

Who defames the Comfort Women ?

*We give our prayers to all comfort women for their
peaceful and eternal rest.*

March 2015

Allies for Truth about Comfort Women

Guide to the Panels

If you are hurry, 1) check the FAQ and see the relevant pages, and/or
2) just watch the upper stage Panels

FAQ and Answers (*CW means Comfort Women)

FAQ	Answers (Panel No.)
Misconceptions on CW	
Who defames the CW?	
Who benefits from raising the CW Issue?	
What is the final and decisive resolution for this issue ?	
What is the CW issue?	
Majority of CW were Koreans?	
200 thousand women were abducted?	
CW were sex slaves ?	
CW were extremely well paid. How much?	
What were claims of ex-CW to the present Japanese government ?	
Why did Japan make atonements to CW?	

Recommendation 1

Japan-Korea for the final and decisive Resolution

concerning for the Comfort Women Issue

The dispute is on the interpretation of the bilateral treaties, "Agreement on the Settlement of Problem concerning Property and Claims and the Economic Cooperation between the Republic of Korea and Japan".

Point of Dispute: **Different Interpretation of the Treaty**

Korea

Japan

existence of dispute, referring to Article 3 which stipulates disputes to be settled primarily through diplomatic channels, and next arbitration.

Korea should raise this issue to:

no dispute, and all the claims have been settled completely and finally.

International Dispute needs to be settled by rules of justice, not by armed power

The sole competent authority for a settlement of an International Dispute
ICJ - The International Court of Justice (in Haag)

Recommendation 2

What Japanese expects from USA and UN



To do

Recommend and support for the final settlement through laws and rule

- **advise Korea to provide an evidence of sex slaves**
- **advise Korea to appeal to ICJ** (The International Court of Justice)
instead of overblowing in non-competent committees of UN

Not to do

- **Do not support any party who make a baseless claim**
- **Do not allow any nation/party to abuse this issue for their political and and/or diplomatic ambitions and benefits**

Conclusion 1

List of Misconceptions Items

	Not fact (Before review)	Fact (after review)
1	CW were Sex Slaves	CW were Not Slaves nor Sex Slaves
2	CW were all/majority Korean	Majority were Japanese women
3	CW in slavery conditions	CW were highly remunerated, and lived in good living conditions. CW were also able to marry freely
4	CW abducted by Japanese Military	Some CW applied for the job themselves, some were recruited by brokers, or their locals, some were, getting advances, apprenticed by relatives. Japanese government forbade forceful recruitment of CW and prosecuted offenders. The military confirmed CW the works as their discretions
5	200 thousand CW	There were around 40 thousand CW.
6	Kono Statements admit abduction	Statements were not based on evidence Statements were made as diplomatic compromise
7	“Testimony” of CW	Unverified stories
8	Once Japan apologized officially	With compassion, Japan apologized and atoned

Who defames the Comfort Women ?

CW are defamed by those who:

- define CW as sex slaves**
- say CW were abducted by the Japanese military**
- blackmail using CW as propaganda tool**
- aim to create animosity between US-Japan Alliance by using CW as propaganda tool**
- claim CW as human right violation, while hiding and/or disregarding daily ongoing prostitution/sex slavery**

Comfort Women (CW) just comforted soldiers

CW were not Slaves nor Sex Slaves

Majority of CW were Japanese

CW were well remunerated for their works

They comforted soldiers during wartime, and were amply remunerated earning much more than general workers.

Most of CW were from Japan and some from the Korean Peninsula, etc. Some of them applied for the job themselves, and some were recruited by brokers, or their locals, and some were apprenticed by their relatives on partial or total advanced payment.



Comfort Stations in mainland China

Majority of CW were Japanese

200 thousand women were abducted ? ? ?

Due to natures of works, whole covered statistical data are not existed, and the following can be induced by putting all available data/accounts together:

1. Majority were of Japanese around 50% or more

According to an official report, 1,883 CW moved to mainland China and other Asia/Pacific Ocean regions via Taiwan from November 1938 to December 1939 (Japanese 49.8%, Koreans 40.1%, Taiwanese 20.4%.)

(Source: AWF HP)

2. Total Number of CW: around 40 thousand

of which approximately 16 thousand were Korean

200 thousand women were abducted ? ? ?

No evidence ! in visual technology innovated 20th century

**No report, no claim, nor no resistance ! for 5-6 decades after
“such incidents” !**

No Korean men died to save the women from “such toil” !

**No record of Korean men giving lives to save “abducted” daughters,
sisters, granddaughters, girlfriends, fiancées, and young wives**

Can you imagine an organization who could abduct 200 thousand young girls and force them into (sex) slavery without leaving any material evidence in visual technology innovated 20th century ?

Can you imagine relatives/neighbors of such “abducted girls” who had not spoken to nor claimed to authorities for 5-6 decades after “such incidents”.

Due to Confucianism or their shyness ? To be abducted/sex slaved were ashamed ?

If such incidents happened, **why didn't the Korean men fight to save their relatives, sisters, girlfriends, fiancées, and young wives.** A brave Korean man could be a hero if he were resulting in his death after challenging courageous recaptures.

200 thousand women were abducted ? ? ?

Why are these monuments being built on US soil?

Baseless monuments are built on US soil, which may disgrace not only Americans but also those who fought and died in WW2



Epitaph of 2012	Remarks
<p><i>In remembrance of the more than 200,000 women and girls who abducted for the use of sexual slavery by the armed forces of the government of imperial Japan 1930's-1945 known to the world as "Comfort Women". They suffered heinous crimes against humanity that must not go unrecognized. The grave violations of human dignity they endured will not be forgotten. Dedicated June 20, 2012</i></p>	<p><i>200,000: no evidence sexual slavery: no evidence "Comfort Women": no definition</i></p> <p>Who are CW? Where were they from ? Korea? Why in the USA? Allegation are not based on concrete facts.</p>

Comfort Women 2 Memorials in Eisenhower Park in Nassau County, NY erected by Korean American groups in 2012 (upper), and 2013 (lower)

“CW Issue” is a fabricated issue that is used as a tool to harm bilateral relations between Japan-Korea and Japan-US

**Which nations benefits from these relations to worsen ?
Which nations is trying to break the US-Japan relation ?**

Other opinions of the parties who insist on defining CW as Sex Slaves

Parties such as Communist Party, Social Democratic Party insist:

- Remove US bases in Okinawa**
- Build Friendship with Peoples Republic of China**
- Abolishment of the security alliance with USA**
- Peace by Disarmament**

Why would USA encourage such parties/nations ?

USA in Okinawa bases obstacle for some nations

Eager to create rifts in USA-Japan Security Alliance

Okinawa's military bases are one of the core of USA-Japan Security Alliance, and are also core of South-East Asian Security, so it's obstacle for nations to aim obtaining its hegemony.

The following banners and participants of anti-Okinawa bases show demonstrators characters.



Demonstrators flying the flag of PROC (China), and the banner appealing “Stop Osprey”, “Close the Futenma Base”



Banners saying “USA Forces go out of Okinawa!” “Peace in Okinawa”.

Korean characters are also used (meaning unknown)



A woman demonstrator wearing Korean clothes

UN Army Comfort Station in Korea

**Who is “their” ulterior motive?
As you sow, you must reap
Accusation boomeranged**



The South Korean government was desperate to keep U.S. troops in the 1960s, and wanted the women to serve as "patriots" and "civilian diplomats". Now 122 such women demand the government. for compensations, and are now on trial.

The Korean government is now in antinomy, whose sayings return to attack himself. Such boomerang may hit the ulterior targets - UN and USA.



High-Risk High-Return Remuneration

CW were well paid, receiving **10 to 20 times more** than a salary of company employee (100 yen/m), and of carpenter (50 yen/m) respectively. *at that time roughly One (1) dollar = Four (4) yen

- Newspaper advertisements in *Keijo Nippo* (7/26/1944), *Mainichi Shinpo* (10/27/1944), etc.: 300 yen per month → **5 times**
- US Office of War Information No.49 (p. 3)
750 yen per month → **15 times**
- Postal savings account belonging to former comfort woman Moon Ok-ju:
she received more than 1,000 yen per month
(Net income excluding her daily allowance
and commission to local brokers) → **20 times**

US Army reported: CW well-paid prostitutes

The US army report No. 49 (See the right part) made on October 1, 1944 back up the facts.

The report clearly stated that the living conditions of these girls were “**near-luxury**,” “**they had plenty of money** with which to purchase desired articles,” and “**they amused themselves** by participating in sports events.....attended picnics, entertainments, and social dinners.”

As this document indicates they were nothing but **well-paid prostitutes**

1500 010102-00

~~SECRET~~ AHL
Classified by 307/1000

UNITED STATES OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION
Psychological Warfare Team
Attached to U.S. Army Forces India-Burma Theater,
APO 689

Japanese Prisoner of War Interrogation Report No. 49.	Place interrogated: Date interrogated: Date of Report: By:	Ledo Stockade Aug. 20 - Sept. 10, 1944 October 1, 1944 T/3 Alex Yorichi
---	---	--

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

~~SECRET~~

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.

DECLASSIFIED BY 100
JCS DECLASSIFICATION BRANCH
DATE 1973
ND-97
①

~~SECRET~~

DEC 18 1944

A CW actual amassed amounts (2)

A CW deposited 1,000 yen per month Can buy 2 houses in Tokyo for one year of work

The picture on the right is an evidence indicating such processes and the paid amount with its date.

She worked for 2 years and a quarter from **June 1943 to September 1945**, and in total of **26,145 yen** in the military post office. She received **Yen1,000 per month** on average, meaning she earned more.

In the 1940s before the end of war, 5,000 yen was enough to buy a house in Tokyo.

原簿預払金調書		2~1		
記号	番号	6565の2		
氏名		文原玉珠		
年	月	日	種別	金額
				百 十 万 千 百 十 円
1943	6	10	新規	* 500
1943	7	10	10月までの貯蓄利息	700
	8	15		550
	9	18		900
	10	2		* 780
	11	6		820
1944	12	12		950
	2	16		85
	3	30		75
	5	18		100
	6	21		800
1945	7	20		120
	4	4		5560
	4	26		* 5000
	5	23		10000
	9	29		3000
1946	1	1		6800
	2	1		6800
	3	1		7200
	4	1		7500
	5	1		7800
	6	1		8000
	7	1		8200
	8	1		1215

●黒書は預入を、赤書は払いのどしを、また繰上は現在高を示す。

●黒書は預入を、赤書は払いのどしを、また繰上は現在高を示す。

平成 4 年 5 月 11 日
 駐本館金庫事務センター所長
 池田 濱

*Deposit *Interest

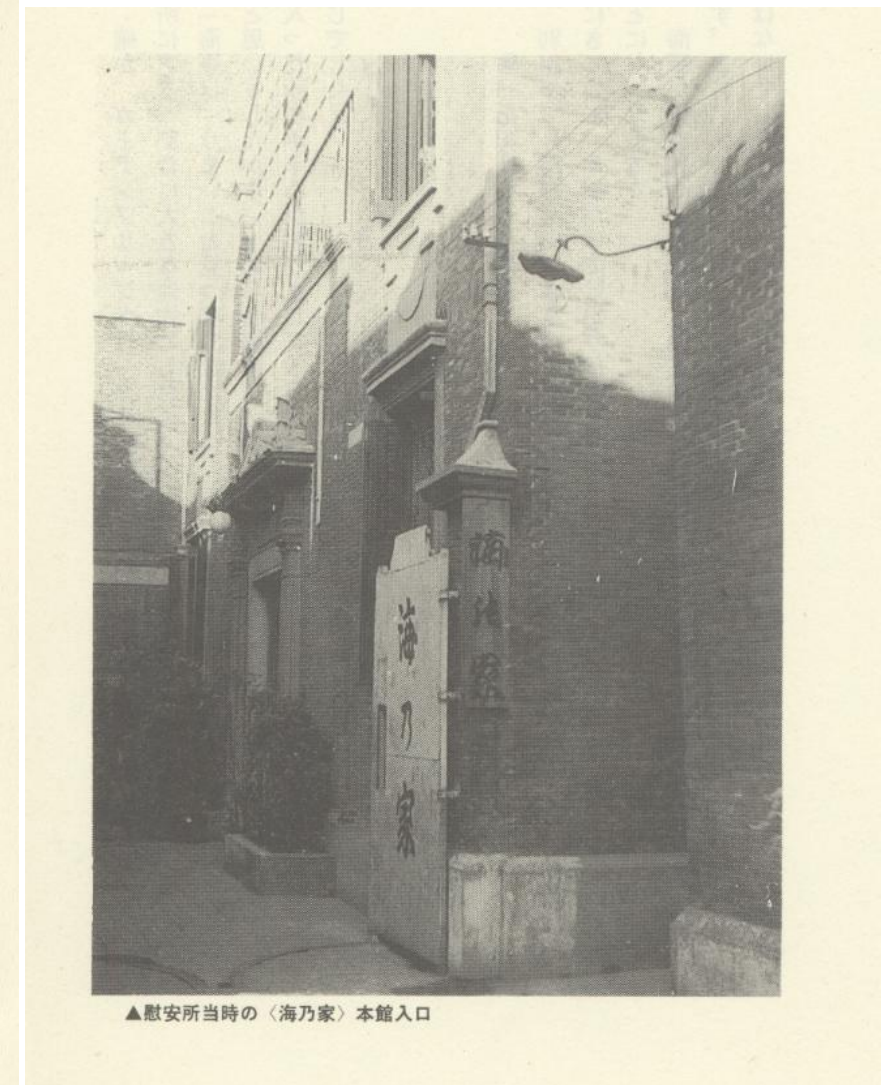
Post office actual Repayment check slips

CW's Life in camps

CW attended picnics as shown in the picture below:



Picture titled as "*Picnic for Flower Blossom by persons of UMINOIE (Comfort Station) at Hong Kou Park (in Shanghai, China)*"



Picture titled as "*Entrance of then Comfort Station UMINOIE Main Building (in Shanghai, China)*"

Do you still persist that CW were slaves ?

Korean CW's Remuneration shrunk by 1/90 after the end of war

For Korean CW

<u>before the end of war</u>		<u>after</u>
Saving Account Money	➡	1/90
One year work 2 houses	➡	only one dress

Ms. Moon Ok-ju had a deposited amount for Yen26,145 in the Japan post office, which was equivalent to then 6 thousand US dollars, however after the end of war it was shrink to US\$ 16 – shrunk by 1/90 against US dollar, almost by 1 (one) percent. So as too for other Korean CW.

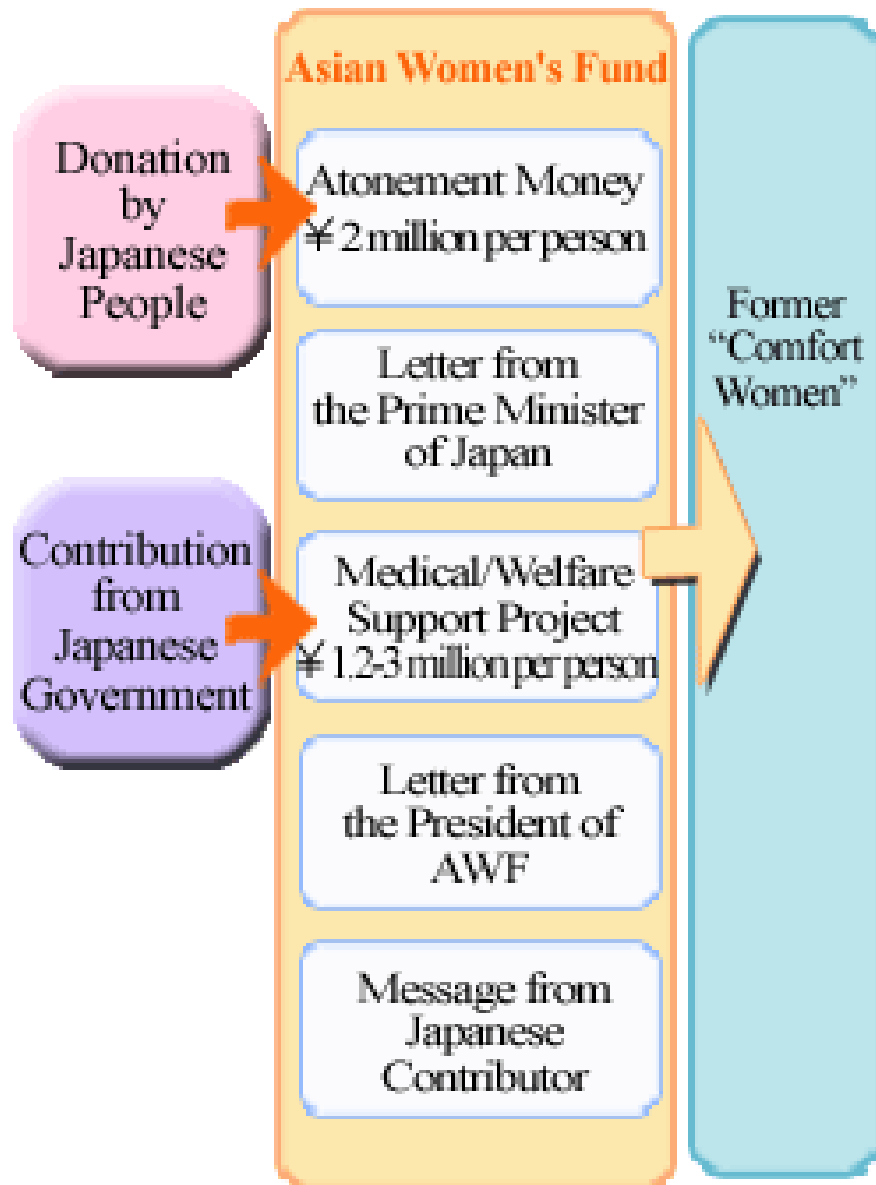
Ms. Moon could buy 5 houses in Tokyo before the end of war, but just one tailor-made dress only. How unhappy they were.

Japanese had compassion for those CW, who worked hard and comforted the Japanese soldiers under wartime severe conditions.

So to materialize our compassion, AWF (The Asia Women's Fund) was established, and AWF aided those who were help-needed ex-comfort women.

those who **Support the needy by the present Values** vs. those who **Accuse the past by the present Values**

Atonement Project to the Former“Comfort Women”



Outline of AWF (Asia Women's Fund) Atonement Project

Only the Japanese and the government have worked on the issue-CW, wartime prostitute. Through AWF we donated 2 million yen per one ex-CW, handed a letter from then PM, contributed medical/welfare support project fund for 1.2-3 million yen per person, delivered messages from a large number of individuals and groups.

Japan did too much ?

Yes, we did much disregarding the others in the international society. We can't stop being so kind as to support the needed ex-comfort women who comforted the soldiers during wartime, regardless of then laws and rules.

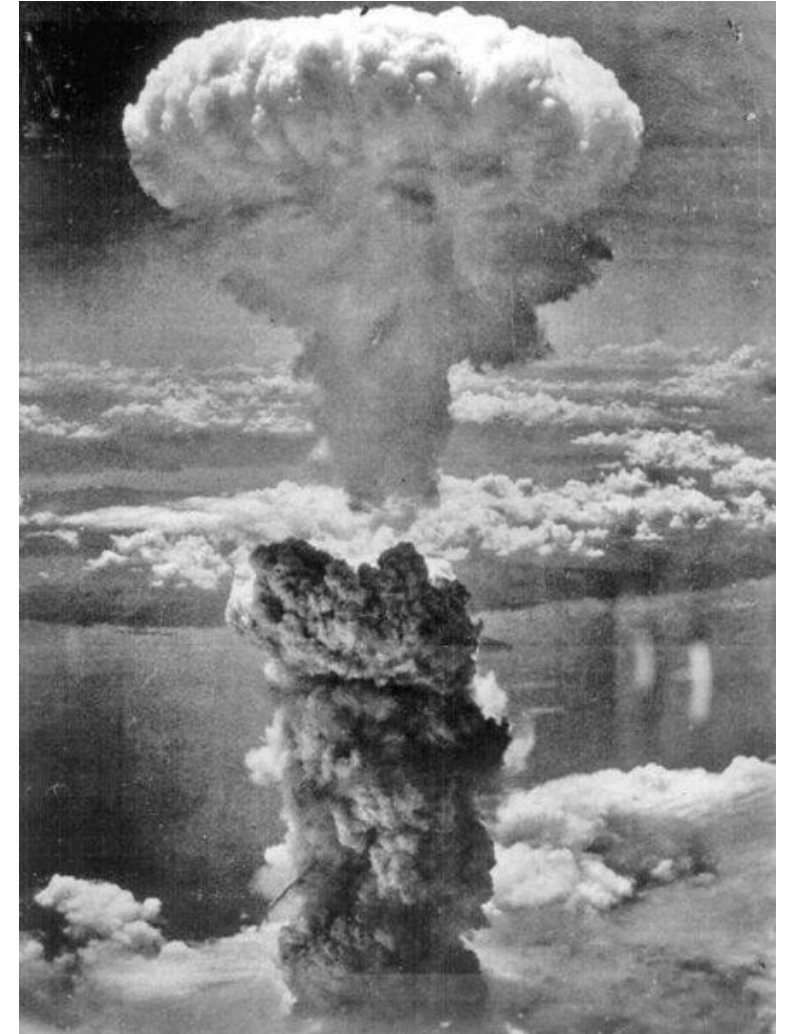
We do not behave self-proudly in doing such and such firstly in the world, however we have to say against groundless false accusations, not only for the old and present but for the future Japanese.

200 thousand young women were abducted ? ? ?

Without any evidence they claim Japanese Gov. apology and reparation.

**We never forget cruelties of the war.
However we have overcome them,
and have lived constructively.**

**International rules, laws, and
treaties have been instituted, and we
have accepted, and have complied
with them to coexist together.**



200 thousand were died by one atomic bomb in Hiroshima, Japan

**Any dispute shall be settled,
not by passion, emotions, nor by forces,
Justly by laws and rules, and evidences.**

Closing

Thank you for your attendance to this panel exhibition.

The issue is, as you may be aware of, argued hotly so long over 20 years.

At first the nation and the government of Japan felt compassion and funded AWF for those comfort women. The atonement money were contributed to them. In the meantime CW, who rejected atonement money or some were forced to reject, were collected by several lawyers groups, and around 10 lawsuits were brought against the government petitioning compensations. All the cases was repelled finally by the supreme court in 2003.

The lawsuit was turned to USA, and resulted in the same in 2006.

Then the third stage began as the international issue. The House of Representatives in USA adopted a resolution in 2007, and in 2013 Korean Constitutional Court gave a decision, both recognizing the issue as bilateral, defining CW as sex slaves without fact-finding, and asking only Japan for momentary settlement.

We cannot stop being so kind as to support the needs of ex-comfort women, regardless of the laws and rules of the past. However, our kindness causes the situation to be so troubled.

As a Japanese we are ready to accept investigations and a decision of ICJ. Through the investigation we may know facts, when and where CW were “abducted”, from and to where they were moved, which parties and who were in charge, how CW’s life were in comfort stations.

We are confident that the trials would lead to the final and decisive settlement for this issue, and lead to resolution for the peace of the future, current and past generations.

Actual & Slaves/Sex Slaves

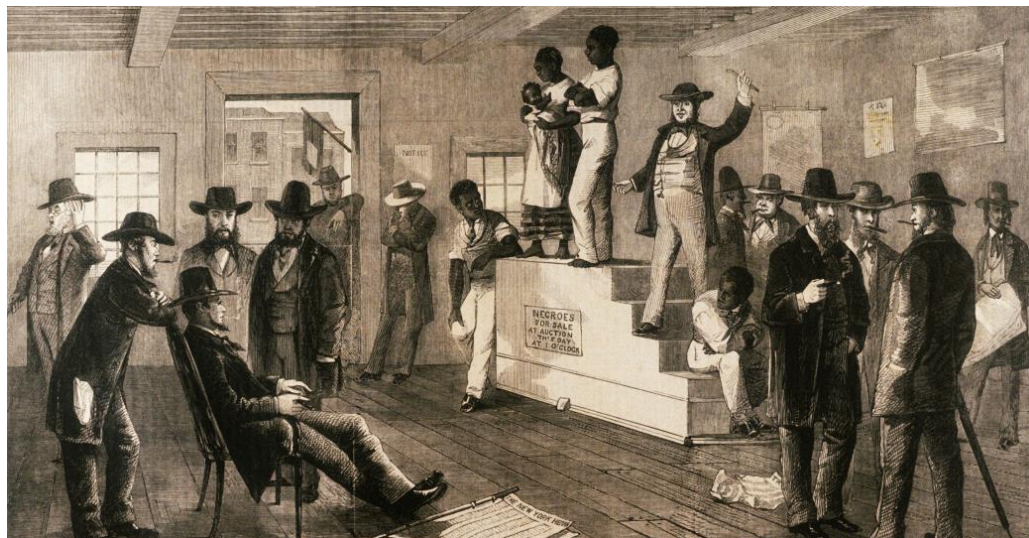
Really there were and are sill slaves.



Ships carrying hundreds of slaves crossing the Atlantic from Africa to the Americas.



When slave ships reached the Americas, the slaves were off-loaded and sold in slave markets, like the one pictured here in Atlanta (1860s).



This illustration shows a slave auction taking place in Virginia, 1861.



Yazidi women in Iraq are kidnapped and sold as sex slaves by Islamic State militants. This photo was taken at an Islamic State-run slave market.

Wartime Prostitute in the World

Were they slaves ?

Why are they "victims" now ?

Japan RAA

The Recreation and Amusement Association (RAA) was the largest of the organizations established by the Japanese government to protect Japanese women and to provide organized prostitution and other leisure facilities for occupying Allied troops immediately following World War II.



RAA with beer hall in Ginza, Tokyo



RAA "Yasuura House" in Yokosuka, Kanagawa

A CW actual amassed amounts (1)

High remuneration is verified by the actual repayment made to a Korean comfort woman named Moon Ok-ju, who worked in Burma.

Ms. Moon claimed repayment of her saving account from the Shimonoseki Post Office in Japan in 1992. The office checked her original ledger, checked the balance, and paid her for the claimed amount, including the interest of **50,108 yen on May 11, 1992.**



Who fabricate **the facts** of history ?

History Fabricator vs Correctionist Pro vs Con Sex Slave

	CW (Comfort Women)	Slaves
Cash Remuneration	Yes	No
Veto Right	Yes	No
Marriage with customers/masters	Yes (Not prohibited)	No (Prohibited)
Dinner/Picnic/Social Events together	Yes	No

Persons who correct based on facts, the faults and mistakes/misunderstanding of history are **correctionists, not “revisionists”.**

What is the ISSUE ? **“No Issue” is the issue of CW**

The only Bases of Pro-Sex Slave:

CW’s “Testimonies” (stories) and Kono Statements

Issue (Allegation)	Basis of Allegation	Presenting Evidence ?	Evidence verified	Conclusion (at present)
Enslaved by Japanese Military	“CW’s” stories	No	N/A	Baseless Allegation
Abducted by Japanese Military	1. Kono Statements 2. “CW’s” stories	1. No 2. No	1. Verified 2. N/A	Baseless Allegation
200 thousand enslaved/abducted by Japanese Military	Just Rumor	No	N/A	Baseless Allegation

***1 Decision of Korean Constitutional Court on “Comfort Women” also based only on CW’s stories.**

Devils’ requirements have been handled in vain.

Also USA governmental investigation team **Nazi War Crimes and Japanese Imperial Government Records Interagency Working Group** made the investigation in vain. The Final Report to the United States Congress was Published April 2007

“A kidnapped comfort woman” Lee Yong-soo’s stories, who was heard by the House of Representative in 2007

How many different men accessed to her for “kidnapping” !

(By Hata Ikuhiko, Prof Emeritus, Nihon University)

Place and date	Date of statement	Circumstances of kidnapping
(1) Report submitted to Korean Council for Women Drafted for Sexual Slavery by Japan	1992	Delighted to receive a red dress and leather shoes from a man wearing clothing resembling a uniform. Went along with him right away (otherwise, same as (6)).
(2) Women’s International War Crimes Tribunal on Japan’s Military Sexual Slavery	December 2000	Deceived by Japanese man (comfort station proprietor)
(3) <i>Akahata</i> article	26 June 2002	Kidnapped at bayonet point at the age of 14.
(4) Speech at Kyoto University	12 April 2004	Kidnapped by a man wearing clothing resembling a People’s Army uniform.
(5) Koshigaya (Chiba Prefecture) community meeting	08 March 2005	Kidnapped by a man wearing clothing resembling a military uniform and brandishing a rifle.
(6) Hearing at U.S. House of Representatives	15 February 2007	(See excerpt below.)
(7) <i>Japan Times</i> article	22 February 2007	“On an evening in 1944, Japanese soldiers forced their way into 14-year-old Lee’s home and dragged her out by the neck.”
(8) FCCJ (Foreign Correspondents’ Club of Japan)	02 March 2007	A soldier and a woman entered her house between 2:00 and 3:00 a.m. on a bright moonlit night. [The soldier] pointed a sword at her, covered her mouth and removed her from her house. The three later met up with another soldier accompanied by three women; Lee was then put on a train.
(9) <i>New York Times</i> article	06 March 2007	“Japanese soldiers had dragged her from her home, covering her mouth so she could not call to her mother.”

Some excerpts from Lee Yong-soo testimony at the hearing

I was born in 1928 in the Korean city of Taegu. My family was poor and nine of us lived in a single, small house: my parents, my grandmother, my five brothers, and myself. I only had one year of formal education and spent most of my childhood caring for my younger brothers and doing household chores so my father and mother could work outside our home to support the family.

At the age of 13, I also began working in a factory and tried to return to school, but the heavy burden of work prevented me from focusing on my studies. (...)

In the autumn of 1944, when I was *16 years old*, my friend, Kim Punsun, and I were collecting shellfish at the riverside when we noticed **an elderly man and a Japanese man looking down at us from the,,** (*The rest omitted.*)