

List of evidence
regarding the North and Korean survivor

(Survivor)

(1) HA Sang-suk (living in China), SONG Sin-do (living in Japan), etc.: Cases of the Hankou-Wuchang "comfort stations" in China

KR1. Affidavit on Documentary Evidence

Title of Documents: 『「在日元從軍慰安婦」謝罪・請求事件訴状』 **Complaint of the Former "Comfort Woman" Living in Japan -- Demand for Apology and Compensation and In Sisterhood with SONG Sin-do**

Author of Document: Support Group for Former "Comfort Women" Trials in Japan

Date of publication: 1993 and 1997, respectively.

Character of Document: The former is the complaint brought against the Japanese government in 1993 by SONG Sin-do, a Korean in Japan who was sent to "comfort stations" in the Hankou and Wuchang areas. The latter is her oral statement at the trial (1997).

Location of the part concerned within the documents: Entire documents

Quote [copy of the original attached]: See the attached paper. The summary is as follows

SONG was born at Chungchongnam-do in 1922. In 1938, when she was 16, she was deceived and taken to Wuchang, China, where she was forced to work as a "comfort woman" in a "comfort station" known as "Sekai-kan." Thereafter, for seven years until Japan's defeat, she was forced to live as a "comfort woman" in Hankou, Yuezhou, Changan, Yingshan, Puqi, etc.. She has lived in Japan since she was deceived and brought here by a former Japanese soldier. This document includes a photograph of the scar on her body in which she was cut by a Japanese soldier.

I hereby swear on this day of November 6, 2000, that the information contained above is accurate and the quotation genuine.

YAMAZAKI Hiromi
(Support Group for Former "Comfort Women" Trials in Japan)

KR2. Affidavit on Documentary Evidence

Title of Document: 「かしこい人はみな死んで、ぼんやり者ばかり生き残った」 "**The Clever Ones All Died, and the Blockheads Survived**" in Korean Comfort Women Taken to China (Japanese version published by Akashi Shobo, 1996)

Author of Document: The Korean Council for the Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan, and the Research Association on the Women drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan; Japanese translator YAMAGUCHI Akiko

Date of publication: 1995 (Japanese version: 1996)

Character of Document: Interviews with **HA Sang-suk**, now living in Wuhan, China, and other former "comfort women"

Location of the part concerned within the document: pp. 63-81

Quote [copy of the original attached]: The summary is as follows.

The victim HA Sang-suk was born in 1928 in Sosan, Chungcheongnam-do, Korea. In December 1942, when she was 17, she was deceived and taken to a "comfort station" at Jiqingli in Hankou, China, together with other 40 Korean women. She was forced to work as a "comfort woman" until Japan's defeat. After the war, she could not return to Korea and has continued to live in Wuhan.

I hereby swear on this day of November 6, 2000, that the information contained above is accurate and the quotation genuine.

YO Sun-ja (the Korean Research Institute for 'ChongChinDae'[the so-called "girls' volunteer corps" drafted under Japanese colonial rule])

KR3. Affidavit on Recorded Testimony of Witness

Name of Witness: 河床淑 **HA Sang-suk**

Qualification of Witness: **Former "comfort woman" at a "comfort station" known as Sansei-ro in Jiqingli, Hankou**

Date of Testimony: April 1 and 3, 2000

Site of Testimony: A hotel in Wuhan

Names of Interviewers: SONG Yong-ok, SUDA Kaoru, YAMAGUCHI Akiko, and KIM Puja

Testimony: The testifying victim was videotaped.

*The fact given in Affidavit 2 was confirmed.

*The fact that the victim was placed at a "comfort station" called Sansei-ro was confirmed.

*Concerning the Sakura Unit, she testified as follows: "[According to an older girl at the "comfort station,"] there were terrifying men with red eyes. They killed many people at the battlefield and their eyes turned red. If we said such a thing, however, we would be beaten.

They were soldiers of the Sakura Unit."

I hereby swear on this day of November 6, 2000, that the testimony of the witness above is voluntarily and accurately recorded and quoted.

KIM Puja

KR4. Affidavit on Documentary Evidence

Title of Document: 稲葉正夫編『岡村寧次大將資料（上）戦場回想編』INABA Masao ed., OKAMURA Yasuji Taisho Shiryo (Jo): Senjo Kaiso-hen (Materials on General OKAMURA Yasuji, Vol.1: Recollections on the Battlefields), Hara Shobo.

Author of Document: **Defendant OKAMURA Yasuji**, Commander of the 11th Army in 1938

Date of Publication: 1970. However, the quote below was written by OKAMURA himself between August and September 1938.

Character of Document: The defendant's testimony. In this document, he admitted that he introduced a "comfort" system in 1932 when the China Incident occurred.

Location of the part concerned within the document: p.302

Quote [Copy of original attached]: To my shame, I am a founder of the comfort women system. In 1932 when the China Incident occurred, a few rapes were reported. Then I as Vice-Chief of the Staff of the Shanghai Expeditionary Army followed the practice of the Navy and requested of Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture to send a group of comfort women. I was pleased that no rapes were committed afterward. (p.302)

I hereby swear on this day of November 6, 2000, that the information contained above is accurate and the quotation genuine.

KIM Puja

KR5. Affidavit on Documentary Evidence

Title of Document: 稲葉正夫編『岡村寧次大将資料(上) 戦場回想編』 **INABA Masao ed., OKAMURA Yasuji** Taisho Shiryo (Jo): Senjo Kaiso-hen (Materials on General OKAMURA Yasuji, Vol.1: Recollections on the Battlefields), Hara Shobo.

Author of Document: Defendant OKAMURA Yasuji, Commander of the 11th Army in 1938

Date of Publication: 1970. However, the quote below was written by OKAMURA himself between August and September 1938.

Character of Document: The defendant's testimony. This document shows that the 6th and 9th Divisions participated in the Nanking offensive and particularly the 6th Division "ceaselessly" committed rapes even during the Wuhan campaign and also had "comfort women" with them. There is no evidence that Commander OKAMURA took measures to prevent raping.

Location of the part concerned within the document: p.303

Quote [Copy of original attached]: [According to his observation from August through September 1938,] most corps are accompanied by comfort women, who seem to be part of the quartermaster section. Concerning the 6th Division, though accompanied by comfort women, rape cases happen ceaselessly. (p. 303)

I hereby swear on this day of November 6, 2000, that the information contained above is accurate and the quotation genuine.

KIM Puja

KR11. Affidavit on Recorded Testimony of Witness

Name of Witness: Han Changzhong (born in 1931)

Qualification of Witness: Resident near Jiqingli, Hankou. In 1934, he, a 12-year-old boy, could often enter Jiqingli.

Date of Testimony: April 2 and 3, 2000

Site of Testimony: Jiqingli, Hankou

Names of Interviewers: KIM Puja and SUDA Kaori

Testimony: We were able to hear the story of Han Changzhong (born in 1931), who had been 12 years old and gone in and out of Jiqingli in 1943. The Chinese were not allowed to enter Jiqingli, but he could because he was a child. "There were lots of Japanese soldiers. And young women were dressed in Japanese kimono," he said to us with a gestures of tying the obi [sash] of the kimono. He also told us about Japanese soldiers' violent behavior, including yelling "Bakayaro!" [idiot!] at Chinese people. [The word "Bakayaro" was in Japanese though his testimony was in the local language.]

I hereby swear of this day of November 6, 2000, that the testimony of the witness above is voluntarily and accurately recorded and quoted.

SUDA Kaori or KIM Puja

KR12. Affidavit on Documentary Evidence

Title of Document: 『武漢兵站』 **Logistics at Wuhan**

Author of Document: : 山田清吉 YAMADA Seikichi. Chief of the section in charge of comfort stations at the Hankou Depot Headquarters of the 11th Army from 1943 until the end of the war.

Date of Publication: 1978

Character of Document: Important testimony material which shows the whole picture of Hankou "comfort stations" from the side of the defendant involved in their operations.

According to this document, there were at least 150 Korean "comfort women" working for 11 "comfort stations." It includes the names of "comfort stations." One of them is "Sansei-ro." This description coincides with the testimony of victim HIA Sang-suk.

Location of the part concerned within the document: Entire document.

The Hankou "comfort station" map is found on pp.76-77.

Quote [Copy of original attached]: See the attached paper.

I hereby swear on this day of November 6, 2000, that the information contained above is accurate and the quotation genuine.

KIM Puja

KR13. Affidavit on Documentary Evidence

Title of Document: 「河床淑さんケースにみる漢口慰安所」 "Hankou 'Comfort Stations' as Seen in the Case of HA Sang-suk," VAWW-NET Japan ed., Actual Conditions of "Comfort Women" and Wartime Sexual Violence (Judging Japanese Military Sexual Slavery, Vol.3)

Author of Document: KIM Puja

Date of Publication: November 2000

Character of Document: An examination into the facts based on the testimony of victim HA Sang-suk. It proved that the Sakura Unit was the 20th Army.

Location of the part concerned within the document:

Quote [Copy of original attached]: The Sakura Unit, or the 20th Army, was actually under the command of the Sixth Area Army (Hankou) when HA Sang-suk was at a Hankou "comfort station." According to Documents of the 20th Army Headquarters (owned by the library of the National Institute for Defense Studies), the 20th Army, composed of the 8th, 25th, 111th and other Divisions, was organized in Jining in Dong-an Province, Manchuria, in 1941, and was in charge of guarding the Hunan area, north of Tuofenhe. In September 1944, the Army moved to Mid-China and came under the command of the Sixth Area Army, whose Headquarters was in Hankou. In late October, the newly organized 20th Army (commander: Lieutenant-General SAKANISHI Ichiro), composed of the 27th, 64th, 68th, 116th Divisions, etc., established its Headquarters in Hengyang. It was in charge of guarding Hunan Province, particularly major transportation and supply routes, and airports, and developing important natural resources.

I hereby swear on this day of November 15, 2000, that the information contained above is accurate and the quotation genuine.

KIM puja

KR14. Affidavit on Documentary Evidence

Title of Document: 通牒「不良分子の渡支取締に関する件」 **Notification "On the Control of Entrance of Undesirable Elements into China"** (Cho-ho-hi Nos. 646 and 694)

Author of Document: 朝鮮總督府警務局保安課 **Public safety section, Police bureau, Government-General of Korea**

Date of Issue: September 3 and 17, 1937

Character of Document: Official document issued by Public safety section, Police bureau, the Government-General of Korea, to the district governors of Korea. It shows that Koreans desiring to enter China were required to get identification papers from the relevant Chief of police station, and that the police had the authority to prevent their entrance without the required papers.

Location of the part concerned within the document: Monthly Report on Political and Foreign Matters, July 1939, pp.64-72.

Quote [Copy of original attached]: This document informs the district governors that "when countrymen sail for China, they must get identification papers from the Chief of police station" and that "those without such papers will be prevented from departing by the relevant Chief of police station."

I hereby swear on this day of November 15, 2000, that the information contained above is accurate and the quotation genuine.

KIM Puja

KR15. Affidavit on Documentary Evidence

Title of Document: 「渡支身分証明書発給状況に関する件」 "On the Issue of Identification Papers for the Passage to China" (Cho-ho-ni No.66)

Author of Document: 朝鮮総督府警務局保安課 Public safety section, Police bureau, Government-General of Korea

Date of Issue: January 31, 1938

Character of document: Official document issued by the Public Safety Section, Police Bureau of the Government-General of Korea, addressed to chief of police department of each province. In this circular the Police Bureau demanded police department of each province to compile data on details of identification issued to emigrants, destinations and purposes of emigration. This record indicates that the Government-General of Korea well understood facts on recruitment of, as well as destination of transportation of, the 'Comfort Women'.

Location of the part concerned within the document: Monthly Report on Political and Foreign Matters, July 1939, p.65.

Quote [Copy of original attached]: See the attached paper. "Monthly report consisting of the following three tables for the periods starting from January, Thirteenth year of the Showa (1938), shall be submitted:

One: Details of identifications issued to emigrants to China.

Two: Destinations of emigration.

Three: Purposes of emigration".

I hereby swear on this day of November 15, 2000, that the information contained above is accurate and the quotation genuine.

KIM Puja

KR16. Affidavit on Documentary Evidence

Title of Document: Notification 「漢口渡航者取締に関する件」 "On the Regulation of Departures for Hankou" (Cho-ho-ni No.164)

Author of Document: 朝鮮總督府警務局保安課 Public safety section, Police bureau, Government-General of Korea

Date of Issue: March 10, 1939

Character of Document: Official document issued by Public safety section, Police bureau, the Government-General of Korea, to the Chief of police bureau of the prefecture. It shows that there were already enough "comfort stations," etc., in Hankou, so Koreans' going over to Hankou was regulated. In other words, it shows that the Government-General of Korea controlled the passage of "comfort women" and others according to the conditions of Hankou.

Location of the part concerned within the document: Monthly Report on Political and Foreign Matters, July 1939, pp.70-71.

Quote [Copy of original attached]: "There are enough drinking and eating establishments, cafes, restaurants, military comfort stations, etc. Taking into account the fact that there are some undesirable elements doing business, the haphazard importation of new personnel without skill and money must be limited." (Underlined by KIM)

I hereby swear on this day of November 15, 2000, that the information contained above is accurate and the quotation genuine.

KIM Puja

KR17. Affidavit on Documentary Evidence

Title of Document: 「渡支邦人暫定処理方針」 **"Provisional Policy on Japanese Citizens Traveling to China"**

Author of Document: Public safety section, Police bureau, Government-General of Korea

Date of Issue: August 1940

Character of Document: Official document. It shows that Public safety section, Police bureau, the Government-General of Korea, strengthened the regulation of the passage to China in accordance with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' policy to further "control traveling to China." In addition to "identification papers" issued by the Chief of Police under the jurisdiction of the Government-General, an "invitation letter" issued by the Consul General at the traveler's destination or by the military was required.

Location of the part concerned within the document: Monthly Report on Political and Foreign Matters, No.13, August 1940, pp.35-42.

Quote (Copy of original attached): See the attached paper.

I hereby swear on this day of November 6, 2000, that the information contained above is accurate and the quotation genuine.

KIM Puja

KR18. Affidavit on Documentary Evidence

Title of Document: 「渡支邦人の取締に関する件」 "On the Control of Japanese Immigrants to China **Author of Document:** Public safety section, Police bureau, Government-General of Korea

Date of Issue: March 19, 1942, and August 29, 1942

Character of Document: Tables compiled under the name of Chief of Police Bureau, the Government-General of Korea, in accordance with the instruction shown in the Affidavit of Documentary Evidence No. 14 "On the Issue of Identification Papers for the Passage to China" (Cho-ho-hi No.66) . The document dated 19th March 1942 shows results of investigation from July to December 1941, and the document dated 29th August 1942 reports the results from January to June 1942. These documents indicate that the Government-General of Korea controlled emigration of "Gei-shogi" [blanket term for women who are professional entertainers but also provide sexual service at times, and women who are regular licensed prostitutes] to China, in which the "Comfort Women" were presumably included.

Location of the part concerned within the document: YOSHIMI ed., Collected Papers, pp.154-157.

Quote [Copy of original attached]: See the attached paper.

I hereby swear on this day of November 6 , 2000, that the information contained above is accurate and the quotation genuine.

KIM Puja

<図1>1938年10月武漢攻略作戦時の編組

大本营 Imperial General Headquarters

|

中支那派遣軍 Central China Area Army

| (司令官：畑俊六大将) Commander:HATA shunroku

| ↳派遣軍司令部

| ↳第2軍 2th Army (司令官：東久邇宮稔彦中将) :

| 第3, 10, 13, 16師団の4師団

| 3th,10 th, 13th,16th Division

| ↳第11軍 11th Army

| (司令官：岡村寧次中将) Commander: OKAMURA Yasuji

| 第6, 9, 27, 101, 106師団

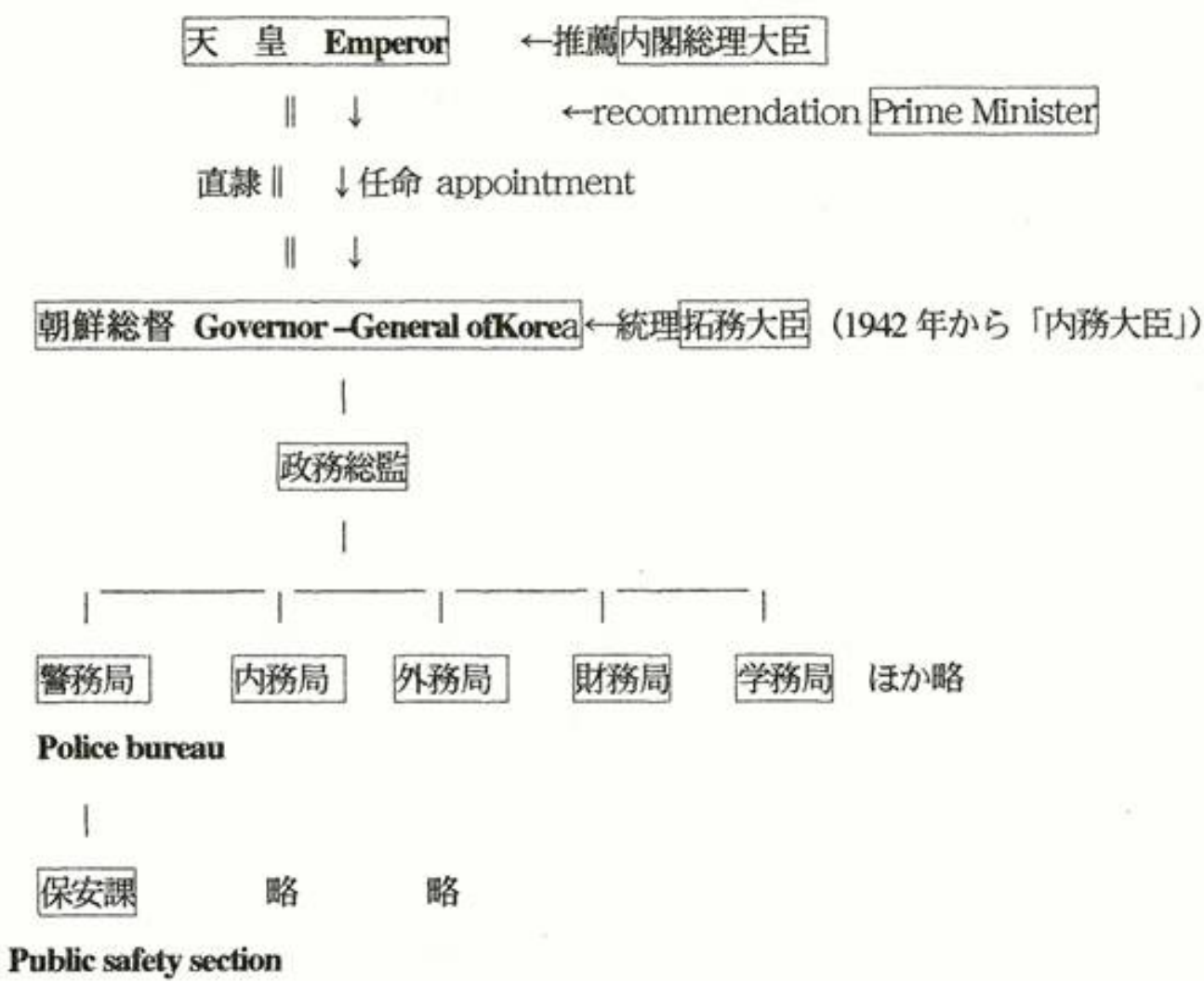
| 6th,9th, 27th,101th,106th Division

| ↳ほか略 etc

(戦史叢書「陸海軍年表」P470編成表)

朝鮮總督府組織図 (1940 年頃)

the system of Government –General of Korea(as of 1940)



2) KIM Bok-dong

KB1. AFFIDAVIT ON DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Title of document: 「広東、香港、シンガポール、インドネシアを転々として」 "Through Guangdong, HongKong, Singapore, and Indonesia",

'Korean "Comfort Women" Drafted by Force II'

Author of Document: The Korean Council for the Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan, and Research Association on the Women drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan. The former is a support organisation for the survivors in South Korea, and the latter a research group of the issue (the former body of the Korean Research Institute for "Chong Chin Dae" ["girls' volunteer corps" drafted under the Japanese colonial rule]) . Both rganizations participating in the "Tribunal".

Date of issue: 1997

Character of document: interviews with KIM Bok-dong and other former "comfort women"

Location of the part concerned within the document:

Quote [copy of original attached]: [The following is a summary of the part concerned.]

KIM Bok-dong was born in 1926 in Kyonsangbuk-do, Korea. In 1941, when she was 16, her family was forced to send their daughter for service in the "Volunteer Corps." After first being put to work as a "comfort woman" in Guangdong [Kuangtung], she was taken to Hong Kong, Singapore, Indonesia, and heard the news of Japan's defeat (i.e. liberation for her) in Singapore.

I hereby swear on this, day of the November 6 , 2000, that the information contained above is accurate and the quote genuine.

CHUNG Chin-sung

(The Korean Council for the Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan)

KB2. AFFIDAVIT ON DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Title of document: 「支那渡航婦女に関する件 伺」**Inquiry on Women Travelling to China" (possession of the National Police Academy)**

Author of document: official of Police bureau, Home Ministry

Date of issue: November 4, 1938

Character of document: The 21st Army (under the command of Lieutenant-General FURUSHOU Moto-o from September 8 to November 9, 1938, and of Lieutenant-General ANDOU Rikichi from November 9, 1938 to February 10, 1940), attacked Guangdong in the autumn of 1938. This is an official document showing that immediately after occupying Guangdong 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 November 6, 2000, that the information contained above is accurate and the quote genuine.

KIM Puja

KB3. AFFIDAVIT ON DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Title of document: 「戦時旬報 (後方関係)」 "War Report (Concerning the Rear) for April 11-20, 1939"

Author of document: the 21st Army headquarters

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 Guangdong, 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 commanders and Chiefs of Military Police Squads for the officers and men in the areas under the control of their units. ... 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."

table:

units	where	how many [comfort women]	percentage in brief of the ill[VD]
units under direct control of the Army	within the City	159	28%
Kunou Corps	west of Guangdong	223	1%
Hamamoto Corps	east of Guangdong	129	10%
Quartermaster units	Jiangnan	122	4%
Foshan Detachment	Foshan	41	2%
Iida's Detachment	Haikou	180	
total		850	(854 to be accurate)

reference: The above includes only the ones where MPs are stationed...

I hereby swear on this the day of November 6, 2000, that the information contained above is accurate and the quote genuine.

KIM puja

V

KB4. AFFIDAVIT ON DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Title of document: 『従軍慰安婦と十五年戦争』 "Comfort Women" and the Fifteen Years' War (published by Akashi Shoten)

Author of document: NISHINO Rumiko, co-representative of VAWW-NET Japan, member of its research team.

Date of publication: 1993

Character of document: Testimony of perpetrating military personnel showing that in April, 1939, there were many "comfort stations" in the vicinity of Guangdong [Kuangtung], and a large number of Korean "comfort women" serving in them.

Location of the part concerned within the document: pp. 55-57

Quote [copy of original attached]:

▲ [Testimony (1)] In April, 1939, when ODA Kiyoshi, a soldier dealing with heavy artillery, entered a unit under direct control of the Army, there were many "comfort stations" in the Kuangtung area. "In one of those 'comfort stations' there were about three old Korean guys, and each one was in charge of about 50 Korean 'comfort women.' So that makes about 100 or 150 'comfort women' in the whole station. ... Each soldier paid about 2 yen an hour. NCOs maybe 3 yen, and the higher-ups about 5 yen, I guess. Anyway, the higher your rank, the more you had to pay. ... Almost all the girls were 'Korean Ps' [derogatory term for "prostitutes".] Some 'comfort stations' had Taiwan guniangs ["young women" in Chinese] or 'Kuangtung Ps.' The 'Korean Ps' said they'd seen an ad for practical nurses, and when they applied they were brought to a 'comfort station' instead. They were tricked into it. Most of them were just young girls between the ages of 18 and 24."

▲ [Photographic evidence] Photographs of "comfort station" (requisitioned for the quartermaster troops) in Henan, taken by ISHIKAWA Tokuji, who was attached to the 23rd quartermaster motor regiment: "soldiers waiting for their turn at the comfort station" and "code of behaviour at comfort station". [NISHINO, pp. 57-58].

I hereby swear, on this the day of November 6, 2000, that the information contained above is accurate and the quote genuine.

NISHINO Rumiko

KB5. AFFIDAVIT OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Title of document: 『支那事変ニ際シ邦人ノ渡支制限竝取締関係暫定処理要綱 渡支邦人暫定処理ニ関スル統計報告』 Documents concerning the Consulate-General of Kuangtung [Guangdong] Concerning the Limitation and Regulation of Japanese Citizens Travelling to China at the Time of the China Incident Summary of Provisional Measures Record of Statistics Concerning the Provisional Treatment of Japanese Citizens Travelling to China

Author of document: Consulate-General of Guangdong

Date of Issue:

Character of document:

The official document that shows that the presence in the Guangdong region of at least the total 86 people related to "military comfort stations" was known to the Consulate-General of Guangdong during the period of April 1941 through June, 1942. This document shows that, when the survivor KIM Bok-dong was taken to Guangdong and HongKong, there were in fact "comfort stations" in those regions.

Location of the part concerned within the document: YOSHIMI, Collected Papers, pp. 53-54.

Quote [copy of original attached]: See attached documents

[table] - --

Date 年月	Occupation (職業別)	Guangdong 広東	Haikou 海口	HongKong 香港	total 計
Apr 1941	military comfort station	21	2	0	23
May 1941	military comfort station	17	2	0	19
June 1941-	military comfort station	7	0	0	7
July 1941	military comfort station	5	1	0	6
Aug 1941	military comfort station	6	1	0	7
Nov 1941	military comfort station	12	0	0	12
Mar 1942	military comfort station	8	1	14	23
Apr 1942	military comfort station	3	0	3	6
June 1942	military comfort station	7	1	5	13

I hereby swear, on this the day of November 6, 2000, that
the information contained above is accurate and the quotation genuine.

KIM Puja

KB6. AFFIDAVIT ON DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Title of documents: ①「マレー半島の日本軍慰安所」-"**Japanese military 'comfort stations' on the Malay Peninsula**" in Sekai, March 1993. ②「マレー半島における日本軍慰安所について」-"**On Japanese military 'comfort stations' on the Malay Peninsula**" in Journal of Liberal Arts of the Faculty of Economics, Kanto Gakuin University: Nature-People-Society, No.15, 1993. -③「シンガポールの日本軍慰安所」"**Japanese military 'comfort stations' in Singapore**" in the Report on Japan's War Responsibility, April 1994.

Author of documents: HAYASHI Hirofumi (university professor). Researcher on "comfort stations" on the Malay Peninsula

Dates of publication: 1993 and 1994

Character of document: Three papers giving proof of the presence of "comfort stations" on the Malay Peninsula and in Singapore. Through the discovery of written regulations concerning "comfort stations" in Singapore and on the Malay Peninsula, it has become clear that the establishment and management of "comfort stations" as well as the recruitment of "comfort women" and the conditions they worked under were all under the control of the military-government organization, which included military and government officials and local authorities.

Location of the part concerned within the document: the documents in their entirety

Quote [copy of original attached]: see attached documents

[These documents contain maps and photographs of Singapore and the Malay Peninsula]

I hereby swear on this the day of November 15 ,2000 that
the information contained above is accurate and the quotation genuine.

HAYASHI Hirofumi

V

KB7. AFFIDAVIT ON DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Title of document: 『第 25 軍情報記録第 68 号』 **Record of Information on the 25th Army, No. 68**

Author of document: the 25th Army headquarters

Date of issue: August 25, 1942

Character of document: This official document shows that, at the time when the document was written, the existence of large numbers of Korean "comfort women" was well known to the 25th Army (under the command of Lieutenant- General YAMASHITA Tomoyuki till July 1, 1942, and of Lieutenant- General SAITO Yaheita from July 1, 1942), which was controlling the Malaya-Sumatra region.

Location of the part concerned within the document: Yoshimi, Collected Papers, pp. 357-359.

Quote [copy of original attached]: [see summary below]

2. the situation of the Jp residents in brief

... 3. gender distribution: M: 396 (67) F: 341(110)

... 4. classified by place .

the greatest number are from Korea (196), Nagasaki Pref[Japan](59), and Taiwan (49) respectively.

5. classified by level of education and occupation

...the greatest numbers are for those without education (167) and for comfort women (194) by occupation.

I hereby swear on this the day of November 15 , 2000, that the information contained above is accurate and the quotation genuine.

HAYASHI Hirofumi

3) **KIM Gunja** (South Korea)

KG1. AFFIDAVIT ON DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Title of document : 『強制的に連行された朝鮮人軍慰安婦 III』 **Korean "Comfort Women" Drafted by Force**

Author of Document : **CHOCHE Heran** (the Korean Research Institute for "Chong ChinDae" ["girls' volunteer corps" drafted under the Japanese colonial rule])

Date of Publication: 1999

Character of document : interviews with KIM Gun-ja and other former "comfort women" victims

Location of the part concerned within the document : pp. 75-89

Quote [copy of original attached] : Ms. KIM born in P'yongch'ang, Kang-won-do, in 1926. She never attended school. Her father died when she was ten. In March 1942, when she was 17, she was taken by "a Korean man who seemed to be working for the Army" to the Kinkaku "comfort station" in Huichun in north-eastern China. A year and a half later, she was transferred to the Kokashi "comfort station." There was no village nearby, only the military unit stationed there. She was known by the name "KANEMOTO Kimiko." Without being informed of Japan's defeat, she walked home.

I hereby swear on this the day of November 6, 2000, that the information contained above is accurate and the quotation genuine.

CHOCHE Heran
the Korean Research Institute for "Chong ChinDae"

KG2. AFFIDAVIT ON DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Title of document : 「昭和 8 年 (1933 年) 4 月自 11 日至 20 日衛生業務旬報」国立公文書館所蔵 "Ten day report on Sanitation Affairs for April 11-20, 1933" (possession of the National Archives of Japan)

Author of document : **Command 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 Kwantung Army in Manchuria in 1933

Location of the part concerned within the document:

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

I hereby swear on this the day of November 6 , 2000, that the information contained above is accurate and the quotation genuine.

YOSHIMI Yoshiaki

KG4. AFFIDAVIT ON DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Title of document: 「軍慰安所」『私たちと戦争 2-戦争体験文集』 **"Military Comfort Station" We and War 2 --- Records of Wartime Experiences**

Author of document: SHIMAMOTO Juzo, soldier with the 733rd unit, stationed at Huichun for two years beginning in 1943, approximately the same period during which the plaintiff KIM Gun-ja was forced to work there as a "comfort woman"

Date of publication: 1977

Character of document: Contains defendant's testimony: "There were five houses with Korean P's for us soldiers scattered around the town of Huichun. Each house had about ten women. ...Some of their faces looked quite childlike."

Location of the part concerning : within the document:

Quote [copy of the original attached]: Society for Recording Wartime Experiences We and War 2 --- Records of Wartime Experiences. According to SHIMAMOTO, soldiers were prohibited from leaving the barracks alone, but were allowed to go only to movie theaters and military "comfort stations." When a soldier wanted to go to a "comfort station" his sergeant major gave him a discount ticket, and he was required to take condoms. Additional testimony is as follows: "There were up-scale places for officers that were different from the ones for soldiers; they had young Japanese women that were called 'Japanese P's' [P =prostitute]. There were five houses with Korean P's for us soldiers scattered around the town of Huichun. Each house had about ten women. ...Some of their faces looked quite childlike. They were told that working to comfort soldiers was a fine thing and they'd be earning money besides, and they were taken far away from their homes. ...On Sundays the men were just like animals and the girls didn't get a moment's rest. Before they finished with one guy the next one would be knocking on the door." "They weren't even allowed to take a break when they had their periods, but had to keep on working. ...Some finally killed themselves."

I hereby swear on this the day of November 6, 2000, that the information contained above is accurate and the quotation genuine.

KIM puja

私と戦争

2

戦争体験を記録する会 編

518
昭和

編集委員

芦川清治	佐藤栄作
高瀬敏郎	高橋朗
田中正三	寺田英夫
仲野熊雄	中村博
広田仁吉	(50日誌)

1977年7月15日 発行

私たちと戦争 2

—戦争体験文集—

定価 700円 (〒200円)

編集 戦争体験を記録する会

〒530 大阪市北区太崎5丁目76中央会館ビル

日本中国友好協会大阪府連合会共刊

電話 (06) 312-0994

発行所 株式会社 タイムス

〒540 大阪市東区南新町1-6

電話 (06) 941-1361 振替大阪38607

敗戦の八月十五日を過ぎて、生きて帰れると思った時、殺してやるとまで恨んだ若い下士官が、私の生命を助けてくれた恩人だとしみじみありがたくなった。そして、生きる自己でなく、生かされている自己だということを体認したのである。

(大阪市・元小学校長・70歳)

軍 慰 安 所

島 本 重 三

一九四三年から二年間、私は第七三三部隊の工兵一等兵として満州国間島省琿春に駐屯していた。琿春は朝鮮と満州とソ連に接する軍事的に重要な所で、えたいの知れない中国人、朝鮮人、ロシア人、日本人が住んでいる国境の町であった。琿春の町は不穏な空気がはりつめていた。兵隊の外出も二人以上で行動し、単独で指定された場所以外に立ち入ることは禁止されていた。禁止区域にひとり遊びにいった兵隊が行方不明になり、死体もみつからなかったと言われている。許可された場所は、この町にただ一つの映画館と軍慰安所であった。慰安所という名から私は兵隊の好きな甘いものや酒などがあり、レコードが流行歌を奏で、若い女が注文したものを運んでくる健康な場所を想像していた。

初めての外出の朝、「慰安所に行くものは割引券を渡すから申し出よ。サックは必ず携帯すること。一回使用したサックを裏返して使ってはいかん。そのつど新しいものを使うこと。帰營後は直ちに医務室に行つて洗浄をうけよ。禁止区域に行つて性病をもらつたものは苦慮を覚悟しておけ」と曹長のくどくどしい連しがあつて、私は慰安所の正体を知った。

慰安所は「ビー屋」といわれ、朝鮮の女たちは「朝鮮ビー」と兵隊からよばれていた。将校や下士官には兵隊用とちがう高級な場所があり、そこには「日本ビー」といわれる日本の若い女が肉体を提供していた。朝鮮ビー、日本ビーとよぶそのことばに、人間蔑視の悲しいひびきがあつた。兵隊専用のビー屋は琿春の町に五軒散在していた。一軒の店に十人ほどの女がいた。

1 聖戦の名の下に

「兵隊サン、男ニナリナサイ」朝鮮の女たちは道ばたに出て兵隊を呼びこんでいた。まだ幼い顔の女もまじっていた。兵隊の慰問のために働くのは立派なこととでその上に金をもうけられると誘われ、遠い所までつれてこられた。気がついたときは帰るにも帰れず、彼女らは飢えた兵隊の餌食として餌を投げださねばならなかった。日曜日にはけだものとなった兵隊を相手に少しも休むまもなく、まだ終らないうちから次の兵隊が戸を叩いてせかした。ベニヤ板張りの小さな部屋には、貧弱な境台とトランクがあった。それが彼女の全財産であった。せんべい布団を被ううす汚れた敷布には、解剖台のような気味の悪い血がしみついていて、(生理のときも休むことを許されず、働かねばならない女たちであった。

人を殺すことを解に叩きこまれ、人間性を奪われた兵隊どもによって、彼女らの人間性もふみにじられ、奪われた。僅かの間に彼女らは心も軀も傷つき、なかには自殺するものもあった。

女を抱きながら私は敬意と悲しみを女の目の中にみた。国を奪われ、男たちは強制的に日本へ送りこまれ、奴隷労働に酷使された。そして女たちは、飢えた兵隊のいけにえとさせられる恨みが目の中に入った。私は軍慰安所へ行くのをやめた。

私は危険な禁止区域にひとり遊び場所を求めて歩いた。殺風景な国境の町には、性を売るあまいな店がいたる所にあり、敵味方の諜報員が暗躍していることを知った。憲兵隊からは諜報活動の疑いで捕えられた満人の拷問の悲鳴が外までもれてくるほどだった。

天皇の軍隊が聖戦の名の下に中国大陸で残虐行為を働いたが、駐屯地では治安も軍規も保たれていた。その隣には朝鮮ビ、日本ビとさげすまれた慰安婦という貧しい女性の犠牲があった。百万の関東軍をか弱い肉体で支えた慰安婦たちの苦しみと恥辱を思うとき、三十数年たったいまも、心の痛みとともに戦争を企んだものに對する憎しみと怒りがわいてくる。その後、私たち駐屯部隊の大半は敗色濃いマリアナ方面に送られたので、慰安婦の最後についてなにも知ることができない。

(大阪市・遺愛者・67歳)

八路軍と朝鮮の兵隊

南 部 吉 嗣

わたしが山西省の汾陽(フエンヤン)という町にいたのは戦争の末期、一九四四年のことだった。わたしの所属部隊は、華中戦線で激しい最後の作戦行動を開始していた。わたしたち一部の将校は、日本内地と朝鮮から送られてくる新兵の教育のため、華北に派遣されて所属部隊を離れていた。

山西省は第一軍の管轄下で、司令部は太原にあり、山西軍(国民政府軍)と八路軍(共産党軍)の二種類の敵軍と相対していたが、占領地は割合に平穏にみえた。それは、もう大きな作戦行動を起す程の力なくなった北支派遣軍が、守り一方の体制にあったことである。支那派遣軍の主力は長沙・衡陽・桂林と鉄道ぞいにインドシナ半島方面への陽動作戦に最後の力をふりしぼっていたし、わたしの本来の所属第十一軍も、その作戦に従事していたのである。

華北の風景は広大で、パール・バックの『大地』を読んで得たイメージそっくりだった。汾陽は小んまりした地方都市で、酒のうまい女の人の美しい町で、激しい戦闘のおこなわれている

KG3. AFFIDAVIT ON DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Title of document: 村上貞夫氏から千田夏光氏への手紙（新資料） Letter from MURAKAMI Sadao to SENDA Kako (newly discovered document)

Authors of document: **MURAKAMI Sadao.** While working at the quartermaster squad of the 3rd staff section, Kwantung Army from 1939 to 1942, he experienced the Nomonghan Incident, the so-called "Kwantung Army Special Maneuvers" and the earliest battles of the Asian-Pacific War.

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 Zenshiro 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 November 6, 2000, that the information contained above is accurate and the quotation genuine.

KIM puja

益々中精采の事とお喜び申しあげます。

さて先生の著書「従軍慰安婦」拝読いたしました。

いし昭和十四年かうとうと年で関東軍参謀部第三課兵站班に勤務し、仙臺軍予備士官学校教官中尉で復員いたしました。

関東軍司令部勤務中「モンハン事変」

の特演「大東亜戦況戦」と多忙の時期で

破天伍郎大佐(後中將大本営才三部長)の高級参謀、直属参謀は原善四郎参謀でした。

文中の関東軍従軍慰安婦の件は原

参謀大綱の画を以 命令伝達通達配達

指示及業者との接觸等事務処理はいし

がいたしました。

当初日本人慰安婦を集める予定でした。

何分当時は支那事変の最中で多くの日本人

慰安婦は支那大連に渡りその不足分を

朝鮮人慰安婦を集めた訳で 原参謀は

と、人として申し合います。いしの記憶では

三、〇〇〇人位だったと思ひます。

一に秘匿で保管して告りましたが終戦と共に処分した事と云います。

いしは終戦後復員業務の爲厚生省復員事務局として引揚船に(コロ島まで)数回往復し、復員者引揚者の指導調査にあたりました。

滿洲各地で邦人難民の集結移動中

ソ連兵の女の供出強要、女探しに困惑した

時、その任を買ったのは日本人の慰安婦だ

ったそうです。その犠牲、今多くの一般邦人の

婦がわかり、引揚局長は金品を渡りその

労を感謝したと語っていました。

慰安婦業者は日本人でした。若干朝

鮮人も含まれて告りました。

その業者は日本軍師団連隊の出身の

兵、下士官除隊者で、その類と軍下附の

御用商人の木札を所持して軍用輸送船、

軍用列車、軍用車輛として軍用の食糧

を受け、軍の移動者を転々と女を連れ

て前線まで行く事が出発した。

慰安婦業者の集団は一〇名かう一五名

昭和 年 月 日

位でしたか。内には二の石近いやを連れに業音も音りました。その慰安婦の就業や一妊娠、出産する音も音り、その音子連れの慰安婦も音たと聞ております。

慰安婦は軍の必要に応じて、各国共必要悪としてその必要性を認めてゐる様です。

慰安婦の犠牲に依り日本兵、違反、現住民の被害を少しでも防ぐ事が出来たと思ひます。原爆謀及当分の間東軍を謀却のつて、二、三高収養謀のうも文通を賜つて音ります。

魂後怒としてこの便り差上げます。向寒の所、健康を続ゆりながら音ります。

一日一ニ

お上 貞天

千田夏光様へ

村 上 書 店



東京都江東区

千田夏光様

電話二一六一三 602

古書古本の店

村 上 書 店

040 両国市長崎町18-30(東電話局隣)
電話 52-4544番

KG5. AFFIDAVIT ON RECORDED TESTIMONY OF WITNESS

Name of witness: Tao Shiyuan

Qualification of witness: Chinese who was in Huichun

Date of testimony: 1992

Site of testimony: Huichun

Name of interviewer: NISHINO Rumiko (Society for Thinking about War, Peace Journal, No. 10, 1992)

Testimony: According to Tao Shiyuan, who was there at the time, "The Koreans' houses along the bank [of Huichun River] were "comfort stations"; there were about 20 or 30 of them."

I hereby swear on this the day of November 6 , 2000, that the testimony of the witness above is voluntarily and accurately recorded and quoted.

NISHINO Rumiko

KG6. AFFIDAVIT ON DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Title of document : 『從軍慰安婦 110 番』 **Military Comfort Woman Hotline**

Author of document : **Testimony of former soldiers** with the Construction Unit, Kwantung Army, who were stationed at various points along national borders from 1937 to 1944.

Date of publication : 1992

Character of document : Record of testimony given over the phone by both plaintiffs and defendants on the understanding that their names would be withheld. The plaintiff KIM Gun-ja was taken to Kokashi, near the border of Manchuria, and defendants' testimony contained in this document corroborates the fact that there were "comfort stations" near the border.

Location of the part concerned : within the document: pp. 39-40.

Quote [copy of the original attached]: "The Construction Unit was assigned to build pillboxes, but I also built 'comfort stations.' Each room was about the size of three tatami mats [one tatami mat = 3' x 6'] with bare wooden walls. The price was about one yen 50 sen a go. The girls all had to sleep with about 50 soldiers a day. ...Each guy could take only about two or three minutes. The men would all come rushing in on them on Sundays, so on the other days each unit would get together and decide whose turn it was. ...The Korean 'comfort women' said they'd answered an ad for jobs doing soldiers' laundry. I remember hearing them say they'd been tricked. It seems that merchants who served the Kwantung Army recruited 'comfort women' on the side. ...[What I'll never forget] is that the 'comfort women' who died were fed to the wolves."

I hereby swear on this the day of November 6 , 2000, that the information contained above is accurate and the quotation genuine.

KIM puja

KG7. AFFIDAVIT ON DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Title of document : 『関東軍<1>』 『関東軍<2>』 **The Kwantung Army, Part One;
The Kwantung Army, Part Two**

Author of document: **National Defense College War History Office, Defense Agency**

Date of issue:

Character of document: Official history of World War Ⅱ compiled by Japan's Defense Agency. The plaintiff KIM Gun-ja has testified that she was put into a truck at Huichun and transported to a place called Wujiazi where she was forced to work as a "comfort woman," and this official documents corroborates the fact that there was indeed a border post called Kokashi [Japanese reading for the characters "Wujiazi"] about 16 kilometers from Huichun.

Location of the part concerned within the document: The Kwantung Army, Part One, pp. 200-212; The Kwantung Army, Part Two, p. 272.

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

I hereby swear on this the day of November 6 , 2000, that the information contained above is accurate and the quotation genuine.

KIM puja

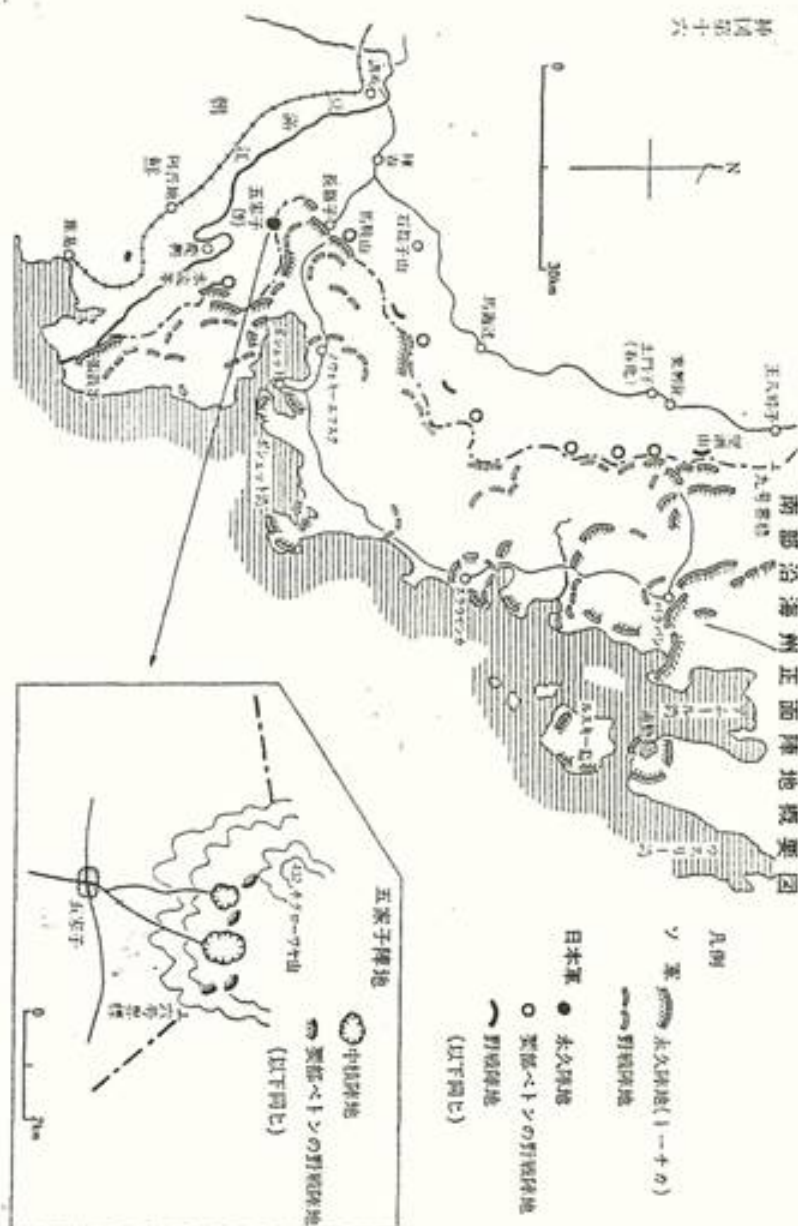
兵一中程度であり、馬鞍山、石磊子山、馬遼達などにおける兵力も右と類似したものであった。

東綬正面
ソ軍(68) (御園第十七巻照)

國境付近、東綏地区正面におけるソ軍は、昭和七年（一九三二年）後、おおむね一着にトーチカ工事に着手し、爾後逐次補備増強に努め（特に一九三六年及び四三九年においてその補強工事が顕著であった）、昭和十四年には、およそ兵力を使用できる地域はすべて陣地をもって固め、なお險難錯雑地にも所要の野戦陣地を設け、且つその錯雑地帯と開闊地の接界部に一連の陣地を設備し、もって日本軍の急襲に備えたようであつた。

東軍及び松本河からウオロシロフに通ずる岡作戦路を中心とする二重、三重の障地は特に堅固に構築され、また湖西地区においては北方からする日本軍の攻撃を予期したものであろうか、北面した抵抗組織も編成されていた。

トーチカの数はおおむね次表のように判断されていた。



判種類			判真偽		確度		
ソート	総用	司令	偽	真	丙	乙	甲
一四	一五	一五	一九	一五二	一三	八〇	一二一
〇	四	二	一〇	五八	一一	三一	四四
二	八	六	五六	二〇三	一八	一六	一五七
一六	二七	二三	八五	四二三	四二	二二七	三三二

注一 甲 確實にして疑いのないもの
乙 おおむね確實なもの

四 硬度がさらに低下するもの

2 ハダヘーザ河は鞍馬河の支流

後方奥地付近 アレクセイ・エ・ニコリスク（東家南東約三〇〇軒）
付近の陣地は一九三五年（昭和十年）九月ころ完成したもので、
トーチカ数は二一と判断されていたが、位置その他細部は不明
であった。

ウオロシロフ及びラズドリノエ(ウオロシロフ南方約三〇軒)付近に各九個のトーチカ陣地らしいものがあり、それぞれ当該市街地に対する直接防禦のためと判断されていたが、あるいは高射砲陣地であろうかとも見られていた。

4) PAK Yung-sim, (he North Korean survivor)

KP1. AFFIDAVIT ON DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Title of document: 「従軍慰安婦と15年戦争」明石書店

"Jugun Ianfu to 15-nen Senso" (the 'comfort women' and the 15-year-war)

Author of document: NISHINO Rumiko

Date of publication: 1993

Character of the part concerned in the document:

PAK Yung-sim was forced to serve as a "comfort woman" for four years since 1938 in Nanjing, then taken from Shanghai to Rangoon via Singapore, then on to Lashio in the inner parts of Burma. This account indicates that the military was involved in the transportation of "comfort women" at the time in the area. KAZUKI Kyuuji, a former "comfort station" proprietor, witnesses that a rear staff member was in charge of distribution of the women to different troops.

Quote [copy of original attached]:

"Not enough, never enough at all! In Burma, we had a shortage of comfort women, so demand for them was so great. They were treated like valuables. Soldiers needed women desperately rather than money," KAZUKI Kyuuji (80) said, looking back to those days. He was then the manager of a comfort station in Burma. He left Shanghai for Singapore by the "Atlas", a military ship for transporting comfort women. Changing ships to the Kyushu-maru there, he arrived in Rangoon in August 1942. The rear staff officer who was awaiting

in Rangoon ordered KAZUKI to go to Lashio together with 13 of the 27 Japanese comfort women he recruited in China. The place of operation and the assignment of comfort women were determined by the military order under the jurisdiction of the rear staff officer. Transferring to a charcoal-driven train in Rangoon, it took three to four days to get to Mandalay, the city of burning heat. It was so hot that the shape of the body of a sleeping person in sweat was left on the bed. From there, they were carried by the military truck, crossed Maymyo, and traveled further northeast to Lashio. The unit there had transformed a private one-story house near the military barracks into a comfort facility.

Location of the part concerned within the document: pp100-101

Quote [copy of original attached]:

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

NISHINO Rumiko

KP2. AFFIDAVIT ON DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Title of document:

「心理戦 尋問報告 第二号 東南アジア翻訳尋問センター 1944. 11. 30」

Psychological Warfare Interrogation Bulletin No.2

Author of document: Allender? Swift, Colonel in U. S. Army, Superintendent, SEATIC
(South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center)

Date of issue: 30 Nov 1944

Character of the part concerned in the document: The account in this document shows the army's involvement with the transportation of "comfort women" by vessel starting from Pusan, Korean Peninsula, and arrived at Rangoon by way of Taiwan and Singapore.

Location of the part concerned within the document:

pp10-13 "9. A Japanese Army Brothel in the Forward Area"

Quote: see attached copy (the original text in English)

I hereby swear on this the 14th day of October, 2000, that the information contained above is accurate and the quotation genuine.

KIM Yong

KP3. AFFIDAVIT ON DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Title of document: 「ビルマ・インド・タイ戦没者遺骨収集の記録 勇士はここに眠れるか」 "Yushi ha kokoni nemureruka (Can soldiers rest here?) - **Records of gathering remains of soldiers put together by network of veterans and bereaved families of those who fought in Burma, India and Thailand**"

Author of document: 「勇士はここに眠れるか」編纂委員会 Editing Committee of "Yushi ha kokoni nemureruka (Can soldiers rest here?)"

Date of issue: 1980

Character of the part concerned in the document: the chart of chain of command of the Burma Area Army of the time, when PAK Yung-sim was taken to "comfort stations" in Lashio and Lameng, Burma.

Location of the part concerned within the document: p. 33

Quote [copy of original attached]:

I hereby swear on this the 14th day of October, 2000, that the information contained above is accurate and the quotation genuine.

KIM Yong

KP5. AFFIDAVIT ON DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Title of document: 写真 **Photograph 1, Photograph 2**

Author of document:

Date of issue:

Character of the document: Photographs of the four comfort women who were taken prisoner at the warfront Lameng, Burma. In Photograph 1, the pregnant woman at the right end is thought to be PAK Yung-sim. Both photos, taken by the U.S. army, carry English captions. Photograph 1 was taken on September 3, 1944 and they were "Jap girls", the caption says. In Photograph 2 taken on September 8, the same women were under interrogation and its caption says they were "Korean women." When Photograph 1 was taken, the U.S. army apparently took it for granted that the women were Japanese since they were with Japanese soldiers.

"Sung Shan (Hill)" [pronounced as "Matsuyama" in Japanese] here is the Chinese name for Lameng.

Quote [see attached copy]: attached copy, photos, cation copies (in English)

Location of the part concerned within the document:

Quote [copy of original attached]:

▲Photograph 1:

CBI-44-29969 3 SEPT. 1944 LOT#10158

PHOTO: PVT. HATFIELD

FOUR JAP GIRLS TAKEN PRISONER BY TROOPS OF CHINESE 8TH ARMY AT VILLAGE

ON SUNG SHAN HILL ON THE BURMA ROAD WHEN JAP SOLDIERS WERE KILLED OR DRIVEN FROM VILLAGE. CHINESE SOLDIERS GUARDING GIRLS.

▲Photograph 2:

SC247386

Capt. Shio Kei, General Staff, 8th Army headquarters and Sgt. Arthar

I. Bixler, Centerville, South Dakota, American Liaison Team with the 8th

Army, question Korean women captured on Sung Shan with Japs, China 9/8/44.

Signal Corps Photo# CBI-44-60/57 (tee 5 G.L. Kokourck) from 164th Sig.

Photo Co., released by BPR 7/15/46

I hereby swear on this the 14th day of October, 2000, that the information contained above is accurate and the quotation genuine.

KIM Yong

KP6. AFFIDAVIT ON DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Title of document: 新聞"JAP 'COMFORT GIRLS'", 'C.B.I.ROUNDUP' (newspaper)

Author of document:Walter Rundle, United Press correspondent

Date of publication: November 30, 1944

Character of the part concerned in the document: About the presence of Korean comfort women who were taken prisoner by the Chinese army and sent to Kunming camp. As both the article reports of four Korean in the group of women found on September 3 in "Sungshan Mountain" (Lameng), and that the two photographs show the same four women who were held at the POW camp in Kunming, the women in Photograph 1 are clearly Korean, rather than Japanese.

Quote [see attached copy]: attached copy (in English)

I hereby swear on this the 14th day of October, 2000, that the information contained above is accurate and the quotation genuine.

KIM Yong

KP7. Affidavit on Documentary Evidence

Title of Document: 「拉孟」昭和出版 'Lameng' (published by Showa Shuppan)

Author of Document: OOTA Takeshi

Date of Publication: 1984

Character of the part concerned in the document: The document claims that the Korean "comfort woman", called WAKAHARU, was PAK Ying-Sim.

Location of the part concerned within the document: p. 271

Quote:

"Among Korean comfort women, there was a 22-year-old girl named Wakaharu. Her real name was PAK Yung-Sim. She sang well, looked strong-minded and was charming. She used to visit Sergeant TANI's tent and volunteered for the laundry and other jobs. So my comrades still think Wakaharu was Sergeant TANI's girl."

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

KIM Yong

図10-1 1943年3月27日～1944年5月1日までのビルマ方面軍

〈新設当時（1943（昭和18）年3月27日）〉



〈インパール作戦当時（1944（昭和19）年5月1日）〉



注）HA：方面軍／A：軍／D：師団／MBs：独立混成旅団

出典）『勇士はここに眠れるか』全ビルマ戦友団体連絡協議会、1980年