

KIM Byung-heon talks about the truth about the Comfort Women Issue
Series No.2: Reveal the Biggest Lie! (the UN Coomaraswamy Report)

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Director of the Korean History Textbook Research Institute, KIM Byung-heon, Session
3 “Exploring the Root of the Lies!”)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=07Jql2hqUb4>

Hi, everyone.

I'm Miyamoto, Channel Fujichan.

The theme of this video is “**Reveal the Biggest Lie!**” (the UN Coomaraswamy Report) by Director KIM Byung-heon.

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In this video, we will dig deeply for the truth.

This will expose the core of the problem.

From this very moment and into the future, let's increase the sensitivity of our fact finding antenna, our eyes and our hearts.

- Director KIM Byung-heon appears -

0:34

The Coomaraswamy Report was the nuclear blast that propelled the current comfort women issue in the Republic of Korea. Really!

The [Coomaraswamy Report] provided the basis for the ROK to distort the comfort women issue and utilize the comfort women issue as a political weapon.

It provided the grounds for subsequent problems:

All problems are attributed to this [report], the UN sanctioned this [report] and this solves everything.

(Nothing more needs to be said.)

However, this is entirely false! The UN Human Rights Report by Coomaraswamy and the McDougall Report: They are all lies!!

To understand the “Coomaraswamy Report”, some background is needed:
of what the comfort women in those days went through, of the evil people present at the

time and process.

Women became comfort women, for sure, but were they all comfort women of the Japanese army?

We need to know the basic facts.

Today, I would like to tell you something of the very basic facts.

We need to have a clear understanding of the so-called comfort women.

This is how “comfort women” is written in kanji. I will erase some of the kanji--see what’s left? What is this?

”Woman” ”Woman.” Female.

The kanji for “man” is this.

There are men involved, but today’s topic is on women.

Those days in the past were the period of “lost sovereignty”

I don’t refer to the period as the period of Japanese “forced occupation” .

During this period of lost sovereignty, we did not have sovereignty of our “nation,” specifically from 1910 to 1948.

After so-called liberation in 1945, we continued to have no sovereignty, from the time of Japanese rule (so-called Japanese imperialism) until the time of rule by the United States.

Thus, until we were liberated on August 28, 1948, we had no sovereignty at all over our own nation.

In our country back in those days, all aspects of life required money.

To most men in those days this meant menial labor.

Why?

Because they were uneducated and, moreover, there was little work anyway.

What about women?

There were the so-called “liberated women” in reasonably large numbers at the time. They wrote novels. In newspapers in those days, between 1920 and 1930, liberated women stated:

“I want to be a novelist. I’ve written a novel but how do I publish this?”

“I want to be an airplane pilot. What should I do?” Many such letters looking for advice were written.

“I want to be a singer,” “I want to be an educator.” Many women like, CHAE Young-shin, appeared in newspaper serials such as the “Evergreen Tree”.

Such women, though, were few in number. Others engaged in farming in rural areas or in heavy labor.

Even so, poverty could not be solved.

Poverty.

Because of poverty, because of hunger, people are driven to doing things they would not normally do—this holds even today.

People who cannot work and are poor are driven into a corner regardless of their will.

They tend to forget human decency, just to survive.

In this manner, women sell themselves as “prostitutes.”

Those who fell into this horrible life were considerable in number--but how did they fall into such a life?

Most commonly, their parents sold them.

Parents!

Why? To get out of poverty.

Parents sold their daughters and brothers-in-law sold their sisters-in-law.
Fathers sold their daughters and mothers sold their daughters.

Newspapers covered a number of cases.

In one extreme case, a daughter, who was married, was called back home only to be sold off.

In another case, a husband back from a honeymoon found himself short of money-- and sold his wife.

Such articles were in the papers.

Those are women who fell into a miserable life.

There was coaxing: "If you come with me, you can get a good job, live well and dress well. Let's go!"

In rural areas, people didn't know any better.
They were uneducated and they had no idea of the larger world.

To live well and wear beautiful clothes—that was enough for anyone to follow the liars.

People had no idea who those liars were. Still, women followed them.

That's how they fell victim to fraud.

So women fell into a horrid life of ill fame mainly in two ways:
they were sold by their parents or deceived.

They fell into misery. Now, what is a "comfort woman"?

Where do these comfort women go after becoming one?

They might end up abroad or work in-country.

After 1930, after the Sino-Japanese War, and during the Pacific War, most of them went abroad.

Most of those who went abroad worked as comfort women of the Japanese army.

So what was it like to be a Japanese army comfort woman?

Were those who went abroad all comfort women of the Japanese army?

Let's take a close look.

Here is a garrison.

There were comfort stations in garrisons, that is, in mountainous areas and areas with few civilians, where Japanese troops were stationed while fighting battles.

There were comfort stations there.

That means that military comfort stations were located in remote places.

Even today, military areas are found in areas devoid of civilians.

Outside of Seoul, there are various military units, including the Capital Garrison Command, and Capital Defense Command.

Garrison comfort stations are found near civilian areas.

Going down along this line, with an increasing number of civilians, comfort stations can be found in these areas.

Eventually, there are comfort stations that are unrelated to military garrisons and they constitute red-light districts.

Red-light districts are simply areas with comfort and recreation facilities, where women pour drinks, for example. What took place in those places?

Prostitution. They are pretty much civilian in nature.

However, go up along this line and military control becomes increasingly strict.

As I mentioned earlier, many of the comfort women who went abroad were Korean women but there were also many Japanese women.

In fact, Japanese women made up the largest portion of comfort women, then Korean women, followed by Chinese and women from other countries.

Some of the local women engaged in prostitution.

Military comfort stations here were under strict control. Why were they under strict control?

One of the purposes of the establishment of comfort stations was to prevent rape of local women. Also, comfort stations alleviated sexual tension and the prevention of sexually-transmitted diseases—these adversely affected military morale.

These two things were thoroughly controlled.

Military discipline must be ensured.

Therefore, in garrisons, safe garrison comfort stations, strict regulations were followed not only by comfort women but by servicemen as well.

Employers of comfort women running comfort stations were also under strict control.

Accordingly, regular STD exams were conducted at comfort stations.

Comfort station owners regularly reported their day-to-day proceeds to the military unit that gave them a business license.

What were reported were how many comfort women were at the stations, how many became ill and whether anyone got pregnant,

At these comfort stations, condoms, or *sakku*, as they were commonly called, were always used to ensure the prevention of STDs.

If a serviceman used violence against a comfort woman, and this was reported to the MP, the MP would punish the serviceman.

Now, as we go down along this line, comfort stations were not under military control.

When such facilities were far from military regulation, what happened?

Employers committed abuses--Yes, by employers!

These employers could do anything they wanted. What were these women to the employers? They were merely property, as they were freely bought and sold.

In other words, they were investments. Employers made investments and had to turn profits.

The women were not humans but commodities to their employers.

Therefore, if women caught an STD and were unable to work, they were treated extremely badly.

If they were not obedient, or caused problems, they were abused. In some cases, they were forbidden to talk with friends of the same age.

Strict control was exercised over them to prevent them from running away.

Now, let's see what the Coomaraswamy Report says.

One of the stories told by a comfort woman stated that a woman was rolled over a board with nails until the nails were covered with blood and pieces of her flesh.

If something like this occurred at a garrison, serious consequences would follow.

The report said that a woman with an STD was killed.

The report also claimed that 70 women were killed in one night.

Did these really happened in military comfort stations?

Is there any evidence?

There is absolutely no evidence at all!

It is clear, from the Coomaraswamy Report: There is no evidence.

There are only the comfort women's stories.

Is it possible to believe such stories made 50 to 60 years after the fact?

There are not even diaries from those days.

If there were diaries, their stories would be somewhat believable--but there is nothing.

So, where did these stories come from? From people interviewed by the Korean Council for the Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan.

They reorganized their content.

Are they credible?

No, they are not!

All has been altered.

In the stories, there is a mention of a person called HWANG Kum-ju. As I mentioned previously, she said she and other women were given 606-shots.

Now, what is a "606-shot"?

Isn't this a treatment for syphilis?

It was a revolutionary treatment for syphilis.

According to the Coomaraswamy Report testimonies, however,

Ms. HWANG Kum-ju says that 606-shots were given so that the women would not get pregnant.

"606-shots would prevent pregnancy and pregnancies would result in miscarriage,"

That's what the Report says. This is what I have to say!

Syphilis has nothing to do with pregnancy!

Of course they are related in a sense that a woman who caught syphilis cannot get pregnant.

But the 606-shot is not a contraceptive. It is not an abortion drug, either.

Nevertheless, the UN Human Rights Report says that it is.

Accordingly, what I want to emphasize here is, do they mean that, in Japanese army comfort stations, did the Japanese conduct STD tests as a way of violating women's human rights to exercise strict control!?

It says that women's human rights were violated!
Right here!!

What on earth is this?

Why? Why in the world was such a report adopted by the UN attributed responsibility to Japan!?

I simply don't understand.
It's not that I take Japan's side

In fact, after finishing high school, I read the five volumes of YOO Joo-hyun's saga novel "Joseon Government-General,"

and the five volumes of "Unit 731 during the Pacific War" and, at that time, I thought that Japanese were demons.

I thought that Japan was beyond imagination.

Later, as a specialist in history and Chinese classical literature, I took my time and studied each of these claims and found out that they were all total lies.

And this Coomaraswamy Report assumes that only one thing occurred: sex slavery. Japanese army comfort women were sex slaves. This was the narrative and everything was forced to fit the narrative.

Here is what I think.

This person Coomaraswamy is a really bad person!

Those who supplied their stories,
YOON Jeong-ok, SHIN Hei-soo and LEE Hyo-jae of the Korean Council
for the Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan,
must be punished by Heaven.

However, do you know how are these people are treated in the ROK?

I'm sure they have walked away with all the women's awards and Korean women-related awards.

This is a reality of the current ROK.

As I see what's happening, I think that
the ROK is a haven of lies, and this haven of lies infected the U.S. Congress, the
European Parliament and even the UN Human Rights Committee.

Those people are a very expert group of professional liars.

That's what I think.

We definitely need to change this.

[Hear, hear! (Applause).]

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