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The Allied Forces intercepted Japan's encrypted radio communications to conduct espionage activities since the beginning of the war. The radio communications contained a variety of information ranging from trivial to highly important military information. Once the Allied Forces sorted out and translated the encrypted information, the collected information was classified as top secret. As the war progressed, the Allied Forces broadened the scope of its intelligence activities to include not only the mainland Japan but also its colonies, such as Korea, Manchuria, and Mongolia, all of which were not battlefields.

This document is a translation of an encrypted radio communication from Kalgan (today's Zhangjiakou in Hebei Province, China), capital city of the Mongol United Autonomous Government, to Keijo (today's Seoul, Korea). The Mongol United Autonomous Government was established by Japan in 1939, with the purpose of ruling the inner Mongolia. It was in fact a puppet state of the Japanese empire, under the rule of Japan's Kwantung Army. Small-sized Japanese units including the 26th division were stationed in the area despite that the Mongol United Autonomous Government possessed its own troops. According to this communication on June 4, 1945, the Japanese troops in Kalgan made an urgent request for a refund of the money (in the amount of 76,000 Japanese Yen) that they had sent from the Bank of Mengchiang (Mengjiang) to the Keijo Bank to import "comfort women." In other words, although the Japanese Army paid money to bring "comfort women" recruited in Korea to Kalgan, they now need the money back due to certain circumstances. The name of the remitter was Shigeji Okamoto. This communication indicates that the Japanese military sent money through an official channel for the transport of Korean "comfort women," which is Keijo Bank (notes: the central bank of Colonial Korea), and that the "comfort women" were recruited under the auspices of Japan's Government-General in Korea. The document confirms that the Japanese military and Japan's Government-General in Korea were officially involved in the recruitment of "comfort women."

Contributors:

[Organization] Chin-sung Chung Research Team, Seoul National University, 2015~

[Organization] Women and Family Policy Affairs Office, City of Seoul, 2011~

[Organization] National Archives and Records Administration, 1934~