

THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL ON JAPAN'S MILITARY SEXUAL SLAVERY

LIST OF EXHIBITS

COUNTRY: North & South of Korea

EXHIBIT NUMBER	DOCUMENT	PURPOSE
A	Map of the Japanese Military 'Comfort Stations' in the Asia-Pacific Region	To indicate the number and location of the 'comfort stations' and the expansive nature of the system of Japanese sexual slavery.
B	Judgement of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East	To indicate the convictions and list of war crimes that Japanese have been found guilty in the war trials following the Second World War.
C	[Japanese] Official Gazette No. 4565 (31 March, 1942), Article 9, item v.	To prove that Hirohito signed and sealed an amendment to the Government Organization of the Ministry of the Army, with the signature of Tojo Hideki, to include comfort station matters under the Reward and Merit Division.
D	Telegram entitled "Matters Regarding Travelers to the South Pacific Region" sent from Ando Rikichi, commander of the Taiwanese Army direct to Tojo Hideki, (12 March, 1942).	To prove the direct and active involvement of the Japanese army in the drafting and forced mobilization of the 'comfort women', and the guilt of Ando Rikichi.
E	Return communication on the issue of "Matters Regarding Travelers to the South Pacific Region" sent from Tojo Hideki to Ando Rikichi, (16 March, 1942).	To prove Hideki's active involvement in the drafting and forced mobilization of the 'comfort women'.
F	Japanese Army document entitled "Matter regarding the method of transport of comfort women in the occupied territories of the South Pacific Area".	To prove the involvement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the planning and implementation of the 'comfort stations' policy.
G	Japanese Army document entitled "Matter regarding control of travel to China".	To prove the involvement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the planning and implementation of the 'comfort stations' policy.
H	Japanese Army document entitled "Matter regarding the establishment of comfort stations in the occupied territories of the South Pacific Area" (10 January, 1942).	To prove Tojo Hideki's responsibility as Prime Minister for his acts or omissions in connection with the acts of various branches of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which controlled the

		consulates and Japanese nationals abroad in maintaining comfort stations
I	Japanese Army document entitled "Matter regarding the method of transportation of comfort women in the occupied territories of the South Pacific Area".	To prove the involvement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the planning and implementation of the 'comfort stations' policy.
J	Matter regarding Control of travel to China [Taipei Provincial Governor] (13 January, 1939)	To prove the involvement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Japanese consuls in the Asia-Pacific region in the planning and implementation of the 'comfort stations' policy.
K	Matter regarding various statistical report on the temporary arrangement for nationals to travel to China (11 June, 1941).	To prove the involvement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the planning and implementation of the 'comfort stations' policy.
L	Governor of Takao Province, Matter regarding Treatment of Travelers to the Chinese Coastal Area Considered as Impossible to Obtain Certificates of Reasons for the Travel to China and other Documents (23 August, 1940).	To prove the involvement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the planning and implementation of the 'comfort stations' policy.
M	Kinbara Setsuzo, <i>Rikugunsho Gyomu Nissi Tekiroku</i> (Summary of the Work Journal of the Ministry of Army).	To prove Tojo Hideki's responsibility as Prime Minister for his acts or omissions in connection with the acts of the Ministry of Army concerning comfort stations
N	Emperor Hirohito's brother, Takamatsunomia's Diary.	To prove the clear knowledge of Hirohito, Tojo Hideki and Ando Rikichi of the 'comfort women' sexual slavery system.
O	Yoshimi Yoshiaki, <i>Kyodo Kenkyu Nohogun Ianfu</i> (Joint Research on Japanese Military Comfort Women), Otsuki Co. (1995).	To prove that the recruiters of the 'comfort women' were assigned by local military authorities.
P	S-11414, S-12382, and S-14807 (emergency coded telegrams between Kalgan, Inner Mongolia and the Bureau of Financial Affairs, the Korean Government-General sent on 4 June, 13 June, 6 August 1944), found in US National Archives RG 457, Records of the National Security Agency Entry 9011 Japanese-German Diplomatic Messages Box 153 and RG 457 Historic Cryptographic Collection, Pre WW I through WW II Box 900.	These documents prove that the Korean Government-General was involved in the finance for the expenses needed for sending 'comfort women' to the military.
Q	United States Office of War Information, Psychological Warfare Team, Attached to U.S. Army Forces India-Burma Theater, Japanese Prisoner of War Information Report No. 49 (1 Oct. 1944). For the case of the Ogasawara Islands, see Annex I.2.	Proof that agencies from Japan flocked together to Korea to recruit Korean women for 'comfort services' in the occupied territories of South-East Asia in 1942. The Headquarters of the Korean Army explicitly requested civilian operators to recruit 'comfort women' and fully supported them.

R	Communication of the vice-minister of Foreign Affairs entitled "Matter regarding the control of travel to China by undesirable elements", 21 August 1937.	This proves the involvement of the Japanese state as travel required state authorization.
S	Communication of the Public Security Division, the Police Bureau of the Korean Government-General, Matter regarding the regulation of departures for Hankou, 10 March 1939.	Demonstrates the involvement of the Department of External Affairs in the Government-General of Korea.
T	Communication of the Vice-Minister of Colonial Affairs [Tanaka Takeo], "Matter regarding the situation of the issuance of certificates on the travel in occupied territories of the Japanese army in China", 9 August 1939.	This proves the involvement of the military policy in the field as travel to areas of military operations and remote places required a travel document from the stationed forces or the military police.
U	Japanese Diet decision entitled "Matter regarding the temporary measures of Japanese nationals traveling to China", 7 May 1940.	This proves the involvement of police and allowed managers of comfort stations in China, <i>inter alia</i> , to import 'employed' women in numbers specified in certificates issued by the police officer in charge at the consulate of China
V	Hata Ikuhiko	This proves that the deportation of the 'comfort women' was under the exclusive control of the Ministry of Army, which assigned the transportation of 'comfort women' and management of comfort stations to the Reward and Merit Division of the Personnel Bureau from April 1942.
W	Allied Translator and Interpreter Section, Supreme Command for the Allied Powers, Research Paper: Amenities in the Japanese Armed Forces, No. 120 (15 Nov. 1945), pp. 17	This proves the direct involvement in the military 'comfort station' system.
	Morikawa Machiko, <i>Sensen Burma Sensen Shidan no Ianfu Datta Watashi</i> (Mun Okju: I was a 'Comfort Women' of the Tate Division in the Burma Front), Nashinokisha (1996).	This proves the direct involvement in the military 'comfort station' system.
	Wurasoe Shisha Editorial Board, <i>Wurasoe Shisha</i> (History of the City of Wurasoe) (1984), 92/Bun 1.	This proves clearly the intention to prohibit the show of emotions and to limit these captured women to objects of sexual release. It also reveals the extent to which these women were debased and enslaved.
	Secretary of the Security and Safety Division of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Inquiry on Women travelling to China, 4 November 1938	This proves the direct involvement in the military 'comfort station' system.

	Wartime Ten-Day Report (Rear Matters), 11-20 April 1939. See also testimonies and photographs of soldiers of the 21 st Army compiled in Nishino Rumiko, <i>Comfort Women and Fifteen Year War</i> (1993).	This proves the direct involvement in the military 'comfort station' system.
	Lee Suhyon, "History Inscribed on the Body: Focus on the Physical Suffering of the Japanese Military 'Comfort Women'"	This report outlines the physical symptoms such as chronic headaches, indigestion, sleep disturbances, insomnia, heart palpitations which the 'comfort women' continue to experience.
	Lee Chul-won, "Brief Report for Psychological Assessment of the Women Victims of Sexual Slavery Committed by the Japanese Military"	nt, This report proves the continued suffering of the women as severe depression, pessimism, instability, loss of will to live and so on. They are also developing symptoms such as migraine, hypertension, rheumatism. The denial of responsibility by Japan has become a second source of inflicting of damages and suffering to them
	See International Fellowship of Reconciliation, Recommendations to Japan on "sexual slavery", 7 February 1994 (communication to the Government of Japan) cited in McDougal report of 1998, annex, para. 13	Japan had punished a slave trader as early as 1872.
	Legal Memorandum on the Issue of State Responsibility (submitted before the Tribunal by the International Prosecutor, Tina Dolgopol).	This proves that Japan acceded to these treaties on 21 October 1925.
	ILO Convention No. 29 Concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour,	This shows that Japan signed the ILO Convention No. 29 Concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour on 21 November 1932
	Agreement on the Settlement of Problems Concerning Property and Claims and on Economic Co-operation between Japan and the Republic of Korea, signed on June 22, 1965, <i>UNTS</i> , vol. 583, p. 173.	Shows that does document does not absolve international legal responsibility of Japan relating to Japanese sexual slavery.
	Sun Yoon Kim v. Ishikawajima Harima Heavy Industires Co., Ltd., et al. and Jae Sik Choe v. Nippon Steel Corp., et. al.	This proves that the agreement purports to deal only with existing 'property' claims and disputes affecting commercial relations between the two countries.

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COUNTRY HEAD PROSECUTOR

Appendices

1. Korean comfort women list(total 230 victims)
2. Estimate of the Total Number of the Korean 'Comfort Women'
3. Map of the distribution of comfort station
4. Comfort Station at Bangjin, Korea
5. List of Evidence
 - 5-1 List of documents
 - 5-2 List of videotapes
 - 5-3 List of Interview recording tape of Survivors
6. Testimonies
 - 6-1. Witness Testimonies: Kim, Gun-ja / Kim, Bok-dong / Ha, Sang-suk / Pak, Yong-sim / Song, Shin-do
 - 6-2. Testimony Book: *True Stories of the Korean Comfort Women*, Edited by Keith Howard, Cassel, London, 1995
7. History Inscribed on the Body: Focus on the Physical Suffering of the Japanese Military(including Medical Certification), by Lee, Su-Yeon
8. Results of psychological assessment for the comfort women victims of sexual slavery committed by the Japanese military, by Lee, Chul-Won
9. Silence and Social Aftermath: The Lives of the Korean Comfort Women After Returning, by Yeong-Hee, Shim
10. UN Reports & Resolutions
 - 10-1. Coomaraswamy Report, UNHCR, 1996
 - 10-2 Ms. Gay McDougall Report, UN Sub-commission, 1998
(See 1999 ILO Report attachment 1)
 - 10-3 UNHCR Resolution(1997/44, 1996/29), UN Sub-commission(1999/16, 2000/13), UN Sub-commission(Contemporary Forms of Slavery)
11. ILO Report
 - 11-1 Observation submitted to ILO Expert Committee(1998, 1999, 2000)
 - 11-2 The ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendation(1999)
12. International Commission of Jurist Report, *Comfort Women*, 1994

13. *The comfort women : colonialism, war, and sex*, Positions east Asia cultures critique, volume 5 number 1, Duke University Press, 1997

13-1 Won Woon Park, "Japanese Reparations Policies and the 'comfort women' Question"

13-2 Chin-sung Chung, "The Origin and Development of the Military Sexual Slavery Problem in Imperial Japan"

14. The Painting by comfort women(Kang, Deuk-kyung, Kim, Sun-Duk)

15. The HISTORY of KOREA, by Han Woo-Keun

16. Reports regarding slave/forced labor and 'comfort women' lawsuits pending in US. Courts by Han, woo-sung