



Comfort Women Issue

~ Time to Move on ~

Japan and South Korea Reach Deal on 'Comfort Women'

on December 28, 2015

(photos: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan <http://www.mofa.go.jp/>)



In this agreement:

- 1) Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe formally apologized and expressed remorse to the comfort women.
- 2) The Japanese government will pay 1 billion yen (**8.3 million dollars**) to assist the surviving comfort women in South Korea to resolve the issue between Japan and South Korea **finally and irreversibly**.
- 3) South Korea pledged that if Japan meets the terms of this agreement, it will refrain from criticism regarding this issue in international forums and make an effort to talk to Korean organizations to remove comfort women monument outside the Japanese Embassy in Seoul.
- 4) Both Japan and South Korea pledge not to criticize each other in international forums after this agreement.

The Treaty on Basic Relations between Japan and the Republic of Korea

signed on June 22, 1965

(instruments of ratification on December 18, 1965)

With the Treaty, the agreements between Japan and Korea concerning the settlement of problems in regard to property and claims and economic cooperation was also signed.



By this Agreement, problems in regard to property and claims between Japan and Korea have been settled **completely and finally**.

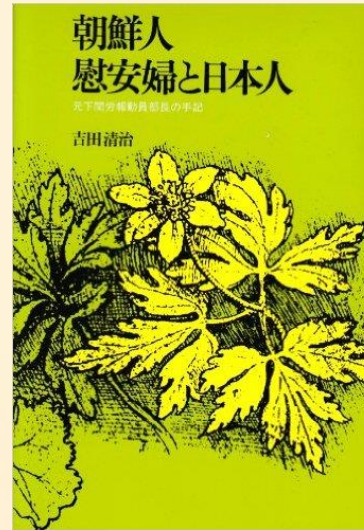
Japan provided South Korea with **\$300 million** grant in economic aid and **\$200 million** in loans together with **\$300 million** in loans for private trust, **a total of \$800 million** as "economic cooperation".

Mr. Seiji Yoshida



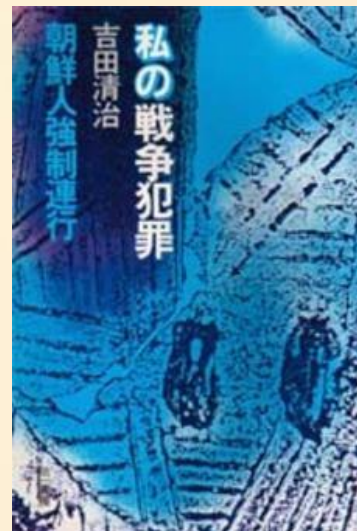
In his book “My War Crimes”, he confessed that he conducted women hunting at Jeju(Cheju) Island, Korea.

In 1995, he admitted and revealed that his confessions are fiction.



“Korean Comfort Women and Japanese People”

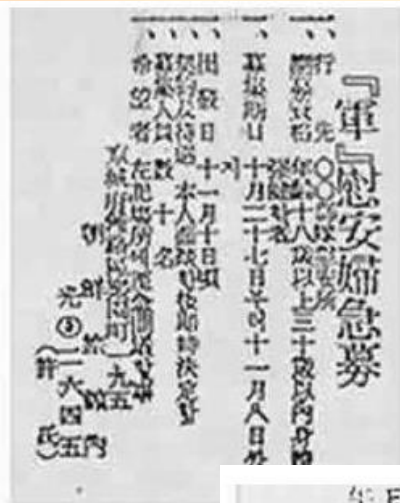
Published in 1977



“My War Crimes - The Forced Transport of Koreans “

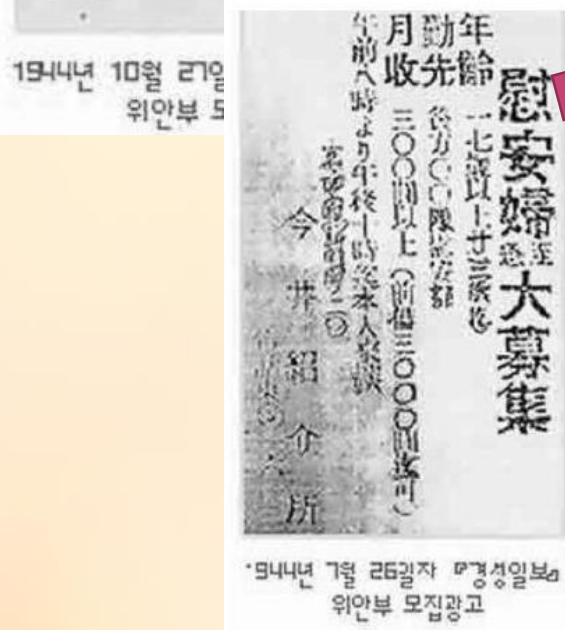
Published in 1983

Newspaper advertisements recruiting comfort women (during World War II)



Advertisement in Mainichi Shinpo
October 27, 1944

Comfort women were recruited by private sex brokers, **NOT** coerced by Japanese government/military



Note:
The monthly pay of a Japanese Army private at the time was 7.5 yen, and a sergeant made 30 yen.

Monthly Pay

Minimum ¥300

Urgent Help Wanted for Comfort Women

Age 17 years or older (it was legal to do prostitution from 17 at that time. Korean falsely claim that the women were as young as 9 years old.)

Advances of up to ¥3000 may be granted

慰安婦募集 大募集

年齢 二十歳以上廿五歳以下
後方〇〇限以上
先月 三〇〇圓以上 (前月三〇〇圓以上)
月収 三〇〇圓以上 (前月三〇〇圓以上)
午後八時より午後十時迄本人募集
本場(海軍)二〇
今井紹介所
電話 二六二三

Advertisement in Keijyo Nippo (Seoul Daily, Japanese language newspaper published in Keijo, the colonial capital of Korea,) , 26th July 1944 edition



First Appearances of Mr. Yoshida's fictitious Story on Asahi Newspaper
- Sept. 2, **1982**



Yoshida's 2nd book: "My War Crimes - The Forced Transport of Koreans" - Published in **1983**



First Testimony of comfort women on Asahi Newspaper
- Aug. 11, **1991**



First Press Briefing with former comfort women in Korea
- Aug. **14**, 1991



Jeju(Cheju) Island News

on August 14, 1989

(article written by Ms. 許榮緒/Heo Young-Seon)

日帝 濟州서 위안부 205명 징발했었다

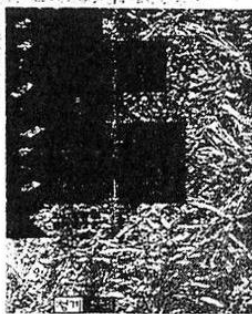
日本人수기 「나는 조선사람을 이렇게…」 파문

해방44주년을 맞아 일제시대 제주도여성들을 위안부로 2백 5명을 징용해갔다는 기록이 나와 큰 충격을 던져주고 있으나 뒷받침 증언이 없어 파문을 던져주고있다.

42년부터 패전할때까지 약 3년동안 야마구치현노무보국회(山口縣勞務報國會)의 동원부장으로서 조선사람들을 징용하는 일에 종사했던 오시 다세이지씨의 전쟁범죄기록 「나는 조선사람을 이렇게 잡아갔다」가 그것으로 형계연 구소 현대사 연구실의해 83년판을 번역 발간한것.

여기에는 「관주에서의 남자 강제연행」과 「제주도에서의 위안부 사냥」에 대해서 자신이 직접 가담 색출해 끌고갔던 당시를 기술하고있다.

이 기록에 의하면 △참군위 문 조선인 여자정신대 2백명 △연령 18세이상 30세미만 △신 체전감한자 △기간 1년 △급 여 월 30엔 △준비금으로 전도 급 20엔 △근로지 △中支방면 △ 동원지역 조선 전라남도 濟州



리를 맞이하면서, 조항장이라고 인사했다. 나는 곧바로 조항장에게 구두로 불고했다. 이 공장에서 스무살쯤되는 여자들을 징용한다. 곧바로 공장안을 돌아보고 여자들을 연행할 것이다. 너희들도 협력해라!』(『제주도에서의 위안부사냥』 일부)

의심스럽고 배타적인 표현까지 그대로 사용한 것이다. 그런데 조선사람들을 징용한것에 관한 공식기이나 관계문서는 패전직후 내무차관의 통첩에 따라 전국 도 부 현

신빙성에대한 의문을 더욱 던져준다.

城山리주민 정옥단씨(85)는 『그런일은 없다. 2백50여가 호박에 안된 마을에서 열다섯 명이나 징용해갔다면 얼마나 큰 사건인데... 당시 그런 일은 없었다』고 잘라말했다.

향토사학자 김봉옥씨는 『일본인들의 잔혹성과 몰양심적인 일면을 그대로 드러낸것이다. 차마 부끄러워서 입에 담지도 못할 말을 그대로 쓴것으로 책임란 이름을 붙이지도 못하겠다. 83년 원본이 나왔을때 몇해동안추적한결과 사실무근인 부분도 있었다. 오

주민들 "날조" 日 몰염치·상술에 분개

저자는 당시 야마구치현 노무보국회 동원부장

「城山浦단추공장·웅포 법환리등서 강제징용」 주장

녀들을 모두 잡아 싣고 차의 속력을 높여 그곳을 떠났다. 높은 바위산 사이로 뚫린 길을 돌아가자 비양도가보였다. 넓은 바다에는 돛단배들이 점 점 떠있었고 수평선은 가물가

지사의 긴급명령서가 각 경찰서장들에게 발송되어 완전 폐기처분되었다. 그러나 이책의 기록에 의한 城山浦단추공장에서 15~16명 을 강제징발했었다는 기록들이나

히려 그들의 악독한편을 드러 낸 도덕성이 결여된 책으로 알파한상술적인면도 가미되었을 것으로본다』고분개했다.

【許榮緒기자】

어서르차 모그리



《44 years after the Liberation of the Korean Peninsula, a book which claims an abduction of 205 women by the author from Cheju Island during the Japanese rule is giving a tremendous shock to the people of Korea. Nonetheless, knowledgeable people are concerned with the lack of evidence to the story. (The story told by Yoshida is summarized here by Hata in his original article. But it is skipped.)

But, almost nobody confirmed the stories in the book such as 15-16 women were forcefully abducted at the shell-button factory in Kiyamaura, or several women were taken away in Hokanri or elsewhere for sending them as comfort women.

The People on the Island just proclaim them as "fabricated," and suspect seriously the credibility of the stories. A lady in Kiyamaura, Chong Oktang (85), stated "It would have been a big incident if 15 women were taken away in this small village having only 250 houses, Such an incident never happened here."

A local historian, Kim Bon-Ok stated with anger "Since this book was published in 1983 in Japan, I have undertaken surveys to check the accuracy, but found that the stories in the book were not factual. This book appears to be a product of commercialism of an unethical and superficial Japanese." »

(translated by Ikuhiko Hata, Ph.D.)

Asahi Newspaper's Misreports



The
Kyunghyang
Shinmun

- Aug. 12, 1992



First Appearances

- Sept. 2, 1982



Asahi Newspaper's
Massive Campaign

In the 1990's

then... Spread throughout Korea



The Dong-a Ilbo
- Mar. 23, 1992



The Japanese Women's Volunteer Corps



*Young Girls...
for Japanese military...
Forced to Work...*

But they have never provided sexual services to the Japanese Military during the World War II.

In Dec. 23, 2014, Asahi officially corrected their mistake for misquoting of the "Japanese Women's Volunteer Corps" as "Comfort Women".



First Testimony of comfort women on Asahi Newspaper
- Aug. 11, 1991

Asahi Newspaper's Admission of Misreporting



(↑) News Conference,
(←) Asahi Newspaper

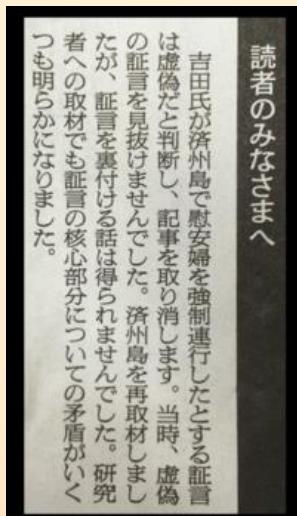
- Sept. 12, 2014

Asahi Digital

(→)

(↓)

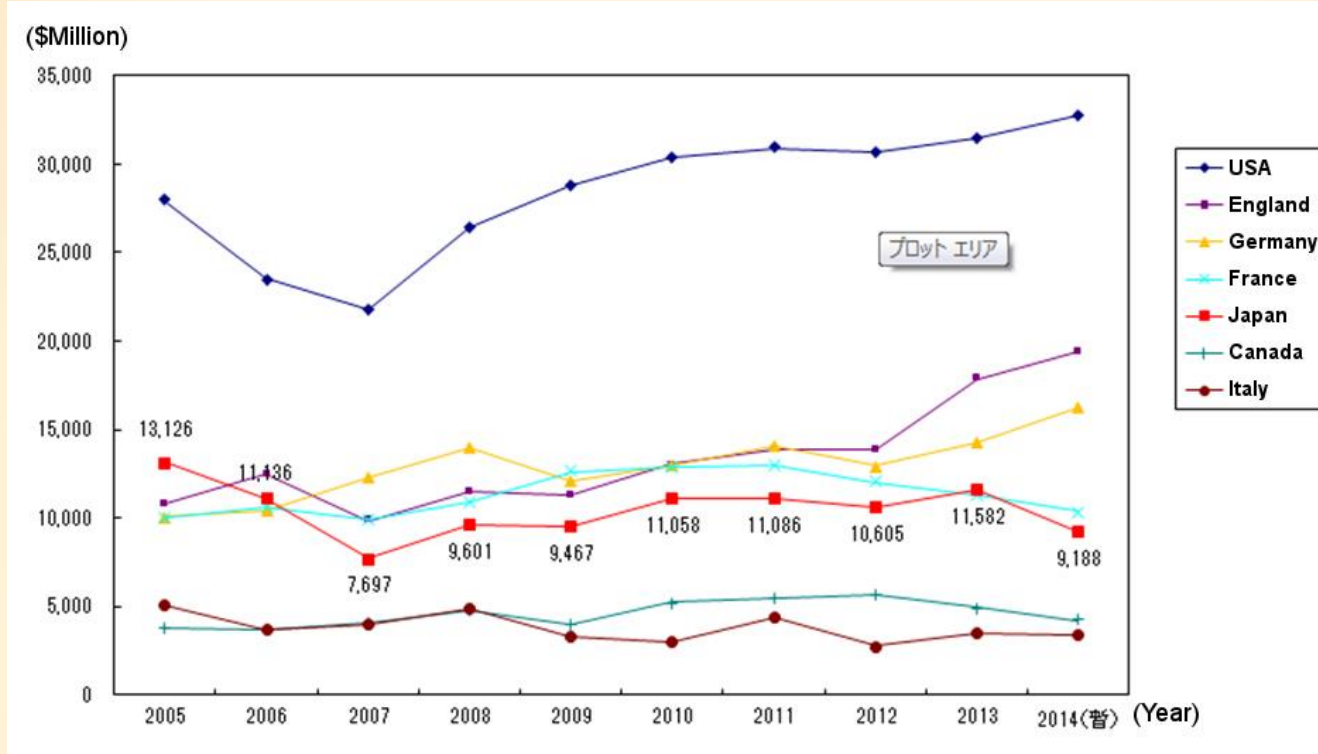
- Dec. 23, 2014



(←)Asahi Newspaper - Aug. 5, 2014



ODA (Official Development Assistance)



(source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan)

Contributions from Japan to Korea as of 1965

Japan provided South Korea with \$300 million grant in economic aid and \$200 million in loans together with \$300 million in loans for private trust, **a total of \$800 million as "economic cooperation"**. Also Japan built & left these properties:



The Colonial Government Building



Medical School of Seoul Imperial University



High School Buildings



Hydro Dam



Hospital Buildings



Seoul Station



Railroad Bridge over Han River



Headquarter Building of Bank of Korea in Seoul



Bank Branches in Incheon



Steel Mill Buildings



Main Post Office of Seoul



Post office in Pyongyang



Hotel Seoul



Rice Field



Korea Rail Network

These infrastructures are estimated at \$600 billion asset value as of today.

- (1) Government and Judicial System
- (2) Security and Public Order
- (3) Educational System
- (4) Korean Imperial Household
- (5) Industry and land Management
- (6) Transportation
- (7) Public Health
- (8) Military Service

Contributions from Japan to ROK after 1965 (1)

- (1) 1965 Settlement for Infrastructures: worth as much as [1]**\$600 billion** as of today.
- (2) 1965 Agreement Between Japan and the Republic of Korea Concerning the Settlement of Problems in Regard to Property and Claims and Economic Cooperation:
Economic Cooperation: a total of [2]**\$800,000,000-**.

(3) Gratuitous Financial Aids (exclude [1]**\$600 billion**)

- ① upon Agreement on 1965, for economic aid: **\$300,000,000-** (a part of [2]**\$800 mil.**)
- ② ODA: **\$13,800,000-**

(4) Loans

- ① upon Agreement on 1965, for Long-term and low-interest loans: **\$200,000,000-** (a part of [2]**\$800 mil.**)
- ② upon Agreement on 1965, loans for private trust: **\$300,000,000-** (a part of [2]**\$800 mil.**)

(5) ODA (for Economic Cooperation)

- Primary Period of Yen Loans (Agreement on 1965, the loan of \$200,000,000-)
- Secondary Period of Yen Loans (1971~1982): **\$745,000,000-** (1USD=267JPY)
- Loan by Japan Bank for International Cooperation (1971~1975): **\$167,000,000-** (1USD=302JPY)
- Third Period of Yen Loans (1983~1990): **\$182,000,000-** (1USD=180JPY)

(6) ODA (for Technical Cooperation)

- Primary Period (1965~1998): **\$106,000,000-** (1USD=227JPY)
- Secondary Period (1999~2009): **\$626,000,000-** (1USD=227JPY)

(7) Food Aid (1969/1970)

- 1,333,000 ton (per year for 10 years)
- 750,000 ton: **\$100,000,000-** (Cash Redemption)
- 630,000 ton (Actual Reimbursement)

(source,: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan , JICA, IMF “Principal Global Indicator”)

Contributions from Japan to ROK after 1965 (2)

(8) Financial Assistances

- For Asian Financial Crisis (1997): Untied Loan etc **\$4,350,000,000-** + Currency-Swap **\$5,000,000,000-** (max)
- Economic Cooperation Support (1983~1990): Loan by Japan Bank for International Cooperation **\$2,100,000,000-**
- For the Great Recession (2008): increasing in capital of Currency-Swap from \$13,000,000,000- to **\$ 30,000,000,000-**
- For the Great Recession (2011): increasing in capital of Currency-Swap from \$13,000,000,000- to **\$ 70,000,000,000-**

(9) Others: Foreign Students and other Exchange Projects

- Contributions to Japan-Korea Cultural Foundation (2014): **\$1,930,000-** (1USD=106JPY)
- Implementation of Japan-Korea Relationship (2014): **\$530,000-** (1USD=106JPY)
- Contribution to Japan-Korea Industry Technology Cooperation (2014): **\$1,580,000-** (1USD=106JPY)
- Others (2011): **\$7,930,000-** (1USD=80JPY)
- Others (2012): **\$18,400,000-** (1USD=80JPY)

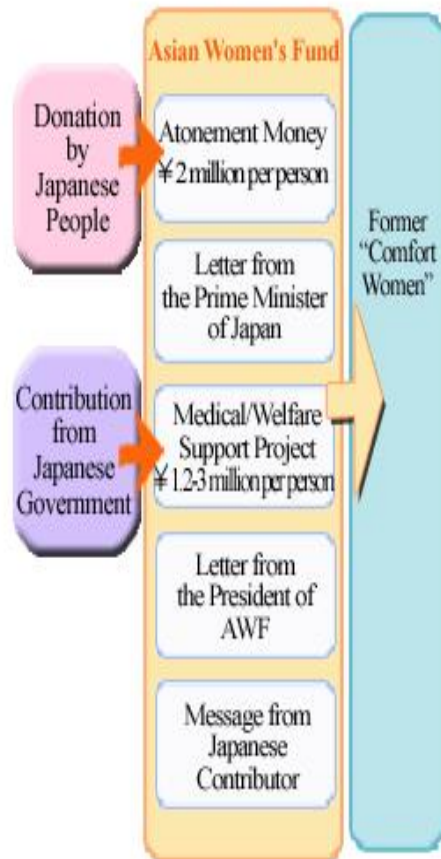
(10) Apology/Restitution

- Victims of Nuclear Bombing for Korean Residents in Japan (1991/1993): **\$32,500,000-** (1USD=123JPY)
- Support for Korean Residents in Sakhalin: a total of **\$53,000,000-** (1USD=150JPY)
- **The Asian Women's Fund** (1995): **\$5,100,000-** (1USD=94JPY)

(source,: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan , JICA, IMF “Principal Global Indicator”)

The Asian Women's Fund

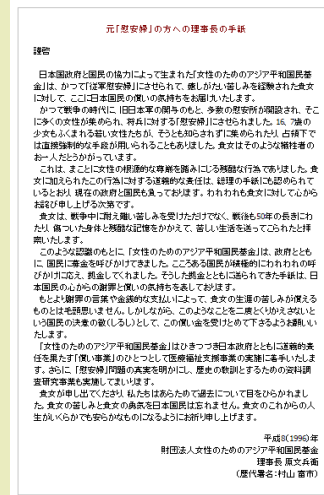
Atonement Project to the Former "Comfort Women"



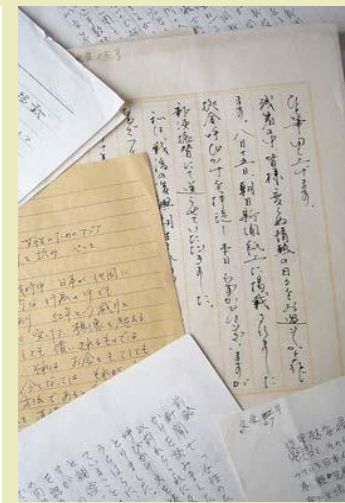
(source: The Asian Woman's Fund)



Letter from
Prime Minister
of Japan



Letter from the
President of AWF



Message from Japanese
Contributor



\$20,000-
per person

The Asian Women's Fund

Projects by country or region - Indonesia

Country or Region	Period for Applications & Project Implementation	Project Description
Indonesia	1997.3.25`2007.3	Assistance in developing welfare facilities for the elderly (valued at 380 million yen)

Projects by country or regio - Netherlands

Country or Region	Period for Applications & Project Implementation	Project Description
The Netherlands	15 July 1998 - 14 July 2001	Provision of medical and welfare goods and services (valued at 245 million yen)

Projects by country or region - Philippines

Country or Region	Period for Applications & Project Implementation	Project Description
The Philippines	13 Aug. 1996 - 12 Aug. 2001	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Payment of "atonement money" (2 million yen) 2. Provision of medical and welfare support projects (valued at 1.2 million yen) 3. Delivery of the Japanese Prime Minister's letter, etc.

Projects by country or region-South Korea

Country or Region	Period for Applications & Project Implementation	Project Description
Republic of Korea	11 Jan. 1997 - 5 May. 2002	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Payment of "atonement money" (2 million yen) 2. Provision of medical and welfare support projects (valued at 3 million yen) 3. Delivery of the Japanese Prime Minister's letter, etc.

Projects by country or region - Taiwan

Country or Region	Period for Applications & Project Implementation	Implementation Project Description
Taiwa	2 May 1997 - 1 May 2002	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Payment of "atonement money" (2 million yen) 2. Provision of medical and welfare support projects (valued at 3 million yen) 3. Delivery of the Japanese Prime Minister's letter, etc.

Monument & Statue Map in U.S.A.



Time to move on...