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**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil,
political, economic, social and cultural rights,
including the right to development**

Written statement* submitted by the International Career Support Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[23 February 2017]

* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

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Comfort Women Issue

There is a contentious issue between Japan and Republic of Korea known as the “Comfort Women.” Simply the issue is the Republic of Korea is claiming the Japanese during and before World War Two forced Korean women into prostitution “sex slaves” to be housed in comfort stations for the Japanese military. The Japanese reply these women were recruited and paid prostitutes employed in those comfort stations.

There is a report located at the National Archives outside Washington, DC, titled:

“Japanese Prisoner of War Interrogation Report No. 49.”

Written in 1944 (ten months before the War’s end) by the United States of America Army. The report is of the United States Army’s interrogation of some of these captured Comfort Women. They were “captured” and not “freed,” because they were with the Japanese Imperial Army in Myanmar fleeing from the advancing U.S. military.

The report states per these women they were recruited by the Japanese, although some of the recruiting was deceptive, however still recruited. Basically the Korean claim they were sex slaves forced into prostitution conflicts with the United States Army report.

According to these women they were well paid and enjoyed many activities with the Japanese soldiers one would not associate with “sex slaves.”

If the women were forced into sexual slavery there should have been something written to appreciate the US Army who saved them from the forced sexual slavery. No such document was found in the documentations because they were aware that they were recruited, well paid.

This report exposes the alternative to this issue. What is disgusting is the Koreans are littering the United States of America with monuments / plaques dedicated to the Comfort Women issue condemning the Japanese for forcing women into sexual slavery.

Two additional comfort women statues are about to be placed in San Francisco and Atlanta, Georgia. Also those promoters succeeded to change the California’s 10th grade school text book adding this story. If we ignore this issue, the lie will spread out irreparably; students with a Japanese ancestry would be victimized.

In 2005 it was revealed in 1965 a settlement was agreed to (1965 Korea-Japan Claims Settlement Agreement), and signed by Republic of Korea and Japan. In addition as part of this settlement \$800 million and soft loans (loans below market interest rates) given to the Republic of Korea government by the nation of Japan. Part of the agreement was this to be a final agreement on closing any claims in the future by individuals in South Korea and / or the Republic of Korea government against Japan for any activity between 1910 and 1945.

Japan urged the Republic of Korea government to use that money to settle claims by the Republic of Korea people. The government decided instead to keep the money for development and infrastructure projects. Money also went to POSCO (a South Korean steel company), building the Gyeongbu Expressway and Soyang Dam.

During the period of 1910 to 1945 the average population of Korea was around 20 million. People of Republic of Korea claim around 200,000 of their women were forced to be sex slaves (Comfort Women) for the Japanese military. In today’s numbers using the United States of America as an example that represents around 3 million American women would have been forced to be Comfort Women. Can you image 3 million American women being dragged off to be Comfort Women what the reaction would be from American men?

Where were the Korean men their women were being dragged off to sexual servitude? Perhaps they were standing in line to join the Japanese Imperial Army. Nearly 800,000 Korean men attempted to join the Japanese Imperial Army while only 17,644 were accepted. Would these 800,000 volunteer to join an army responsible for forcing their women into sexual slavery?

Current day president of Republic of Korea, President Park Geun-hye, her father Park Chung-hee served in the Japanese Imperial Army as a distinguished officer. Would President Park's father join an army responsible for forcing 200,000 of his fellow citizens into sexual slavery?

The United States of America is being littered with Comfort Women statues / memorials, why? The United States of America was not involved on either end, either as the victimizer or the victim. How come the other nations said to be involved are not being littered with this statues / memorials?

Some say the United States of America is being soiled with these artifacts is to teach history. The United States of America needs South Koreans to teach people in the United States of America's history? If so, then how come more Koreans come to the United States of America to get an education as oppose to Americans going to Republic of Korea for an education?

Located at the National Archives in College Park, Maryland two folders containing Comfort Women materials.

Most of the material consisted of items added within the last fifteen or twenty years supporting the version as promoted by the Comfort Women promoters (blaming Japan and labeling the Comfort Women as sex slaves forced by the Japanese military into sexual slavery).

In one of the located folders appeared three documents created by the United States military during World War Two. Titles:

- Amenities in the Japanese Armed Forces, dated 15 November 1945
- Amenities in the Japanese Armed Forces, dated 16 February 1945
- Psychological Warfare Interrogation Bulletin No 2

Based on extensive interrogations of Japanese prisoners of war, the United States of America was able to put together the extensive operational procedures by the Japanese Imperial Military throughout the occupied areas.

Index section nine titled "Brothels." Reading this section it clearly states the operators of the "relaxation centers" (Comfort Women stations) were houses of prostitution operated by civilians employing prostitutes from Japan, China, and Korea.

The documents disprove the lies as promoted by the Comfort Women promoters. According to the United States military the brothels consisted of prostitutes who were recruited by civilian brothel owners.

A United States Army report dated April, 1945, paragraph number 18 reads as follows:

"All Korean prostitutes that POW has 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."

This report was a result of an interrogation of Korean prisoners of war. The report lines up with an United States Army reported written in 1944, report number 49. This report was a result of interrogating captured Comfort Women.

There are those in Republic of Korea who insists over two-hundred thousand women were forced by the Japanese to serve as Comfort Women (sex slaves) for the Japanese military. However numerous reports written by the United States Army during and shortly after World War Two state they were paid prostitutes.

In the same report stating that the 80 percent of public servants such as Governors, City councilors and Police officers were Koreans even during the Japanese occupation. How could Japanese kidnap those women without any incidents? Many of the Japanese newspaper reported that “Korean brokers were arrested” because of deceptive recruitment of the women. When Japanese found these incidents, Japanese authority gave an order to tighten the security in order to prevent such incidents which soils the dignity of Japanese Imperial Army.

There is one more document which is named “Nazi War Crimes & Japanese Imperial Government Records Interagency Working Group (IWG report)” that was basically requested by anti-Japan organization named “Global Alliance for Preserving the History of WW II in Asia” to find further Japanese war crimes including comfort women issue. The United States government spent nearly seven years with many dozens of staff pouring through U.S. archives, 30 million dollars down the drain, found a grand total of nothing related to the comfort women issue. The final IWG report to Congress was issued in April 2007. This report was consisted by 8.5 million pages and 142,000 pages are related to Japan.

After the Korean War ended, President Park Chung-hee formed comfort station for United Nation’s troops named “Base village” strongly urging their women to work to earn foreign currency in very harsh conditions. One hundred twenty-two former comfort women forced into this “Base Village” filed a law suit against Korean government in May 2015 but South Korean government is denying it although President Park Chung-hee signed that order.

We urge United Nations to conduct further research to study the validity of Special Rapporteur Coomarasuwamy’s report issued in 1996 which was greatly based on the testimonies provided by those comfort women issue promoters. We believe that United Nations should not involve this false accusation based on the lie told by the promoters. After our close study, we concluded that the United Nations was exploited by those activists to strengthen their false claim.
