This official US record made by direct interrogation of comfort women captured on the battlefield is one of the most important source materials related to documenting the real comfort women.

In 1944, the United States Army captured some Comfort Women in Burma and were interrogated by the U.S. Army. The Army filed “Report Number 49” and it stated that the ladies were well-paid prostitutes.

It clearly defined a "comfort girl" as nothing more than a prostitute or "professional camp follower." (Preface) It also stated that their average monthly net pay was 750 Yen, which was 75 times higher than that of a private first class soldier’s pay of 10 Yen. (Pay and Living Condition)

These show that the comfort women were merely very highly paid prostitutes, and having absolutely nothing to do with “sexual slavery.”

1) Photo copy of the original report:
2) Typed copy of the above

Place Interrogated: Loco Stockade
Date Interrogated: Oct. 1, 1944
Date of Report: D/V

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

SECRET

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 700 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.

DECLASSIFIED BY

JCS DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW

DATE: 1973 ND 97
Approximately 300 of these girls were recruited in this manner and they landed with their Japanese "house master" at Bagon on around August 25th, 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 Kyittyina vicinity. They were: Kyool, Kinsui, Bakujiro, and Kamugi. The Kyool house was called the "Maruyama Club," but was changed when the girls reached Kyittyina as Col. Maruyama, commander of the garrison at Kyittyina, 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, unhonorable, 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 Kyittyina 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 Kyittyina 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 Kyittyina 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 clothes, 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.

**PRISE 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.

SECRET

ND-97
1. Soldiers 10 AM to 5 PM 1.50 yen 20 to 30 minutes
2. NCOs 5 PM to 9 PM 3.00 yen 30 to 40 minutes
3. Officers 9 PM to 1 AM 5.00 yen 30 to 40 minutes

These were average prices in Central Burma. Officers were allowed to stay overnight for twenty yen. In Kyithyma 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 "Wood" house for the various units of the 18th Division while at Payagyo:

- **Sunday** ———— 10th Div, Hq's, Staff
- **Monday** ———— Cavalry
- **Tuesday** ———— Engineers
- **Wednesday** ———— Day off and weekly physical exam.
- **Thursday** ———— Medical
- **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 put 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 percent 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 1945 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
had been supplied by the army. They were well trained in looking
after both themselves and customers in the matter of hygiene. A
reuter Japanese army doctor visited the houses once a week and
any girl found ill was given treatment, isolated, and event-
tually 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
Kyotaka, and Maj. Gen. Kishimoto, who brought in reinforce-
ments. The two were exact opposites. The former was hard, selfish and
regal 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 Kyotaka, Col. Maruyama supposedly
deserted while Gen. Kishimoto 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 conver-
sation 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 Kyotaka even up to and including the time of

SECRET

ND-97
their retreat and capture. There is however some information
worth noting:

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

"Col. Karyuma dispersed his men. During the following
days the enemy were 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 Kithiya were dispatched elsewhere
to stop the Allied attack in the North and West. About four
hundred men were left behind, largely from the 114th Regiment.
Evidently Col. Karyuma did not expect the town to be attacked.
Later Maj. Gen. Misuami 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 this
they spent most of their last days in foxholes. One or two even
continued to 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 (Naha-
shiro was merged with Kinsei), 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 Burmese soldiers led by an English
officer. They were taken to Kithiya and then to the Lido
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 a midst 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

SECRET

ND 27
Following are the names of the twenty young "comfort girls" and the two Japanese civilians interrogated to obtain the information used in this report. The Korean names are phoneticized.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shin Jyun Mini</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Keishinmado, Shinshu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keh Tong</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Shinche, Tumak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ren Yeong</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Shinshu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinga Chunte</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Keisho, Tairya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chum Yeong</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Keishinmado, Shinshu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kim Yone</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Keishinmado, Tairya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kim Yeong</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kim Kenjo</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Keishinmado, Koejo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kim Sunoo</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Tairya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kim Chemil</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Shinshu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pe Xiyo</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Keishinmado, Koejo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choe Panyi</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Koejo, Shinshu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koke Sunyi</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Kaisho, Tairya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yon Guji</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Keishinmado, Koejo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opzil</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Keikido, Koejo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kin Yunji</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He Tongru</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oki Song</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Keisho, Tairya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kim Sep-toge</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Zenronmado, Koejo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Japanese Civilians:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kusama, Tomiko</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Keikido, Koejo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

ND - 97

SECRET
remembered the leaflet about Col. Katsuraya (apparently it was
lythium troop appeal), but she did not believe it. Others heard
the soldiers discussing leaflets from time to time but no terrible
rumors resulted from their eavesdropping. However it is interest-
ing 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 Miyzhima, 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 they 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.
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.

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 Myitkyiina, 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 of 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 phono-graph; 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;

1. Soldiers 10 AM to 5 PM 1.50 yen 20 to 30 minutes
2. NCOs 5 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. 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 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 their retreat and capture. There is however some information worth noting:

"In the initial attack on Myitkyina and the airstrip 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 were 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 airstrip, 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 (Bakushinro 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 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 know 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 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.

**APPENDIX “A”**

Following are the names of the twenty Korean “comfort girls” and the two Japanese civilians interrogated to obtain the information used in the reports. The Korean names are phoneticized.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shin Jyun Nimi</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Keishonando, Shinshu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kak Yonja</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>“</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pen Yonja</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>“</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinga Chunto</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Keishohokudo, Taikyu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chun Yonja</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Keishonando, Shinsyu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kim Nanju</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Keishohokudo, Taikyu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kim Yonja</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>“</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kim Kenja</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Keishonando, Keson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kim Senni</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>“</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. Kim Kun Sun 22  “”  Taikyu
11. Kim Chongi 26  “”  Shinshu
12. Pe Kija 27  “”  “
13. Chun Punyi 21  “”  Keisan Gun, Kayomon Mura
14. Koke Sunyi 21  “”  Kenyo, Sokibaku Mo, Kyu Ruri
15. Yon Muji 31  Heiannando, Keijo
16. Opu Ni 20  “”  “
17. Kim Tonhi 20  Koikido, Keijo
18. Ha Tonyo 21  “”  “
19. Oki Song 20  Keishohokudo, Taikyu
20. Kim Guptogo 21  Zonranando, Kosyu

Japanese Civilians:
1. Kitamura, Tomiko 38  Keikido, Keijo
2. Kitamura, Eibun 41  “”  “