

### G-2-3 Daily Report

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In 1942, Japan invaded Burma (today's Myanmar) under British colonial rule to block the supply route for the Allied Forces. At the end of April 1942, Japan gained full control over the Burma Road linking Rangoon, Burma with Chongqing, China. In June 1944, the Y Force (the Chinese forces allied with the United States Army) started the Salween campaign, attacking the territories occupied by Japan in Songshan and Tengchong within Yunnan Province at the border between China and Burma. The Y Force captured Songshan on September 7, Tengchong on September 13, and Longling on November 3, 1944. This document is a daily report of the allied forces of the U.S. and China that participated in the Salween campaign.

According to the reports, the Y Force received reports about “comfort women” during the campaign, captured Korean women and “comfort women” as POWs, found the dead bodies of “comfort women,” and were informed that that the Japanese troops killed some “comfort women.” The gist of the report is as follows: In the daily report as of July 30, 1944, there were twenty “comfort women” in Tengchong. As of August 10, there were ten Korean “comfort women” in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion of the 148<sup>th</sup> Regiment, remnants of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalions of the Japanese forces, stationed in Longling. The August 31 report says that the bodies of two Japanese officers and one Japanese woman who had disemboweled herself were found. On September 5, it was reported that six dead bodies of well-dressed women were found in Tachai, Songshan, apparently in suicide. On September 6, eight dead “comfort girls” were found in Tachai. On September 8, six Korean women were captured as POWs. On September 9, according to Japanese POWs, there were 60 Chinese civilians and 30 Korean “whores” in the town of Tengchong. On September 15, the report says that thirteen women were captured alive, and that the Japanese shot thirty Korean girls.

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