

## 7. 慰安婦とクマラスワミ報告

### (1) 関連する委員会勧告と日本政府報告

- 最終見解書(CERD/C/JPN/CO/7-9)のパラグラフ 18
- 最終見解パラグラフ 18 に含まれる勧告の日本政府からのフォローアップ情報(CERD/C/JPN/CO/7-9/Add.2)

### (2) 主要点：委員会による「慰安婦」の理解は間違っている

委員会の的外れな見方と勧告から察するに、非常に残念であるが、委員会による「慰安婦」の理解は非常に誤っているものと我々は確信する。

米軍報告書のような一次史料の証拠は、“慰安婦は兵隊らのために日本軍に付属している売春婦ないし追軍商売人にすぎない”こと、女衒から提供された前渡金が、家族が負った借金であるため、これの返済のために契約に基づき働いていたこと、工場の熟練工の平均月収が 30 円の時代に、慰安婦の月収は 1500 円であったこと、泥酔者のような嫌な客は断ることができたこと、を示している（付属書 1 の赤下線部分を参照）。

また別の米軍報告書には、”捕虜が太平洋地域で見た朝鮮人慰安婦は、すべて自発的または親に売られて売春業を営むようになった者ばかりであった”と記されている（付属書 2 の赤下線部分を参照）。

慰安婦とは、戦場の後方で自発的に契約に基づき働いていた高給の売春婦であり、基本的に第二次大戦後の米軍占領下で RAA（特殊慰安協会）に所属して働いていた日本人娼婦と何ら変わることろはない。従って、日本政府は既に行った措置のほかに更なる追加措置を取る必要はないのである。

### (3) 背景

おそらく、貴委員会の慰安婦についての誤った理解は、「1996 年のクマラスワミ報告書」(\*1)（以下、適切な場合「ク報告書」という）に基づくものであろう。「ク報告書」は慰安婦の実際の姿を反映していない。

「ク報告書」は、日本国と日本国民に対して誹謗中傷をする目的のもと、慰安婦について偏見のある見方を広める強い動機付けを持った二冊の本に基づき書かれている。

うち一冊は G. Hicks 著「The Comfort Women」である。この本について著者 G.Hicks は、金一勉著「天皇の軍隊と朝鮮人慰安婦」から大量に引用をしているが、この在日朝鮮人が書いた本は、根拠のない噂と根も葉もない伝聞情報、荒唐無稽なでっちあげの作り話し（そのうちの幾らかは官能小説、映画のワンシーン、およびマンガの筋書きでさえある）で

満載である。

また、巻末の「参考文献」には “Many sources are of limited circulation and accessibility, being the nature of pamphlets or special interest publications obtained through direct contact with activists.”（出典元情報の多くは、特殊な利益集団の限定数の出版物または活動家との直接の接触によって得たものであるために入手困難）とあり、著者が Yun Chung-ok 尹貞玉（挺対協会長）や Usuki Keiko 白杵敬子（日本の戦後責任をハッキリさせる会代表）らの活動家を情報源としていたことが分かる。

一般に、活動家が書いたものは、その活動家の見方や価値観が色濃く滲み出るものであるから、そこに書かれている内容の客觀性や有効性の吟味にあたっては慎重を期す必要があるが、G. Hicks は、「The Comfort Women」の中で、そのような吟味を一切行っていないことは明らかだ。そして、ラディカ・クマラスワミ女史が、この本の内容を全て真実であると盲信したため、慰安婦について歪んだ見方を「ク報告書」を記載することになった。その具体例が、第 21 項に於いて小説の一部を書いていることである。

慰安婦と慰安所は存在した。しかしながら、G. Hicks がその著書で主張するような、日本の軍および／または官憲による強制連行はなかった。1993 年の日本国政府の調査報告書と 2007 年の米国政府による「IWG 報告書」(\*2) の結果は、この見解を裏付けている。そのうえ、韓国政府および／または韓国の市民団体は、現在に至るまで、この見解に異論を呈するような確たる証拠を提示できていないのである。

「女子挺身隊」は基本的に Rosie the Riveter に他ならない。「ク報告書」が 15 項、29 項、30 項で主張するように「女子挺身隊」として動員され、その後に騙されて軍性奴隸にされた婦女子は存在しない。ソウル大学の名誉教授である李栄薰氏は、2009 年に出版したその著「大韓民国の物語」のなかで、「今まで元慰安婦として名乗り出た 175 名のうち、当初は挺身隊として動員され、その後に無理やり慰安婦にされたと証言した人はいないと思います。その点を証明しようと、さまざまな研究者が多くの努力をしましたが、はたして成功しませんでした。それもそのはず、この二つの歴史的出来事は、最初から別箇のものでした」(p.134)と述べている。

同じ事は現在でもあてはまる。当初に「女子挺身隊」として動員され、その後に慰安婦にされたと証言したものはいない。それでも貴委員会が、そのようなケースがあるというならば、その者の名を、漢字名を添えて特定すべきである。

もう一冊が吉田清治著「私の戦争犯罪」である。この本は唯一、「日本の支配下にある国々で奴隸狩りに等しい大がかりな強要と暴力的誘拐」(27 項) に行ったとする加害者側からの証言である。「ク報告書」は 29 項で、「さらに、強制連行を行った一人である吉田清治は、戦時中の体験を書いた中で、国家総動員法の一部である国民勤労報国会の下で、他の朝鮮人とともに 1,000 人の女性を慰安婦として連行した奴隸狩りに加わっていたことを告白している」と説明する。

吉田の本が、富と名声を求めてやまない強欲な嘘つきによって捻り出されたでっちあげ

であることは、既に証明されている。吉田は、1996年5月に。この本がでっちあげであるとの声明を発している。吉田の本をもとに「自虐史観キャンペーン」を張った朝日新聞は、2014年8月に彼の濟州島での奴隸狩りは存在しなかったことを認め、翌9月に公の場で正式に謝罪をしたうえ、吉田に関連した16本の記事を取り消した。吉田の息子は、父が濟州島にはいっていないこと、地図を参照しつつ本を書いたことを証言し、2016年4月には、できることなら世界各地に建つ慰安婦像をすべてクレーンで引っこ抜いて撤去したいとの願望を表明している。ク報告書の29項と30項は、吉田の本をもとに書かれているので、抜本的見直しがされねばならない。

#### (4) 結論と勧告

「1996年のクマラスワミ報告書」は慰安婦について歪んで誤った姿を提示している。そして、国連／人権委員会は今日なお、「ク報告書」に基づき、事実の検証がされていない元慰安婦の話しを広めている。その結果生じた副産物は、日韓両国民に間に生じた、今後数十年のうちには修復不可能なほどの互いに対する敵意である。この2つの国は、このようなことがなければ、良き隣人としての平穏と互いの友誼を分かち合うべき民主主義国である。

事実上、貴委員会は、さながら中世の魔女裁判のように、一方的な主張で性奴隸という濡れ衣を我々の父祖に着せることで、現在の日本国民の人権を損なっているのである。以上を考慮して、我々は、国連／人権委員会が早急に次の措置を取るよう、強く勧告する。

- (a) 「1996年のクマラスワミ報告書」に基づいて、貴委員会が慰安婦について誤った理解を持っており、その結果、日本国と日本国民が到底受け入れられない提案をしていることに気づくこと。
- (b) 日本国と日本国民に対し、かような濡れ衣を着せることにより、その評判を損なう侮辱・誹謗中傷行為をやめること。とりわけ、我々の祖先に対する敬意のない発言は許しがたい。
- (c) 「1996年のクマラスワミ報告書」を抜本的に見直す。または、その全部について無効とする。
- (d) 貴委員会の注意と努力を、歴史家の話し合いに任せればよい、主張が分かれている歴史問題に介入するよりも、世界で現在進行中の問題に注ぐこと。その例として、脱北女性を捕まえて嫁不足の中国人農家に強制結婚のため売っている人身売買を擧げる。

レポート担当「なでしこアクション」

註：

(\*1) 1996 Coomaraswamy Report

E/CN.4/1996/53/Add.1

1994/45 人権委員会決議に基づく、「女性に対する暴力、その原因と結果についての「特別報告者」ラディカ・クマラスワミ女史による報告書」の付属書「戦時の軍性奴隸制度の問題に関し、北朝鮮、韓国、日本に関する報告」

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=E/CN.4/1996/53/Add.1](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=E/CN.4/1996/53/Add.1)

(\*2) 2007 IWG Report

「ナチスの戦争犯罪及び大日本帝国の記録 - Interagency Working Group 報告書」

2007年4月付米議会最終報告

<http://www.archives.gov/iwg/reports/final-report-2007.pdf>

米国政府の2つの法律に基づき、米国の非公開公文書を精査する目的で1999年より実施された大規模調査。7年近くの期間と3千万米ドル(約30億円)の費用を使った、この調査の結果は、慰安婦制度に何らの犯罪性は認められなかったとした。最終報告は、2007年に米国議会に提出された。

#### 付属書

- |                                                           |       |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|
| 1. 米国陸軍インド・ビルマ戦域所属情報部心理作戦チーム情報室日本軍捕虜尋問報告第49号<br>(米公文書館所蔵) | ----- | 50 |
| 2. 米国陸軍インテリジェンス民間韓国人捕虜尋問報告書リスト 76 1945年3月28日<br>(米公文書館所蔵) | ----- | 58 |

Japan NGO Coalition against Racial Discrimination (JNCRD)

## Comfort Women and the Coomaraswamy Report

### 慰安婦とクマラスワミ報告

## 付属書 1

\*\*\*\*\*  
UNITED STATES OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION Psychological Warfare Team  
Attached to U.S. Army Forces India-Burma Theater Japanese Prisoner of War  
Interrogation Report No. 49

米国陸軍インド・ビルマ戦域所属情報部心理作戦チーム情報室日本軍捕虜尋問報告第 49 号

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UNITED STATES OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION  
Psychological Warfare Team  
Attached to U.S. Army Forces India-Burma Theater.  
APO 689

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Japanese Prisoner of War Interrogation Report No. 49. Place interrogated: Leda Stockade Date interrogated: Aug. 20 - Sept. 10, 1944 Date of Report: October 1, 1944 By: T/3 Alex Yorichi

Prisoners: 20 Korean Comfort Girls .  
Date of Capture: August 10, 1944  
Date of Arrival at Stockade: August 15, 1944

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PREFACE:

This report is based on the information obtained from the interrogation of twenty Korean "comfort girls" and two Japanese civilians captured around the tenth of August, 1944 in the mopping up operations after the fall of Myitkyina in Burma.

The report shows how the Japanese recruited these Korean "comfort girls", the conditions under which they lived and worked, their relations with and reaction to the Japanese soldier, and their understanding of the military situation.

A "comfort girl" is nothing more than a prostitute or "professional camp follower" attached to the Japanese Army for the benefit of the soldiers. The word "comfort girl" is peculiar to the Japanese. Other reports show the "comfort girls" have been found wherever it was necessary for the Japanese Army to fight. This report however deals only with the Korean "comfort girls" recruited by the Japanese and attached to their Army in Burma. The Japanese are reported to have shipped some 703 of these girls to Burma in 1942.

RECRUITING:

Early in May of 1942 Japanese agents arrived in Korea for the purpose of enlisting Korean girls for "comfort service" in newly conquered Japanese territories in Southeast Asia. The nature of this "service" was not specified but it was assumed to be work connected with visiting the wounded in hospitals, rolling bandages, and generally making the soldiers happy. The inducement used by these agents was plenty of money, an opportunity to pay off the family debts, easy work, and the prospect of a new life in a new land - Singapore. On the basis of these false representations many girls enlisted for overseas duty and were rewarded with an advance of a few hundred yen.

The majority of the girls were ignorant and uneducated, although a few had been connected with "oldest profession on earth" before. The contract they signed bound them to Army regulations and to work for the "house master" for a period of from six months to a year depending on the family debt for which they were advanced.

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Approximately 800 of these girls were recruited in this manner and they landed with their Japanese "house master" at Rangoon around August 20th, 1942. They came in groups of from eight to twenty-two. From here they were distributed to various parts of Burma, usually to fair sized towns near Japanese Army camps. Eventually four of these units reached the Myitkyina vicinity. They were: Kyoei, Kinsui, Bakushinro, and Momoya. The Kyoei house was called the "Maruyama Club", but was changed when the girls reached Myitkyina as Col. Maruyama, commander of the garrison at Myitkyina, objected to the similarity to his name.

PERSONALITY:

The interrogations show the average Korean "comfort girl" to be about twenty five years old, uneducated, childish, whimsical, and selfish. She is not pretty either by Japanese or Caucasian standards. She is inclined to be egotistical and likes to talk about herself. Her attitude in front of strangers is quiet and demure, but she "knows the wiles of a woman." She claims to dislike her "profession" and would rather not talk either about it or her family. Because of the kind treatment she received as a prisoner from American soldiers at Myitkyina and Ledo, she feels that they are more emotional than Japanese soldiers. She is afraid of Chinese and Indian troops.

LIVING AND WORKING CONDITIONS:

In Myitkyina the girls were usually quartered in a large two story house (usually a school building) with a separate room for each girl. There each girl lived, slept, and transacted business. In Myitkyina their food was prepared by and purchased from the "house master" as they received no regular ration from the Japanese Army. They lived in near-luxury in Burma in comparison to other places. This was especially true of their second year in Burma. They lived well because their food and material was not heavily rationed and they had plenty of money with which to purchase desired articles. They were able to buy cloth, shoes, cigarettes, and cosmetics to supplement the many gifts given to them by soldiers who had received "comfort bags" from home.

While in Burma they amused themselves by participating in sports events with both officers and men; and attended picnics, entertainments, and social dinners. They had a phonograph; and in the towns they were allowed to go shopping.

PRICE SYSTEM:

The conditions under which they transacted business were regulated by the Army, and in congested areas regulations were strictly enforced. The Army found it necessary in congested areas to install a system of prices, priorities, and schedules for the various units operating in a particular area. According to interrogations the average system was as follows:

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1. Soldiers 10 AM to 5 PM 1.50 yen 20 to 30 minutes
2. NCOs 6 PM to 9 PM 3.00 yen 30 to 40 minutes
3. Officers 9 PM to 12 PM 5.00 yen 30 to 40 minutes

These were average prices in Central Burma. Officers were allowed to stay overnight for twenty yen. In Myitkyina Col. Maruyama slashed the prices to almost one-half of the average price.

SCHEDULES:

The soldiers often complained about congestion in the houses. On many occasions they were not served and had to leave as the army was very strict about overstaying leave. In order to overcome this problem the Army set aside certain days for certain units. Usually two men from the unit for the day were stationed at the house to identify soldiers. A roving MP was also on hand to keep order. Following is the schedule used by the "Kyoei" house for the various units of the 18th Division while at Maymyo:

Sunday	-----	18th Div. Hdqs. Staff
Monday	-----	Cavalry
Tuesday	-----	Engineers
Wednesday	-----	Day off and weekly physical exam.
Thursday	-----	Medics
Friday	-----	Mountain artillery
Saturday	-----	Transport

Officers were allowed to come seven nights a week. The girls complained that even with the schedule congestion was so great that they could not care for all guests, thus causing ill feeling among many of the soldiers.

Soldiers would come to the house, pay the price and get tickets of cardboard about two inches square with the price on the left side and the name of the house on the other side. Each soldier's identity or rank was then established after which he "took his turn in line". The girls were allowed the prerogative of refusing a customer. This was often done if the person were too drunk.

PAY AND LIVING CONDITIONS:

The "house master" received fifty to sixty per cent of the girls' gross earnings depending on how much of a debt each girl had incurred when she signed her contract. This meant that in an average month a girl would gross about fifteen hundred yen. She turned over seven hundred and fifty to the "master". Many "masters" made life very difficult for the girls by charging them high prices for food and other articles.

In the latter part of 1943 the Army issued orders that certain girls who had paid their debt could return home. Some of the girls were thus allowed to return to Korea.

The interrogations further show that the health of these girls was good. They were well supplied with all types of contraceptives, and often soldiers would bring their own which

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had been supplied by the army. They were well trained in looking after both themselves and customers in the matter of hygiene. A regular Japanese Army doctor visited the houses once a week and any girl found diseased was given treatment, secluded, and eventually sent to a hospital. This same procedure was carried on within the ranks of the Army itself, but it is interesting to note that a soldier did not lose pay during the period he was confined.

REACTIONS TO JAPANESE SOLDIERS:

In their relations with the Japanese officers and men only two names of any consequence came out of interrogations. They were those of Col. Maruyama, commander of the garrison at Myitkyina, and Maj.Gen. Mizukami, who brought in reinforcements. The two were exact opposites. The former was hard, selfish and repulsive with no consideration for his men; the latter a good, kind man and a fine soldier, with the utmost consideration for those who worked under him. The Colonel was a constant habitue of the houses while the General was never known to have visited them. With the fall of Myitkyina, Col. Maruyama supposedly deserted while Gen. Mizukami committed suicide because he could not evacuate the men.

SOLDIERS' REACTIONS:

The average Japanese soldier is embarrassed about being seen in a "comfort house" according to one of the girls who said, "when the place is packed he is apt to be ashamed if he has to wait in line for his turn". However there were numerous instances of proposals of marriage and in certain cases marriages actually took place.

All the girls agreed that the worst officers and men who came to see them were those who were drunk and leaving for the front the following day. But all likewise agreed that even though very drunk the Japanese soldier never discussed military matters or secrets with them. Though the girls might start the conversation about some military matter the officer or enlisted man would not talk, but would in fact "scold us for discussing such un-lady like subjects. Even Col. Maruyama when drunk would never discuss such matters."

The soldiers would often express how much they enjoyed receiving magazines, letters and newspapers from home. They also mentioned the receipt of "comfort bags" filled with canned goods, magazines, soap, handkerchiefs, toothbrush, miniature doll, lipstick, and wooden clogs. The lipstick and clogs were definitely feminine and the girls couldn't understand why the people at home were sending such articles. They speculated that the sender could only have had themselves or the "native girls" in mind.

REACTION TO THE MILITARY SITUATION:

It appears that they knew very little about the military situation around Myitkyina even up to and including the time of

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their retreat and capture. There is however some information worth noting:

\* "In the initial attack on Myitkyina and the air strip about two hundred Japanese died in battle, leaving about two hundred to defend the town. Ammunition was very low.

"Col. Maruyama dispersed his men. During the following days the enemy wore shooting haphazardly everywhere. It was a waste since they didn't seem to aim at any particular thing. The Japanese soldiers on the other hand had orders to fire one shot at a time and only when they were sure of a hit."

Before the enemy attacked on the west air strip, soldiers stationed around Myitkyina were dispatched elsewhere to stem the Allied attack in the North and West. About four hundred men were left behind, largely from the 114th Regiment. Evidently Col. Maruyama did not expect the town to be attacked. Later Maj. Gen. Mizukami of the 56th Division brought in reinforcements of more than two regiments but these were unable to hold the town.

It was the consensus among the girls that Allied bombings were intense and frightening and because of them they spent most of their last days in foxholes. One or two even carried on work there. The comfort houses were bombed and several of the girls were wounded and killed.

#### RETREAT AND CAPTURE:

The story of the retreat and final capture of the "comfort girls" is somewhat vague and confused in their own minds. From various reports it appears that the following occurred: on the night of July 31st a party of sixty three people including the "comfort girls" of three houses (Balushinro was merged with Kinsui), families, and helpers, started across the Irrawaddy River in small boats. They eventually landed somewhere near Waingmaw. They stayed there until August 4th, but never entered Waingmaw. From there they followed in the path of a group of soldiers until August 7th when there was a skirmish with the enemy and the party split up. The girls were ordered to follow the soldiers after a three hour interval. They did this only to find themselves on the bank of a river with no sign of the soldiers or any means of crossing. They remained in a nearby house until August 10th when they were captured by Kachin soldiers led by an English officer. They were taken to Myitkyina and then to the Ledo stockade where the interrogations which form the basis of this report took place.

#### PROPAGANDA:

The girls knew practically nothing of any propaganda leaflets that had been used against the Japanese. They had seen a few leaflets in the hands of the soldiers but most of them were unable to understand them as they were in Japanese and the soldiers refused to discuss them with the girls. One girl

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remembered the leaflet about Col. Maruyama (apparently it was Myitkyina Troop appeal), but she did not believe it. Others heard the soldiers discussing leaflets from time to time but no tangible remarks resulted from their eavesdropping. However it is interesting to note that one officer expressed the view that "Japan can't win this war".

REQUESTS

None of the girls appeared to have heard the loudspeaker used at Myitkyina, but they did overhear the soldiers mention a "radio broadcast".

They asked that leaflets telling of the capture of the "Comfort girls" should not be used for it would endanger the lives of other girls if the Army knew of their capture. They did think it would be a good idea to utilize the fact of their capture in any droppings planned for Korea.

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APPENDIX "A"

Following are the names of the twenty Korean "comfort girls" and the two Japanese civilians interrogated to obtain the information used in this report. The Korean names are phoneticized.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
1. Shin Jyun Nimi	21	Keishonando, Shinshu
2. Kak Yonja	28	" Sanzompo, Yunai
3. Pan Yonja	26	" Shinshu
4. Chinga Chunto	21	Keishohokudo, Taikyu
5. Chun Yonja	27	Keishonando, Shinshu
6. Kim Nanju	25	Keishohokudo, Taikyu
7. Kim Yonja	19	" "
8. Kim Kenja	25	Keishonando, Nasan
9. Kim Senni	21	" Kumboku
10. Kim Kun Sun	22	" Taikyu
11. Kim Chongi	26	" Shinshu
12. Pe Kija	27	" "
13. Chun Punyi	21	Keisan Gun, Keyanen Fur- kyo, Sekiboku , Kyu Ruri
14. Koko Sunyi	21	"
15. Yon Muji	31	Heionando, Kaijo
16. Opu Ni	20	" "
17. Kin Tonhi	20	Koikido, Keijo
18. Ha Tonyo	21	" "
19. Oki Song	20	Keishohokudo, Taikyu
20. Kim Guptog	21	Zonranando, Koshu

Japanese Civilians:

1. Kitamura, Tomiko	38	Keikido, Kaijo
2. " Eibun	41	" "

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Japan NGO Coalition against Racial Discrimination (JNCRD)

## Comfort Women and the Coomaraswamy Report

### 慰安婦とクマラスワミ報告

## 付属書 2

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Military Intelligence Service Captured Personnel & Material Branch  
Composite Report on Three Korean Navy Civilians,  
List. 76, Dated 28 Mar 45, Re "Special Questions on Koreans."  
米国陸軍インテリジェンス民間韓国人捕虜尋問報告書リスト 76 1945 年 3 月 28 日

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CAPTURED PERSONNEL & MATERIAL BRANCH

of Report:

24 April 1945.

Date of Interrogation:

11 April 1945.

Serial Nos and Rank:

41J-1150, Civilian, LEE, Bok Do

14J-185, Civilian, PAIK, Song Kun

41J-393, Civilian, KANG, Ki Nam

WMC

By: Lt. Wilson

COMPOSITE REPORT ON THREE KOREAN NAVY CIVILIANS,  
LIST NO. 78, DATED 28 MAR 45, RE "SPECIAL QUESTIONS ON KOREANS."

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PREAMBLE

The general anti-Japanese feeling of these Koreans is the same as almost all of some 100 Korean PWs questioned by the interrogator. It is probably that some Koreans are opportunists but these 3 appear to be very sincere in their statements which may be considered reliable. A separate report will be made on one PW; the other two are not worth further interrogation.

QUESTIONNAIRE

This report is based on "Interrogations of Koreans", List No. 78 of 28 Mar 45. Paragraph numbers correspond to question numbers in this list.

2. Koreans in Local Government:

a. The village headman is always a Korean. He is an elderly man elected by the villagers for his honesty and leadership. The Japanese make no attempt to control the election.

## b. Offices held in Korean political divisions:

(a) "Myon" (township) most offices are held by Koreans. Two out of 10 may be Japanese.

(b) "Kum" (county) offices are usually held by Koreans. In Cholla Puk-to (Zenra-hokudo) there are 14 "Kum", 9 of which, in 1942, were headed by Koreans, appointed by the Japanese Government (No details).

(c) "Up" (town) offices are held by both Japanese and Koreans depending on the predominance of the population.

(d) "Pu" (city) is always headed by a Japanese but other positions in the city may be held by Koreans.

The governors of "Do" (provinces) are predominantly Japanese. In 1942 the governors of Cholla Puk To (Zenra-hokudo), Chungchong Pukto (Chusei-hokudo), Kangwon Do (Kogendo), and Hwanghae Do (Kokaido) were Koreans, the others Japanese.

(e) Since

c. Since 1940 no change has been noted in the number of Koreans holding government positions.

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3. Korean men have been conscripted to work in Japan since 1942. They are notified by the Myun (township) office. 300 to 1,000 men would be conscripted and shipped to Japan at one time. It is not known how often these shipments took place. In one village of 93 houses 30 men were conscripted in two years time (1942-44). Though conscription is for a period of two years, it is believed that many are kept for 3 years or longer. One PW who lived in Japan had many personal contacts with Koreans working in coal and iron mines, and building airfields. They were always required to do the worst type of work such as was found in the deepest and hottest part of a mine.

Men working at the coal mines received ¥ 3.50 per day out of which ¥ 0.10 was put in postal savings. They were given food and quarters. There was no provision made for the care of families of conscripts. The men would send what money they could save to their homes. At the Chinnai, Karafuto, coal mines native and Japanese laborers earned ¥ 7.00 to ¥ 24.00 per day but conscripts were given fixed wages. Correspondence was permitted but all mail was censored.

The treatment of these Koreans is worse than that given Allied PW. The prisoner who lived in Japan assisted 3 Koreans to escape from a coal mining camp near Yoshima, Fukushina Ken, at which 500 conscripts were working. One of these he took to Akira to work in a coal mine, but was apprehended through his letters to his family. He was taken back to Yoshima, tortured for 15 days and then imprisoned at Taira. The other two were never caught.

4. Koreans have not been allowed to migrate to North China, Manchuria, or Japan since 1942. One PW said that Koreans are conscripted to work in Manchuria, the other two said that no conscripts were sent to Manchuria.

5. Any one refusing to be conscripted is imprisoned and his family deprived of food.

6. Employees of plants producing war material must carry a pass bearing their photograph and signature.

7. Farmers are allotted 2 go, 5 shaku, and office workers 2 go, 4 shaku of rice per day. Before the harvesting of a crop it is inspected by a government official who estimates the yield and deducts the year's allotment for the farmer and family. The remainder must be sold to the government agent. If the crop is better than estimated, the farmer is lucky and will hide the extra rice but if it is below the estimated amount he must meet the requirement from his own allotment.

8. Koreans are very resentful because they believe that the Japanese farmers are not rationed. Although the farmers are half starved they still work just as hard. Due to little rain the 1942 rice crop in Challa Pukto (Zenra-hokudo) was very poor. For the same reason the 1945 crop was only a little better. Since 1941 all crops have been below average because of the complete absence of commercial fertilisers. There has been no crop land left unattended because of shortage of labor. Women and children do more farm work than they did before the war. Villagers all pitch in and help wherever needed.

In the southern provinces of Korea, the farmers are required to put one-half of the cultivated land, excluding rice plots, into cotton. Inspectors estimate the probable yield. This must be met by the farmer, borrowing from someone with a surplus if necessary.

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9. Peasants are not required to carry identification cards; (no information on other classes) however, a personal history of every individual is kept in the "Myon" office.

10. Two PW, farmers, who left Korea in 1942 and 1944 respectively had not seen ration tickets of any type. (The other PW lived in Japan from 1935). Request for purchase of clothing was made direct to the "Myon" office. Food was allotted out of their own crops.

11. In April 1944, a law was passed forbidding Koreans to travel over 100 km on any vehicle without a permit from the police. Pedestrians are not controlled. Citizens are subject to inspection by government officials in their homes at any time. Inspections are not made very often but when they are, full account must be made of every one in the household. In 1943 the home of one PW was inspected twice for sanitary conditions. There is a curfew for everyone at 10. Anyone found out of their homes after that will be arrested. Blackouts are enforced occasionally. Sirens within hearing distance of all villages are used for warning.

12. PW from the vicinity of Chonju (Zenku), Cholla Pukto (Zenro Mokudo) knew a number of men who were given military training under the so-called "Volunteer System" which was first set up in 1938.

From 1938 six and one-half months basic training was given at Kyungsung (Keijo) or Nanam (Ranan). Training was separate from Japanese but by Japanese MOOS. After the basic, volunteers were given 2 or 3 months furlough and then assigned to combat units. Koreans were always well dispersed among the Japanese troops. Ability to speak Japanese and at least 2 years education was required before being accepted for training.

13. Pre-conscription Japanese language training schools are set up in each "Myon" (township). Students would attend 3 or 4 hours every day for about 1 year.

14, 15. PW left Korea before the conscription law went into effect; therefore, knew little about it. They have heard of Koreans who fled from this and labor conscription but could give no names. Natives of Northern Korea have more of a tendency to rebel against such laws than those in the south.

16. PW knew of the "Tonari Gumi" but had not heard of such organizations in Korea.

17. The war has brought about no noticeable change in the percentage or position of Koreans working on railroads. Conductors, railroad engineers, or any other job with the exception of station master may be held by Koreans.

18. All Korean prostitutes that PW have seen in the Pacific were volunteers or had been sold by their parents into prostitution. This is proper in the Korean way of thinking but direct conscription of women by the Japanese would be an outrage that the old and young alike would not tolerate. Men would rise up in a rage, killing Japanese no matter what consequence they might suffer.

19. Older Koreans who lived in the days of Korean independence invariably hate the Japanese. While some younger men who have attended Japanese schools are outwardly pro-Japanese; many of them are most outspoken in their feeling against the Japanese rule.

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20. All PW state that they were forcibly conscripted.

21. Although the Koreans dislike the effect that the war has had on them, many have hopes that it will eventually lead to their independence. Their attitude toward Japan is that of tolerance.

It is generally believed that Russia will get into the war against Japan. One prisoner is definitely pro-Russian and would like to see a communistic form of government in Korea.

China is considered a weak nation incapable of handling its own problems, much less those of Korea. Most Koreans look to America for their liberation.

22. Koreans in the Pacific Islands receive very cruel treatment from the Japanese. All prisoners knew of civilian laborers who were killed by Japanese soldiers for fear that they would give themselves up to the Allies. PW, captured on Tinian, saw 3 women, two with babies strapped on their backs, headed for the American lines. A lieutenant hiding in the same cave as PW killed them all for security reasons. PW felt certain that he would have been killed if it had been known that he was Korean.

23. Prisoners all heard, while in Hawaii, of United Nations pledge, that in due course there would be an "Independent Korea". It is not known whether this information has been received in Korea.

24. All prisoners were emphatic in their belief that all Koreans would jump at the chance to fight Japan. Those apparently loyal to Japan would quickly change their tune if it were once known that Japan was going to lose the war. Prisoners from southern Korea state that the southerners are more passive and would be less likely to take an active part in fighting the Japanese. Independence movements have usually originated from the more active, free-thinking people of the north. The three prisoners would welcome the opportunity to receive military training and then fight the Japanese. They feel that they would be best suited for guerrilla warfare.

25. There is no resentment against Koreans holding official positions. Individuals may be disliked but it is generally felt that as a whole they should retain their position in any future government of Korea.

26. One prisoner is of the opinion that all Japanese should be removed from Korea. "A Japanese is always a Japanese at heart" and in case of future troubles with Japan any remaining would be a detriment to Korea.

Other prisoners felt that only high officials should be removed. Koreans in Japan would counterbalance the Japanese in Korea.

27. Prisoners believe that Korea should be governed temporarily by United Nations representatives. This would be accepted by all Koreans. Straight American government would be acceptable to many but any other single nation would be met with opposition.

28. Village government would operate normally and without help if the country were under United Nations control. There are an average of 60 police in each kun, 50% of whom are Koreans. It is felt that this percentage could maintain satisfactory control over their country until a larger police force could be trained.

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29. Yo, Un Hyung (Lo, Un Kyo) ( 吕雲亨 ), is known to be an active member of the Korean Independence Movement. He lived in Kyongnung (Keijo) in 1942. Other details could not be given.

30. One prisoner had heard of a Korean Communist Leader who worked in Japan in 1943. The only name known was Kim (Kanemoto).

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