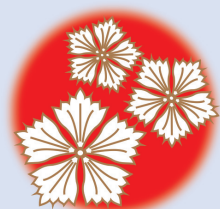


Bilingual Booklet in English and Japanese
(English Version)



*Japanese Women
for
Justice and Peace*

Comfort Women Issue
From misunderstandings to
SOLUTION

by YUMIKO YAMAMOTO
KIYOSHI HOSOYA



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Preface

“Japanese Women for Justice and Peace” is a grass root group of Japanese women, mainly mothers, not only in Japan but also from all over the world. We love our country, our traditions, our culture and our spirit of mutual respect.

In 2011, we experienced the Great Earthquake, one of the most powerful in recorded history, and the huge tsunami caused extensive damages. In the face of disastrous circumstance, Japanese responded in orderly manner and cooperated toward reconstruction. Politeness and gentleness are virtues of the Japanese. We are grateful to our predecessors for building such virtuous Japanese character.

In recent years, we, Japanese women, have become concerned about an issue. There is a serious misunderstanding about “Japanese soldiers during WW II – they are our fathers, grandfathers, and great-grandfathers – that they committed atrocities against women.” This causes a negative influence especially on Japanese children who love their grandfathers and who ought to have pride in our history.

This is the issue of the “comfort women”.



Many anti-Japan sentiments are demonstrated outside Japan, and it is driving a wedge between neighboring countries due to this issue. Now it has become complicated political controversy disguised as women's rights.

Judgment must be made based on primary sources and verifiable facts. We should not condemn others based on misinformation and misunderstandings.

We hope this booklet will help provide understanding and find the truth.

We hope to have mutual understandings and peaceful relations with all people in all countries.

We must end this issue for the sake of future generations.

Yumiko Yamamoto

President of Japanese Women for Justice and Peace

Japanese Women
for
Justice and Peace





(Pic.4 ancient-modern Japanese women)

1

*Women's Rights in Japan
from Ancient Time to Present*

1-1 Japanese Women in Ancient Times

Japanese women played important roles in society and intellectual life.

Women in Literature

In the 7th~8th century, Manyōshū, the oldest existing anthology of poetry, was compiled.

There are approximately 400 poems by at least 120 female poets, vividly expressing their feelings of love.

Here I will wait for you, till my swaying raven hair frosted. (Empress Iwanohime)

No way to see in reality, so please at least see me in a dream, otherwise I almost die of suffering from love. (Anonymous)

(Pic. 5 Waka, Manyōshū, women, Court)

In the 11th century,

“The Tale of Genji”, the world's first full-length novel, was written by Murasaki Shikibu.

“The Pillow Book”, a book of essay, was written by Sei Shōnagon

Both are prominent classic literatures in the world.

Women in Authority

There were 10 female Emperors in Japanese history.

From the 6th to 8th century, under female emperors, major achievements were made.

- Promulgation of the first constitution
- Introduction of Buddhism and the “Sui” and “Tang” dynasty Chinese culture
- Construction of “Horyūji Temple,” the world's oldest wooden structure still standing
- Publication of “Kojiki” (Japanese mythology) and “Nihon Shoki” (Japanese history)
- Construction of the metropolitan “Fujiwara-Kyo” and “Heijō-kyō”
- Circulation of the first coins “Wado Kaichin”.

(Pic.6 Horyūji, Heijō-kyō, Imperial Family)

Even now, the Empresses are highly respected in the royal family.

1-2 Japanese Women Today

We have the longest life expectancy in the world at 87 years
(World Health Statistics 2014)

- the lowest homicide rate at 0.3 per 100,000, the safest country in the world.
(United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime(UNODC) Homicide Statistics 2011)

- high education, and freedom to choose occupation.

We enjoy

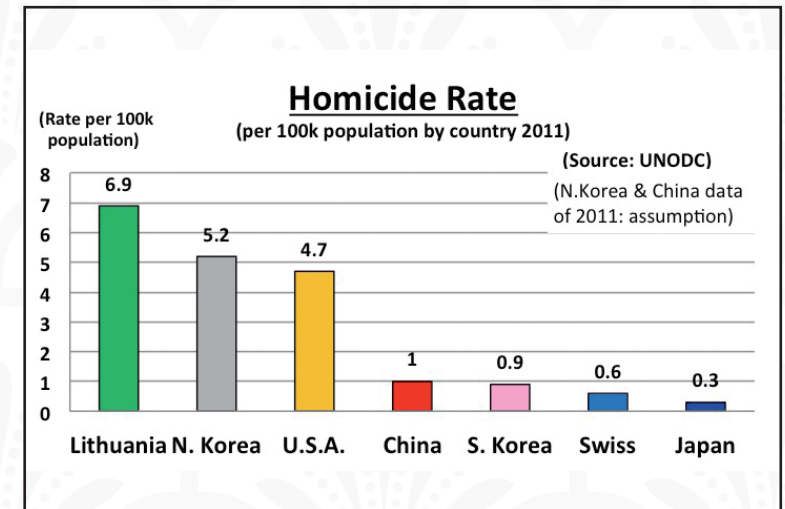
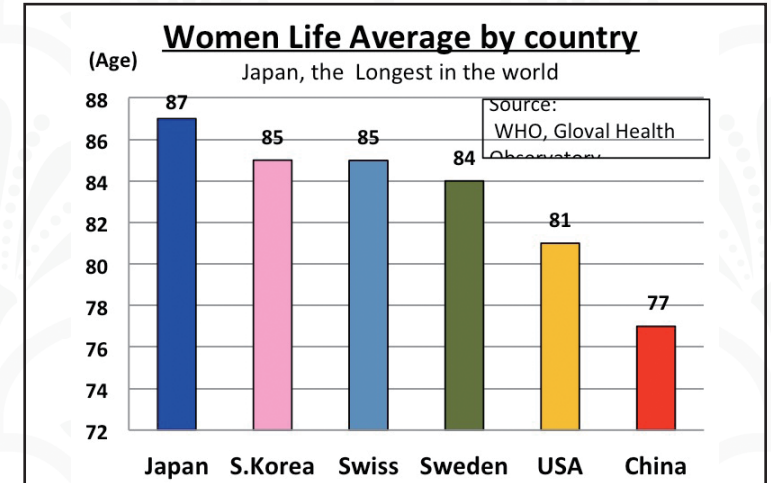
- clean and comfortable life with high technology.

- latest, coolest and kawaii fashion and culture.

- gourmet foods, travel, art and entertainment.

We women in modern Japan consider ourselves the most fortunate and happiest of people who ever lived.

Most of all, women in Japan throughout the ages have been well esteemed and respected.



1-3 Military Prostitution During and After WW II

Japan is classless society.

We have no history of slavery.

We have very little sense of discrimination,

We treat people at disadvantage with compassion and warmth, as did the Japanese military during WW II .

During WW2 when prostitution was legal, there were women who became prostitutes due to poverty at private brothels for the military in order to support their families.

In order to prevent human trafficking, malicious brokers who forced women into prostitution against their will were arrested and prosecuted.

The Japanese military took care of the prostitutes' working conditions with due consideration.

Recompense was 10 times as much as the salary the Japanese soldiers received at that time.

The work hours and days were regulated to avoid over work.

Periodic medical examinations by doctors were scheduled to maintain their health.

Some women fell in love with Japanese soldiers, and some got married.



Snapshot in a residential area of Nanjing(China)

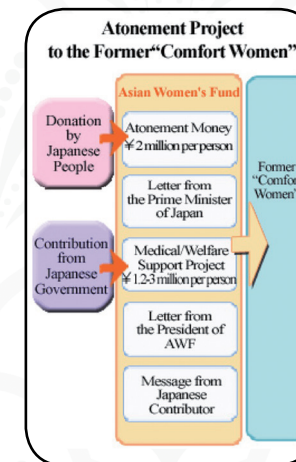
10 days after the Nanjing Fall, Chinese children already playing with toys with soldiers of Japanese Imperial Army in the peaceful city.

(Photo by Mr. Hayashi, ASAHI Newspaper, Shina -then Shashin Zenshu (Second Vol. of 3)/Article of Dec. 25, 1937 of ASAHI Newspaper)

After WW II , the Japanese government expressed thankfulness to those women for comforting men by sending cordial letters from prime ministers and 20 to 30 thousand dollars' worth of rewards.

As Japanese women, we are proud of Japan's generosity to prostitutes during and after WW2

In comparison, what did others do?



HP of Asia Women's Fund (AWF)

AWF HP is written in three languages - Japanese, English and Korean

Japanese

English

Korean

You can see the Japanese government and the AWF's Atonement Project for comfort women. You can also find Testimonies of the Victims, Memoirs of the persons who have engaged themselves with the AWF. Messages from Japanese contributors, Discussions in the international organizations, Layouts in Japanese Courts, Attempts at legislation in the Japanese Diet, Historical materials regarding comfort women, AWF's publications and videos.



During and after WW II , the Korean War, the Vietnam War and other wars, no militaries or countries have ever treated women with such sensitivities to their human rights as Japan.

Far from it, women were frequently victims of military violence.



Women, their clothes being torn and their hair being clipped to shame them because of their intimacy with German, were paraded through the town of Paris under the Allied Forces.

It is told that tens of thousands Korean-Vietnamese orphans are now in Vietnam.



(Post WWII)
A Italian woman being checked for venereal diseases by an American doctor

Now we have even more serious violations, such as human trafficking of young girls, forced prostitution due to poverty, and sexual slavery by terrorists.

We believe Japan, as one of the countries that are most sensitive to “women’s rights”, can take the lead, and help stop violations against women in wars and conflicts.



1-4 Sad and Worrying Issue

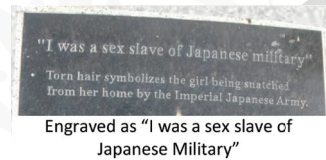
There is an issue that we, Japanese women - especially mothers, are gravely concerned about.

This is a statue of a girl in California.



"Sex Slave" statue
erected in 2013 in Glendale, California, USA

The plaque is engraved with the words "I was a sex slave of Japanese Military".



In New Jersey, there is another memorial with the following words:

"In memory of the more than 200,000 women and girls abducted by the armed force of the government of Imperial Japan 1930's -1945 known as 'comfort women'."

More memorials and statues are planned in the US, Canada, and Australia, although these countries have nothing to do with the content of the inscription.

We, the Japanese people, are strongly against such memorials.

These places become focal points for anti-Japan demonstrations which lead to bullying of Japanese children, and the community harmony and peace have been adversely affected. Japanese residents have reported feeling unsafe and sometimes try to hide their nationality.

We are very worried about these political campaigns intended to dishonor Japan.

It is a case of human rights violation against Japanese.

We are very sad about the misunderstanding.

Japanese are labeled as savage rapists.

It is not true.

Why is this happening?

What are the reasons for anti-Japan campaigns?

What are the facts and misunderstandings?

What can we do to solve the problem?

Japanese breaking silence



Supporters gathered at a briefing session on the lawsuit against the city of Glendale held on Mar. 11, 2014 in Japan

After the interrogation of these war prisoners – comfort women, the 49 Report, touching later, was completed on October 1.

The report described comfort women as “nothing more than a prostitute”, “uneducated, childish, and selfish”, “had plenty of money” and “were able to buy cloth, shoes, cigarettes, and cosmetics.”



Korean Kim, the first “comfort girl” taken prisoner at Myitkiyina.
With Kim is Karl Yoneda of OW 1, and a Japanese soldier.
3 August 1944 (NARA)



Korean comfort women and American soldiers captured in Myitkiyina, Burma (Aug. 14, 1944, NARA)

2

Basic Facts

2-1 Who were the “comfort women”?

The comfort women were those who provided sexual comfort to Japanese soldiers in battlefronts during the Great East Asia War (a part of WW2).

Because they gave emotional and psychological comfort to the soldiers who devoted themselves body and soul to the nation, they were called “comfort women”. They worked in places called “Comfort Stations”.

It was wartime and in battlefronts, so the military maintained their securities, and protected and regulated their works and daily lives.

春窮을노리는惡魔!
農村에 人肉商跳梁
就職의 甘餌로處女等을誘出
鳥山社도 一名이被捉

Devils aim in Spring, when stocks become Depleted
Rampant human traders in villages, abduct girls coaxed by attractive employment offers

Toa Daily Newspaper
Mar. 15, 1936



Big Family
“Korean slash-and-burn agriculture farmers”
Poor families move around doing slash-and-burn farming, and were vulnerable to the crooked human traders.
(1933, the Government General of Korea)

Reasons why they became comfort women were various, such as already working in a brothel dealing with civilians, seeking high remuneration, recruited by a broker, or paying their family debt.

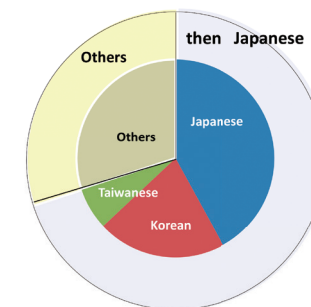
As even today it's difficult to find out the backgrounds of those working in similar occupations or how many of them there are, not many documents about them are available.

It is estimated that total numbers of the comfort women were around 40,000, 40% of them Japanese, 20 % Koreans, 10% below Taiwanese, and the remaining around 30% the others. As Korea and Taiwan were parts of Japan at that time, around 70% were technically Japanese.

In order to avoid the potential problems that might be caused by local recruitments, they resorted to places from then Japanese territory.

The majority was Japanese.

Comfort Women by Ethnic groups



2-2. How were the comfort women recruited?

The comfort women were recruited by advertisements in newspapers, proprietors of brothels, employment agencies, panders, etc. They were never abducted by the military or the police.

(1)

Monthly Pay

年勤先 慰安婦至大募集

月收 三〇〇〇以上 (前借三〇〇〇返可)

¥300

今井紹介所

電話 〇二六三

¥3000

a want Ad. for comfort woman by a newspaper

(2)

『軍』慰安婦急募

行先 〇〇部隊

募集期 十月二十七日 十一月八日

募集日 十一月十日

募集人数 十名

募集条件 本人既婚者 年齢十八歳以上三十歳以内 身長 五尺以上 体重 四十斤以上

募集場所 京城府 〇〇〇〇〇〇

募集方法 〇〇〇〇〇〇

募集費用 〇〇〇〇

募集連絡先 〇〇〇〇

募集問い合わせ先 〇〇〇〇

募集申込書 〇〇〇〇

募集申込先 〇〇〇〇

募集申込書 〇〇〇〇

募集申込先 〇〇〇〇

a want Ad. for comfort women for military by a newspaper

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

Age limit: 17 or older but no older than 23

Place and Type of Work: Rear Regiment of 〇〇 , Comfort Woman

Monthly Salary: 300 yen or more (Loan up to 3,000 yen available in advance)

Job Interview: Applicant is required to appear 8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m. for interview.

IMAI Employment Agency

(2) Advertisement in Mainichi Shinpo (Japanese and Korean-language newspaper published in Korea), 27 October 1944 edition

Place: 〇〇 Division Army Comfort Station

Age Limit: 18 or older but no older than 30

Day for Application: October 27, November 8

Salary and Benefit: To be decided after interview

Number of Recruits Wanted: Dozens of them

Contact: Kou 2645 at Kyogi-cho 195 Korean Hotel (Mr. Kyo)

2-3. How was life of comfort women?

The comfort women were valuable employees for employers, comforting women for soldiers, so they were treated with due respect.

Many diaries kept by the comfort women and employers contain vivid description of many enjoyments.

There are still pictures remained of picnics and parties together with soldiers.



Korean comfort women in China crossing a river to follow Japanese military officers

US Army Report No.49 of 1 October 1944

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

Japanese Prisoners: Date of Capture: Date of Arrival at Stockade: Prisoner: Date of Capture: Date of Arrival at Stockade:	Place Interrogated: Date of Report: by: 80 Korean Comfort Girls August 10, 1944 August 15, 1944	Ledo Stockade Date Interrogated: Date of Report: by: Aug. 20 - Sept. 10, 1944 October 1, 1944 T/3 Alex Yorichi
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① (PREFACE) A "comfort girl" is nothing more than a prostitute or "professional camp follower."

② (RECRUITING) 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.

2nd. Page (PERSONALITY) The interrogations show the average Korean "comfort girl" to be about twenty-five years old, uneducated, childish, and selfish.

2nd. Page (LIVING AND WORKING CONDITIONS) They lived well because their food and material was not heavily rationed and they had plenty of money with which to purchase desired articles. They were able to buy cloth, shoes, cigarettes, and cosmetics to supplement the many gifts given to them by soldiers who had received "comfort bags" from home.

While in Burma they amused themselves by participating in sports events with both officers and men, and attended picnics, entertainments, and social dinners. They had a phonograph and in the towns they were allowed to go shopping.

③ (Price of Prostitution) The price which the soldiers pay differs in the area, but the average is about ¥2.50, which was the price at RABAU. PW states that prices were higher than in JAPAN, about twice the amount.

2nd. Page (Prohibition of Wartime sexual exploitation) Intercourse with native women on the island is prohibited by the military law.

Due to works in battlefronts, they received high remuneration. A comfort woman deposited in her bank amounts the equivalent to purchasing 2 houses in then Tokyo, in one year.

There is document to back up this reality of comfort women, US government interrogation report (*).

The report, based on the interrogation of the captured comfort women in Burma in August 1944, said that the comfort women enjoyed relative luxury and had money to spend, and concluded that "A comfort girl is nothing more than prostitute."

(*)Japanese Prisoner of War Interrogation Report No. 49 issued by the US Office of War Information in August, 1944.

Similar U.S. military reports exist and many are stored in NARA(*)

(*) NARA: National Archives and Records Administration

NARA Report I.G. No.6310, B.I.D. No.1228 15 Nov 1945 Rabaul

US Army Report Capture in Rabaul in 18 February 1943

Wheeler, William PG 1154 Rec No 84640 S 731 RABUL No 28

NAME UNIT YANO BUTAI of the 230th INF. REGT.	RANK Ostobei (Pvt. Det.) Unknown DATE & PLACE OF CAPTURE November 1942 18 Feb. '43, GUADALCANA	DUTY PERFORMED Ammunition carrier & runner for Co. CO.	SERIAL NUMBER Unknown DATE & PLACE OF CAPTURE 18 Feb. '43, GUADALCANA
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① (Recruiting) The prostitutes (Chinese, Koreans, and some Indonesians) ranged in ages from about 20 to about 25. PW does not believe that they were sent to RABAU by the Government, but they had already been established there before the occupation.

② (Health Care & Check) The girls are inspected weekly by the Army Medical Corps. If they have contracted any diseases, they are not permitted to work until they are well again.

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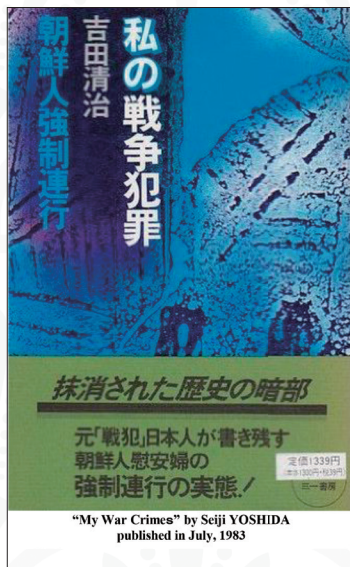
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While in Burma they amused themselves by participating in sports events with both officers and men, and attended picnics, entertainments, and social dinners. They had a phonograph and in the towns they were allowed to go shopping.

2-4 When did the issues start?

As you may see from the chronology attached at the back, 30 years after the end of war, a very different picture of comfort women emerged and was spread by a Japanese Mr. Seiji YOSHIDA and a Japanese mainstream newspaper Asahi Newspaper Company (ASAHI).

Mr. Yoshida, in his book “My War Crimes” published in 1983, “confessed” that he carried out an order of the military and with the cooperating of the police, to conduct women hunting on Jeju Island, Korea(then Japan).(He later admitted and revealed in 1995 that his confession was false.)



26

At that time, the Japan's prime minister as well as all government officials, without verifying the facts, compromised. They judged that by doing so the matter would be ended. But it was the wrong judgment with the consequence the issue has developed into one big controversy lasting 30 years. Kono statement worsened the issue further.

On the other hand, a Japanese lawyer made a dispatch by intuition, “comfort women were sex slaves” in the Commission on Human Rights of UN, thereby paving the way to coin the term “Sex Slaves” when referring to comfort women.

His appeal to the UN to investigate “comfort women” resulted in the Coomaraswamy Report.

Other famous propagandist of baseless “Sex Slaves” is Mr. Yoshiaki YOSHIMI. His book translated into English was published by Columbia University Press in 2000.

Coomaraswamy Report issued on 5 February 1996

The report was made solely based on stories of self-proclaimed comfort women



2-5 What was the issue at first?

Now the issue of the comfort women is taken up as a subject of Japanese Military's (sex) Slave and/or violation of women's rights. However the problem was originally seen as the method of recruiting the comfort women, i.e. hunting by Japanese Military.

The tale of "Comfort Women hunting" was spread by Yoshida's book and articles of ASAHI, however later they both officially admitted their stories were fictitious.

However Japanese Government at that time did not ascertain truth or falsehood, but instead declared their sympathies on a compassionate ground and naivety based on the feeling for the former comfort women. Korean Government gave a promise that once the Japanese government apologized, never to raise the issue again. However Korean side has not ended her demands with such. Japan made a diplomatically expedient decision to sympathize and made atonement money to the comfort women.

The initial mishandling of the issue caused more misunderstanding, complicating and prolonging the situation further to where we are today.

Whole Text of Kono Statement, which was too ambiguous to understand correctly

Statement by Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono on the Result of the Study on the Issue of "Comfort Women"

4 August 1993

The Government of Japan has been conducting a study on the issue of wartime "comfort women" since December 1991. I wish to announce the findings as a result of that study.

As a result of the study which indicates that comfort stations were operated in extensive areas for long periods, it is apparent that there existed a great number of comfort women. Comfort stations were operated in response to the request of the military authorities of the day. The then Japanese military was, directly or indirectly, involved in the establishment and management of the comfort stations and the transfer of comfort women. The recruitment of the comfort women was conducted mainly by private recruiters who acted in response to the request of the military. The Government study has revealed that in many cases they were recruited against their own will, through coaxing, coercion, etc., and that, at times, administrative/military personnel directly took part in the recruitments. They lived in misery at comfort stations under a coercive atmosphere.

As to the origin of those comfort women who were transferred to the war areas, excluding those from Japan, those from the Korean Peninsula accounted for a large part. The Korean Peninsula was under Japanese rule in those days, and their recruitment, transfer, control, etc., were conducted generally against their will, through coaxing, coercion, etc.

Undeniably, this was an act, with the involvement of the military authorities of the day, that severely injured the honor and dignity of many women. The Government of Japan would like to take this opportunity once again to extend its sincere apologies and remorse to all those, irrespective of place of origin, who suffered immeasurable pain and incurable physical and psychological wounds as comfort women.

It is incumbent upon us, the Government of Japan, to continue to consider seriously, while listening to the views of learned circles, how best we can express this sentiment.

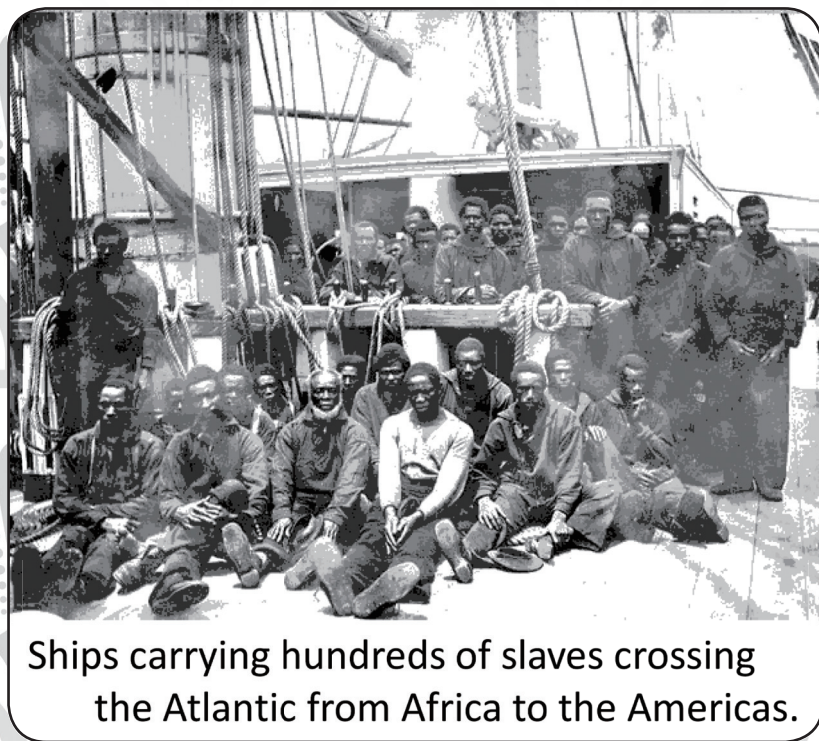
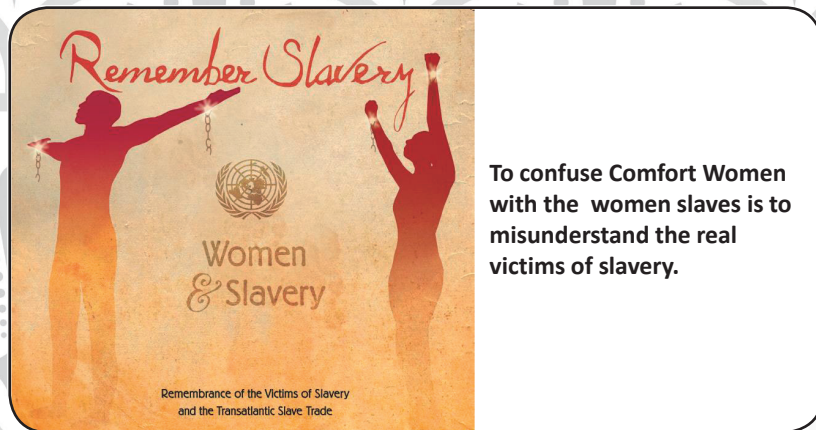
We shall face squarely the historical facts as described above instead of evading them, and take them to heart as lessons of history. We hereby reiterated our firm determination never to repeat the same mistake by forever engraving such issues in our memories through the study and teaching of history.

As actions have been brought to court in Japan and interests have been shown in this issue outside Japan, the Government of Japan shall continue to pay full attention to this matter, including private researches related thereto.

In the Statement, there is not any word such as "abduct", "slave", or "abducted/enslaved by the Japanese Military".

The unclear statements led to be examined in 2014, and the conclusions are :

- 1) "no fact for the abduction", and
- 2) "diplomatic expressions cooperating with Korean's strong requests".



Misunderstandings and fact about the issue

So, what are to be misunderstood? 5 key points below

	Misunderstanding	Fact
1	Comfort Women(CW) = Sex Slaves	CW is CW, not slaves
2	CW abducted and collected by J. Military	self-application, recruited by brokers
3	Life of CW slavery	free, relatively enjoyable, high-risk high-return
4	CW's testimonies are evidences	Not testimonies but stories, no verification
5	J. Gov. apologized for the atrocities.	sympathized with CW not slaves, remorse and atonement

3-1. Comfort Women were not (sex) Slaves

As stated in Chapter 1, from ancient times Japanese has esteemed women, and as mentioned in the Chapter 2-truth about the comfort women, they were never slaves. There was no history of human trade in Japan, and no slavery as institution has existed.

People often refer to Slavery Convention (1926) as the definition of slave.

The convention defines two 2 necessary requirements for the slave, as (1) a person owned by the other, (2) to whom any or all of the powers (absolute power) attaching to the right of ownership are exercised.

Slavery Convention

Signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926

Article 1

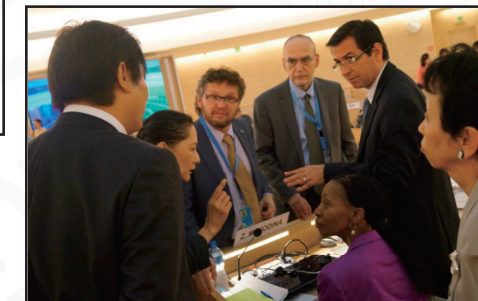
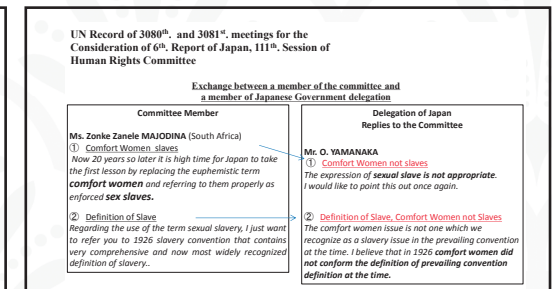
(1) Slavery is the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised.

To enslave a person he or she is bought in a slave market, or abducted, or produced.

“Comfort women hunting” meets the necessary condition (1) above – to own a person. But the hunting was admitted to be false, so there is no basis for the comfort women as slaves.

At the meeting of UN Human Right Committee held in July 2014, Japanese Gov. officially stated that the comfort women were not slaves.

As stated, either from the points of their living conditions or according to the international treaty, comfort women were not slaves. Japanese Gov. declared so. To call them slaves is totally incorrect.



UN Record of 3080th, and 3081st, meetings for the Consideration of 6th Report of Japan, 111th Session of Human Rights Committee, 16th, July 2014

Participant : “Ms. OO(Committee Member of South Africa), Comfort Women were not a sex-slaves, because they earned money. Do you still insist they were slaves? What is your basis?”

3-2 No evidence for abduction by Japanese Military exists.

Cited as evidences for the abduction were (1) the Kono Statement (2) Testimony of S. Yoshida and the articles of ASAHI.

The part in question in the Kono Statement contained ambiguous expressions. So “Examination Team for Kono Statement Drawing up Process” examined, and reported in June 2014. The conclusions are “no fact for the abduction” and “diplomatic expressions cooperating with Korean’s strong requests”.

Relevant part from the “Report of The Study Team
on the Drafting Process of the Kono Statement etc.”
June 20, 2014

.....the Japanese side, under the recognition that the so called “forcefully taking away” of women could not be confirmed based on the studies including inquiry on relevant documents by relevant ministries and agencies, document searches at the US National Archives and Records Administration, as well as hearings of military parties and managers of comfort stations and analysis of testimonies collected by the Korean Council, dealt with the coordination on the wording of the Kono Statement with the Korean side with a stance that, within the limits of not distorting the facts based on the studies, it would accept those intentions and requests of the Government of the ROK that it could accept, and reject those that it could not

➡ No fact for the abduction

➡ Diplomatic expressions cooperating with Korean’s strong requests

In March 2007, Japanese Gov. made a cabinet decision-denial of the comfort women hunt implied in the Kono Statement.

To reiterate, “Comfort Women hunt” mentioned in his book were denied by the author himself. Asahi, who gave prominent coverage admitted to the falsehood after 20 years in August 2014.

So basis for the abduction disappeared. The abduction was a complete fabrication.

After 20 years ASAHI admitted to the falsehood - “Comfort Women hunt” in August 2014.

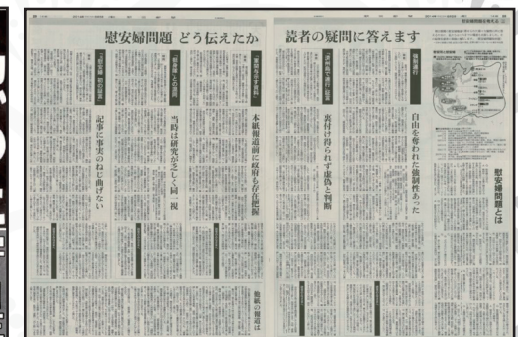
(In other words ASAHI continued insisting the falsehood over 20 years.)

The basis for “Comfort Women Hunting” was fabricated.



An article of Yuukan Fuji

“ASAHI admitted his false article on the issue of Comfort Women.”



ASAHI Newspaper of Aug. 5-6, 2014

After 20 years ASAHI admitted to the falsehood - “Comfort Women hunt” in August 2014.
(In other words ASAHI continued insisting the falsehood over 20 years.)

3-3. Daily life of comfort women- ordinary and non-slave like life in battlefronts



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

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

The picture on the right shows persons of the comfort station-owner and employee including the comfort women together went on a picnic for

flower blossom. They went with children, and all seem cheerful.

Is there such picture as going on a picnic with slaves?



Breaking the silence,

Lest we confuse comfort women
with the victims of slavery

"The comfort women were not slaves."

UN Poster
"The International Day of Remembrance of the Victims
of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade 25 March"

Korean comfort woman Ms. Mun Oku-chu (Passbook Name- Japanese Name Tamae FUMIHARA) was one of the plaintiffs claiming compensation in a court in December 1991, was able to amass money as a comfort woman.

Her passbook shows details of her becoming rich.

She deposited a total of 26, 145 yen over a period of 2 years and 4 months from June 1943 to September 1945. Her income must have been more. At that time a house could be purchased for 5,000 yen in Tokyo, which means that her income was high enough to buy 5 houses in then Tokyo.

They were well-paid employees as already mentioned in the U.S. Military report in the section 2-3 above.

Can slaves open a bank account? Can slaves have huge amounts in the bank? Can slaves have income high enough to buy houses in a city?

The picture on the right is evidence indicating amassing processes and the amounts paid with date.

She worked for 2 years and three months from June 1943 to September 1945, and deposited in total of 26,145 yen in the military post office. She received 1,000yen per month on average, meaning her earning were more.

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

原簿預金通書

原簿預金通書

戦時小 番号 656502

戦時小 番号 656502

氏名 文原 玉珠

氏名 文原 玉珠

種別 定期

種別 定期

期日 1943.6.1

期日 1943.6.1

摘要 1,000.00

摘要 1,000.00

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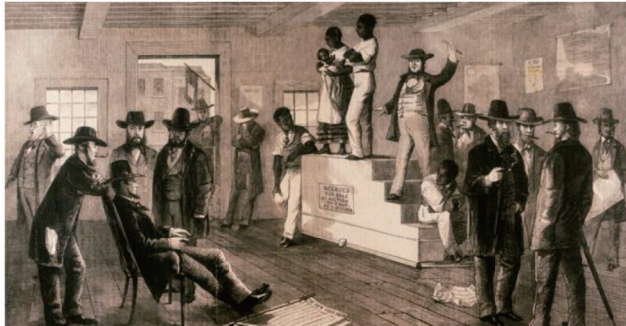
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We repeat: The comfort women were not slaves.



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.

3-4. Stories of Self-proclaimed “comfort women”.

If a person’s words were to be simply taken as truth, perjury and fraud would not be necessary in the world.

What he or she says should be acknowledged as testimonies only after being verified and/or cross-examined.

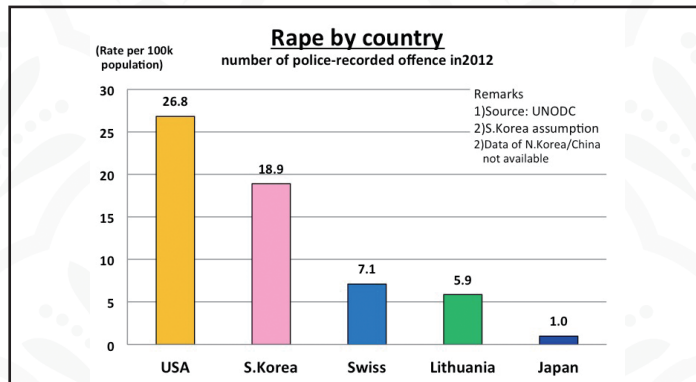
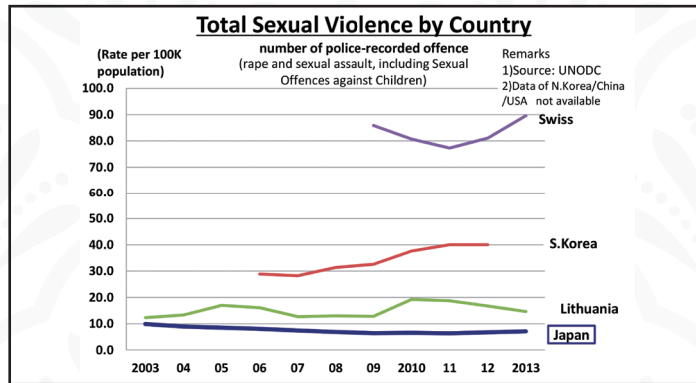
Because stories of “comfort women” have not been properly examined, they should not be accepted as testimonies, let alone evidences.

Self-proclaimed “comfort women” say “I’m the evidence”. There is an odd atmosphere that those who put a question in the stories are immediately condemned.

In Korea it is very difficult to even have a different view as a researcher as one would risk being accused and brought to court and found guilty.

Self-proclaimed “comfort women” and their supporting activists have become so zealous that they violate human rights of others and suppress the freedom of speech.

(Photo)



Many contradictions are found in the Stories told by the self-proclaimed “comfort women”.

The followings are taken from the recorded statements of a former comfort woman Ms. Lee Youg-soo.

Stories at the time of recruiting were especially changed multiple times, and cannot be ascertained as to which one is real.

The stories have not been examined even though such contradictions were indicated.

Mr. Lee, who presented as a witness at the time of U.S. House of Representative Resolution, etc., is actively engaged in the PR campaign as a former sex slave.

Lee Yong-Soo, born in 1944 (1943?), is a self-proclaimed former comfort woman who lives in Seoul at Nanum House, a home for former comfort women. She has visited Japan several times to tell her story. The following shows how her story changed rather drastically.

**A self-proclaimed “Comfort Women” Lee Yong-soo’s stories,
who was heard by the House of Representative in2007**

(Source: By Hata Isuhiko, Prof Emeritus, Nihon University)

Many different men accessed to her for “abduction”
Were you a slave?
Were you a comfort women?

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 60).
(2) Women’s International War Crimes Tribunal on Japan’s Military Sexual Slavery	December 2000	Deceived by Japanese man (comfort station proprietor)
(3) Akahata article	28 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	5 February 2007	(See excerpt below.)
(7) Japan Times article	12 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) New York Times article	06 March 2007	“Japanese soldiers had dragged her from her home, covering her mouth so she could not call to her mother.”

Other self-proclaimed comfort women told odd stories as well.

For example, “It was busy at Christmas.”, “Get into a jeep” and “I was 15years old”, etc. (*).

Considering the situation and her age, they were perhaps confusing Japanese soldiers with those of UN forces during the Korean War.

(*) Japanese Imperial Military did not have Christmas holidays nor equipped with any jeep.)

As you see only the stories told by the “comfort women” form the basis of enslavement and abduction. How can Japan and Japanese be blamed with such collection of questionable “evidences”?

It is imperative that these self-proclaimed “comfort women” are required to testify, to determine facts in a public forum. The honors of other silent comfort women are also at stake. The time remaining to do this is limited.

Among the other 4 simple monuments, the monument to “Sex Slave” is conspicuous in blaming an ethnic group – Japanese.

The fraudulent monuments would surely disgrace the other real historical monuments such as Irish famine, Holocaust, and African Slavery.



3-5. Sympathized with Comfort Women

The government and nations of Japan together expressed sincere thanks to the comfort women who spent time with Japanese soldiers in battlefronts, felt deep compassion for their distress after the war, offered atonement money to the comfort women.

The money was offered to the comfort women, not to slaves.

This kindness got Japanese people misunderstood. The world continues to condemn Japan. It is certain that Japanese apologized for the enslavement; Japanese are so stingy as to compensate their evil deeds for only a small sum, etc.

The sympathies and money were never offered because of enslavement and atrocity.

Atonement Letter from Prime Minister to the Korean Former Comfort Women

original (in Korean)
근제

이런데 정부와 국민이 다 함께 협력하여 추진하고 있는 「여성
을 위한 아시아평화국민기금」을 통해 중군위안부로서 희생되신
분들의 우리 나라의 국민적인 보상이 명예롭게 조응하여 저의 심
정을 표명하고자 합니다.

이종파 중군위안부문제에 당시 구일본군의 권력에 얽은 여성
들의 명예와 존엄성에 깊은 상처를 입힌 문제입니다. 저는 일본
국 내각총리대신으로서 다시 한번 소위 중군위안부로서 수많은
고통을 겪고 심신양면에서 철저 치유하기 어려운 상처를 입으신 분
들께 진심으로 사죄와 반성의 뜻을 말씀드리고자 합니다.

우리는 과거의 무거움으로부터도 미래를 향한 책임으로부터도
도망칠 수는 없습니다. 우리나라로서는 도외적인 책임을 추궁하
면서 사죄와 반성의 뜻에 일관하여 과거의 역사를 재치하여 이것
을 본세대에 바로 전달하는 것과 동시에 부끄러운 폭력 등 여
성의 명예와 존엄성에 관련된 문제들에 대해서도 적극적으로 임
해야 한다고 생각합니다.

말로도 여력분들의 앞으로의 인생이 평온하기를 충심으로 비
는 바입니다.

경구

1997년

日本国内閣総理大臣 橋本龍太郎

translation (in English)
The Year of 1996

Dear Madam,

On the occasion that the Asian Women's Fund, in cooperation with the
Government and the people of Japan, offers atonement to the Japanese
people to the former wartime comfort women, I wish to express my
personal feelings as well.

The issue of comfort women, with an involvement of the Japanese military
authorities at that time, was a grave affront to the honor and dignity of large
numbers of women.

As Prime Minister of Japan, I thus extend anew my most sincere apologies and
remorse to all the women who underwent immeasurable and painful experiences
and suffered incurable physical and psychological wounds as comfort women.

We must not evade the weight of the past, nor should we evade our
responsibilities for the future.

I believe that our country, painfully aware of its moral responsibilities, with
feelings of apology and remorse, should face up squarely to its past history and
accurately convey it to future generations.

Furthermore, Japan also should take an active part in dealing with violence and
other forms of injustice to the honor and dignity of women.

Finally, I pray from the bottom of my heart that each of you will find peace for
the rest of your lives.

Respectfully yours,

Ryutaro Hashimoto
Prime Minister of Japan

(Subsequent Prime Ministers who signed the letter are: Keizo Obuchi, Yoshiro
Mori and Junichiro Koizumi)

* This word was omitted from the texts after 1998.

*This word 사죄 (謝罪) was explained by the word 사죄 (謝罪) since the end of 1998.

Is there any nation in the world who showed such kindness to women who comforted soldiers during wartime?

Japanese soldiers on the whole did not behave as brutally in battlefronts as to rape local women, and abandon children who born to local mothers.

The photographs of atrocity presently circulating as proof of “brutal acts of Japanese Military” are confirmed as fabrications which were modified by someone, or the actual photographs of atrocities committed by Chinese against Japanese civilians.

To pin his crime on another person, and to divert from him being a suspect to other person, etc. are traditional techniques written as a saying in China.



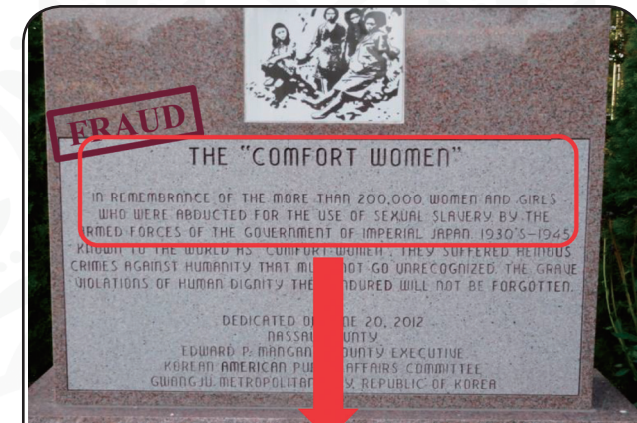
殺！輪辱、部司寇送迎の一、一、婦、童、江、
！檢、森！凌、去、金、軍、到、押、批、被、女、村、南

Fabricated Picture

Original image: Chinese peasants on their way home after laboring on farms, escorted by Japanese soldiers

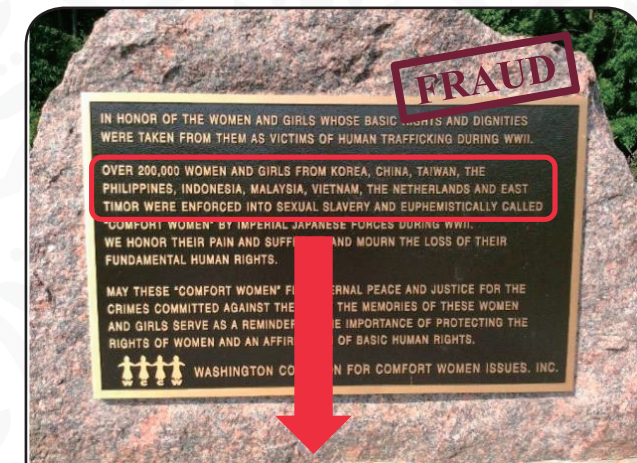
This was printed in “Record of Atrocities Committed by the Japanese Enemy.” This photo first appears in Asahi Graphic (November 10, 1937). The photo shows Chinese peasants on their way home after laboring on farms, escorted by Japanese soldiers.

In Complete Collection of Honda Katsuichi's Works, Vol. XIV, Honda describes: This picture shows Japanese soldiers hunting and taking away women and children. It is reported that victims of violent raping and gang-raping range from little girls of 7 to 8 to old women over 70.



The “Comfort Women”

In remembrance of **the more than 200,000 women and girls** who were **abducted** for the use of **sexual slavery** by the **armed forces of the government of Imperial Japan**,,



on the grounds of government office, Fairfax County, VA erected in May 2014

“OVER 200,000 WOMEN AND GIRLS FROM KOREA, CHINA, TAIWAN, THE PHILIPPINES, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, VIETNAM, THE NETHERLANDS AND EAST TIMOR WERE ENFORCED INTO SEXUAL SLAVERY,,,“

200,000 (sex) slaves, really?

It's circulated that there were more than 200,000 women and girls who were abducted in the Korean Peninsula by the armed force of the Japan from 1930's through 1945 as (sex) slaves of the soldiers. Is such rumor real ?

4-1. Question 1

At the time of alleged abduction why such incident did not cause any problem?

- 1) If 200,000 women were abducted, there should be at least several times more witnesses. But so far there has been no witness.
- 2) If a young woman is abducted, her parent, boyfriend, or husband would have sought help or resisted.

But not one search request was found to have been made. This, despite the fact that at that time 80% of policemen and the majority of members of local assemblies were Korean.

- 3) Full-blooded Korean men remained silent spectators?

No public disturbance to rescue abducted women erupted.

- 4) Many claims were tabled in the negotiation of an establishment of Japan-Korea diplomatic relations, which spent for 14 years from 1951 to 1965; however the issue of the comfort women was never put on the agenda. After 45 years since the end of the war and only from the coverage by ASAHI, the issue suddenly materialized

Korean members comprised over 80% of the assembly

歴史的風景裡に
無事、道義選挙終る
一部は即日開票され
最初の集票を飾る人々大々きまる

Result of Korean Prefecture Assembly
Election Oosaka ASAHI Newspaper
May 11, 1933

In Japan only several tens of abductions by North Korea becomes an international issue.

How can you believe baseless “200,000 abductions” happened?

(2) 公 吏	Japanese	Korean	Total
地 方 費	1,885	510	1,885
府	203	65	268
市	100	44,696	44,966
合 計	1,688	45,471	47,159

(3) 公 職 者 (Assembly Member)	内 地 人	朝鮮 人	計
選 評 議 會 員	87	275	362
府 協 議 會 員	133	57	190
市 協 議 會 員	645	23,515	24,160
商 業 會 議 所 評 議 員	19	10	29
	148	41	189
合 計	19	10	29
	1,013	23,888	24,901

備考 商業會議所評議員中韓字へ特別評議員 7

Number of Government officials and assembly members by Japanese/Korean (Government General of Korea in 1921)

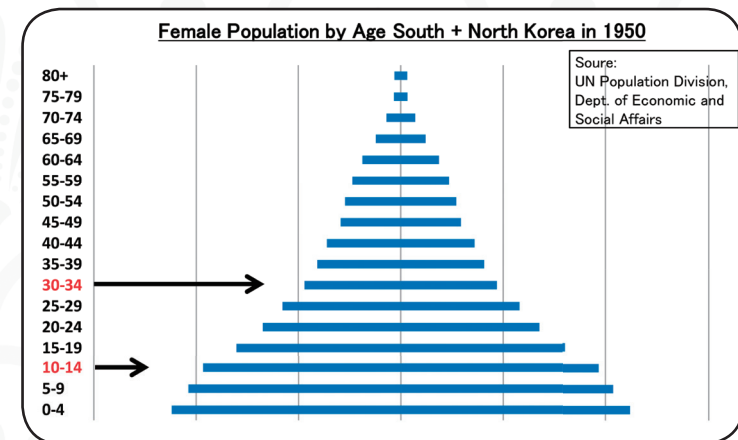
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Lawyers in Korea
(Korean Almanac 1935)
by Keijyo Daily Press

4-2. Question 2 No change in Korean population

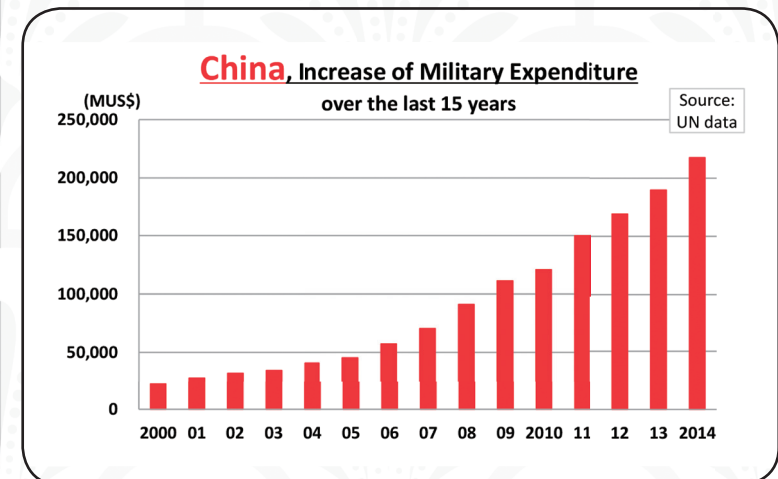
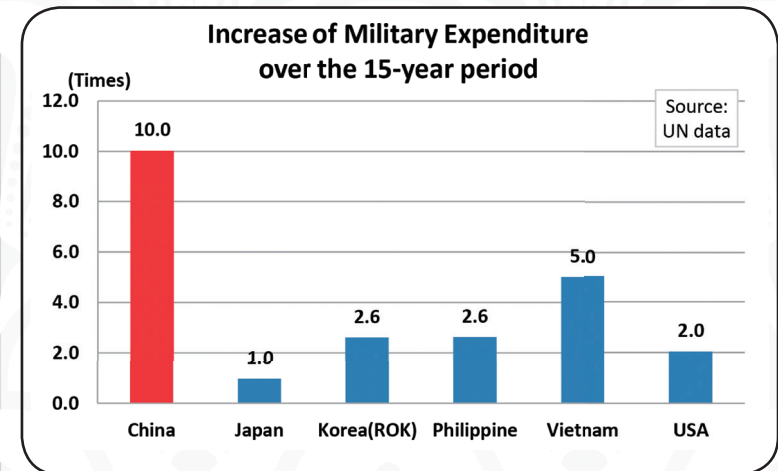
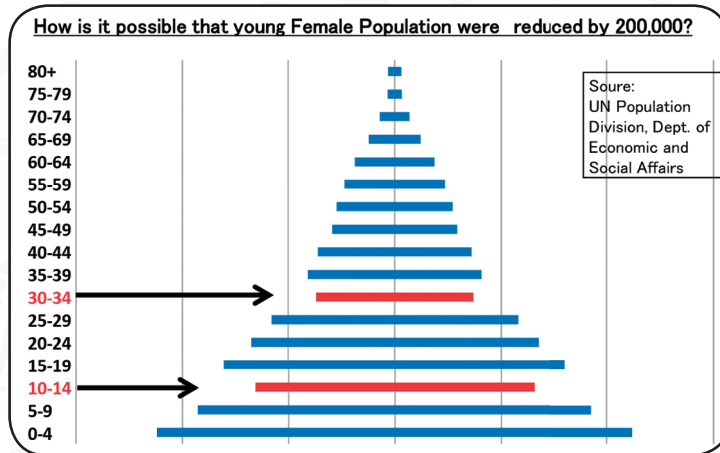
In 1940 the population in the Korean Peninsula was 12 million 60,000. After the war in 1950 it was 13 million and 870,000. The female population by age is shown in the picture below.

Two red colored arrows indicate young women in 1940 (30-40 years in 1950), and their children's generation (assumed Total Fertility Rate as 2.0). No change in the two generations means that 200,000 young women did not disappear from the Korean Peninsula.



If as many as 200,000 young women had actually disappeared, how might the figure look? See the figure below.

There are people who insist on equating comfort women issue with Holocaust, but this is totally absurd.



*Unresolved for more than
over 25 years? But why?*

5-1. “Comfort Women” Issue in South and North Korea, and in China

Because South Korea was a part of Japan from 1910 to 1945, there were many comfort women. There are organizations supporting “comfort women”, and doing political activities requesting Japan official apologies and compensation. The Korean is apt to have a strong feeling of being victimized, and of rivalry against Japan, so they back up the activities.

North Korea and CCP (Chinese Communist Party) also help in the campaign.

North Korea abducted many Japanese in 1970-1980, and has not yet returned many of them.

In China there are many violations of human rights. Rather than reflecting on their own human rights abuses why is it that they criticize Japan about an issue that stems from 70 years ago. They must find the issue a convenient tool in deflecting attention from their own problems.



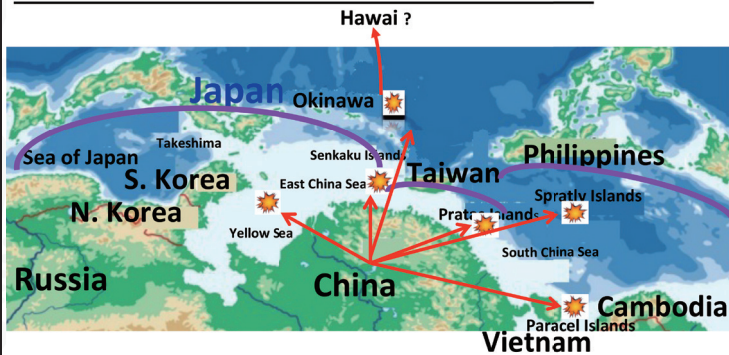
Recently China (CCP) got deeply involved in the comfort women issue, and intensified their attack on Japan.

Their aims seem to be the advancement by the Chinese Military to the Pacific Ocean and expansion of territories and territorial waters as observed in South and East China Sea. Japan-U.S. alliance, an obstacle for their purposes, needs to be weakened.

History war is perhaps the other perspective. Neither South Korea (Republic of Korea) nor China (Peoples Republic of China) fought a war with Japan. Koreans (then Japanese) fought together as Japanese. However after the war both countries falsely claimed in the national stories of their respective founding that both nations won the war against Japan.

Regrettably, both countries seem desperate in defaming Japan because the matter is related to their legitimacy.

Advancement of China to Pacific Ocean



5-2. “Comfort Women” Issue in U.S.A.

The three armed services, CIA, FBI, the Dept. of State, the Dept. of the Treasury, the National Archives, etc. all jointly as nationwide project tried to find war crimes of Japan spending 30 million dollars and 7 years, but contrary to their intentions they ended up certifying that no crime against the comfort women including the abduction of them was committed.

Despite this finding and soon after such result, the House of Representative made a resolution criticizing Japan thus starting a campaign to construct monuments and statues.

At the core of problems in the monuments and the statues lies not at the comfort women but at their false inscriptions stating “By Japanese Military”, “200,000 comfort women hunting”, “(sex) Slaves”.

Such vicious demagoguery to smear Japan as a savage nation does not bring any benefit not only to Japan-U.S. alliance but also to peace in Asia and calmness in the Pacific. It threatens to destroy the order and stability only to please China.



Post War Crimes &
Japanese Imperial Government Records
Interagency Working Group
Final Report to the United States Congress
April 2007

The first monument in U.S.A. was constructed in Palisades Park, NJ in October 2010.

The following are the inscriptions engraved in the monument stating “MORE THAN 200,000 WOMEN AND GIRLS WHO WERE ABDUCTED BY THE ARMED FORCES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF IMPERIAL JAPAN “.

The inscription of the monument built in March 2013 at Bergen County Office NJ, states that “hundreds of thousands of women and girls from Korea, China, Taiwan, the Philippines, the Netherlands, and Indonesia who were forced into sexual slavery by the Armed Forces of Imperial Japan”.

What is an issue of the comfort women for Americans?

Is there any merit for America, who stands by groundless claimers against Japan - China and Korea? No merit but demerit only, in our opinion.

The monuments and the statues are stains of America. Where are Americans willing to condemn lies and stand for justice and rule of law, and who are willing to remove those fabrications?

Which one was a comfort woman? Undoubtedly the woman on the right of the actual photo, not the statue.

The real comfort women, were, as the woman in the picture having heeled shoes and long permed hair, were attractive. It's impolite to call them slaves.

Statue of “Sex Slave”
erected 2013 in Glendale, CA, USA



A Comfort women,
captured by US army in
Burma in 1944 (NARA)



Hair	girly, straight	long, permed long waved
Shoes	no shoes (bare feet)	fashion, high-heel



Proposals: Solutions to end the Issue

We, Japanese Women for Justice and Peace, offer a unique and decisive solution that ends this issue once and for all.

6-1. Claims by the Government of Korea

The Parliament of Korea- the legislature resolved in October 2008 that the demand should be made to Japan to officially apologize and compensate for sex enslavement.

Successively, the Constitutional Court of Korea judged in August 2011 recognized comfort women as (sex) slaves without basis, and the Court made it unconstitutional for government to fail to resolve under the “Agreement on the Settlement of Problem concerning Property and Claims and the Economic Cooperation between the Republic of Korea and Japan,” for claiming apology and compensation. In Japan-Korea summit that took place just after this judgement, the President of Korea spent, according to news, almost the entire time on the “comfort women”.

Both the judicial and legislative bodies of Korea precondition an acknowledgement of (sex) slaves to be part of the final agreement.

Agreement on the Settlement of Problems Concerning Property and Claims and on Economic Co-operation between Japan and the Republic of Korea

agreed on June 22, 1965 in Tokyo

Article II

1. The Contracting Parties confirm that the **problem** concerning property, rights and interests of the two Contracting Parties and their nationals (including juridical persons) and concerning claims between the Contracting Parties and their nationals, including those provided for in Article IV, paragraph (a) of the Treaty of Peace with Japan signed at the city of San Francisco on September 8, 1951, **is settled completely and finally.**

Decision made by Constitutional Court of Korea

Case No.	2006Hun-Ma788
Case Name	Challenge against Act of omission involving Article 3 of
Decision Date	2011/08/30
KCCR	23-2(A)KCCR 366
Attach	

In this case, the Court found unconstitutional respondent's failure to resolve, under Article 3 of the "Agreement on the Settlement of Problem concerning Property and Claims and the Economic Cooperation between the Republic of Korea and Japan," the dispute over interpretation of whether the damage claims filed by the complainants against Japan, in the capacity of comfort women, have been extinguished by Article 2 Section 1 of the same Agreement.

Background of the Case

*The complaints in this case are victims so-called "comfort women," who are forced into **sexual slavery by the Japanese military during World War II.***

(omitted)

Summary of Decision

*In a vote of 6 to 3, the Court ruled the omission to act by the respondent in this case **unconstitutional for the reasons stated below.***

(The rest is omitted)

6-2 Is solution through negotiation possible?

The Korean Government may be condemned for breaching the Constitution without receiving some from Japan. So long as the claims are based on the assumption of (sex) Slaves, the Japan utterly cannot accept. From the start the negotiation might be confronted with great difficulties.

On even more serious level, not only the government of Korea but also the whole country of Korean does not have any specific final solution to offer.

The plain example is a statute of “comfort woman” as a symbol of (sex) slaves, which is built in front of the Japanese Embassy in Seoul, against the international treaty(*)

The Government of Korea rejected the request for removal by Japan, reasoning that “A private circle (**) voluntary set the statute, so Japan should present an acceptable solution to victims, to be understood not only by Koreans but at first also international communities. The excuse for the rejection does not seem like coming from a party in charge however, it imply and embarrassingly demonstrates that Korean Government is neither willing nor able to solve the issue.

(*) Article 22 of Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and Optional Protocols (18 April, 1961)

(**) “The Korean Council for the Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan”, called “chongsindae” in Korean

Korea is said to be moving his final goal, but the goal itself does not exist – the Korean Government declares that she does not have any solution at her hands.

As you see under the situation that the Korea Government does not have the ability to solve the issue, no final solution through Japan-Korea bilateral negotiation, even a trilateral one with the third party like U.S.A. can be hoped.

A Japanese, breaking his silence and protests.



6-3. Opinion – the final solution by ICJ

As you see so far the facts of the issue have been disregarded, and only conflicting feelings and emotions clashed subsequently twisting and creating chaos. How can the problem be finally resolved? A dispute between nations can lead to war.

To prevent such consequences we would like to propose a solution, and that is to entrust this matter to the International Court of Justice (ICJ)

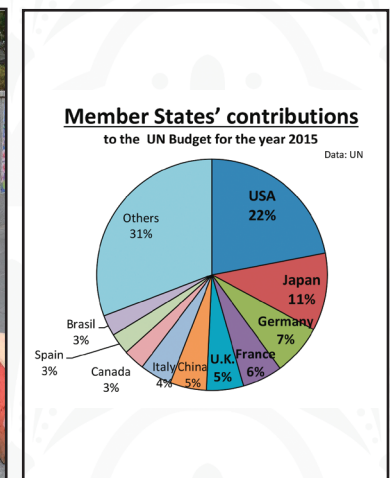
The Korean government, as a plaintiff brings the case before the ICJ.

We believe this solution in the court of international law is the only, feasible and remaining solution.

We urge therefore the private circles to approach our government to respond to the action accordingly.

We also ask the UN and U.S.A. to likewise recommend Korea to entrust a final solution to the ICJ.

Can the Korean government remove the statue which is illegal by the international law?



Conclusion

A con artist wrote a fiction which was articulated by a big newspaper company, then the story got not only Japan and Korea but also such third countries as U.S.A. involved and aggravating the issue to the point of involving international organizations such as UN and UNESCO.

This is the story of “Comfort Woman Hunting”.

One can claim The comfort women issue is the greatest defamation case of this century disguised as women’s rights abuse.

We are extremely saddened that Japan is misunderstood due to this fabrication and are fearful of the negative influence on the children. We are determined to solve the problem of fabricated “Comfort Women = (sex) Slaves” now whatever it takes, and not pass on a negative legacy to the next generation.

At this very moment many women are actually affected by violence against them, and awaiting remedies. Time and effort should not be wasted on such unproductive dispute.

The wisdom is required to resolve this issue once and for all.

By rule of law, not by war, our organization “Japanese Women for Justice and Peace” offers an opinion the Korean government brings this issue as the case to ICJ (the International Court of Justice).

All of international societies, all of UN human right related members, everyone of U.S.A. once more now please review the comfort women issue, and please understand and cooperate to solve the issue.

Any proposal for the solution is welcome.

We sincerely hope this booklet will help gather such wisdom.

(Pic. 52 Japanese babies/children, just born baby, children playing in a park)

Epilogue

To the former comfort women for Japanese military during WW II
From Japanese Women for Justice and Peace

We thank you for giving comfort to Japanese soldiers.

We deeply sympathize with you for living in difficult time during the war.

But we believe you lived strong and with dignity.

Calling you sex slaves is not respecting you, but insulting you.

We must end the political use of “comfort women”.

We must now move on to concentrate our efforts to promote real women’s human rights.

Wishing happiness of all women all over the world.

Post Script

After writing up to this point, the Japan-Korea foreign ministers’ conference was held on the 28th. December, 2015 in Seoul, and two agreed “Both countries confirm to have reached the agreement that is final and irreversible, and shall refrain from blaming or criticizing each other in international community.”

However, the core of the issue, whether or not comfort women were slaves, remains unsettled. Therefore, we are doubtful that the issue is really resolved.

Regrettably, the Korean Government has historically broken their promises many times regarding this issue. In Korea anti-Japanese organizations are very strong. Will the sex-slave statute in Seoul be certain to be removed?

Will the sex-slave monuments all over U.S.A. be removed?

How will China react? Will Chinese/Korean organizations in U.S.A., Canada and Australia stop blaming Japan?

Will an international campaign – 200,000 sex-slaved women abducted by Japanese Military be sure to stop?

Since the fundamental nature of the issue has not changed this agreement must be seen as merely a step toward the proposed final resolution. So the body of this booklet remains unchanged.

We believe that this booklet will surely be useful in the present, as well as in the future for historical study of the issue.

Chronology of Comfort Women Issue (Comfort Women: CW)

Year	M	Issue	Japan	Korea (ROK)
1945	8	No Issue at all	6·9 atomic bombing	(part of Japan)
	9		15end of the war	
1948	8	at all	GHQ censorship/WGI	(Japan/UN) GHQ censorship
1950	6			ROK (& PROK) established
1952	5		Korean War	Korean War
1965	6		Restoration of Sovereignty	
1983	7	?	Japan-Korea Basic Treaty	Japan-Korea Basic Treaty
1989	8		YOSHIDA book published	
1991	8	at issue	YOSHIDA book in Korean	
	12		ASAHI massive campaign	
			USSR dissolved(end of Cold War)	USSR dissolved(end of Cold War)
			CW case to court	Korean CW to Japanese court
1992	2			
1993	8		Kono Statement	Kono State. confer with Japan
1994	1			
1995	1		YOSHIDA confess as falsehood	
	7		AWF founded	CW atonement money receive
1996	8			
1998	10			
2000	12			
2003	3		Supreme Court dismissal	
2006	2			
2007	3		cabinet decision-denial of hunting	
	4			
	7			
2010	10			
2011	8			Constitutional Court decision
	12		Japan-Korea summit	Japan-Korea summit
				Seoul J. Embassy statute
2013	7			
2014	6	Issue	Kono Statement examination	
	7	What	J.Gov. denial of slave in UN	
	8	?	ASAHI acknowledged falsehood	

Chronology of Comfort Women Issue

U.S.A.	UN	Issue	M	Year
6·9 atomic bombing		No Issue at all	8	1945
15 end of the war			9	
GHQ censorship/WGI in Japan	GHQ censorship/WGI in Japan		8	1948
			6	1950
Korean War	Korean War	?	5	1952
End of Japan occupation	End of Japan occupation		6	1965
			7	1983
			8	1989
		at Issue	8	1991
USSR dissolved(end of Cold War)	USSR dissolved(end of Cold War)		12	
			2	1992
	TOTSUKA appeal slaves in H.R		8	1993
	CEDAW issue of CW raised		1	1994
			1	1995
			7	
	Coomaraswamy Report adopted		8	1996
	MacDougall Report		10	1998
Japan war crime investigation act			12	2000
			3	2003
Supreme Court CW dismissal			2	2006
			3	2007
IWG Repo. issued			4	
H. of Rep. resolution			7	
First monument in Palisades Park, NJ			10	2010
			8	2011
			12	
First statute in Glendale City			7	2013
		Issue What ?	6	2014
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			8	

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Seiji Yoshida

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comfort women

atonement

Comfort Women Issue From misunderstandings to SOLUTION

Published by Japanese Women for Justice and Peace

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