After ^{the} Sino-Japanese war they
 313 ^{to} started forcefully conscripting ^{to} ~~not only~~ people ^{man power}
 314 ^{began} but they started taking away food base and also
 315 ^{also} They also ^{took} ~~the~~ agriculture goods and even cows ^{stocks} being used
 316 by these farmers ^{at} were taken away by the
 317 Japanese soldiers and also Korea was then quite
 318 rich in minerals and all those mining products
 319 and precious metals and ~~metals~~ and anything
 320 that was worth anything was taken away by the
 321 Japanese soldiers and during this period the
 protest!

322 Korean workers were forced to receive only a
323 third or a half of what the Japanese workers
324 were being paid ~~but~~ despite this low wage
325 ~~system~~, they had to pay enormously high taxes to
326 ~~the Japanese government so every time there was~~
327 ~~a war somewhere around the Asia Pacific region~~ *Whenever*
328 ~~the Korean people were taken advantage of so~~ *in During*
329 ~~anything from kitchen utensils from any asset~~
330 ~~of value were taken away by the government.~~ *Japanese for war efforts.*
331 They initiated ~~a~~ gold donation and robbed the
332 gold ~~hairpins~~ and silver hairpins and ~~silver~~
333 rings ~~exacted from which~~ the Korean women ~~kept~~
334 ~~as their pet things~~ *cherished them.* *who* They proclaimed a metal
335 ordinance and launched a scrap iron ~~delivery~~ *collection*
336 movement ~~and also~~ *The* Japanese Imperial (Army) *also*
337 ~~stripped the mountains and fields of our~~ *Korean*
338 ~~country naked by~~ *exploited* producing 3 million tons of
339 pine oil each year from 1942 when the
340 Pacific war got fiercer ~~under the military~~
341 ~~rule of Japan.~~ The Korean people ~~were~~
342 ~~explicitly exploited and they were deprived of~~
343 their right of ~~productive beings~~ *productive labour* and ~~also they~~
344 became slaves of the ~~Japanese~~ *colonial* government. *merely.* In
345 the context of this social and historical
346 background the Japanese imperialism exercised

347 government and military powers to forcibly
348 draft and abduct and kidnap nearly 200 thousand
349 of Korean girls and married women in broad
350 daylight as Japanese military sex slaves who
351 suffered all kinds of sexual violence ~~and~~ ^M most
352 of them were killed. ^{Inhuman treatment.}

353 This is the picture of ~~the~~ building ~~of the~~
354 'comfort station'. These are all distributed in ^a used for a
355 Okinawa and Southeast Asia regions. ^{were dispersed}
356 Japanese imperialist wherever they ~~go~~ ^{went} forcibly
357 took ~~a~~ Korean woman with them to the mainland
358 of Japan, Okinawa ~~and~~ ^e China mainland and
359 Southeast Asia. Your honor and people
360 participating in this tribunal, the Japanese
361 military sexual slavery enforced upon the
362 Korean women is not a mere sexual violence
363 committed by an individual soldier in a
364 complicated situation of war but this is a
365 systemic ^{after} and organized inhumane act ~~against~~
366 ~~Korea~~ ^{the} to eliminate Korea and to become the only
367 super power in ~~the Asian region~~ ^{n nation} and ~~this is~~
368 systematically and consistently committed by
369 the older Japan and its military. Thank you.

370 (End of tape three)

371 (Start of tape four)

372 PROS. HA JONG MOON: Good morning ladies and gentlemen, my
373 Name is HA JONG MOON and I am one of the
374 prosecutors participating in this tribunal,
375 Honorable judges now I would like to ~~talk about~~ *present*
376 the forcible conscription and the
377 transportation of these comfort women. *In 1931*
378 after the Manchuria incident we started seeing
379 the emergence of the comfort station system.
380 *In 1937* in the Sino-Japanese war the system of
381 comfort stations became more systematic *at 2* and
382 comprehensive because of the very frequent
383 raids committed by the Japanese soldiers and
384 the civilians it was deemed necessary to
385 overcome this obstacle and the Japanese
386 government had to make the necessary measures
387 and these comfort women became the sacrifice
388 for the benefit of the Japanese war. As the
389 Japanese army started occupying ~~more~~ vast areas
390 in the Asia Pacific ~~area~~ *region* they needed more and
391 more comfort women ~~was~~ *A* major source of these
392 comfort ~~station and the comfort women system~~
393 ~~was from~~ *the Korean women taken away by the*
394 ~~Japanese army. According to the witnesses made~~
395 ~~by victims of these comfort women system I will~~
396 *survivors this Jap. military* now talk about the statistics *relating to the*
which shows

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tendency of the ~~comfort women~~ system. The ~~form~~ ^{types.}
of conscription can be ~~taken~~ ^{made} in 3 categories:
No. 1. Kidnapping, fraud and then trafficking
of these women. Out of 237 ~~witnesses~~ ^{Survivors} ~~we were~~
~~able to identify~~ ^{could be classified in this category} ~~725~~ ^{125 women} - 84 kidnapping and 11
people in human trafficking and others. 22 and
those who were taken away ^{in the form of} ~~in the form of~~
kidnapping or fraud you will see the ^{this}
~~participation~~ ^{involvement of} the Japanese police ~~system~~ ^{and}
the ~~Japanese~~ government officials saying that
the ~~government of Japan was somehow involved in~~
this whole process. Let me talk about the ^{present}
evidences ~~that I propose~~ from the Japanese
official documents. The first ~~victim I would~~ ^{Survivor}
~~like to talk about~~ is Ms. Kim Bok Dong ~~and this~~
document comes from the inter ministry of the ^{for}
Japanese government at that time ~~and this~~ ^{It}
~~document~~ describes the request made by the 21st st
army of the Kwantung area in China ~~and this~~ ^{It}
~~document~~ specifically requests ^{ed} conscription of
comfort women and please notice the date
~~dated on~~ ^{of} this document is Nov 4 in 1938. In
September the 21st army ~~occupied~~ ^{Ember} ~~started~~
~~occupying~~ ^{Began to} the Kwantung area in October of 21st
and if you consider the fact that they started

01/21 1942/12/12

occupying the territory in October 21st and if
you see how if they already received the letter
by November 4th about the need to establish
comfort stations tells you that even before the
occupation of this region the Japanese army and
the Japanese government was getting ready to
set up this process of comfort women situation.

~~So~~ ^{As} you can see and if you consider the fact ^{that}
such establishment of comfort station cannot be
established without the involvement of the
Japanese government and the control by the
Japanese government you will see ~~that~~ ^{evidently}
involvement from the outset ~~was evident~~.

Next I will ~~talk about or I will~~ show you the
process of how they set up the comfort station
in the area of Kwantung where Ms. Kim Bok Dong
was detained. Now this document is an official
document from 1951 ~~and~~ ^e I would also like to
talk about the situations of the comfort
station in the Kwantung area. ~~and~~ ^T This is
actually a copy of the witnessing ~~ing~~ statement
given by one of the perpetrators who was one of
the soldiers - ~~not~~ ^{Now} this is another picture of
the comfort station where Ms. Kim Bok Dong was
detained. ~~Through~~ these pictures I'm sure you

From

am

447 could get a sense of how notorious and grave
448 the situations ^{were} at the comfort stations ~~was~~. The
449 person who ^{was} ~~is~~ in charge of this egregious crime
450 was Ando Rikichi of 21st army in the Kwantung
451 ^{commander} area. Now let me go to another victim Miss Kim
452 Gunja. In this period Ms. Kim Gunja was taken
453 away - now look at this map ^{from} Gokashi to
454 Huichun, it is quite a distance - and the
455 stationed ⁱⁿ army in this area was the 71st
456 division ~~stationed~~ in the ^{Huichun} ~~Hun Shun~~ area
457 ^{Covering} including the Gokashi City. The 71st army ~~in~~
458 ~~the Kwantung~~ area was one of the major armies
459 in ~~this~~ area and if you look at this picture
460 the army building at that time was this
461 luxurious but at the same time the comfort
462 women were left to be eaten by foxes and wild
463 animals in the region after they were killed.
464 The person who ^{was} ~~is~~ responsible for such a
465 notorious crime was Umezu Yoshijiro, the
466 commander of the Kwantung Army. Honorable
467 Judges, then can anyone possibly say that
468 victims like Kim Bok Dong and Kim Gunja
469 ^{get into} ~~participated in~~ the system of women's comfort
470 station voluntarily just to make money? I do
471 not think so. As you can see in the graph

472 shown in front of you the answer is quite self ^{clear} ~~self~~
473 ~~explanatory~~ and [,] ~~is~~ quite evident. ~~According to~~ ^{From}
474 these ~~the~~ statistics you will see the age brackets
475 of these victims at the time of being
476 conscripted by the Japanese army. As you can
477 see these women were younger than 20 years of
478 age. Can you honestly believe that these young
479 girls had the good sense and the good judgment
480 to decide if they would want to be a comfort
481 woman? ^{From} ~~And as you can see of~~ these official
482 documents of the Japanese army ~~then rules of~~
483 the Japanese government specifically stipulated
484 that no women under 20 can be conscripted and
485 also that women should be prostitutes to begin
486 with but that was not the case. And these
487 victims were being dragged into battlefields
488 through southeast Asia and the China region
489 and they had to risk their lives and they were
490 forced to go anywhere they were told to go.
491 These ⁷ ~~were~~ were literally slaves. ~~During this~~
492 process ^W wherever Japanese soldiers were, there
493 were always comfort stations, [,] this is not an
494 overstatement. And more specifically, you can
495 look at the appendices and other documented
496 evidences to see the direct involvement of the

497 Japanese government. China, Southeast Asia,
498 Korea, throughout the South Pacific area the
499 Japanese occupation expanded significantly and
500 during this process the number of comfort
501 stations expanded as well. Innocent and
502 hapless women taken by the Japanese soldiers
503 to become sex slaves suffered enough. I think
504 it is time for you to make sure that justice is
505 done. It is time that we could wipe away the
506 hidden secret of the past half a century. Thank
507 you.

508 JUDGE MCDONALD: Sir, sir one minute. One minute. You
509 provided a lot of information. Are these going
510 to be exhibits? Have you listed them as
511 exhibits? The slides that were shown . . .

512 PROS. HA JONG MOON : Yes, Your Honor.

513 JUDGE MCDONALD: For example, ^tthe documents that indicated
514 the age of the recruited women. ^IIs that going
515 to be an exhibit? What is the source of that
516 summary? The same thing with the map, where did
517 that come from? You referred to an individual
518 accused who you said had been convicted for
519 eating a comfort woman like a wolf. What is the
520 source of that? Is that an exhibit? Or will you

521 have testimonies from persons to prove this up
522 is what we would say in the United States.

523 PROS. HA JONG MOON: That evidence that I've just talked
524 about were already submitted. And lastly, the
525 story of the wolf
526 (no sound from tape)

527 JUDGE MCDONALD: I suppose over the lunch recess, we can
528 examine the list. It would help me because this
529 presentation is very graphic and it helps me to
530 follow what you're saying. But it would help me
531 if you would refer to the exhibit by number
532 when it is flashed on the screen. So that for
533 example, the map, that we saw, if that is
534 Exhibit "G" or whatever it may be, that would
535 help me.

536 PROS. HA JONG MOON: Yes, I will provide the exhibit
537 by numbering them and in that order. I will
538 submit that exhibit.

539 JUDGE MCDONALD: . . . exhibits. But you understand that
540 we just received those yesterday and perhaps
541 even this morning, and I'm having difficulty
542 following. Maybe over the lunch recess, we'll
543 find a way, so that the presentation can refer
544 to the exhibits. Even for the purpose of the
545 record, it is important for a women's image is

546 shown, ^{is} it's important for the judges and for the
547 record to reflect what exhibit number or letter
548 we're referring to. You think that can be
549 accomplished? And the second presentator, I
550 think it was the second presentator, no, the
551 first, I'm sorry, you indicated Sir, that a
552 hundred thousand Korean women were taken away.
553 Again my question would be, what is the basis
554 for that statement? So I think you understand
555 what I'm saying. You're presenting and
556 presenting very well, if I may say the evidence
557 on the screen but I'm having some difficulty
558 tying that to the exhibits and I want to make
559 sure that I know what exhibit that refers to on
560 your list of exhibits. And I would appreciate
561 it if you could provide the Court with a hard
562 copy of the images that have been shown. So
563 over the lunch recess we can talk a little bit
564 about that.

565 PROS. HA JONG MOON: *Yes, your Honor*
566 as ~~okay,~~ during the lunch break

567 you requested, we will rearrange the order and
568 number the exhibits and also we will submit
569 these exhibits to you. As to the grounds of
570 estimating the total number of comfort women

571 who had been drafted during the II World War,
572 ~~earlier,~~ we had already submitted the expert's
573 opinion on that matter. But do you like us to
574 explain a little bit?

575 JUDGE MCDONALD: Well, you don't have to do it now. But I
576 guess we

577 PROS. HA JONG MOON: In the course of our presentation we
578 will come ^{to that point} ~~there~~ surely.

579 JUDGE MCDONALD: Yes. What I mean when the judges return
580 and we are drafting the summary of findings, it
581 will be very helpful if we would know when you
582 say that "a hundred thousand . . .", please see
583 expert testimony of witness "A" or whatever the
584 name is. That's all I'm saying. It's just tying
585 it together. And also when anyone reads this
586 record that we are developing, a person reading
587 it would not know what is the source. They see
588 it of course, this image, but the person would
589 not know what the source is. And so all I'm
590 saying is if we can tie it together, I'd
591 appreciate it because the presentation was very
592 good, was very thorough. It's merely an effort
593 on my part to tie it together and I think it
594 would be very helpful to the Court.

595 PROS. HA JONG MOON: We ~~will~~ to do that.

will certainly

596 JUDGE MCDONALD: Thank you.

597 Day 1 - PM

598 PROS. HWANG HO NAM: I am Hwang Ho Nam and I'm a
599 prosecutor from North Korea. Honorable judges
600 and distinguished participants, first of all I
601 would like to present to you a video witness
602 tape representing the victims of comfort women
603 system.

604 (Please see video)

605 VICTIM: I was then in ^{Ch}Tula province in South Korea area
606 and I was taken by these Japanese soldiers and
607 I was forcibly put on this truck. I resisted
608 but I could not resist. I was only seventeen
609 of age. It was 1935 and at that time not only
610 I that was taken by force but those married
611 women although they resisted they were forcibly
612 taken as well.

613 VICTIM MISS CHOE PONG SON: (Note: From Registry: Name
614 not

615 found in the list of witnesses; name found in
616 the Indictment, of North & South of Korea, page
617 13)

618 I was 15, and one day a Japanese police came by
619 and he pulled me away with my hair in his hand
620 and he took me to the soldier's quarter.

621 VICTIM MISS JONG SONG MYONG: (Note:From Registry: Name

622 found in the Indictment, page 15)

623 In August of 1943 a Japanese man named Maeda
624 came to me and told me that if I work for 6
625 months I would come back home with a lot of
626 money in my pocket although my mother told me
627 not to go. I was fooled by this Japanese man and
628 I believed him when he told me that I would be
629 making a lot of money. I was there with 9
630 other young girls from Korea.

631 VICTIM CHOE SOON HAN: At that time I was very poor and I

632 lost my parents when I was young and I was
633 working for restaurants ~~and ends~~ and I ~~was~~ ^{would}
634 ~~doing~~ anything that I could do to make a
635 living. And lastly, I was working for this
636 restaurant and at that time this Japanese
637 reporter came by and enticed me with promises
638 of money saying that ~~if~~ I joined this
639 children's theatre there I could make money,
640 and eat well and wear nice clothes and he asked
641 me why I was suffering so much by working for
642 restaurants. ^{So} I trusted him and I followed him
643 with 3 other Korean girls.

644 VICTIM KIM TOK SUN: (Indictment: page 14)

645 At that time I was living in the city of Namwon
646 in ~~Chulla~~, North Province and because I was so
647 poor I was watching babies of this other family
648 when I was eight, so since I was eight I was
649 working, baby-sitting. When I was 16, the
650 ~~township government~~ ^{local} official came by and told
651 me that if I follow him, if I would go with
652 him I would be able to have lots of beef soup
653 and wear nice clothes and I would live happily.
654 And this township leader took me away to the
655 city of ~~Junju~~ and I had to follow him all the
656 way to ^{Jeonju} Junju and when I got there I found many
657 other young women waiting just as I was and a
658 few days later we were sold off to the
659 Japanese.

660 PROS. HWANG HO NAM: You have just heard witnesses given
661 by the victims of the comfort women ~~the~~ system.
662 As you can see these innocent Korean women were
663 enticed by misrepresentations and they were
664 taken away through fraud and kidnapping and
665 throughout World War II and ^{Pacific} ~~various~~ war period.
666 ^D During this time ³ they were forced to act as
667 sex slaves for the Japanese Imperial army and
668 as you heard from victim Pak Yongsim, You will
669 now hear from Pak Yongsim, ^{who} ~~she~~ is currently

670 quite sick. So she was not able to ~~participate~~ ^{testify}
671 at this tribunal ~~so she is here even though she~~
672 ~~is very sick~~. Even though she was determined to
673 make a testimony but she doesn't feel very well
674 because of the long trip. ~~so~~ We videotaped her
675 testimony so would you please ~~be understanding~~ ^{show}
676 ~~about this?~~ ^{ing?}
(Please see video)

677 QUESTION: How did you taken by the Japanese government
678 to be a comfort woman?

679 ANSWER: I was the third out of four brothers ^{and} sisters.
680 I had two brothers and I have another sister.
681 When I was young my mother died and I lived
682 together with my step mother and my family was
683 very poor. So at the age of 14 I worked for ..
684 you know as a cook and also doing house chores
685 in a clothing making house. When I was
686 seventeen years old, it was about 1938, as I
687 remember and one Japanese police in uniform
688 with a long sword appeared on the shop that I
689 was working and he enticed me that I would earn
690 a lot of money and he asked me to follow him.
691 So I followed him and I became the sex slave of
692 the Japanese military.

693 QUESTION: So you went to several places as a comfort
694 woman would you tell us how you traveled?

695 ANSWER : First of all with other young girls I went to
696 Pyong Yang and at that time I was with another
697 women age 22 and we were on the car and we
698 continued to travel to somewhere and in
699 several days it was a very different place that
700 I have never been. It was in China, called
701 Namkyung and it was comfort station. I was
702 called 'Utamaru' (Indictment; p. 27, par. 5.77)
703 which was a Japanese name and I was forced to
704 provide ~~my~~ sex to Japanese soldiers. I guess
705 it was ~~report~~ 1942. One day I was out in the
706 morning about 7:00, young girls were there
707 together all were Korean women and we were
708 under the supervision and guard of two Japanese
709 soldiers and we left the comfort station. We
710 were ~~in~~ departed to another comfort station.
711 And we took the train starting in Namkyung in
712 China and via Singapore we arrived Rangoon in
713 Burma. From there we went to 'Ikkakuro' in
714 Lashio to another comfort station and also we
715 became sexual slaves providing our sexual
716 services there. One operator of the comfort
717 station gave a name, that was 'Wakaharu' a
718 Japanese name. That's what I remember and I
719 still remember the names of the Japanese

720 military soldiers: Otamihu Minohu and Tani.
721 Otaminohu, (spelling difficult) was a high
722 official and Tani was I guess just a private
723 soldier. And it was about 1943 and the
724 Japanese military drove us to somewhere else
725 called Lameng and that time the allies started
726 to have a fighting with the Japanese army
727 there and soon after when we arrived the
728 bombing started probably that was the bombing
729 of the allies. At the time we were serving the
730 56 area army of the Japanese military and most
731 people were infantry and tank soldiers. Every
732 day tens of Japanese soldiers came to us and we
733 were forced to provide the services and even
734 during the bomb shell. We sometimes provided
735 some food for them.

736 QUESTION: ~~When were free~~ Afterwards,
~~if you ever escaped~~ what happened and whatever
737 happened to other surviving comfort women?

738 ANSWER : We heard that the Japanese government was
739 defeated and they left us and they all escaped
740 and other four women went somewhere to hide and
741 we found Chinese soldiers and we went out and
742 ~~we found~~ US officials military officials ^{bound us} asked

743 ~~I have a photo taken 1944~~ This is taken
~~to take if they could take my~~
744 September 4th. 1944.

770 It is now 12:55 so I would like to ask ~~the~~
771 ~~Panel of Judges~~, what do we do? Rescheduling?
772 JUDGE MCDONALD: the next presenter, are you
773 complete?
774 PROS. HWANG HO NAM: For the next ten minutes I was
775 going to present to you additional evidences
776 and that was supposed to ~~wrap~~^{wrap} up the morning
777 session. Will that be OK?
778 JUDGE MCDONALD: You may proceed.
779 PROS. HWANG HO NAM: Thank you very much. You have just
780 heard the witness by one of the victims Miss
781 Pak ^A as you can see Miss Pak Yongsim was taken
782 away by the Japanese forces in 1938 and she
783 went from Nampo to Pyongyang and from Namkyung
784 she was sent to the comfort station in
785 'Kinsui-ro'. And she was forced to serve as a
786 sex slave and she even was injured by a bayonet
787 of one of the soldiers. ~~Ever~~^S since then she
788 for the next four years was forced to serve as
789 a comfort woman being tortured and humiliated.
790 At that time from Namkyung to Shanghai and
791 ultimately to Burma ~~Rangoon~~. In Rangoon,
792 Burma she was sent to yet another Japanese
793 comfort station in the inland of Burma and in
794 1944 she was sent to another frontline war

745 QUESTION: So this is the picture ~~the~~ Japanese soldiers
746 taken hostages of Korean women. Can you
747 identify you in this photo?

748 ANSWER: Let me see. Yes this is me. This was me.

749 QUESTION: So you were wearing these clothes at the time.

750 ANSWER: Yes. I was on barefoot. Yes I can recognize
751 this as myself. Yes, ^{is} this ~~correctly~~ myself. I
752 ^{had been} ~~was~~ pregnant before I was taken as a ~~hostage~~ to
753 the Allies. ^{prisoner.}

754 QUESTION: After that what happened?

755 ANSWER: ~~And we~~ ^W were also taken ~~and we went~~ to the Kun
756 Yun Camp. At the time we were treated as
757 Japanese prisoners. Also there were some
758 Japanese prisoners and I suffered and I bled so ^{much}
759 I was hospitalized in the camp hospital. ~~And~~ ^{that.}
760 The Chinese doctor gave me some medicine and I
761 remember ~~why~~ ^{how} I felt so painful and I bled so
762 much ^{why} because even after I became pregnant I was
763 forced to ^{have} ~~provide~~ ^{intercourses with} ~~sexual services to~~ Japanese
764 soldiers that's why my baby ~~was~~ in my tummy was
765 killed.

766 PROS. HWANG HO NAM: You just heard witness ~~by~~ Miss
767 Pak,
768 she's here with us. Please recognize her in the
769 audience please. Thank you.

795 battlefields within Burma and she was serving
796 as a comfort woman and she was a war prisoner
797 at the time as well. She actually was sent to
798 Lashio on the same route as presented by Kazaki
799 Kuji (?); one of the operators of the comfort
800 station who has testified about the same route
801 and at that time Kuzi Kuji (?) was the manager
802 of this comfort stations in this region. At
803 the time the victim was taken away to the
804 Lashio area of Burma, this is the ~~charge~~ ^{chart}
805 showing the commanding line ~~who took command~~
806 ~~from who so~~ ^{As} you can see ~~at that~~ the
807 commander of the 56th brigade was Matsuyama
808 Yuzo. At that time Matsushita Kazuo (?) who
809 was one of the soldiers at that particular army
810 drew this particular map showing the city and
811 in it there is a marking that ~~says~~ ^{shows} comfort
812 station and open parenthesis (Korean) closed
813 parenthesis. Japanese person, soldier Shinano
814 Minoru, (?), then soldier of the 56th army also
815 drew another map showing the Sunsangjin area.
816 This is another evidence written by a Japanese
817 author, Uta Gioshe, and he is describing how a
818 commander Matsui Hitaji (?) of 56 was running
819 this comfort station. At that time the

820 Japanese soldiers pronounced the area of
821 Songsan in Japanese pronunciation Matsuyama or
822 Tsamo, (?) in the area of Songsan (?) before the
823 Japanese army surrendered. This is a picture
824 that was taken right before the surrender and
825 this is also the picture that was shown to you
826 earlier. On the back of this photo it says
827 1944 September 3rd to show the time when the
828 picture was taken and on the back of the photo
829 it says Japanese women, however, if you look at
830 the next photo taken on September 8th although
831 these women are the exact^{ly} identical women seen
832 on the previous page it says open parenthesis
833 (Korean women) closed parenthesis. So it is
834 believed that although these were Korean women
835 also shown in the previous pictures because
836 these women were seen with the Japanese
837 soldiers I guess they were misprinted as
838 Japanese women instead of Korean women. And
839 this is the newspaper article that was written
840 for the US soldiers and it says that the
841 picture shows 4 Korean women who were captured
842 in the area of Song San (?) on September 3rd and
843 according to this article these women are the
844 identical women that were taken photo of in the

845 previous two pictures. These documents prove
846 that these were Korean women seen in those
847 previous pictures. And Hayamin Masunuri (?) the
848 commander of this army testifies that it was a
849 woman named Wakaharu and that she was a Korean
850 woman. And if you look at the book called Namoo
851 which was also mentioned earlier written by
852 another Japanese person states that one of the
853 comfort women that he encountered with the
854 Japanese name Wakaharu told me that her real
855 name was Pak Yong Shim. So you can see that the
856 victim Pak Young Shim was taken all the way to
857 Burma and she was forced to serve as sex slave
858 for the Japanese imperial army and that she was
859 being ordered and the responsibility lies with
860 Matsuyama Yuzo, the commander, one of the
861 accused here who was the commander of the 56th
862 army. Thank you.

863 JUDGE MCDONALD: We will now stand in recess for lunch
864 until 2:30. Is that correct?

865 REGISTRY: All rise.

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869 COURT ADJOURNED

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885 Transcript of Tapes: 1 to 9 prepared by ASCENT for the

886 REGISTRY

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