

マグローヒル社発行の高校生用歴史教科書

『伝統と遭遇』

慰安婦に関する記述 (英文)

*○の数字とアンダーラインは引用者がつけたものである。

Comfort Women Women's experiences in war were not always ennobling or empowering. The Japanese army ①forcibly recruited, conscripted, and dragooned ②as many as two hundred thousand women ③age fourteen to twenty to serve in military brothels, called "comfort houses" or "consolation centers". The army presented the women to the troops ④as a gift from the emperor, and the women came from Japanese colonies such as Korea, Taiwan, and Manchuria and from occupied territories in the Philippines and elsewhere in southeast Asia. The ⑤majority of the women came from Korea and China.

Once forced into this imperial prostitution service, the "comfort women" catered to ⑥between twenty and thirty men each day. Stationed in war zones, the women often confronted ⑦the same risks as soldiers, and many became casualties of war. Others were killed by Japanese soldiers, especially if they tried to escape or contracted venereal diseases. At the end of the war, soldiers ⑧massacred large numbers of comfort women to cover up the operation. The impetus behind the establishment of comfort houses for Japanese soldiers came from the horrors of Nanjing, where the mass rape of Chinese women had taken place. In trying to avoid such atrocities, the Japanese army created another horror of war. Comfort women who survived the war experienced deep shame and hid their past or faced shunning by their families. They found little comfort or peace after the war.

(J.H.Bentley and Herbert F.Ziegler, Traditions & Encounters: A Global Perspective on the Past, McGraw-Hill, 2011, p.853.)