

File No. 150764

Committee Item No. 1

Board Item No. 14

COMMITTEE/BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

AGENDA PACKET CONTENTS LIST

Committee: Public Safety & Neighborhood Services Date September 17, 2015

Board of Supervisors Meeting

Date Sept. 22, 2015

Cmte Board

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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Introduction Form (for hearings) |
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Completed by: Derek Evans Date 9/11/15

Completed by: Derek Evans Date 9/18/15

1 [Urging the Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women"]
2

3 **Resolution urging the City and County of San Francisco to establish a memorial for**
4 **"Comfort Women."**
5

6 WHEREAS, According to most international historians, the term "comfort women"
7 euphemistically refers to an estimated 200,000 women and young girls who were kidnapped
8 and forced into sexual slavery by the Imperial Japanese Army during its colonial and wartime
9 occupation of Asia and the Pacific Islands from the 1930s through the duration of World War
10 II; and

11 WHEREAS, During the 15 years of invasion and occupation of Asian countries,
12 unspeakable and well-documented war-crimes, including mass rape, wholesale massacres,
13 heinous torture, and other atrocities, were committed by the Japanese Imperial Army
14 throughout the occupied countries and colonies; and

15 WHEREAS, Of the few top Japanese military leaders who were investigated and
16 convicted as war criminals in the postwar War Crime Tribunals in Tokyo, Nanjing, Manila,
17 Yokohama, and Khabarovsk, many escaped prosecution; and

18 WHEREAS, In 2001 the San Francisco Board of Supervisors passed Resolution
19 No. 842-01, urging the government of Japan, on the 50th anniversary of the US-Japan Peace
20 Treaty, to fully acknowledge and apologize for Japan's wartime atrocities and provide just
21 compensation for the surviving victims of its aggression; and

22 WHEREAS, In 2007 the U.S. House of Representatives passed Rep. Mike Honda's
23 bipartisan House Resolution 121, which also called on the Government of Japan to formally
24 acknowledge, apologize, and accept historical responsibility for its Imperial Armed Forces'
25 coercion of young women into sexual slavery; and

1 WHEREAS, In 2013, the San Francisco Board passed Resolution No. 218-13
2 condemning Japan's denial of its system of sexual enslavement during World War II and
3 calling for justice for "comfort women"; and

4 WHEREAS, The year 2015 marks the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II
5 (1941-1945) and the Pacific War (1931-1945) and the defeat of Japanese imperialism and
6 militarism by the Allies; and

7 WHEREAS, Several cities in the U.S., including, Glendale and Rohnert Park, CA; Long
8 Island, NY; Palisades Park and Union City, NJ; Fairfax, VA; and Michigan City, MI have
9 already erected memorials to help remember the "comfort women" during Japanese
10 occupation in the Pacific War; and

11 WHEREAS, Today, human trafficking of women and girls is a form of modern day
12 slavery with 20 million victims worldwide, including an estimated 1.5 million victims in North
13 America alone, forced to perform labor and sexual acts; and human trafficking is a market-
14 driven criminal industry based on the principles of supply and demand, and

15 WHEREAS, San Francisco is not immune to the problem, and has been considered a
16 destination for human trafficking due to its ports, airports, industry, and rising immigrant
17 populations; and

18 WHEREAS, Leaders of the Japanese American community have worked closely with
19 the broader Asian Pacific Islander community in the past decades to strengthen relationships
20 and build trust, understanding, and community for civil rights and social justice; and

21 WHEREAS, San Francisco is a city of immigrants and their descendants, many of
22 whom have ancestral ties to Asian and Pacific Islander nations and have direct or indirect
23 experience with Japan's past system of sexual enslavement; and

24 WHEREAS, A growing coalition of immigrant communities, women's organizations, and
25 human rights groups have organized to establish a memorial for "comfort women" and the

1 millions of victims of the Japanese military in San Francisco to ensure that the plight and
2 suffering of these girls and women will never be forgotten or erased from history; now,
3 therefore, be it

4 RESOLVED, That appropriate City and County agencies will work with the community
5 organizations to design and establish the memorial; and, be it

6 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San
7 Francisco during the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II expresses its strong support
8 of creating a memorial in memory of those girls and women who suffered immeasurable pain
9 and humiliation as sex slaves and as a sacred place for remembrance, reflection,
10 remorsefulness, and atonement for generations to come.

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BOARD of SUPERVISORS



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MEMORANDUM

PUBLIC SAFETY & NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES COMMITTEE

SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

TO: Supervisor Eric Mar, Chair
Public Safety & Neighborhood Services Committee

FROM: Derek Evans, Assistant Clerk

DATE: September 18, 2015

SUBJECT: **COMMITTEE REPORT, BOARD MEETING**
Tuesday, September 22, 2015

The following file should be presented as a COMMITTEE REPORT at the Board meeting, Tuesday, September 22, 2015. This item was acted upon at the Public Safety and Neighborhood Service Committee Regular Meeting on Thursday, September 17, 2015, at 2:00 p.m., by the votes indicated.

Item No. 1 File No. 150764

Resolution urging the City and County of San Francisco to establish a memorial for "Comfort Women."

RECOMMENDED AS A COMMITTEE REPORT

Vote: Supervisor Eric Mar - Aye
Supervisor David Campos - Aye
Supervisor Julie Christensen - Aye

Cc: Board of Supervisors
Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board
Rick Caldeira, Legislative Deputy
Jon Givner, Deputy City Attorney

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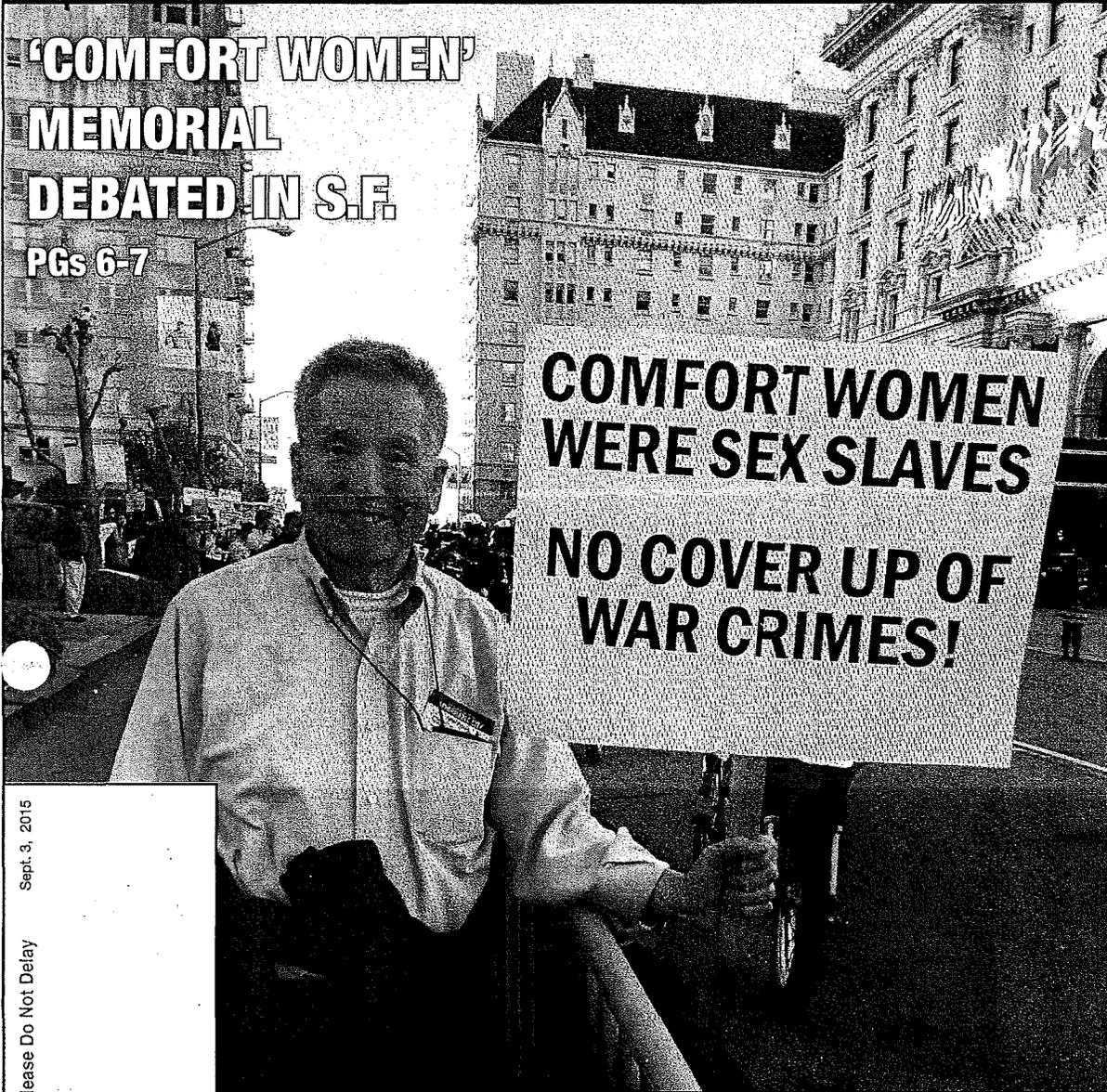
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'COMFORT WOMEN' MEMORIAL DEBATED IN S.F.

PGs 6-7



Sept. 3, 2015

POSTMASTER: Please Do Not Delay

FOCUS PG.2	REGIONAL/NATIONAL PG.3	REGIONAL/NATIONAL PG.4	REGIONAL/NATIONAL PG.4	TODAY'S JAPAN PG.8
				
REVISTING HISTORY	JAPANTOWN BRIDGE	OBAMA APOLOGIZES TO ABE	'PICTURE BRIDE' TURNS 20	RALLY AGAINST SECURITY BILLS

Feature

Proposed memorial in S.F. for sex slaves causes divided opinions

By TOMO HIRAI

Nichi Bei Weekly

proposal to create a memorial in San Francisco for the so-called "comfort women," has created a controversy within the city's Japanese American community following the resolution's introduction to the city's Board of Supervisors July 14.

The resolution, sponsored by Supervisor Eric Mar of San Francisco's District 1, urges San Francisco to establish a memorial for the "comfort women," a euphemistic term referring to women who were forced into sexual slavery by the Imperial Japanese Army during World War II. Many of these women came from the Korean Peninsula, China, what is today the Philippines, Indonesia and Vietnam and other Asian and Pacific Islander countries. According to the resolution, several other cities, including Glendale, Calif.; Long Island, New York; Palisades Park and Union City in New Jersey and Fairfax, Va. have erected their own memorials for the "comfort women."

Mike Mochizuki, associate professor of political science and international affairs at George Washington University in Washington, D.C., told the *Nichi Bei Weekly* that while there is no official count and numbers vary among scholars, there were an estimated 200,000 "comfort women."

"There's really no definitive number based on some kind of official record because a lot of the records about this have probably been destroyed," he said. A "large number of women"

were nevertheless affected based on circumstantial evidence, Mochizuki said.

According to Victor Lim, legislative aide to Mar, the resolution was first proposed in 2012 by members of the Chinese American community to create a memorial to commemorate the "Rape of Nanking" — the Imperial Japanese Army's horrific massacre of up to hundreds of thousands of Chinese in Nanking.

In 2014, the proposal shifted to focus on "comfort women" since it did not focus only on Chinese victims of war. He added that it was also important to note that the resolution does not blame the Japanese people for the war crimes, but the wartime Japanese army and its government. Lim also said many of the women who had endured sexual slavery during the war had come to the United States and the memorial is to remember and honor them.

An Unresolved Issue in Japan

While Mochizuki said that a memorial should serve to remember victims of wartime sexual enslavement and make sure such an atrocity never happens again, some sectors of Japanese society see the memorial in a different light. "It's being seen in some sectors of Japan as an anti-Japanese memorial that unfairly singles out Japan for behavior that other countries have engaged in and continue to engage in," he said.

According to Mochizuki, while the 1993 statement by Chief Cabinet

Secretary Yohei Kono admits to the Imperial Army's involvement with "comfort women," Mochizuki said it is not as powerful as a full cabinet decision. The scholar also said Abe's Aug. 14 statement, while "it could have been worse," stopped short of mentioning "comfort women," noting the prime minister dedicated a section of his address to women who were "behind the battlefield whose honor and dignity were severely injured." "The fact he didn't do it is puzzling to me because he missed a real opportunity to do so."

Furthermore, while the Japanese government set up the Asian Women's Fund to compensate "comfort women" in 1994, Mochizuki said some Koreans felt it skirted official responsibility by being funded by private donors instead of public funds.

The Consulate General of Japan in San Francisco told the *Nichi Bei Weekly* that it is aware of Mar's resolution, and that "establishing a comfort women statue or monument would be an unfortunate development that is inconsistent with our thoughts and efforts on this difficult issue. It would only serve to politicize and unduly internationalize this already complex issue and further exacerbate the situation. Such actions will never be able to contribute to the resolution of this issue in any constructive manner. The City of San Francisco is home to people with diverse backgrounds, and we are concerned that this proposal would ultimately generate tension and animosity among

them, thereby upsetting the harmony of our community."

The Consulate General of the People's Republic of China in San Francisco said the memorial, which is endorsed by individuals, does not concern the government of China and declined to comment. The Consulate General of the Republic of Korea in San Francisco also declined to comment.

Various San Francisco activists and community members came out in support of the resolution at the July 21 Board of Supervisors meeting. Many stressed the words of George Santayana, "those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it."

Michael Wong, member of the San Francisco chapter of Veterans for Peace, said while the right wing is in control of the Japanese government, the majority of people of Japan support peace. "This is not about Japan-bashing, and it is not about bashing Japanese. This is about working with our counterparts in Japan who are working for peace for all."

Rita Semel, commissioner of the San Francisco Human Services Commission and a former chair of the San Francisco Interfaith Council, spoke in support of the resolution. Citing her own Jewish heritage, she said she bears no malice toward Germany today for the Holocaust, but stressed that it should still be remembered. "So with Japan. The Japan of today is not the Japan of 1941, but we still must remember those that have suffered and died at that time," she said. "And today, we are still working through and suffering through human trafficking."

Marilyn Mondejar, president of the Filipina Women's Network, said she first learned of the "comfort women" from her mother who told her about hiding from Japanese soldiers who tried to abduct young women from their homes. "A thousand Filipina 'comfort women' have been documented," she said. Mondejar added that the women, now in their 80s and 90s, stand outside the Japanese embassy in the Philippines to await an apology every Wednesday. "It is important that San Francisco build a memorial in memory of the girls and women who suffered as sex slaves. We need a place of remembrance. We need a place of reflection. So that the atrocity does not happen again."

Julie Tang, co-founder of the Rape of Nanking Redress Coalition, told the *Nichi Bei Weekly* in an e-mail of her endorsement for the memorial, citing the collaboration of Chinese Americans and Japanese Americans during the 1970s and 1980s. "We joined hands to demand for an apology and reparation for the Japanese Americans unfairly held in concentration camps during WWII. We fought racism and discrimination due to our common Asian backgrounds," she said. The Rape of Nanking Redress Coalition was notably co-founded by Clifford Uyeda, a well-known Japanese American activist and humanitarian based in San Francisco's Japantown, and with him came other Japanese American activists such as Fred Korematsu, Gordon Hirabayashi and Sox Kitashima who lent their names as honorary chairs or members of the organization that pursued an apology from the Japanese government for the

Rape of Nanking.

"I am a retired judge ... I believe in the truth, fairness and justice. This is what the 'comfort women' who are still alive are seeking. And for those who had died, we should honor their suffering and not allow the same thing to happen again," Tang said. "A dignified memorial in honor of them is the appropriate thing to do."

Support and Opposition within Japanese American Community

Rep. Michael Honda (D-Calif.), who authored House Resolution 121 in 2007 calling for the government of Japan to "formally acknowledge, apologize and accept historical responsibility" for "comfort women," wrote a letter supporting Mar's resolution stating: "Human trafficking is not merely a historical issue; it is a modern day human rights issue. This memorial would denounce not only the historical act, but also serves as a message against modern sexual slavery and trafficking."

According to Honda's letter, of the 200,000 women forced into sexual enslavement during World War II, "55 remain in Korea, 26 in the Philippines, 5 in Taiwan and a handful of others across the Asian Pacific Region."

San Francisco Public Defender Jeff Adachi told the *Nichi Bei Weekly* in a statement, "I support the establishment of a memorial to honor the memory of 'comfort women' ... I understand this is a difficult issue for many in the Japanese community. However, I believe the most painful parts of our shared human history are the most important to acknowledge. Humanity must remember vividly the horror of war, oppression and exploitation in order to prevent future atrocities."

Karen Korematsu, executive director of the Fred T. Korematsu Institute, supported the resolution, penning a letter to the Board of Supervisors. She stated that her late father, Fred Korematsu, along with Uyeda, Kitashima and Hirabayashi, joined Chinese American leaders "to bring about peace through justice by urging the Japanese government to do the right thing." Korematsu said the memorial, like Jewish Holocaust memorials, "should preserve historical truth and raise consciousness about the suffering of the 'comfort women.'"

Japantown community members Sandy Mori and Caryl Ito, however, have raised concerns against the memorial, citing the language in Mar's resolution could cause backlash to Japanese Americans and jeopardize relations with Japan. They relayed their concerns during the Aug. 19 Japantown Task Force board meeting. The Japantown Task Force said it would explore the issue further and did not take a position on the matter.

While Mori and Ito do not deny that 200,000 women were sexually enslaved, Mori said the issue of sex trafficking is not Japan's alone and that San Francisco itself has a human trafficking issue. Mori also said that while San Francisco remains committed to the San Francisco-Osaka Sister City Association, Osaka may withdraw. "The Osaka side can say 'San Francisco has a policy that is anti-Japan' and withdraw," she said.

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* 6:30 p.m. Benefit Screening:

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- Discussion with cast & crew
- Reception with food/wine/sake and entertainment with special guests, actress Tamlyn Tomita and co-screenwriter Mari Hatta
- Tribute to the late Kayo Hatta
- Emceed by Jan Yanehiro



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* 6:30 P.M. BENEFIT SCREENING

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- Includes film, "making of" feature, discussion with cast and crew, and reception with entertainment (special guest: actress Tamlyn Tomita)

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Allen Okamoto, co-chair of the San Francisco City Association, said he is in favor of any immediate threat to the relationship, but he said the city has shown concern about the proposed memorial, with Toru Hashimoto, Osaka's mayor, expressing an intent to write a letter to San Francisco. Hashimoto himself was condemned by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors in 2013 over his remarks that "comfort women" were "necessary," an incident that has cooled relations between the cities' elected officials, Okamoto said.

"Our final approach to this resolution has yet to be decided until we ourselves meet with Eric Mar and other key supervisors," It told the *Nichi Bei Weekly*. "I believe our first choice is to stop this resolution altogether and start a more reasonable community discussion." It said she would like to see the discussion include not only the "comfort women," but the "on-going atrocities" such as those committed by the United States in the Middle East and within the military, rapes on college campuses, as well as human trafficking in San Francisco. It also argued a "comfort women" memorial cannot adequately communicate Japan's wartime atrocities without "causing unforeseen backlash, hate and potential discrimination against ALL Japanese."

Right-Wing Revisionism

Japanese right-wing nationalists have also attacked the proposal. According to Emi Koyama, a Seattle-based Japanese American activist and co-founder of Japan-U.S. Feminist Network for Decolonization, several people affiliated with Japanese right-wing historical revisionism spoke during the July 21 San Francisco Board of Supervisors meeting. Koi-ichi Mera, a resident of Los Angeles, said the "comfort women" are an "international issue" between Korea and Japan and that city governments should not interfere. He also said the memorial is divisive. "U.S. immigrants should be living together in harmony. This 'comfort women' issue will divide people," Mera said. He then went on to add that the story of "comfort women" are a fabrication and that "those women were not sex slaves, they were paid well."

Mariko Okada-Collins, a Japanese language lecturer at Central Washington University, said San Francisco has a history of racism against Japanese people, including segregation in the schools and anti-Japanese policies in the early 20th century. She said the memorial "promotes ethnic and racial hatred, promotes exaggerated claims against the Japanese while overlooking equal violations by Americans, Koreans, Russians ... and does absolutely nothing to raise awareness to save one woman from human trafficking."

Terumi Imamura, who Koyama said is from Japan, asked if Japanese and Japanese Americans were being targeted again. "Many of us remember those painful camp days during wartime. Is that going to be happening again? We are scared. We are concerned. We are worried," she said. "Besides that, these claims that they have on 'comfort women' ... there is no solid evidence to it."

"The motivation for the historical denial arises from the fact that the historical reality of 'comfort women' is inconvenient for the right-wing perspective that Japan's war in Asia and the Pacific were a 'just war' for the liberation of Asia from Western imperial powers," Koyama told the *Nichi Bei Weekly* in an e-mail. "It must be denied to preserve the notion that Japan was a liberator, not a colonizer or occupier."

Mochizuki said claims stating that some women were "paid" or that not all were forcefully abducted by the Imperial Japanese Army may be true; however, he said opponents are "cherry picking" their arguments and pursuing narrow interpretations of facts and that the arguments only serve to be counter-productive and demeaning to the survivors. Mochizuki said the generally accepted definition of enslavement internationally qualifies the "comfort women's" experience as "sexual slavery." "In the end it is slavery if there is no free will of engaging in that kind of behavior; that's the issue," he said. He also added, while the Imperial Army itself may not have carried out all the abductions, the "comfort women" system was undeniably a system organized by the Imperial Army.

Koyama also said the Japanese right wing in America have started to use the trauma of wartime incarceration instead of stressing their revisionist arguments to garner support from Japanese Americans. "Some of them ... pretend to be part of the Japanese American community — even though they are *Shin-Issei* (post-war immigrants) — and talk about the wartime anti-Japanese (American) campaigns and Japanese (American) internment as if they or their families experienced (it)," Koyama wrote. "But they are merely exploiting our collective historical trauma and manipulating us. If they are truly concerned about the future of Japanese Americans, they need to stop presenting as Japanese Americans while glorifying or defending the Japanese Empire."

Miho Kim Lee, member of the Japan Multicultural Relief Fund, said she noticed that Japanese nationalists have presented themselves as Japanese Americans while protesting a Glendale, Calif. "comfort women" memorial built in 2013. "The word 'Japanese' and 'Japanese American' were being used interchangeably."

Supervisors to Discuss Resolution
The resolution was sent to Mar's Public Safety and Neighborhood Services Committee during the July 21 Board of Supervisors meeting. The resolution will be discussed Thursday, Sept. 17 at 2 p.m. in Room 250 of San Francisco's City Hall.

Lim said Mar's office recognizes that the proposal needs more time as the loose coalition of community members trying to shape the memorial has expanded since the resolution was introduced to the Supervisors. "There is no official proposal of how it would look like," Lim said. Lim said this coalition includes Americans of Korean, Chinese and Japanese descent, and clarified that the memorial should come from a community perspective and not that of foreign governments or nationalists.

Resolution urging the City and County of San Francisco to establish a memorial for "Comfort Women"

WHEREAS, According to most international historians, the term "comfort women" euphemistically refers to an estimated 200,000 women and young girls who were kidnapped and forced into sexual slavery by the Imperial Japanese Army during its colonial and wartime occupation of Asia and the Pacific Islands from the 1830s through the duration of World War II; and

WHEREAS, During the 15 years of invasion and occupation of Asian countries, unspeakable and well-documented war-crimes, including mass rape, wholesale massacres, heinous torture, and other atrocities, were committed by the Japanese Imperial Army throughout the occupied countries and colonies; and

WHEREAS, Of the few top Japanese military leaders who were investigated and convicted as war criminals in the postwar War Crime Tribunals in Tokyo, Nanjing, Manila, Yokohama, and Khabarovsk, many escaped prosecution; and

WHEREAS, In 2001 the San Francisco Board of Supervisors passed Resolution No. 842-01, urging the government of Japan, on the 50th anniversary of the US-Japan Peace Treaty, to fully acknowledge and apologize for Japan's wartime atrocities and provide just compensation for the surviving victims of its aggression; and

WHEREAS, In 2007 the U.S. House of Representatives passed Rep. Mike Honda's bipartisan House Resolution 121, which also called on the Government of Japan to formally acknowledge, apologize, and accept historical responsibility for its Imperial Armed Forces' coercion of young women into sexual slavery; and

WHEREAS, In 2013, the San Francisco Board passed Resolution No. 218-13 concerning Japan's denial of its system of sexual enslavement during World War II and calling for

justice for "comfort women"; and

WHEREAS, Several cities in the U.S., including, Glendale and Rohnert Park, CA; Long Island, NY; Pallsades Park and Union City, NJ; Fairfax, VA; and Michigan City, MI have already erected memorials to help remember the "comfort women" during Japanese occupation in the Pacific War; and

WHEREAS, Today, human trafficking of women and girls is a form of modern day slavery with 20 million victims worldwide, including an estimated 1.5 million victims in North America alone, forced to perform labor and sexual acts; and human trafficking is a market-driven criminal industry based on the principles of supply and demand; and

WHEREAS, San Francisco is not immune to the problem, and has been considered a destination for human trafficking due to its ports, airports, industry, and rising immigrant populations; and

WHEREAS, Leaders of the Japanese American community have worked closely with the broader Asian Pacific Islander community in the past decades to strengthen relationships and

build trust, understanding, and community for civil rights and social justice; and

WHEREAS, San Francisco is a city of immigrants and their descendants, many of whom have ancestral ties to Asian and Pacific Islander nations and have direct or indirect experience with Japan's past system of sexual enslavement; and

WHEREAS, A growing coalition of immigrant communities, women's organizations, and human rights groups have organized to establish a memorial for "comfort women" and the millions of victims of the Japanese military in San Francisco to ensure that the plight and suffering of these girls and women will never be forgotten or erased from history; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That appropriate City and County agencies will work with the community organizations to design and establish the memorial; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco during the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II expresses its strong support of creating a memorial in memory of those girls and women who suffered immeasurable pain and humiliation as sex slaves and as a sacred place for remembrance, reflection, remorsefulness, and atonement for generations to come.

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Comfort Women Memorial Support Packet

Contents:

- Resolution urging the City and County of San Francisco to establish a memorial for "Comfort Women"
- *Revised* Resolution urging the City and County of San Francisco to establish a memorial for "Comfort Women"
- Letter of support from Rep. Michael W. Honda, California's 17th Congressional District
- Letter of support from Karen Korematsu, Founder & Executive Director of the Fred T. Korematsu Institute
- Letter of support from Emi Koyama, Co-Founder of the Japan-U.S. Feminist Network for Decolonization (FeND)
- A Report on Japanese Right-Wing Opposition to the "Comfort Women" Memorial in San Francisco, FeND
- A Fact Sheet on Japanese Military "Comfort Women", FeND
- "Comfort Women" Denier Talking Points DEBUNKED!, FeND

1 [Resolution Urging the Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women" in San Francisco]

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22 WHEREAS, In 2007 the U.S. House of Representatives passed Rep. Mike Honda's
23 bipartisan resolution H.Res. 121, which also called on the Government of Japan to formally
24 acknowledge, apologize, and accept historical responsibility for its Imperial Armed Forces'
25 coercion of young women into sexual slavery; and

1 WHEREAS, In 2013, the San Francisco Board passed a resolution condemning
2 Japan's denial of its system of sexual enslavement during World War II and calling for justice
3 for "comfort women"; and

4 WHEREAS, The year 2015 marks the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II
5 (1941-1945) and the Pacific War (1931-1945) and the defeat of Japanese imperialism and
6 militarism by the Allies; and

7 WHEREAS, Several cities in the U.S., including, Glendale and Rohnert Park, CA; Long
8 Island, NY; Palisades Park and Union City, NJ; Fairfax, VA; and Michigan City, MI have
9 already erected memorials to help remember the "comfort women" during Japanese
10 occupation in the Pacific War; and

11 WHEREAS, Today, human trafficking of women and girls is a form of modern day
12 slavery with 20 million victims worldwide, including an estimated 1.5 million victims in North
13 America alone, forced to perform labor and sexual acts; and human trafficking is a market-
14 driven criminal industry based on the principles of supply and demand, and

15 WHEREAS, San Francisco is not immune to the problem, and has been considered a
16 destination for human trafficking due to its ports, airports, industry, and rising immigrant
17 populations; and

18 WHEREAS, Leaders of the Japanese American community have worked closely with
19 the broader Asian Pacific Islander community in the past decades to strengthen relationships
20 and build trust, understanding, and community for civil rights and social justice; and

21 WHEREAS, San Francisco is a city of immigrants and their descendants, many of
22 whom have ancestral ties to Asian and Pacific Islander nations and have direct or indirect
23 experience with Japan's past system of sexual enslavement; and

24 WHEREAS, A growing coalition of immigrant communities, women's organizations, and
25 human rights groups have organized to establish a memorial for "comfort women" and the

1 millions of victims of the Japanese military in San Francisco to ensure that the plight and
2 suffering of these girls and women will never be forgotten or erased from history; now,
3 therefore, be it

4 RESOLVED, That appropriate City and County agencies will work with the community
5 organizations to design and establish the memorial; and, be it

6 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San
7 Francisco during the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II expresses its strong support
8 of creating a memorial in memory of those girls and women who suffered immeasurable pain
9 and humiliation as sex slaves and as a sacred place for remembrance, reflection,
10 remorsefulness, and atonement for generations to come.

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1 [Resolution Urging the Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women" in San Francisco]

2
3 REVISED Resolution Urging the Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women" in
4 San Francisco.

5
6 WHEREAS, According to most international historians, the term "comfort women"
7 euphemistically refers to an estimated 200,000 women and young girls who were kidnapped
8 and forced into sexual slavery by the Imperial Japanese Army during its colonial and wartime
9 occupation of Asia and the Pacific Islands from the 1930s through the duration of World War
10 II; and

11 WHEREAS, During the 15 years of invasion and occupation of Asian countries,
12 unspeakable and well-documented war-crimes, including mass rape, wholesale massacres,
13 heinous torture, and other atrocities, were committed by the Japanese Imperial Army
14 throughout the occupied countries and colonies; and

15 WHEREAS, Of the few top Japanese military leaders who were investigated and
16 convicted as war criminals in the postwar War Crime Tribunals in Tokyo, Nanjing, Manila,
17 Yokohama, and Khabarovsk, many escaped prosecution; and

18 WHEREAS, In 2001 the San Francisco Board of Supervisors passed a resolution
19 urging the government of Japan, on the 50th anniversary of the US-Japan Peace Treaty, to
20 fully acknowledge and apologize for Japan's wartime atrocities and provide just compensation
21 for the surviving victims of its aggression; and

22 WHEREAS, In 2007 the U.S. House of Representatives passed Rep. Mike Honda's
23 bipartisan resolution H.Res. 121, which also called on the Government of Japan to formally
24 acknowledge, apologize, and accept historical responsibility for its Imperial Armed Forces'
25 coercion of young women into sexual slavery; and

1 WHEREAS, In 2013, the San Francisco Board passed a resolution condemning
2 Japan's denial of its system of sexual enslavement during World War II and calling for justice
3 for "comfort women"; and

4 WHEREAS, The year 2015 marks the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II
5 (1941-1945) and the Pacific War (1931-1945) and the defeat of Japanese imperialism and
6 militarism by the Allies; and

7 WHEREAS, Several cities in the U.S., including, Glendale and Rohnert Park, CA; Long
8 Island, NY; Palisades Park and Union City, NJ; Fairfax, VA; and Michigan City, MI have
9 already erected memorials to help remember the "comfort women" during Japanese
10 occupation in the Pacific War; and

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12 ~~slavery with 20 million victims worldwide, including an estimated 1.5 million victims in North~~
13 ~~America alone, forced to perform labor and sexual acts; and human trafficking is a market-~~
14 ~~driven criminal industry based on the principles of supply and demand, and~~

15 WHEREAS, Today there are an estimated 20.9 million victims of human trafficking
16 globally, of which 55% are women and girls; forced labor and human trafficking worldwide is a
17 \$150 billion dollar criminal industry based on the principles of supply and demand, and

18 WHEREAS, San Francisco is not immune to the problem, and has been considered a
19 destination for human trafficking due to its ports, airports, industry, and rising immigrant
20 populations; and

21 WHEREAS, San Francisco is a city of immigrants and their descendants, many of
22 whom have ancestral ties to Asian and Pacific Islander nations and have direct or indirect
23 experience with Japan's past system of sexual enslavement; and

24
25

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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

July 20, 2015

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEES:

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,

EDUCATION

SENIOR WHIP

CONGRESSIONAL ASIAN PACIFIC
AMERICAN CAUCUS, CHAIR EMERITUS

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT
COALITION, VICE CHAIR

LEGT EQUALITY CAUCUS,
VICE CHAIR

Board of Supervisors:
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
City Hall, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102-4689

Dear Board of Supervisors:

Thank you for your continual support of human rights, both in San Francisco and worldwide. I am grateful for this Board's history of fortitude, courage, and leadership in calling for justice for "comfort women" in San Francisco. I write to you today to strongly support the resolution to establish a memorial for "comfort women". This statue will honor the unwavering courage of the 200,000 women whose youth and innocence were so horrifically taken away when they were trafficked from their home country and forced into sexual enslavement.

Human trafficking is not merely a historical issue; it is a modern day human rights issue. This memorial would denounce not only the historical act, but also serves as a message against modern sexual slavery and trafficking. As a former educator, I know the importance of teaching our next generation, in a clear and unflinching manner, the lessons we learned over the course of history. The issue of human trafficking is still a sad reality of our society today—not just abroad, but in our own backyards. Nearly 40% of all human trafficking on the West Coast enters through the Bay Area. This is why we must never forget these atrocities and learn from them, so that we might eradicate this human rights atrocity from our community.

Of the 200,000 women who were forced into sexual enslavement during the war, 55 remain in Korea; 26 in the Philippines, 5 in Taiwan; and a handful of others across the Asian and Pacific region. Patience is a commodity which these few remaining survivors cannot afford. This memorial would be a symbol of a community's call for peace and reconciliation. I am moved by the strength and grace of these women who have endured unimaginable pain and yet tirelessly fight for their long-overdue justice. They fight for their sisters who have since passed away; for their lost youth; and for the future generation, so that such horrors will never be repeated.

This is why I strongly encourage the Board of Supervisors to pass this resolution. Once again, I want to thank you all for your unwavering commitment to human rights.

Sincerely,

Michael M. Honda
Member of Congress

September 1, 2015

Members of the Board of Supervisors

City and County of San Francisco

Dear Members of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors,

I am writing to give my strong support to the "comfort women" resolution before the San Francisco Board of Supervisors. It is befitting for a city like San Francisco to have such a monument to commemorate a historical travesty and injustice to women sexually enslaved by the Japanese Imperial Army during the Pacific War, 1937-1941. The Imperial Japan, through its military government's policy of institutionalizing the sexual enslavement of at least 200,000 women of Chinese, Korean, Filipino, Indonesian and Dutch background during WWII, participated in the largest form of sexual trafficking in the last century. This dark chapter should not be forgotten. George Santayana said: "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it."

My father, Fred T. Korematsu, worked closely with Japanese American giants like, Dr. Clifford Uyeda, Sox Kitashima, often known as the "godmother" of Japan town, Gordon Hirabayashi, and Chinese American leaders like Judge Lillian Sing, Judge Julie Tang, and Professor Ling chi Wang to bring about peace through justice by urging the Japanese Government to do the right thing -- i.e. for the government through the Diet to apologize for the atrocities the Japanese Imperial Government inflicted on her Asian neighbors during WWII. When they did that, they were not denigrating the Japanese American community or Japan bashing but were working towards peace through justice.

I now also urge this body to do the right thing and vote to approve the "Comfort Women" resolution. This memorial is not only about dignifying the suffering of a particular group of women who were victimized by the Japanese military, it is also about peace. Jewish Holocaust memorials are being built all over the world to commemorate the suffering of the Jews during WWII in the hands of the German Nazi government. In the same spirit, we should preserve historical truth and raise consciousness about the suffering of the "comfort women". In my father's spirit I urge you to vote yes to support this resolution.

Sincerely,



Karen Korematsu

Founder & Executive Director

Fred T. Korematsu Institute

FeND

Japan-U.S. Feminist Network for Decolonization
脱植民地化を目指す日米フェミニストネットワーク
www.fendnow.org
info@fendnow.org

Emi Koyama, Co-Founder
Japan-U.S. Feminist Network for Decolonization (FeND)
PO Box 40570
Portland, Oregon 97240

July 20th, 2015

The Honorable Edwin Lee
Mayor
City and County of San Francisco
City Hall, Room 200
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, California 94102

The Honorable London Breed
President of the Board of Supervisors
City and County of San Francisco
City Hall, Room 244
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, California 94102

Dear Mayor Lee and the Members of the Board of Supervisors,

On behalf of Japan-U.S. Feminist Network for Decolonization (FeND), I am writing to express our wholehearted support for the Board's effort to memorialize the victims and survivors of Japanese "comfort women" system during the WWII.

FeND is a network of U.S.-based individuals who have roots in Japan, and those who support our goals. We are activists, teachers, researchers, and other community members who came together in 2014 to counteract the rise of antagonistic nationalism and historical revisionism in some corners of Japan and within (mostly first generation) Japanese communities in the U.S.

I am sure that you are already receiving dozens if not hundreds of messages from members of far-right Japanese nationalist groups in opposition to the proposed memorial. As individuals who have roots in Japan, we want to assure you that these antagonistic nationalists and historical revisionists do not speak for us.

We appreciate your interest in addressing this very important and timely issue. We are hopeful that the Board of Supervisors will hold firm to its support for the victims and survivors of the women harmed in the "comfort women" system, in accordance with our shared belief in peace, justice, and human rights for all.

Best,

Emi Koyama, Co-Founder
Japan-U.S. Feminist Network for Decolonization (FeND)
<http://www.fendnow.org/>
info@fendnow.org

A Report on Japanese Right-Wing Opposition to the "Comfort Women" Memorial in San Francisco

This report profiles individuals who have traveled from out of town to attend the July 21st Board meeting of the City and County of San Francisco and voice their opposition the resolution endorsing the establishment of a "comfort women" memorial in San Francisco's China Town. The list of out-of-town speakers, who are have all been born and raised in Japan before migrating to the U.S. as adults, is a Who's Who of the far-right Japanese nationalist organizing in the United States.

In addition, this report provides background information on the Japanese right-wing activities in the U.S., and debunks the right-wing mischaracterizations of some of the documents they often employ.

I. Profiles of Out-of-town Speakers Opposing "Comfort Women" Memorial

Koichi MERA

Mariko OKADA-COLLINS

Terumi IMAMURA

Yoshi TAGUCHI

II. Individuals Affiliated with Out-of-town Speakers

Yumiko YAMAMOTO

Tony MARANO & Shunichi FUJIKI

Shiro TAKAHASHI

Yujiro TANIYAMA

Michael YON

Jason MORGAN

Yoshiko SAKURAI

III. Examining Right-Wing "Evidences"

U.S. Army Japanese POW Interrogation Report No. 49 (1944)

Interagency Working Group Report (2007)

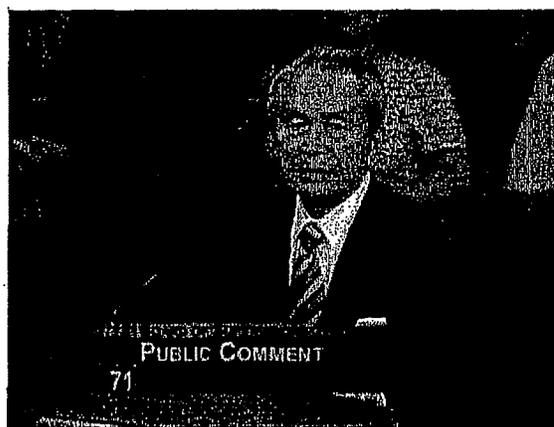
IV. Timeline of "Comfort Women" Denialism during the first and second Abe administrations (with a focus on U.S.-related incidents)

I. Profiles of Out-of-town Speakers Opposing "Comfort Women" Memorial

Koichi MERA

My name is Koichi Mera. I live in Los Angeles. I had a pleasure of listening more than three hours of debate in this chamber about jails and housing and so forth and that is a proper task of this chamber. Now, I'm talking about comfort women issue. This is international issue. That is a issue which is between Korea and Japan, and also U.S., Korea, and Japan. This issue should be dealt by Federal government in the case of U.S. City government should not be intervening in this issue. That's one point. Second, this issue is really dividing people. U.S. is a country with immigrants coming from various places. They should be living together in harmony. This comfort women issue will divide people. And that is not really good. In addition, one point I would like to make is that the usual comfort women story is a fabricated story. In fact, those women were not sex slaves, they were paid well. They had very good life and

they have lots of income. [brief interruption due to audience laughter in disbelief] Now there are at least two U.S. documents which proves that comfort women were usual people, not sex slaves. One is written in 1944 during the war in Burma. 20 Korean comfort women were interviewed and that says... [time out]



Mera was born in Korea during Japanese occupation and graduated from University of Tokyo before studying and getting teaching positions at U.S. universities including University of Southern California and Harvard University in business and economics. After retirement from USC, in 2006 Mera founded the Study Group for Japan's Rebirth, a monthly study group for Japanese residents in Los Angeles area about Japan's recent history. His book, Japanese People, Wake Up from MacArthur's Curse! was published by a right-wing publisher in Japan and is quite anti-U.S. In 2012, Mera founded Global Alliance for Historical Truth days before filing a lawsuit against the City of Glendale, California to seek the removal of its "comfort women" memorial. GAHT's cases have been dismissed by state and federal courts, with the state judge even ruling the lawsuit as a SLAPP, but Mera is appealing the decisions.

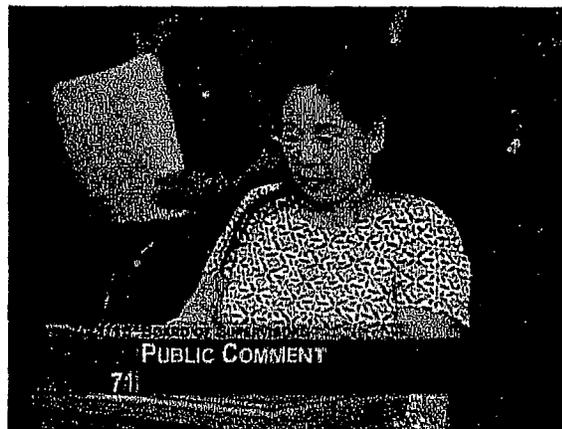
GAHT is incorporated and is accepting donations both in Japan and in the U.S. Notable leaders of GAHT in addition to Mera include Yumiko Yamamoto (ex-Zaitokukai, Nadeshiko Action), Nobukatsu Fujioka (Japanese Society for History Textbook Reform), Shiro Takahashi, and Genki Fujii (conservative foreign policy analyst).

Mera has co-presented at "comfort women" denial events in the last several years with Yamamoto, Fujioka, Mitsuhiko Fujii (Rompa Project), Mariko Okada-Collins, Yujiro Taniyama, and others.

Mariko OKADA-COLLINS

My name is Mariko Okada-Collins. I'm talking about comfort women statue. San Francisco has a troubled history with races and ethnic hatred. As much as the City is proud of its recent history with inclusiveness and resistance to the hatred and racism, it still has not erased its dark past regarding ethnic Japanese racism. This statue represents a return to the dark days when the San Francisco mayor Eugene Schmitz and neo-fascists Sons of the Golden West organization were active in many anti-Japanese activities supported by fact, so-called fact, and M.H. de Young's San Francisco Chronicle published headlines like "Brown Men, an Evil in the Public Schools," "Japanese, a menace American women," etc. Then the school board supported by the Mayor and the City Council joined with the racist American South and segregated San Francisco schools for Japanese students saying the same illogical statements that were not about harming Japanese American relations but responding to the fact in the history. Nothing much seems to have changed in San Francisco other than that white racists have the opportunity to ally with Uncle Tom-like Asian collaborators in modern day

racist campaign to assume that Japanese are sex-crazed rapists. It appears to be like current Supervisors are set to continue the tradition in the 21st century. The City Council set to vote in a statue that promotes ethnic and racial hatred, promotes exaggerated claim against the Japanese while overlooking equal violations by Americans, Koreans, and Russians, and as seen in Glendale and Union City does absolutely nothing to raise awareness to save one woman from the human trafficking. So, I don't think you want this to be voted yes. Thank you.



Mariko Okada-Collins is a Japanese language lecturer at Central Washington University. Born and raised in Japan, she has migrated to the U.S. to live with her American husband. In April 2015, Okada-Collins used her position at the university to organize a film screening and lecture by Yujiro Taniyama and speeches by Koichi Mera, Jason Morgan, and others. Okada-Collins has published how she uses every opportunity in her language class to discuss the "truth" of Japan's recent past (i.e. historical denial of Nanjing Massacre and "comfort women"), and complains that her students punish her by giving her negative reviews. Okada-Collins also stated that she had been disciplined by the university for showing the preview of Taniyama's film in her class.

In response to the screening, students and faculty organized alternative educational events about "comfort women" on campus, which was attended by hundreds. The denialist event organized by Okada-Collins attracted a couple of dozens at most. Read about the CWU event here:

<http://www.japanfocus.org/-Norma-Field/4323/article.html>

<http://www.japanfocus.org/-Emi-Koyama/4324/article.html>

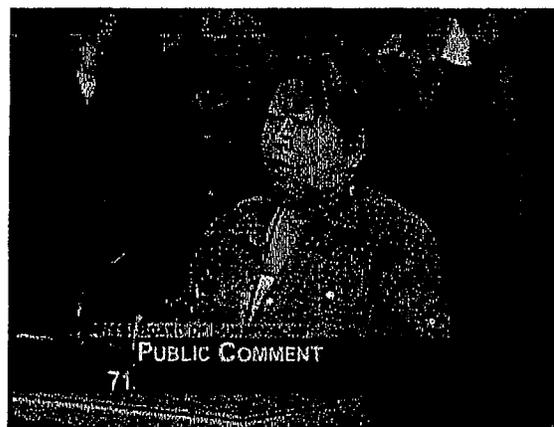
http://www.japanfocus.org/-Chong-Eun_Ahn/4325/article.html

Okada-Collins seems to have had parted ways with Taniyama after the event because of Taniyama's attitude toward the American audience, including her students. She is associated with Koichi Mera, Michael Yon (American writer), and others.

Terumi IMAMURA

My name is Terumi Imamura. I'm also here to oppose the comfort women statue to be built here. I have several concerns and asking myself why, why is it in San Francisco, why is in America, why is it targeting Japanese? My biggest concern is that Japanese and Japanese Americans who live in here in America, are we being targeted because of our nationality? Again? Many of us remember those painful camp days in the wartime. Is that going to be happening again? We are scared. We are concerned, we are worried. Besides that, these claims that they have on comfort women—200,000 women and children were forcibly abducted, tortured, sex slaved—there is no solid evidence to it. And here I have the report number 49, the report titled Japanese Prisoners of War Interrogation of prostitution, reported by United States Office of War Information,

Psychological Warfare Team, which reported in 1944. Also, the newer one is Nazi War Crimes and Japanese Imperial Government Record, final report to the United States Congress in April 2007. Neither of them indicate... [time out]



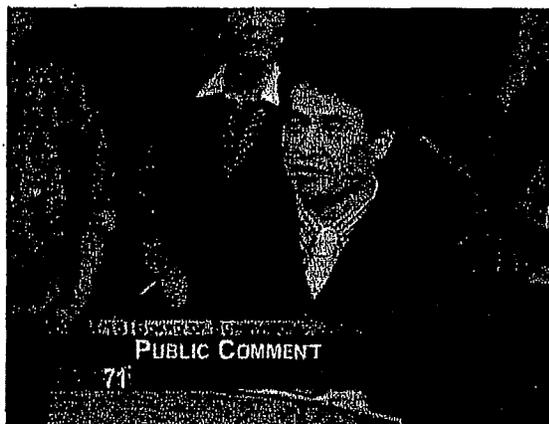
Terumi Imamura claims to be a housewife in Los Angeles area. Imamura heads a local "comfort women" denialist group True Japan Network. Imamura is said to be the originator of the completely baseless claim that the establishment of "comfort women" statue in Glendale, California resulted in widespread bullying and harassment of Japanese children in the area. Imamura's claim has been uncritically repeated by right-wing media and politicians in Japan, but nobody (local and national/international media, schools, police, Japanese American groups, the Japanese consulate, and even the very right-wing politicians that are making such claim) can find a trace of evidence.

It is telling that even Imamura did not mention the supposed existence of widespread anti-Japanese bullying in Glendale as an argument against the San Francisco memorial, despite the fact it might have been an effective argument if it existed. Koichi Mera of GAHT also did not claim anti-Japanese bullying as a concrete harm caused by the Glendale memorial in his lawsuit against the city, so there appears to be a pattern: they do not make this particular claim when it might be verified.

Yoshi TAGUCHI

Hello Supervisors, my name is Yoshi Taguchi of Happy Science. And do you know IWG document entitled the Nazi War Crimes and Japanese Imperial Government Record? It is originally signed by President Clinton on October 8, 1998 to investigate the crimes of Nazi, then on May 23, 2000 Dr. Michael Kurtz announced that the IWG will take steps forward to declassification of records related to Japanese war crimes. It has over eight million pages and spent 30 million dollars. This is the one [shows a flip], and you can see the detail through this site in the internet. And finally, in April 2007 they submitted the final report to the United States and that is a kind of summary of the investigation. This is the document, and it has 125 pages. The chairman of this committee, Steven Garfinkel, concluded his opinion in the preface, "Among the disappointed will be those who had hoped for a voluminous release of U.S. records

relating to Japanese war crimes. ... Many people around the world had hoped that the IWG would unearth records that would help them document Japanese atrocities. ... The IWG uncovered and released few Asian theatre records... [time out]



Yoshi Taguchi works for Happy Science (Koufuku no Kagaku) and lives in New Jersey. Taguchi is known to have arranged venues for many Japanese right-wing events in the U.S., including lectures of Yumiko Yamamoto, Koichi Mera, Tony Marano, Shiro Takahashi, Mitsuhiko Fujii, and others in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and New York City.

Happy Science is a new (founded in 1986) Japanese religion based loosely on Buddhism. Its political stance is far to the right of Prime Minister Abe's Liberal Democratic Party (which is pretty conservative), and said to have financed many of the "comfort women" denial activities outside of Japan through affiliated Rompa Project (run by Mitsuhiko Fujii) and through its foreign missions.

II. Individuals Affiliated with Out-of-town Speakers

Yumiko YAMAMOTO

Yumiko Yamamoto is the former secretary general and vice president of Zaitokukai and is the founder and president of "comfort women" denialist group Nadeshiko Action, ironically also referring to itself as "Japanese Women for Justice and Peace" in English. Yamamoto organizes mass email campaigns against foreign cities and legislatures that are considering taking a position on "comfort women," including the City and County of San Francisco.

Yamamoto was the secretary general of Zaitokukai, a notorious anti-Korean racist group, when the group "demonstrated" in front of a Korean elementary school in Kyoto, banging on its gate and screaming "you Korean cockroaches," and "your parents are North Korean spies" at schoolchildren. Zaitokukai organized or participated in many similar "demonstrations" against Korean neighborhoods and community institutions under Yamamoto's leadership.

Yamamoto founded Nadeshiko Action and resigned from her leadership position in Zaitokukai in 2011 to focus on Nadeshiko Action. In a book she published in 2014, Yamamoto states that she left Zaitokukai because the organization (Zaitokukai) had grown to the point that others could take care of it. In other words, Yamamoto has not yet renounced her support for the positions of Zaitokukai at least as late as 2014.

Yamamoto is the vice president of the Japanese portion of Global Alliance for Historical Truth, a denialist group headed by Koichi Mera. Yamamoto also chairs "Japan's collaborative team" of the Alliance for Truth About Comfort Women, which lobbies the United Nation Human Rights Commission, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, and other international regulatory bodies. |

Tony MARANO & Shunichi FUJIKI

Tony Marano, also known in Japan as "Texas Daddy," is an American video blogger. Marano first found fans in Japan for criticizing environmental group Sea Shepherd's anti-whaling campaigns, and was approached by Japanese businessman Shunichi Fujiki (who also goes by "Shun Ferguson"), who became his Japanese representative. Since then, Marano has published many books and columns in Japan that glorify the nation and absolve Japan of its war responsibilities, including over the "comfort women" issue. Marano is frequently flown to Japan to give lectures about "comfort women" and other issues there, and to various U.N. meetings across the world, despite having no expertise or background on the topic.

When confronted in English, Marano does not seem to be able to sustain an argument, and frequently contradicts his own statements published in Japanese media under his name. Marano and Fujiki often collaborate with Mitsuhiro Fujii (or "Mitt") of Rompa Project. Marano also appears in a dialogue with his frequent co-presenter Yumiko Yamamoto in Yamamoto's 2014 book.

Shiro TAKAHASHI

Shiro Takahashi is a prominent conservative education scholar in Japan whose work has focused on the importance of "traditional" family structures and gender roles. As a former vice president of the Japan Society for History Textbook Reform, Takahashi also advocates for the teaching of history that restores national pride. In 2013, Prime Minister Abe appointed Takahashi to the Council for Gender Equality, an advisory body within the Cabinet.

In December 2014, Takahashi joined Yamamoto, Mera, Marano, and others to speak at the "comfort women" revisionist event and a press conference in New York City. He also visited Los Angeles, where he claims to have heard stories about vandalism committed against conservative Japanese residents who were involved in revisionist activities.

Yujiro TANIYAMA

Yujiro Taniyama is a filmmaker and a failed 2011 candidate for the Governorship of Tokyo, receiving 0.2% of the total votes. In spring of 2015, Japanese language instructor Mariko Okada-Collins invited Taniyama to Central Washington University to show "Scottsboro Girls," his fauxmentary film about "comfort women," and to give a lecture introducing "a new perspective" on the issue. Taniyama's film is endorsed by Yoshiko Sakurai, an influential conservative journalist.

When Okada-Collins faced oppositions to the screening in the days before the event from within the university, Michael Yon reached out to her and introduced her to additional speakers, Koichi Mera and Jason Morgan. University community overwhelmingly rejected Taniyama, who showed a shortened version of the film (the full film is over three hours long) to an almost empty room for two days. Taniyama and Yon got into a major online battle afterwards, with Okada-Collins taking Yon's side.

Michael YON

Michael Yon is a former member of the U.S. Army Special Forces and a writer specializing in Thailand and military. Yon became interested in "comfort women" issue in 2014, and is credited with calling attention to the 2007 U.S. Interagency Working Group report on Nazi War Crimes and Japanese Imperial Government Records, which he (falsely) claims proves Japan's innocence in the "comfort women" affair.

After the failure of Yujiro Taniyama's film screening at Central Washington University, Yon publicly criticized some members of the conservative establishment including Yoshiko Sakurai who have endorsed Taniyama's film. In return, conservative figures in Japan exposed that Yon had received large payments from Japanese conservatives with the expectation that he would publish articles in mainstream English media that refute the "comfort women" issue, but failed to deliver; Yon denies that there was any such expectation and insists that his pen is not for sale.

Jason MORGAN

Jason Morgan is a University of Wisconsin history Ph.D student who has spent years in Japan, including on a Fulbright. Morgan was heralded by the American conservative media when in

2013 he refused to take part in a diversity training that was mandated for all teaching assistants. He views American academia as dogmatic and stifling, and prefers Japanese academia where scholars are free to speak truth, especially his belief that "evidence is overwhelmingly on" the side denying the "comfort women" issue. Morgan is now celebrated as a fresh new voice of the true American scholarship by Japanese conservative media such as Sankei Shimbun and by conservative think tanks that are affiliated with Yoshiko Sakurai.

Yoshiko SAKURAI

Yoshiko Sakurai is a conservative journalist and internet news host/commentator. As the director of Japan Institute for National Fundamentals, a private think tank, Sakurai is highly influential within Japan's conservative politics. On her internet news, Sakurai hosts conservative politicians including Eriko Yamatani, Tomomi Inada, Jn Matsubara, and others; and commentators including Shiro Takahashi, Koichi Mera, and Yujiro Taniyama.

III. Examining Right-Wing "Evidences"

U.S. Army Japanese POW Interrogation Report No. 49 (1944)

What the right-wing says: The report is based on interviews with 20 Korean "comfort women" detained by the U.S. Army and states that they were simply prostitutes who were highly paid and lived in luxury.

The report is actually based on interviews with two Japanese "house masters" (i.e. owner/managers of the brothel) and 20 Korean "comfort women." The report clearly states that the women were recruited under false pretenses and held in debt bondage. In addition, many of the 20 women were underage at the time they were sent to the "comfort stations."

A part of the report does state that women were paid well. Another part states that the women had to give back much of the earnings for debt repayment and living expenses (they had to procure necessities from the house masters) and struggled. Historians believe that the first part comes from the testimonies of the "house masters," while the latter are from the women themselves.

Since mid-1990s, the report has been understood by historians to be one of the evidences that show that women were forced to become "comfort women" against their will and that the Japanese military was actively managing and operating the system. The right-wing interpretation relies on selective reading of several isolated sentences from the report.

Interagency Working Group Report (2007)

What the right-wing says: Interagency Working Group of the United States spent eight years and 30 million dollars to find evidences for Japan's war crimes related to "comfort women," but could not find any, which means that the allegations against Japan are false.

The Interagency Working Group studied classified documents to uncover new historical materials related to the war crimes of Nazi Germany and the Japanese Empire. However, most documents from the Pacific theatre had been declassified a long time ago, IWG mostly analyzed and then released documents related to the Nazi Germany.

In April 2007, the same month Interagency Working Group's report was finalized, the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress issued its own report, "Japanese Military's 'Comfort Women' System," which used previously released materials to conclude that Japanese government and military were responsible for a system of enforced military prostitution known as "comfort women." In July of that year, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a resolution demanding Japan to "formally acknowledge, apologize, and accept historical responsibility" for the "comfort women" issue.

While it is true that the IWG report did not uncover any previously classified document related to Japan's "comfort women" issue, it is clearly not the case that the U.S. government interpreted the IWG report to mean that Japan was innocent.

IV. Timeline of "Comfort Women" Denialism during the first and second Abe administrations (with a focus on U.S.-related incidents)

Part 1: 2006-2007

2006-09-26	Shinzo Abe becomes the 90th Prime Minister of Japan
2007-01-16	U.S. declassifies documents and releases expert essays on upcoming IWG report
2007-01-31	H.Res. 121 introduced with six co-sponsors, led by Rep. Mike Honda
2007-03-01	PM Abe denies forced recruitment of CW by Japanese military
2007-03-02	Deputy Sec. of State Negroponte criticizes Abe's statement
2007-03-05	PM Abe once again denies Japanese military responsibility
2007-03-09	Opponents of H.Res.121 change their position, number of co-sponsors grows
2007-03-16	Abe administration formally state that no evidence exists that points to forced recruitment of CW by Japanese military
2007-03-24	Washington Post criticizes Abe in editorial
2007-03-25	Abe's Deputy Cabinet Minister states on radio that CW were sold by their parents, and that Japanese military was not involved
2007-03-26	Deputy Spokesman for Department of State urges Japan to continue to address CW issue
2007-04	IWG report finalized and made available to public
2007-04-03	U.S. Congressional Research Service releases the report "Japanese Military's 'Comfort Women' System" by Larry Niksch
2007-04-03	PM Abe calls Pres. Bush to ask for "understanding"
2007-04-17	PM Abe justifies his statements in interviews with Newsweek and Wall Street Journal, promise to uphold Kono Statement
2007-04-20	Former Minister of Education and Science Nariaki Nakayama criticizes H.Res.121, arguing that prostitution was legal and profitable at the time
2007-04-27	PM Abe visits Pres. Bush, issues a vague apology for CW
2007-05-17	Tokyo Governor Shintaro Ishihara denies Japanese military's involvement in the recruitment of CW
2007-05-25	MP Jn Matsubara denies the CW issue
2007-06-14	Dozens of conservative politicians and prominent opinion leaders in Japan place a full-page ad ("The Facts") on Washington Post
2007-06	Many members of U.S. House of Representatives join as co-sponsors of H.Res.121 including House Committee on Foreign Affairs Chair Rep. Tom Lantos
2007-07-30	H.Res.121 passed
2007-09-12	PM Abe abruptly resigns
2007-10	First CW memorial built in the U.S. in Palisades Park, New Jersey
2007-11-08	Dutch parliament passes resolution urging Japan to confront CW denialism and make further efforts to address the issue
2007-11-28	Canada's House of Commons passes resolution urging Japan to confront CW denialism and make further efforts to address the issue
2007-12-13	European Parliament passes resolution urging Japan to confront CW denialism and make further efforts to address the issue

Part 2: 2012-present

2011-12	Yumiko Yamamoto of Zaitokukai forms CW denialist group Nadeshiko Action
2012-05	Japanese diplomats offer cherry blossom trees in return for removing Palisades Park, New Jersey CW memorial; the city rejects
2012-05-24	Nikon Corp. cancels photo exhibits about CW under right-wing pressure
2012-12-26	Shinzo Abe becomes the 96th Prime Minister of Japan
2013-01-10	PM Abe appoints Shiro Takahashi to the Council for Gender Equality
2013-05-13	Osaka Mayor Toru Hashimoto argues that organized prostitution was necessary at the time, and suggests that the U.S. military should utilize legal sexual services to reduce sexual violence committed by the U.S. servicemen in Okinawa
2013-05-16	U.S. Department of State spokesperson Jen Psaki calls Hashimoto's statement "outrageous and offensive"
2013-05-22	San Francisco asks Hashimoto to cancel sister city visit due to the furor caused by his remarks
2013-05-27	Hashimoto retracts his comment about the U.S. servicemen while insisting that the Japanese military was not involved in the trafficking of CW
2013-06-18	City and County of San Francisco passes resolution condemning CW system in response to Hashimoto's statements
2013-07-09	Glendale, California approves the establishment of CW statue in its Central Park after heated discussions
2013-07-30	Glendale unveils the CW statue; Japanese American leaders from Nikkei for Civil Rights and Redress and the San Fernando Valley chapter of Japanese American Citizens League attend in support
2013-09	Yumiko Yamamoto and others form Alliance for Truth about Comfort Women
2013-12-16	Koichi Mera, Tomoyuki Sumori (True Japan Network, Volunteer Group for Fight Against Comfort Women), and three Japanese MPs (Mio Sugita, Yuzuru Nishida, and Hiromu Nakamaru) meet with representatives of NCRR and JACL-SFV; Sugita dismisses Japanese American representatives as "left-wing"
2014-01-08	JACL-SFV chapter formally adopts a statement supporting CW statue in Glendale
2014-01-16	Members of (Japanese) National Association of Municipal Legislators Against Comfort Women Statue visit Glendale to protest the CW memorial; they hold a sign that reads "Children Need Heart-Warming Memorials"
2014-02-20	Koichi Mera founds Global Alliance for Historical Truth and files a lawsuit against the City of Glendale
2014-05-05	Japanese American Bar Association of California and Korean American Bar Association along with dozens of other law associations issue a statement supporting the CW memorial and opposing GAHT's lawsuit
2014-06-06	Japan-U.S. Feminist Network for Decolonization (FeND) formed
2014-06-20	Abe administration releases a report on the "process resulting in Kono Statement," widely seen as a first step to repealing it
2014-07-06	Mera and Nobukatsu Fujioka of GAHT hold an event in Los Angeles; read a letter from Yamamoto is read
2014-07-14	Yamamoto, Mera, Mitsuhiro Fujii, Shunichi Fujiki, Tony Marano, and other members of ATCW visit Geneva to lobby the U.N. Commission on Human Rights

2014-08-04	GAHT's federal lawsuit against the City of Glendale is dismissed
2014-08-05	Asahi Shimbun retracts decades-old articles about forcible CW recruitment by the Japanese military in Jeju Island, Korea
2014-08-13	Fullerton, California passes resolution recognizing CW
2014-09-03	GAHT files a state suit against the City of Glendale
2014-09-04	GAHT appeals the decision of the federal case to the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals
2014-10-15	The Historical Science Society of Japan issues a statement criticizing Abe administration's denial of historical facts of CW
2014-10-30	Japanese MPs form the Special Committee to Restore Japan's Honor and Trust in order to refute allegations on CW
2014-12-13	Yamamoto, Mitsuhiko Fujii, and other revisionists hold an event in Redwood City, California near SFO; coalition of peace and human rights activists holds a protest
2014-12-14	Yamamoto, Mera, Fujii, and other revisionists hold a panel in Torrance, California
2015-01	Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs demands American publisher and historian to alter the description of CW in college-level world history textbook
2015-02-18	Three Japanese residents in Los Angeles area join in a lawsuit in Japan against Asahi Shimbun
2015-03	20 U.S. historians publish a letter in support of Japanese historians in response to MOFA's attempt to censor textbooks
2015-03-09	Yamamoto, Fujii, Shunichi Fujiki, Shiro Takahashi, and other revisionists hold an event in New York City; original venue, Japanese American Association of New York, cancels their reservation due to a protest by peace and women's groups
2015-03-10	GAHT and ATCW members Mera, Takahashi, and others hold a press conference in NYC to counter the U.N. Commission on the Status of Women sessions
2015-03-17	Group of conservative scholars led by Ikuhiko Hata holds press conference to demand "corrections" to an American history textbook over CW
2015-03-27	PM Abe refers to CW as victims of human trafficking in an interview with Washington Post without admitting Japanese military's role in it
2015-04-28	Mariko Okada-Collins organizes a screening of Yujiro Taniyama's film, "Scottsboro Girls" at Central Washington University; Mera, Jason Morgan, and others join Taniyama
2015-04-29	PM Abe delivers a speech at the joint session of U.S. Congress without mentioning CW
2015-05-04	GAHT's state lawsuit against the City of Glendale is dismissed; City files for attorney's fees under anti-SLAPP statute
2015-05-07	"Open Letter in Support of Historians in Japan" released with 187 signatures by historians, Japan scholars, and others (mostly in the U.S.); the number of signatories grows to 464 within a week
2015-05-25	16 associations of historians and history educators in Japan issue a joint statement criticizing CW revisionism
2015-07-21	City and County of San Francisco considers a resolution establishing CW memorial; Mera, Okada-Collins, Terumi Imamura, and others speak in opposition
2015-07-23	Osaka Mayor Hashimoto criticizes SF resolution as "unfair," plans to send a letter
2015-07-27	Nadeshiko Action and ATCW members visit Geneva to lobby the U.N. Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women

A Fact Sheet on Japanese Military "Comfort Women"

Who were "comfort women"?

"Comfort women" is a historical term referring to women who were forced to provide sexual service to Japanese soldiers at military brothels "comfort stations" established by the Japanese military in its occupied territories between 1932 and 1945. "Comfort women" were taken from all over Asia and the Pacific, with Japanese, Korean, Taiwanese, Chinese, Filipina, and Indonesian women comprising the vast majority. Many women were considered underage. Experts estimate the number of "comfort women" at tens or hundreds of thousands.

How were "comfort women" recruited?

At the very beginning, women were recruited primarily from existing brothels in Japan by offering them a way to repay their debt more quickly. But the concern over venereal diseases and the demand for a greater number of women led to the recruitment of women outside of existing private brothels. In Japan's colonies (Korea and Taiwan), the Japanese government licensed contractors to recruit or procure women under collaboration with local governments and police departments. Women were typically deceived with a promise of lucrative jobs and were held in debt bondage, unable to leave after realizing the nature of the "work" expected of them. In other areas such as the Philippines and Indonesia, the military kidnapped local women or ordered local leaders to provide women for them.

What were the conditions in which "comfort women" worked?

Women who were held in debt bondage earned a percentage of the fees paid by Japanese soldiers, but their earnings were confiscated for debt repayment and living expenses. They were forced to have sex with many men each day, and very few were allowed to return to their home after their debt was retired. Other women who were forcibly taken to the "comfort stations" were held for a period of time, and forced into sexual servitude, often without pay.

How was the Japanese government/military involved?

Some Japanese nationalists claim that "comfort stations" were no different from any other brothels, which were legal at the time, but there are clear differences. The "comfort stations" were established by the Japanese government, and the women were recruited primarily by contractors licensed by the government. The Japanese government issued a special permit for the women to travel, and transported them on military vehicles and ships. The government built buildings for the "comfort stations," set policies, fee structures, and schedules, and provided military doctors to check the women for venereal diseases periodically.

How did the issue surface in the 90s?

Following the democratization of the Republic of Korea (South Korea), a Korean former "comfort woman" came forward publicly for the first time in 1991, seeking a formal apology and reparation from the Japanese government. Her action led hundreds of other women in Korea, the Philippines, and elsewhere to come forward. Links to some of their testimonies can be found at the end of this document.

What has Japanese government done since the 90s?

At first, Japanese government evaded responsibility for the human rights violations in "comfort women" system, blaming private contractors and individual traffickers. But as more historical evidences were discovered by Japanese and other historians, the government was forced in 1993 to issue the so-called Kono statement, which acknowledged Japanese government's direct involvement in the establishment and operation of "comfort stations" and the use of force and deception in the recruitment of "comfort women." In 1995, Japan established Asian Women's Fund, which distributed the Prime Minister's signed letter of apology along with "atonement" money funded through donations from Japanese people. Some victims received the atonement money, while others refused it,

criticizing it as an attempt to avoid providing formal reparations.

What are former "comfort women" seeking?

There are four main demands made by various groups working for the former "comfort women": First, an official apology accompanying the Cabinet or Diet (parliament) resolution (rather than something that can be and have been construed as one leader's personal view, such as the Prime Minister's letter); second, formal compensation to the victims of the "comfort women" system; third, the teaching of "comfort women" issue in the country's history classes and textbooks; and finally, the investigation and persecution of responsible parties.

What is the international dispute about?

There are factual as well as legal and political disagreements over the issue of "comfort women." The factual disputes involve the actual number of "comfort women" and their ethnic backgrounds, and the extent to which Japanese military was directly involved in the deceptive or forceful recruitment of the women. Legal and political questions include whether Japan has sufficiently accepted responsibility for the atrocity with the establishment of Asian Women's Fund, and whether Japan's legal obligations to compensate the victims have been dissolved by the 1951 Treaty of Peace between Japan and the Allied Powers or by bilateral treaties between Japan and its neighbors (Republic of China in 1952, Republic of Korea in 1965, and People's Republic of China in 1972 and 1978). Some Japanese nationalists including members of the Parliament reject any wrongdoing or culpability on the part of their government or military.

What has the international community said about the issue?

United Nations Human Rights Committee, Economic and Social Council, Human Rights Commission, Commission on the Status of Women, Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and Committee Against Torture have issued reports and advisories demanding Japan to agree to some or all of the victims' demands. Congresses of the United States (House), the Netherlands, Canada, European Union,

South Korea, and Taiwan have passed similar resolutions, as did the State of California; New York Senate, and other legislative bodies around the world.

Online Resources

Fight For Justice
<http://fightforjustice.info/>

Women's Active Museum on War and Peace
<http://wam-peace.org/en/>

e-Museum for the Victims of Japanese Military Sexual Slavery
<http://www.hermuseum.go.kr/english/>

Books

Yoshiaki Yoshimi, *Comfort Women* (2002).

Yuki Tanaka, *Japan's Comfort Women* (2001).

Maria Rosa Henson, *Comfort Women: A Filipina's Story of Prostitution and Slavery under the Japanese Military* (1999).

Dai Sil Kim-Gibson, *Silence Broken: Korean Comfort Women* (1999)

Jan Ruff-O'Herne, *Fifty Years of Silence: The Extraordinary Memoir of a War Rape Survivor* (2008).

C. Sarah Soh, *The Comfort Women: Sexual Violence and Postcolonial Memory in Korea and Japan* (2009).

FEND
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"Comfort Women" Denier Talking Points DEBUNKED!

"Comfort women" is a historical term referring to the women who performed sexual labor in Japan's military brothels ("comfort stations") across Asia and the Pacific during its imperial wars, 1932-1945.

Experiences of "comfort women" were varied: some women, especially in the early years, were recruited from existing brothels in Japan as a way to pay off their debts faster; other women, mainly from Japan's colonies (Korea and Taiwan) and occupied territories, were deceived with the promise of lucrative career, or were outright kidnapped and forced into the system.

Below are some of the most commonly encountered Japanese "comfort women" denier talking points, and the facts according to actual historians.

TALKING POINT: "The 1944 U.S. military report says that 'comfort women' are just prostitutes!"

FACT: They are taking a sentence out of context. The same document clearly states that most women were deceived with the promise of a good job and forced to perform sexual acts on Japanese soldiers under debt bondage.

TALKING POINT: "The 1944 U.S. military report also says that 'comfort women' received exceedingly high salaries!"

FACT: According to the same document, many women suffered in poverty because their nominally high earnings were taken away by the Japanese "house masters" as debt repayment and living expenses, which the women had to procure from them.

TALKING POINT: "Korean newspapers at the time published ads recruiting 'comfort women,' which proves that they were voluntary!"

FACT: Most Korean women who became "comfort women" were not literate, so the ads were not designed to entice them. The ads (and only two such ads have been discovered) were placed by contractors to entice private recruiters and subcontractors to go out and recruit the women.

TALKING POINT: "News reports from the era show that Japanese government arrested and prosecuted contractors that kidnapped and trafficked Korean women!"

FACT: Japanese government prosecuted kidnappers and traffickers in general, but those were not contractors that are kidnapping and trafficking women on behalf of the Japanese military (except for recruitment in Japan—see the next point).

TALKING POINT: "Japanese government issued a directive ordering the military to carefully select contractors to avoid those that engage in kidnapping and trafficking!"

FACT: The 1938 directive was issued in response to an incident in which local police in Japan detained a contractor recruiting women as "comfort women" for the Japanese military. The local police did not realize that Japanese military was directly involved in establishing and operating brothels, and assumed that the contractor was falsely claiming to be working for the military. This incident led to the directive urging greater coordination between military contractors and local police departments and requiring the contractors to conceal their ties to the Japanese military publicly so as to not embarrass the military. The directive only applies to recruitment in Japan, and excludes its colonies of Korea and Taiwan. There are no comparable directives addressing deceptive or illegal recruitment outside of mainland Japan.

TALKING POINT: "If any kidnapping or trafficking happened, it was done by private businesses operating brothels, and not by the Japanese military! Or they were simply sold by their parents to pay off debts!"

FACT: Japanese military built or requested contractors to build "comfort stations," provided special documents to women who did not otherwise have legal documentation to travel out of the country, transported women on military vehicles, established fees, policies, and schedules for the "comfort stations," etc.—all of which are considered human trafficking under current as well as historical standards, especially since

many of the women were underage. Debt bondage, or forcing women to work in order to pay off their debt, is also considered a form of slavery under current as well as historical standards.

TALKING POINT: "The whole 'comfort women' story was invented by Asahi Shimbun newspaper, which recently retracted the fabricated testimonies of professed 'comfort women' recruiter Seiji Yoshida!"

FACT: Yoshida's testimonies have been refuted and rejected by virtually all historians in the 1990s, and is not the basis for Japanese government's Kono Statement (1993), the United Nations' report on "comfort women" by the special rapporteur Radhika Coomaraswamy (1996), or the U.S. Congressional Resolution 121 (2007). Asahi's retraction makes no difference to our current conversations on the topic.

TALKING POINT: "Former Asahi reporter Takashi Uemura, who wrote articles about former comfort women's lawsuit against Japan, was biased because his mother-in-law was a leader of the Korean group that was suing the Japanese government on behalf of the women!"

FACT: The organization Uemura's mother-in-law was involved in had nothing to do with the lawsuit at the time. Uemura also never quoted Yoshida, or wrote articles that alleged direct "taking" of Korean women by the Japanese military. A third-party review of Uemura's reporting found no wrongdoing on his part.

TALKING POINT: "Interagency Working Group of the United States spent 30 million dollars and seven years to search for evidences supporting the testimonies of 'comfort women,' but could not find anything incriminating Japanese military!"

FACT: IWG was tasked with reviewing then-classified WWII-era U.S. official documents to find records of German and Japanese war crimes. Most documents were related to the Nazi Germany, because many documents about Japan were not classified. The search did not result in the discovery of any new evidences documenting Japan's war crimes related to "comfort women." Prior to IWG's review, however, there were many publicly available U.S. government documents, including the 1944 U.S. military

report mentioned earlier, that shows Japan's wartime violations of human rights and international law in its management and operation of the "comfort women" system.

TALKING POINT: "Some Korean scholars such as Ahn Byong Jik and Park Yuha question the allegation that Korean women were forcibly taken by the Japanese military!"

FACT: There are some disagreements in terms of how much blame should be assigned to different parties, including the Japanese military, Korean brokers who did the actual recruitment, etc., but neither Ahn or Park deny that Japan bears responsibility for the trafficking and exploitation of women under the "comfort women" system even if the military did not directly kidnap the Korean women.

TALKING POINT: "Former comfort women's testimonies are unreliable because they have shifted in the past!"

FACT: Testimonies of survivors of severe trauma often shift and change, and it should not be considered a reason to dismiss their testimonies altogether. Historians do not rely on any single document or testimony for their understanding of historical events; rather, they look at many different documents and testimonies to corroborate what actually took place. Regardless of the accuracy of any particular claim or any particular testimony, it is undeniable that tens or hundreds of thousands of women were forced into sexual servitude by the Japanese military.

FeND

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APPENDIX No.2

Resolutions on the "Comfort Women" Issue
Adopted by Foreign and Domestic Assemblies

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I. Resolutions Adopted by Foreign National Assemblies

1. United States of America

H. Res. 121
House of Representatives

30 July 2007

Whereas the Government of Japan, during its colonial and wartime occupation of Asia and the Pacific Islands from the 1930s through the duration of World War II, officially commissioned the acquisition of young women for the sole purpose of sexual servitude to its Imperial Armed Forces, who became known to the world as *ianfu* or “comfort women”;

Whereas the “comfort women” system of forced military prostitution by the Government of Japan, considered unprecedented in its cruelty and magnitude, included gang rape, forced abortions, humiliation, and sexual violence resulting in mutilation, death, or eventual suicide in one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the 20th century;

Whereas some new textbooks used in Japanese schools seek to downplay the “comfort women” tragedy and other Japanese war crimes during World War II; Whereas Japanese public and private officials have recently expressed a desire to dilute or rescind the 1993 statement by Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono on the “comfort women”, which expressed the Government’s sincere apologies and remorse for their ordeal;

Whereas the Government of Japan did sign the 1921 International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children and supported the 2000 United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security which recognized the unique impact on women of armed conflict;

Whereas the House of Representatives commends Japan’s efforts to promote human security, human rights, democratic values, and rule of law, as well as for being a supporter of Security Council Resolution 1325;

Whereas the United States-Japan alliance is the cornerstone of United States security interests in Asia and the Pacific and is fundamental to regional stability and prosperity;

Whereas, despite the changes in the post-cold war strategic landscape, the United States-Japan alliance continues to be based on shared vital interests and values in the Asia-Pacific region, including the preservation and promotion of political and economic freedoms, support for human rights and democratic institutions, and the securing of prosperity for the people of both countries and the international community;

Whereas the House of Representatives commends those Japanese officials and private citizens whose hard work and compassion resulted in the establishment in 1995 of Japan’s private Asian Women’s Fund;

Whereas the Asian Women’s Fund has raised \$5,700,000 to extend “atonement” from the Japanese people to the comfort women; and

Whereas the mandate of the Asian Women’s Fund, a government-initiated and largely government-funded private foundation whose purpose was the carrying out of programs and projects with the aim of atonement for the maltreatment and suffering of the “comfort women”, came to an end on March 31, 2007, and the Fund has been disbanded as of that date: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the Government of Japan--

- (1) should formally acknowledge, apologize, and accept historical responsibility in a clear and unequivocal manner for its Imperial Armed Forces’ coercion of young women into sexual slavery, known to the world as “comfort women”, during its colonial and wartime occupation of Asia and the Pacific Islands from the 1930s through the duration of World War II;
- (2) would help to resolve recurring questions about the sincerity and status of prior statements if the Prime Minister of Japan were to make such an apology as a public statement in his official capacity;
- (3) should clearly and publicly refute any claims that the sexual enslavement and trafficking of the “comfort women” for the Japanese Imperial Armed Forces never occurred; and

(4) should educate current and future generations about this horrible crime while following the recommendations of the international community with respect to the 'comfort women'.

2. The Netherlands

Motion by Van Baalen
House of the Netherlands

Adopted 8 November 2007

The House, having heard the debate,

considering that Japan is a strategic partner in Asia, with whom the Netherlands has been maintaining relations for 400 years, 150 years of which diplomatic relations by 2008, and with whom our country wants to shape a common future;

taking the view that Japan should publicly take full responsibility, without any reserve, for the system of forced prostitution as operated in the years before and during the Second World War, and for the suffering thus caused to the so-called comfort women and about which no doubts can and should be raised;

observing that the Japanese government, by means of the so-called Kono statement from 1993, has acknowledged the fate of the comfort women, has expressed their regret towards the victims and has accepted responsibility with this statement, but at the same time observing that the Japanese government and Japanese members of parliament have, on various occasions, distanced themselves from this, as is shown by the statements by the then prime minister Shinzo Abe last March which were later retracted, and by the advertisement of members of the Japanese House of Representatives in the Washington Post earlier this year on the same subject;

having read the letter which the chairman of the Japanese House of Representatives wrote on 7 November last in reply to the letter of the chairman of the House of 26 June last about the advertisement in the Washington Post and in which he distances himself from said advertisement;

considering that certain teaching materials in Japanese schools do insufficient justice to the acknowledgement of the Japanese war crimes, among them the treatment of the comfort women;

considering that Japan, via the Asian Women's Fund, has offered forms of compensation to the former comfort women, partly financed by public funds, but that this compensation was granted by a private organisation;

entreats the government to urgently ask the government of Japan to abandon any statement which devalues the expression of regret from 1993 and to take full responsibility for the involvement of the Japanese army in the system of forced prostitution;

entreats the government to urgently ask the government of Japan to make an additional gesture by offering the comfort women still alive today some form of direct moral and financial compensation respectively for the suffering caused;

entreats the government to urgently ask the government of Japan to encourage that all teaching materials in Japanese schools provide a factual picture of the Japanese role in the Second World War, including the fate of the comfort women;

and proceeds to the order of the day.

Van Baalen
Van Gennip
Van Dam
Van Bommel

Wilders
Peters
Voordewind
Pechtold

Van der Staaij
Thieme
Verdonk

3. Canada

Journals No. 26
Motion by Olivia Chow
House of Commons of Canada

Adopted 28 November 2007

Moved that, in the opinion of the House:

- i. during its wartime occupation of Asia and the Pacific Islands, from the 1930s through the duration of World War II, the Imperial Armed Forces of Japan officially commissioned the acquisition of young women for the sole purpose of sexual servitude, who became known as “comfort women”;
- ii. some Japanese public officials have recently expressed a regrettable desire to dilute or rescind the 1993 statement by Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono on the “comfort women”, which expressed the Government's sincere apologies and remorse for their ordeal;
- iii. Japan has made progress since 1945 in recognizing and atoning for its past actions, and for many decades has been a major contributor to international peace, security, and development, including through the United Nations;
- iv. the Canada-Japan alliance continues to be based on shared vital interests and values in the Asia-Pacific region, including the preservation and promotion of political and economic freedoms, support for human rights and democratic institutions, and the securing of prosperity for the people of both countries and the international community; and
- v. the Government of Canada should therefore encourage the Government of Japan to abandon any statement which devalues the expression of regret from the Kono Statement of 1993; to clearly and publicly refute any claims that the sexual enslavement and trafficking of the 'comfort women' for the Japanese Imperial Forces never occurred; to take full responsibility for the involvement of the Japanese Imperial Forces in the system of forced prostitution, including through a formal and sincere apology expressed in the Diet to all of those who were victims; and to continue to address those affected in a spirit of reconciliation.

4. European Parliament

Resolution on Justice for the 'Comfort Women' (sex slaves in Asia before and during World War II)
European Parliament

13 December 2007
P6_TA(2007)0632

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the 200th anniversary of the abolition of the slave trade in 2007,
- having regard to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children (1921), to which Japan is a signatory,
- having regard to ILO Convention No. 29 on Forced Labour (1930), ratified by Japan,
- having regard to United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women and Peace and Security,
- having regard to the report by Gay McDougall, UN Special Rapporteur on Systematic Rape, Sexual Slavery and Slave-like Practices during Armed Conflict (22 June 1998),
- having regard to the conclusions and recommendations of the 38th session of the UN Committee Against Torture (9-10 May 2007),
- having regard to the Report of a Study of Dutch Government Documents on the Forced Prostitution of Dutch Women in the Dutch East Indies During the Japanese Occupation, The Hague (2004),
- having regard to the resolutions on the comfort women adopted by the US Congress on 30 July 2007, and by

the Canadian Parliament on 29 November 2007,

- having regard to Rule 115(5) of its Rules of Procedure,

- A. whereas the government of Japan, during its colonial and wartime occupation of Asia and the Pacific Islands from the 1930s until the end of World War II, officially ordered the acquisition of young women, who became known to the world as ianfu or "comfort women", for the sole purpose of sexual servitude to its Imperial Armed Forces,
 - B. whereas the "comfort women" system included gang rape, forced abortions, humiliation, and sexual violence resulting in mutilation, death or eventual suicide, in one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the 20th century,
 - C. whereas the dozens of "comfort women" cases brought before Japanese courts have all ended in the dismissal of plaintiffs' claims for compensation, despite court judgments acknowledging the Imperial Armed Forces' direct and indirect involvement, and the State's responsibility,
 - D. whereas most of the victims of the "comfort women" system have passed away, and the remaining survivors are 80 or more years of age;
 - E. whereas over the past years numerous high-ranking members and officials of the Japanese Government have made apologetic statements on the "comfort women" system, while some Japanese officials have recently expressed a regrettable desire to dilute or rescind those statements,
 - F. whereas the full extent of the sexual slavery system has never been fully disclosed by the government of Japan and some new required readings used in Japanese schools try to minimise the tragedy of the "comfort women" and other Japanese war crimes during World War II,
 - G. whereas the mandate of the Asian Women's Fund, a government-initiated private foundation whose aim was the implementation of programmes and projects to compensate for the abuse and suffering of the "comfort women", came to an end on 31 March 2007,
1. Welcomes the excellent relationship between the European Union and Japan based on the mutually shared values of a multi-party democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights;
 2. Expresses its solidarity with the women who were victims of the "comfort women" system for the duration of World War II;
 3. Welcomes the statements by Japanese Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono in 1993 and by the then Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama in 1995 on the "comfort women", as well as the resolutions of the Japanese parliament (the Diet) of 1995 and 2005 expressing apologies for wartime victims, including victims of the "comfort women" system;
 4. Welcomes the Japanese Government's initiative to establish, in 1995, the now-dissolved Asian Women's Fund, a largely government-funded private foundation, which distributed some "atonement money" to several hundred "comfort women", but considers that this humanitarian initiative cannot satisfy the victims' claims of legal recognition and reparation under public international law, as stated by the UN Special Rapporteur Gay McDougall in her above-mentioned report of 1998;
 5. Calls on the Japanese Government formally to acknowledge, apologise, and accept historical and legal responsibility, in a clear and unequivocal manner, for its Imperial Armed Forces' coercion of young women into sexual slavery, known to the world as "comfort women", during its colonial and wartime occupation of Asia and the Pacific Islands from the 1930s until the end of World War II;
 6. Calls on the Japanese Government to implement effective administrative mechanisms to provide reparations to all surviving victims of the "comfort women" system and the families of its deceased victims;
 7. Calls on the Japanese parliament (the Diet) to take legal measures to remove existing obstacles to obtaining reparations before Japanese courts; in particular, the right of individuals to claim reparations from the government should be expressly recognised in national law, and cases for reparations for the survivors of sexual slavery, as a crime under international law, should be prioritised, taking into account the age of the survivors;

8. Calls on the government of Japan to refute publicly any claims that the subjugation and enslavement of "comfort women" never occurred;
9. Encourages the Japanese people and government to take further steps to recognise the full history of their nation, as is the moral duty of all countries, and to foster awareness in Japan of its actions in the 1930s and 1940s, including in relation to "comfort women"; calls on the government of Japan to educate current and future generations about those events;
10. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, to the governments and parliaments of the Member States, the Japanese Government and Parliament, the UN Human Rights Council, the governments of the ASEAN States, to the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of China, Taiwan and Timor-Leste.

5. Republic of Korea

Summary of

A resolution that demands Japan's formal apology and full compensation to war time "Comfort Women" for the sake of restoration of their honor and dignity

Presented by Shin Hak Kyun
Parliament of South Korea

8 October 2008
Bill No. 1125

The South Korea Parliament passed a resolution condemning Japan and demanding Japan to compensate and officially apologize to hundreds of thousands of women from Korea and other Asian/Oceanic countries who were abducted and were forced to serve frontline Japanese imperial soldiers as sex slaves during World War II.

The South Korea Parliament was inspired by similar resolutions first adopted in 2007 by the United States House of Representatives and subsequently by the Netherlands, Canada and the European Union, demanding the Japanese government's sincere apology and compensation. It was also inspired by the international recognition of the necessity of an awareness campaign for future generations in order to pass on a record of the negative legacy.

It should be noted that several Japanese local governments such as the Takarazuka and Kiyose City Councils, etc. have also adopted resolutions and written statements since March 2008, demanding that Japan take full responsibility for committing the abuse of war-time "Comfort Women." The South Korea Parliament supports these recent movements.

The UN Conference for Human Rights was held in Vienna in 1993. Since then, a wide range of recommendations aiming for a solution to the "Comfort Women" issue have been continuously presented by the UN Commission on Human Rights and various other international organizations. As of June 2008, the Japanese government has not accepted these recommendations. The South Korea Parliament declares the deepest concern about the Japanese government's failure to officially acknowledge its responsibility for these crimes.

The majority of the surviving comfort women are now in their late 70s or older and their numbers continue to diminish as the condition of their health deteriorates. The South Korea Parliament adopted a resolution for the sake of restoring the honor and dignity of the comfort women with the detailed statement shown below.

1. South Korea Parliament demands that Japanese government officially give a full apology to these women from many Asian and Oceanic countries who had been sexually enslaved for the Japanese imperial soldiers since 1930s until the end of WWII for the restoration of the honor and dignity of the war victims.
2. In order to restore the substantial human rights and dignity of these "Comfort Women," the South Korean Parliament demands that the Japanese government admit these crimes against humanity and allow school textbooks to carry facts about the "Comfort Women" so that those inhumane acts will not be repeated. It also calls for the Japanese government to provide adequate and effective compensation to the comfort women which should be promoted by decisive action, such as having the Japanese Diet establish related

regulations.

3. For "Justice for the Comfort Women," the South Korean Parliament demands that the South Korean government play an active and evidential role in ensuring that the Japanese government officially apologizes, provides compensation and allows for the teaching of the true story in history textbooks by accepting the recommendations of international bodies including the UN Commission on Human Rights and the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, etc.

6. Taiwan

Legislative Branch

Documentation of:

7th period, 2nd session, 8th meeting

Drafted by Sue-Ying Huang, Li-Huan Yang, Ching-Te Lai, Men-An Pan

5 November 2008

PROPOSAL

Twenty-eight members of the Legislative Branch, including Sue-Ying Huang, Li-Huan Yang, Ching-Te Lai, and Men-An Pan, have issued the following proposal. It documents that "we ask that the Government of Japan should officially recognize its historical responsibility on its war-time sexual slavery system, make a sincere apology and due compensation directly to victims alive thereby recovering their dignity and realizing their justice, and henceforth, sincerely observe the proposal by the UN Human Rights Council and educate the relevant historical truths to the present and the future generations forever."

RATIONALE

1. The Japanese military forcibly put a number of women into sexual slavery through recruitment, abduction, threatening, and cheating at the sites occupied by the Japanese military during the WWII. The Government of Japan has not yet officially recognized, and even denied its historical responsibility for this sexual slavery, thereby damaging the dignity of the victims. The continued Japanese refusal of apology and compensation further defames the victims whose trauma has not yet healed.
2. It has been sixty-three years since the end of the WWII. The Government of Japan must take necessary action to resolve the remaining problems resulting from the sexual slavery by the Japanese military, and to compensate the victims for the defamation and the damage inflicted upon them.
3. The victims in Taiwan are all in their 80s and/or 90s. While they are alive, it is necessary that the Government of Japan resolve the problem of compensation, which will enable the recovery of the dignity and secure the human rights of the victims. The House Resolution 121, passed in the U.S. House of Representatives on July 2, 2007, states that the Government of Japan should formally acknowledge, apologize, and accept historical responsibility in a clear and unequivocal manner for its Imperial Armed Force's coercion of young women into sexual slavery. Upon the passage of this resolution in the U.S. House of Representatives, the Legislative Branch of Taiwan sincerely hopes that the human rights issue of "comfort women" has to be diligently observed by the international milieu of justice. We pay special attention to the serious situation in which the Government of Japan has not resolved the "comfort women" issue, and thus, demand the Government of Japan should attend to the problem, to legislate to take its historical responsibility, and to provide compensation directly to the victims.

Signed by Cheng-Er Lin, Yi-Shih Lin, Hung-Chih Lin, Chieh-Jung Lin, Hsueh-Chang Lu, Chin-Chu Wong, Hsiu-Chu Hung, Tsai-Feng, Huang Ho, Shen-Liang Liu, Wen-Chi Kung, Chieh Chen, Ying Chen, Fu-Hai Chen, Ken-Te Chen, Ting-Fei Chen, Fong-Chi Chu, Shao-Ping Lin Hsu, Jen-Fu Yang, Yi-Hsiung Chiang, Ching-Chih Wu, Chia-Chun Chang, Kuo-Tung Chi, Li-Yun Chao, Tian Yu

II. Resolutions Adopted by City Assemblies in Foreign Countries

1. Resolutions adopted by city councils in Australia

Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of the Council of the Municipality of Strathfield
Resolution by Councillors Brett-Bowen and Kwon

3 March 2009

Resolved:

THAT this Council:

- (a) Acknowledges the suffering of the so called "Comfort Women" and the importance of restoring their human rights and dignity in marking International Women's Day on 8 March 2009;
- (b) Joins the world community and Japanese councillors from City of Takarazuka, City of Kiyose and City of Sapporo in urging the Japanese government to:
 - (i) Formally and unequivocally apologise to the victims,
 - (ii) Take legal responsibility according to international law,
 - (iii) Take historical responsibility by correct teaching of history.
- (c) Calls on the Commonwealth Government to promptly pass a motion in parliament to the effect of (b) (i), (ii) and (iii).
- (d) Conveys recognition and support to Australian "Comfort Women" survivor Jan Ruff O'Herne in celebration of International Women's Day 2009.

Voting on this item was unanimous.

Minutes of City of Ryde Council Meeting
Motion by Councillors Li and Campbell

10 March 2009

RESOLUTION:

1. That in light of International Women's Day on 8 March 2009 and as one initiative to celebrate Harmony Day 2009, the City of Ryde formally recognises the suffering of the so called World War II "Comfort Women" and the importance of restoring their human rights and dignity.
2. That the City of Ryde Write to the Federal Government to urge the Government of Japan to continue a dialogue with the 'Comfort Women' in the spirit of reconciliation and respect for human rights.
3. The City of Ryde writes a letter to support the Friends of Comfort Women Australia and Korean Australians in their efforts to secure for the victims a formal apology and appropriate acknowledgment, and promote the correct teaching of history internationally. As part of this letter also acknowledge the strength and courage of Australian "Comfort Women" survivor Jan Ruff O'Herne.

2. Resolutions adopted by local councils in the United States

BILL NO J00304	the New York State Senate
SPONSOR AVELLA	January 29, 2013

LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION memorializing a Memorial Monument in the State of New York that pays tribute to those who have become known to the world as 'Comfort Women'

WHEREAS, During the Japanese colonial and wartime occupation of Asia and the Pacific Islands from the 1930s through the duration of World War II, approximately 200,000 young women were coerced into the Comfort Women system of forced military prostitution; and

WHEREAS, On June 16, 2012, the Comfort Women Memorial Monument was established in the Veterans Memorial at Eisenhower Park in Westbury, New York, to honor and commemorate the victims of the Comfort Women system; and

WHEREAS, The Memorial Monument, being the second memorial of its kind in the United States, symbolizes suffering endured by comfort women and serves as a reminder of the crime against humanity committed through the Comfort Women system; and

WHEREAS, It is the custom of this Legislative Body to recognize historical monuments within the State of New York that are established to increase awareness of serious events that have taken place in history; and

WHEREAS, The United Nations reports that 2.4 million people across the globe are victims of human trafficking at any one time, and 80 percent of them are being exploited as sexual slaves; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Legislative Body pause in its deliberations to memorialize a Memorial Monument in the State of New York that pays tribute to those who have become known to the world as 'Comfort Women'; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this Resolution, suitably engrossed, be transmitted to the Korean American Public Affairs Committee, the Kupferberg Holocaust Resource Center and Korean American Civic Empowerment.

ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 159	STATE OF NEW JERSEY
Sponsored by: Assemblyman GORDON M. JOHNSON District 37 (Bergen) Assemblywoman CONNIE WAGNER District 38 (Bergen and Passaic)	Introduced September 24, 2012 Adopted March 21, 2013

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION commemorating the suffering endured by comfort women during their forced internment in Japanese military camps.

WHEREAS, The term "comfort women" is a euphemism used by the Japanese government to describe women forced into sexual slavery by the Imperial Japanese military between 1932 and 1945; and

WHEREAS, The majority of comfort women were of Korean or Chinese descent but women from Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Australia, and the Netherlands were also interned in military comfort stations run directly by the Imperial Japanese military or by private agents working for the military; and

WHEREAS, Some of the women were sold to the comfort stations as minors, others were deceptively recruited by middlemen with the promise of employment and financial security, and still others were forcibly kidnapped and sent to "work" for soldiers stationed throughout the Japanese occupied territories; and

WHEREAS, Lack of official documentation, most destroyed on the orders of the Japanese government after World War II, has made it difficult to estimate the total number of comfort women; most historians and media sources approximate that about 200,000 young women were recruited or kidnapped by soldiers to serve in Japanese military brothels; and

WHEREAS, Approximately three-quarters of the comfort women have died as a direct result of the brutality inflicted on them during their internment. Those who survived were left infertile due to sexual violence or sexually transmitted diseases and many are now dying without proper acknowledgment by the Japanese government of the suffering they endured during their forced internment in military comfort stations; and

WHEREAS, It is fitting for this House to commemorate the fifth Anniversary of the passage by the United States House of Representatives of H.Res.121 (110th) that called upon the Japanese government to accept historical responsibility for the sexual enslavement of comfort women by the Imperial Japanese military and educate future generations about these crimes; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey (the Senate concurring):

1. The General Assembly commemorates and supports comfort women in their fight for proper acknowledgement by the Japanese government of the suffering they endured during their forced internment in military comfort stations and calls upon the Japanese government to accept historical responsibility for the sexual enslavement of comfort women by the Imperial Japanese military and educate future generations about these crimes.

2. Duly authenticated copies of this resolution, signed by the President of the Senate and attested by the Secretary of the Senate and signed by the Speaker of the General Assembly and attested by the Clerk of the General Assembly, shall be transmitted to the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in the United States, The Office of the Consulate General of the Republic of Korea-New York, The Office of Korean American Civic Empowerment, and The Mayor and Council President of Palisades Park, New Jersey.

3. Resolutions adopted by local councils in the Republic of Korea

Resolution of the City Council of Daegu

July 24, 2009

Motion Urging the resolution of the Japanese Military “Comfort Women” Issue

Daegu metropolitan city council notes that, regarding the Japanese military “Comfort Women” (Japanese Military Sexual Slavery System), a human rights violation sanctioned by the Japanese Imperial Army during WWII, despite repeated recommendations from the UN Human Rights Council, International Labour Organisation, Amnesty International, and the US House of Representatives, the government of Japan is not only refusing to formally apologise but is refusing to accept responsibility which raises serious concern.

With the belief that a just resolution of past history between Korea – Japan will improve relations between the two nations as well as facilitate co-operation among provincial governments, we adopt the following motion.

Daegu metropolitan city council, for the restoration of honour for the victims of Japanese Military “Comfort Women”, urges the Japanese Parliament and Government to officially recognise and apologise for the Japanese Military “Comfort Women” system inflicted by Japanese Imperialism.

Daegu metropolitan city council, urges the establishment of an official Japanese government body for the purpose of a thorough fact finding on the human rights violations and war crimes committed by the Japanese Imperial Army.

Daegu metropolitan city council urges the government of Japan to repent on its history, regarding the issue of Japanese Military “Comfort Women” through its official government fact finding and to record the factual accounts in history text books to prevent a repetition of such tragic history. Further, we urge the government of Japan to enact through its legal system, compensation that is acceptable to the victims.

4. Daegu metropolitan city council urges our government to do its utmost in restoring the honour and human rights of the Japanese Military “Comfort Women” by proactively fulfilling its obligation in the right of claim and in Korea-Japan diplomatic relations.

Following is the list of Local Assemblies in the Republic of Korea which passed resolutions on the issue of “comfort women”. Their texts are not included here as their contents are similar.

2. Bucheon City, Gyeonggi-do Province, September 8, 2009.
3. Tongyeong City, Gyeongsangnam-do Province, November 30, 2009.
4. Geoje City, Gyeongsangnam-do Province, December 24, 2009.
5. Municipality of Gyeongsangnam-do Province, December 24, 2009.
6. Changwon City, Gyeongsangnam-do Province, January 12, 2010.
7. Jeongup-si, Jeollapuk-do Province, January 15, 2010
8. Hapcheon County, Gyeongsangnam-do Province, January 21, 2010.
9. Jeonju city, Jeonlabuk-do Province, January, 27, 2010.
10. Mokpo City, Jeollanam Province-do, February, 1, 2010.
11. Nam-gu, Incheon Metropolitan City, February, 5, 2010.
12. Ansan City, Gyeonggi Province-do, February, 24, 2010.
13. Seongnam City, Gyeonggi Province-do, February, 26, 2010.
14. Nam-gu, Ulsan Metropolitan City, March, 4, 2010
15. Hanam city, Gyeonggi Province-do, March, 4, 2010.
16. Yangsan City, Gyeongsangnam-do Province, March, 15, 2010.

17. Namhae County, Gyeongsangnam-do Province, March, 16, 2010.
18. Ulsan Metropolitan City, March, 23, 2010.
19. Masan City, Gyeongsangnam-do Province, April, 5, 2010.
20. Busan Metropolitan City, April, 9, 2010.
21. Geochang County, Gyeongsangnam-do Province, April 13, 2010
22. Jinhae City, Gyeongsangnam-do Province, April 16, 2010
23. Jinju City, Gyeongsangnam-do Province, April 19, 2010
24. Sacheon City, Gyeongsangnam-do Province, April 27, 2010.
25. Special City of Seoul, August 13, 2010.
26. Seo-gu [district], Metropolitan City of Gwangju, August 15, 2010.
27. Songpa-gu [district], Special City of Seoul, August 15, 2010.
28. Wonju City, Gangwon-do Province, August 31, 2010.
29. Metropolitan City of Daejeon, September 1, 2010.
30. Buk-gu [district], Metropolitan City of Gwangju, September 3, 2010.
31. Jungnang-gu [district], Special City of Seoul, September 10, 2010.
32. Gurye County, Jeollanam-do Province, September 13, 2010.
33. Hamyang County, Gyeongsangnam-do Province, September 15, 2010.
34. Chungcheongbuk-do Province, September 16, 2010.
35. Anyang City, Gyeonggi-do Province, September 16, 2010.
36. Changnyeong County, Gyeongsangnam-do Province, October 25, 2010.
37. Osan City, Gyeonggi-do Province, October 29, 2010.

42. Dong-gu [district], Metropolitan City of Daejeon, February 8, 2011
43. Nowon-gu [district], Special City of Seoul, February 18, 2011
44. City of Uijeongbu City, Gyeonggi-do Province, February 22, 2011
45. Yeonggwang County, Jeollanam-do Province, February 22, 2011
46. Jongno-gu [district], Special City of Seoul, February 28, 2011
47. Gwangsan-gu [district], Metropolitan City of Gwangju, March 9, 2011
48. Seocheon county, Chungsheongnam-do Province, May 13, 2011
49. Seo-gu [district], Metropolitan City of Daejeon
50. Jeollabuk-do Province, May 17, 2011
51. Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, June 24, 2011
52. Gwangjin-gu [district], Special City of Seoul, June 30, 2011
53. City of Chuncheon, Gangwon-do Province, August 30, 2011
54. Jeollanam-do Province, September 29, 2011
55. City of Gwangju, Gyeonggi-do Province, February 7, 2012

*According to the Korean Council for the Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan, the leading Korean NGO which supports the survivors, 55 city councils have already adopted resolutions on the issue as of March 1, 2013, although some of their names are missing from this list .

III. Resolutions/Position Statements Adopted by Local Assemblies in Japan

City Council of Takarazuka, Hyogo prefecture

March 26, 2008

**Written Opinion expressing the sense of Takarazuka City Council
that the Japanese Government should settle the issue of the Military Sexual Slavery in good faith.**

The U.S. House of Representatives adopted the resolution on July 30, 2007 that the Government of Japan should formally acknowledge and apologize for its sexual enslavement of young women known as "Comfort Women" during World War II. On July 31st, the Prime Minister Shinzo Abe commented that he regretted the resolution implying that the Government has no intention of making a formal apology to the survivors. His attitude contradicts the Kono statement of 1993.

With such attitude, it is inevitable that the repeated apologies of the Government in the past years are dismissed as mere lip service. Moreover, there is no denying those who argue that the money from "Asian Women's Fund" distributed to some victims with the apology from Prime Minister Murayama was a deceptive scheme to dodge criticism from the international society.

Following the US, similar resolutions and motions were adopted in the Netherlands, Canada in November and EU Parliament on December 13th during the Japanese Government to make an official apology, compensation, history education and etc. These actions demonstrate the rising criticism of the world against the Japanese government which has neither issued a formal apology, compensation to the damaged victims, full investigation of the system, nor prosecuted those responsible while the related articles are disappearing from school textbooks as if there never were such practices.

The citizens' movements have been strengthened internationally to accelerate the settlement although the developments have never been reported in full by the Japanese media. We request that the Government, in addition to the promises of the 1993 Kono statement, thoroughly investigate the military "Comfort Women" system and exert its honest and sincere efforts to recover the dignity of victims.

As stated above, we hereby submit our position statement in accordance with Article 99 of the Local Autonomy Act.

Tetsushi Koyama
Chairperson, Takarazuka City Council

To: Hon. Yohei Kono, Speaker of the Lower House, Hon. Satsuki Eda, President of the Upper House, Prime Minister Fukuda Yasuo

Following is the list of the 39 local assemblies which passed statements calling on the government of Japan to resolve the issue of "comfort women". Their texts are not included here as their contents are similar.

2. City Council of Kiyose, Tokyo, June 25, 2008
3. City Council of Sapporo, Hokkaido, November 7, 2008
4. City Council of Fukuoka, Fukuoka prefecture, March 25, 2009
5. City Council of Mino-o, Osaka prefecture, June 22, 2009
6. City Council of Mitaka, Tokyo, June 23, 2009
7. City Council of Koganei, Tokyo, June 24, 2009
8. City Council of Kyo-Tanabe, Kyoto prefecture, June 29, 2009

9. City Council of Ikoma, Nara prefecture, September 11, 2009
10. City Council of Sen-nan, Osaka prefecture, September 25, 2009
11. City Council of Kokubunji, Tokyo, October 1, 2009
12. City Council of Nagaokakyo, Kyoto prefecture, December 14, 2009
13. City Council of Funabashi, Chiba prefecture, December 14, 2009
14. City Council of Kunitachi, Tokyo, December 18, 2009
15. City Council of Tagawa, Fukuoka prefecture, December 22, 2009
16. City Council of Fujimino Saitama prefecture, March 16, 2010
17. City Council of Okayama, Okayama prefecture, March 19, 2010 *resolution
18. City Council of Mukoh, Kyoto prefecture, March 23, 2010
19. Village Council of Nakijin, Okinawa, March 25, 2010
20. City Council of Suita, Osaka prefecture, March 26, 2010
21. City Council of Sakai, Osaka prefecture, March 29, 2010
22. City Council of Otaru, Hokkaido, June 21, 2010
23. City Council of Nishitokyo, Tokyo, June 21, 2010
24. City Council of Nanjo, Okinawa prefecture, June 21, 2010
25. City Council of Tomigusuku, Okinawa prefecture, June 22, 2010
26. Village Council of Yomitan, Okinawa prefecture, June 22, 2010
27. Village Council of Tarama, Okinawa prefecture, June 24, 2010
28. City Council of Ichinoseki, Iwate prefecture, June 25, 2010
29. City Council of Takatsuki, Osaka prefecture, June 28, 2010
30. City Council of Shibetsu, Hokkaido, September 16, 2010
31. Town Council of Hokuei, Tottori prefecture, September 24, 2010
32. City Council of Yawata, Kyoto prefecture, September 29, 2010
33. City Council of Hakodate, Hokkaido, September 30, 2010
34. City Council of Kitsugawa, Kyoto prefecture, October 1, 2010
35. City Council of Osaka, Osaka, October 13, 2010
36. Town Council of Miyashiro, Saitama prefecture, September 28, 2011
37. City Council of Sapporo, Hokkaido, March 28, 2012
38. City Council of Uji, Kyoto prefecture, June 27, 2012
39. City Council of Kouryou, Nora prefecture, September 26, 2012
40. Kyoto Prefectural Assembly, Kyoto prefecture, March 26, 2013

APPENDIX No.1

Compilation of Recommendations
by the UN Human Rights Bodies
on the "Comfort Women" Issue

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- Human Rights Committee (CCPR)
Observation in 2014, Observation in 2008 (CCPR/C/JPN/CO/5)
- Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)
Observation in 2013 (E/C.12/1/Add.67) and 2001 (E/C.12/JPN/CO/3)
- Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
Observation in 2009 (CEDAW/C/JPN/CO/6), 2003 (A/58/38) and 1994 (A/50/38)
- Committee against Torture (CAT)
Observation in 2013 (CAT/C/JPN/CO/1) and 2007 (CAT/C/JPN/CO/2)

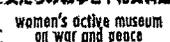
2. Reports of the Special Rapporteurs (excerpts from the recommendations)p5

- The Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences,
Ms. Radhika Coomaraswamy
- The Special Rapporteur on Systematic rape, sexual slavery and slavery-like practices during armed
conflict, Ms. Gay J. McDougall
- The Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related
intolerance, Doudou Diène

[Reference]

Comments from the government of Japan to the report of the Special Rapporteur, Doudou Diène.

3. Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the Human Rights Council.....p12

- Report c  Group on the UPR, Japan(A/HRC/8/44), 30 May 2008
- Report c  Group on the UPR, Japan(A/HRC/22/14), 14 December, 2012
- Report c  Group on the UPR, Japan, Addendum(A/HRC/22/14/Add.1), 8 March, 2013

I. Concluding Observations by Treaty Bodies

The following table contains excerpts of relevant clauses pertaining to the “Comfort Women” issue from aforementioned UN human rights treaty bodies’ documents.

Year	Document Number	Excerpt
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1. Human Rights Committee (CCPR)

2014		<p>Sexual slavery practices against “comfort women”</p> <p>14. The Committee is concerned by the State party’s contradictory position that the “comfort women” were not “forcibly deported» by Japanese military during wartime but that the “recruitment, transportation and management» of these women in comfort stations was done in many cases generally against their will through coercion and intimidation by the military or entities acting on behalf of the military. The Committee considers that any such acts carried out against the will of the victims are sufficient to consider them as human rights violations involving the direct legal responsibility of the State party. The Committee is also concerned about re-victimization of the former comfort women by attacks on their reputations, including some by public officials and some that are encouraged by the State party’s equivocal position. The Committee further takes into account, information that all claims for reparation brought by victims before Japanese courts have been dismissed, and all complaints to seek criminal investigation and prosecution against perpetrators have been rejected on the ground of the statute of limitations. The Committee considers that this situation reflects ongoing violations of the victims’ human rights, as well as a lack of effective remedies available to them as victims of past human rights violations (arts. 2, 7 and 8).</p> <p>The State party should take immediate and effective legislative and administrative measures to ensure: (i) that all allegations of sexual slavery or other human rights violations perpetrated by Japanese military during wartime against the “comfort women”, are effectively, independently and impartially investigated and that perpetrators are prosecuted and, if found guilty, punished; (ii) access to justice and full reparation to victims and their families; (iii) the disclosure of all evidence available; (iv) education of students and the general public about the issue, including adequate references in textbooks; (v) the expression of a public apology and official recognition of the responsibility of the State party; (vi) condemnation of any attempts to defame victims or to deny the events.</p>
2008	CCPR/C/JPN/CO/5	<p>22. The Committee notes with concern that the State party has still not accepted its responsibility for the “comfort women” system during World War II, that perpetrators have not been prosecuted, that the compensation provided to victims is financed by private donations rather than public funds and is insufficient, that few history textbooks contain references to the “comfort women” issue, and that some politicians and mass media continue to defame victims or to deny the events. (arts. 7 and 8).</p> <p>The State party should accept legal responsibility and apologize unreservedly for the “comfort women” system in a way that is acceptable to the majority of victims and restores their dignity, prosecute perpetrators who are still alive, take immediate and effective legislative and administrative measures to adequately compensate all</p>

		survivors as a matter of right, educate students and the general public about the issue, and to refute and sanction any attempts to defame victims or to deny the events.
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2. Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)

2013	E/C.12/JP N/CO/3	<p>C. Principal subjects of concern and recommendations</p> <p>26. The Committee is concerned about the lasting negative effects of the exploitation to which ‘comfort women’ were subjected on their enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights and their entitlement to reparation. (art. 11, 3)</p> <p>The Committee recommends that the State party take all necessary measures to address the lasting effects of the exploitation and to guarantee the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights by ‘comfort women’. The Committee also recommends that the State party educate the public on the exploitation of ‘comfort women’ so as to prevent hate speech and other manifestations that stigmatize them.</p>
2001	E/C.12/1/ Add.67	<p>C. Principal subjects of concern</p> <p>26. The Committee expresses its concern that the compensation offered to wartime “comfort women” by the Asian Women’s Fund, which is primarily financed through private funding, has not been deemed an acceptable measure by the women concerned.</p> <p>E. Suggestions and recommendations</p> <p>53. The Committee strongly recommends that the State party find an appropriate arrangement, in consultation with the organizations representing the “comfort women”, on ways and means to compensate the victims in a manner that will meet their expectations, before it is too late to do so.</p>

3. Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

2009	CEDAW/ C/JPN/CO /6	<p>37. The Committee notes that some steps were taken by the State party to address the situation of “comfort women” but regrets the State party’s failure to find a lasting solution for the situation of “comfort women” victimized during the Second World War and expresses concern at the deletion of references to this issue in school textbooks.</p> <p>38. The Committee reiterates its recommendation that the State party urgently endeavour to find a lasting solution for the situation of “comfort women” which would include the compensation of victims, the prosecution of perpetrators and the education of the public about these crimes.</p>
2003	A/58/38	<p>361. [abbr.]... While appreciative of the comprehensive information provided by the State party with respect to the measures it has taken before and after the Committee’s consideration of the second and third periodic reports of the State party with respect to the issue of wartime “comfort women,” the Committee notes the ongoing concerns about the issue.</p> <p>362. [abbr.]... The Committee recommends that the State party endeavour to find a lasting solution for the matter of “wartime comfort women”.</p>
1994	A/50/38	<p>633. The Committee expressed its disappointment that the Japanese report contained no serious reflection on issues concerning the sexual exploitation of women from other countries in Asia and during World War II. It noted that Japan’s commitment to the Convention required it to ensure the protection of the full human rights of all women, including foreign and immigrant</p>

		women. 635. [abbr.]...The committee also encourages the Government to take specific and effective measures to address these current issues as well as war-related crimes and to inform the Committee about such measures in the next report.
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4. Committee against Torture (CAT)

2013	CAT/C/JP N/CO/2	<p>C. Principal subjects of concern and recommendations</p> <p>Victims of military sexual slavery</p> <p>19. Notwithstanding the information provided by the State party concerning some steps taken to acknowledge the abuses against victims of Japan's military sexual slavery practices during the Second World War, the so-called "comfort women", the Committee remains deeply concerned at the State party's failure to meet its obligations under the Convention while addressing this matter, in particular in relation to: (arts. 1, 2, 4, 10, 14 and 16)</p> <p>(a) Failure to provide adequate redress and rehabilitation to the victims. The Committee regrets that the compensation, financed by private donations rather than public funds, was insufficient and inadequate;</p> <p>(b) Failure to prosecute perpetrators of such acts of torture and bring them to justice. The Committee recalls that on account of the continuous nature of the effects of torture, statutes of limitations should not be applicable as these deprive victims of the redress, compensation, and rehabilitation due to them;</p> <p>(c) Concealment or failure to disclose related facts and materials;</p> <p>(d) Continuing official denial of the facts and re-traumatization of the victims by high-level national and local officials and politicians, including several diet members;</p> <p>(e) The failure to carry out effective educational measures to prevent gender-based breaches of the Convention, as illustrated, inter alia, by a decrease in references to this issue in school history textbooks;</p> <p>(f) The State party's rejection of several recommendations relevant to this issue, made in the context of the universal periodic review (A/HRC/22/14/Add.1, paras.147.145 et seq.), which are akin to recommendations made by the Committee (para.24) and many other UN human rights mechanisms, inter alia, the Human Rights Committee (CCPR/C/JPN/CO/5, para.22), the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW/C/JPN/CO/6, para.38), the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (E/C.12/JPN/CO/3, para.26) and several special procedures' mandate-holders of the Human Rights Council.</p> <p>Recalling its general comment No. 3, the Committee urges the State party to take immediate and effective legislative and administrative measures to find victim-centered resolution for the issues of "comfort women", in particular, by:</p> <p>(a) Publicly acknowledge legal responsibility for the crimes of sexual slavery, and prosecute and punish perpetrators with appropriate penalties;</p> <p>(b) Refute attempts to deny the facts by the government authorities and public figures and to re-traumatize the victims through such repeated denials;</p> <p>(c) Disclose related materials, and investigate the facts thoroughly;</p> <p>(d) Recognise the victim's right to redress, and accordingly provide them full and effective redress and reparation, including compensation, satisfaction and the means for as full rehabilitation as possible;</p> <p>(e) Educate the general public about the issue and include the events in all history</p>
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		textbooks, as a means of preventing further violations of the State party's obligations under the Convention.
2007	CAT/C/JP N/CO/1	<p>Statute of limitations</p> <p>12. The Committee notes with concern that acts amounting to torture and ill-treatment are subject to a statute of limitations. The Committee is concerned that the statute of limitations for acts amounting to torture and ill-treatment may prevent investigation, prosecution and punishment of these grave crimes. In particular, the Committee regrets the dismissal of cases filed by victims of military sexual slavery during the Second World War, the so-called "comfort women", for reasons related to statutory limitations.</p> <p>The State Party should review its rules and provisions on the statute of limitations and bring them fully in line with its obligations under the Convention, so that acts amounting to torture and ill-treatment, including attempts to commit torture and acts by any person which constitute complicity or participation in torture, can be investigated, prosecuted and punished without time limitations.</p> <p>Compensation and rehabilitation</p> <p>23. The Committee is concerned at the inadequate remedies for the victims of sexual violence, including in particular survivors of Japan's military sexual slavery practices during World War II and the failure to carry out effective educational and other measures to prevent sexual violence- and gender-based breaches of the Convention. The survivors of the wartime abuses, acknowledged by the State party representative as having suffered 'incurable wounds', experience continuing abuse and re-traumatization as a result of the State party's official denial of the facts, concealment or failure to disclose other facts, failure to prosecute those criminally responsible for acts of torture, and failure to provide adequate rehabilitation to the victims and survivors.</p> <p>The Committee considers that both education (article 10 of the Convention) and remedial measures (article 14 of the Convention) are themselves a means of preventing further violations of the State party's obligations in this respect under the Convention. Continuing official denial, failure to prosecute, and failure to provide adequate rehabilitation all contribute to a failure of the State party to meet its obligations under the Convention to prevent torture and ill-treatment, including through educational and rehabilitation measures. The Committee recommends that the State party take measures to provide education to address the discriminatory roots of sexual and gender-based violations, and provide rehabilitation measures to the victims, including steps to prevent impunity.</p>

B. Reports of the Special Rapporteurs

The following table contains excerpts of relevant clauses pertaining to the “Comfort Women” issue from aforementioned Special Rapporteur reports. The reports by the Special Rapporteur on violence against women in 1996 (E/CN.4/1996/53/Add.1) and the Special Rapporteur on Systematic rape, sexual slavery and slavery-like practices during armed conflict (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1998/13) that are quoted below were both only parts of comprehensive studies concerning the “Comfort Women” issue. As such, the excerpts chosen represent only some of the recommendations made in the complete reports.

Year	Document Number	Title and Excerpt
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1, Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Ms. Radhika Coomaraswamy

2003	E/CN.4/2003/75/Add.1	<p>Integration of the Human Rights of Women and the Gender Perspective, Addendum 1</p> <p>International, regional and national developments in the area of violence against women 1994-2003</p> <p>JAPAN Issues of concern</p> <p>1043. At the invitation of the Governments of the Republic of Korea and Japan, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, visited Seoul from 18 to 22 July 1995 and Tokyo from 22 to 27 July 1995 to study in depth the issue of military sexual slavery in wartime, within the wider framework of violence against women (E/CN.4/1996/53/Add.1). Japan has still not accepted legal responsibility for the “comfort women” who were kept in military sexual slavery during the Second World War. It has also not punished many of the perpetrators responsible for such crimes.</p>
2001	E/CN.4/2001/73	<p>Further Promotion and Encouragement of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Including the Question of the Programme and Methods of Work of the Commission Alternative Approaches and Ways and Means Within the United Nations System for Improving the Effective Enjoyment of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms</p> <p>Violence against women perpetrated and/or condoned by the State during times of armed conflict (1997-2000)</p> <p>Executive summary</p> <p>The ongoing impunity of those who perpetrated Japan’s system of military slavery during the Second World War is only one of many examples of an ongoing failure by Member States to investigate, prosecute and punish those found responsible for past acts of rape and sexual violence. This failure has contributed to an environment of impunity that perpetuates violence against women today. Whether the violence described in this report is investigated and punished, and whether such acts are prevented in the future depends ultimately on the firm commitment of the States Members of the United Nations.</p> <p>I. Japan: developments with regard to justice for comfort women</p> <p>92. Although the Government of Japan has acknowledged moral responsibility for the system of organizing sexual slaves euphemistically called “comfort women” during the Second World War, it has refused to accept legal liability or to pay compensation to the victims. There has been no attempt to implement the set of recommendations the Special Rapporteur made in her 1996 report, or those outlined by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the appendix to her final report on systematic rape, sexual slavery</p>

		<p>and slavery-like practices during armed conflict.</p> <p>93. According to the December 2000 report of The Asian Women's Fund, the private fund set up to compensate the victims and to carry out projects to assist them, the project of atonement from the Japanese people involves recipients receiving a letter from the Prime Minister of Japan expressing apology and remorse and compensation of 2 million yen. To date 170 former comfort women have received atonement money. In addition, the Fund conducts many other laudable activities to assist women and elderly people affected by the Second World War and violence against women.</p> <p>94. In recent years, several of the victims of sexual slavery have brought lawsuits in Japanese courts; a number of these cases are still pending. Of those that have been decided, the results are decidedly mixed. Three "comfort women" were each awarded 300,000 yen (US\$ 2,300) by the Shimonoseki Branch of the Yamaguchi District Court on 27 April 1998, after the court found that the women had been held in sexual slavery and that their human rights had been violated. The court essentially held that there was a legal obligation for the Government of Japan to compensate the women, holding that the failure of the Diet to pass legislation compensating the women for their suffering "constituted a violation of Japanese constitutional and statutory law". Both the plaintiffs and the Government filed an appeal at the Hiroshima Higher Court, which is currently pending.</p> <p>95. By contrast, the Tokyo District Court rejected the lawsuit of 46 former "comfort women" from the Philippines on 9 October 1998, as well as the claim of a Dutch former "comfort woman" on 30 November 1998. An appeal filed by the plaintiffs in the Filipino women's case was rejected by the Tokyo Higher Court on 6 December 2000. An appeal in the case of the Dutch woman is pending before the Tokyo Higher Court. Similarly, the Japanese High Court of Justice rejected the appeal of a former Korean "comfort woman" on 30 November 2000, acknowledging her suffering but ruling that she - as an individual - did not have the right under international law to bring an action against a State for compensation. The Court also held that the statute of limitations for Koreans living in Japan to claim compensation for war damages ended in 1985. In September 2000, a group of 15 former "comfort women" filed a class action suit in the Washington District Court demanding compensation for the crimes committed against them.</p> <p>96. In December 2000, women's groups held a Women's International War Crimes Tribunal on Japan's Military Sexual Slavery (Tokyo Tribunal 2000), to highlight the ongoing denial of compensation to the victims of Japan's system of "comfort women" by the Government and the impunity that continues for its perpetrators. Evidence from "comfort women" living in the two Koreas, the Philippines, Indonesia, East Timor, China and the Netherlands were gathered in detail and were now finally available as a matter of record. The evidence was presented by an international prosecutor before an eminent panel of international judges. The findings of the judges to the Tribunal reiterated the legal liability of the Government of Japan and the need to set up a process to punish the perpetrators of the crimes. The Government was, however, not represented at the Tribunal.</p>
1998	E/CN.4/ 1998/54	<p>Further Promotion and Encouragement of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Including the Question of the Programme and Methods of Work of the Commission. Alternative Approaches and Ways and Means Within the United Nations System for Improving the Effective Enjoyment of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms</p>

		<p>Violence perpetrated and/or condoned by the State</p> <p>Japan: the case of Chong, a former "comfort woman" during the Second World War</p> <p>1. "One day in June, at the age of 13, I had to prepare lunch for my parents who were working in the field and so I went to the village well to fetch water. A Japanese soldier surprised me there and took me away ... I was taken to the police station in a truck where I was raped by several policemen. When I shouted, they put socks in my mouth and continued to rape me. The head of the police station hit me on the left eye because I was crying. I lost eyesight in the left eye. After ten days or so I was taken to the Japanese army garrison. There were around 400 other Korean young girls with me and we had to serve over 5,000 Japanese soldiers as sex slaves every day. Each time I protested, they hit me or stuffed rags in my mouth. One held a matchstick to my private part until I obeyed him. My private parts were oozing with blood."</p> <p>2. The Government of Japan has made some welcome efforts at dealing with the problems of past violence to "comfort women". The Government of Japan and successive Japanese prime ministers have expressed remorse and have apologized to former "comfort women". A private fund called the Asian Women's Fund has been set up to assist individual victims with a grant of 2 million yen each. As of this writing, over 100 victims have applied to receive funds and about 50 would have actually received atonement money. The Fund also attempts to help elderly women in countries in which there exist former "comfort women", but where cultural restraints prevent women from coming forward. The Government has set aside 700 million yen from the national budget for medical and welfare projects of the Asian Women's Fund. It has also made a commitment to raise awareness and to include reference to these tragedies in textbooks so that such practices do not emerge in the future. However, the Government of Japan has not accepted legal responsibility. Perhaps it is waiting for decisions of the six court cases filed with Japanese courts.</p>
1996	E/CN.4/ 1996/53/ Add.1	<p>Further Promotion and Encouragement of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Including the Question of the Programme and Methods of Work of the Commission Alternative Approaches and Ways and Means Within the United Nations System for Improving the Effective Enjoyment of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms Addendum</p> <p>Report on the mission to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea and Japan on the issue of military sexual slavery in wartime</p> <p>137. The Government of Japan should:</p> <p>(a) Acknowledge that the system of comfort stations set up by the Japanese Imperial Army during the Second World War was a violation of its obligations under international law and accept legal responsibility for that violation;</p> <p>(b) Pay compensation to individual victims of Japanese military sexual slavery according to principles outlined by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on the right to restitution, compensation and rehabilitation for victims of grave violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms. A special administrative tribunal for this purpose should be set up with a limited time-frame since many of the victims are of a very advanced age;</p> <p>(c) Make a full disclosure of documents and materials in its possession with regard to comfort stations and other related activities of the Japanese Imperial Army during the Second World War;</p> <p>(d) Make a public apology in writing to individual women who have come forward and can be substantiated as women victims of Japanese military sexual slavery;</p> <p>(e) Raise awareness of these issues by amending educational curricula to reflect historical</p>

		realities; (f) Identify and punish, as far as possible, perpetrators involved in the recruitment and institutionalization of comfort stations during the Second World War.
1995	E/CN.4/ 1995/42	Further Promotion and Encouragement of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Including the Question of the Programme and Methods of Work of the Commission Alternative Approaches and Ways and Means Within the United Nations System for Improving the Effective Enjoyment of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms Preliminary report 291. Nearly 50 years have passed since the end of the Second World War. And yet this issue should not be considered a matter of the past but of today. It is a crucial question that would set a legal precedent at the international level for the prosecution of perpetrators of systematic rape and sexual slavery in times of armed conflict. A symbolic gesture of compensation would introduce a remedy of "compensation" for women victims of violence perpetrated during times of armed conflict.

2. Special Rapporteur on Systematic rape, sexual slavery and slavery-like practices during armed conflict, Ms. Gay J. McDougall

2000	E/CN.4/S ub.2/2000 /21	Contemporary Forms of Slavery, Update to the final report VI. DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING JAPAN'S SYSTEM OF MILITARY SEXUAL SLAVERY DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR 71. One of the most egregious documented cases of sexual slavery was the system of rape camps associated with the Japanese Imperial Army during the Second World War. A significant impetus for the creation of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur was the increasing international recognition of the true scope and character of the harms perpetrated against the more than 200,000 women and girls enslaved in so-called .comfort stations. throughout Asia. The Special Rapporteur, in an appendix to the final report, included a case study on the continuing legal liability of the Government of Japan for the .comfort women. system, which in its totality constitutes crimes against humanity. 72. The atrocities committed against the so-called .comfort women. remain largely unremedied. There has been no reparation to the victims: no official compensation, no official acknowledgement of legal liability, and no prosecutions. While the Government of Japan has taken some steps to apologize for its system of military sexual slavery during the Second World War, it has not admitted or accepted legal liability and has failed to pay legal compensation to the victims. Thus, the Government of Japan has not discharged fully its obligations under international law.
1998	E/CN.4/S ub.2/1998 /13	Contemporary Forms of Slavery Final report, Appendix C. Recommendations 1. The need for mechanisms to ensure criminal prosecutions 63. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights should work for the prosecution in Japan, and in other jurisdictions, of those responsible for the atrocities that have now been clearly linked to the actions of the Japanese military in establishing the Japanese rape camps. It is incumbent upon the United Nations to ensure that Japan fully satisfies its obligation to seek out and prosecute all those responsible for the "comfort stations" who remain alive today and that other States similarly do all they can to assist in the capture and prosecution of offenders in

other jurisdictions. Accordingly, the High Commissioner, together with Japanese officials, should

work to: (a) gather evidence on individual military and civilian personnel who may have established, supported or frequented Japanese rape centres during the Second World War; (b) interview victims; (c) forward the preparation of cases for trial to Japanese prosecutors; (d) work with other States and survivors' organizations to identify, arrest and prosecute offenders within their jurisdictions; and (e) assist States in any way in the development of legislation to allow such prosecutions in their jurisdictions.

2. The need for mechanisms to provide legal compensation

64. The Sub-Commission has joined other United Nations bodies in "welcoming" the creation in 1995 of the Asian Women's Fund. The Asian Women's Fund was established by the Japanese Government in July 1995 out of a sense of moral responsibility to the "comfort women" and is intended to function as a mechanism to support the work of NGOs that address the needs of the "comfort women" and to collect from private sources "atonement" money for surviving "comfort women". The Asian Women's Fund does not, however, satisfy the responsibility of the Government of Japan to provide official, legal compensation to individual women who were victims of the "comfort women" tragedy, since "atonement" money from the Asian Women's Fund is not intended to acknowledge legal responsibility on the part of the Japanese Government for the crimes that occurred during the Second World War.

65. Because the Asian Women's Fund does not in any sense provide legal compensation, a new administrative fund for providing such compensation should be established with appropriate international representation. To accomplish this, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights should also appoint, together with the Government of Japan, a panel of national and international leaders with decision-making authority to set up a swift and adequate compensation scheme to provide official, monetary compensation to the "comfort women". Accordingly, the role of this new panel would be to:

- (a) determine an adequate level of compensation, looking to compensation that may have been provided in comparable settings as guidance;
- (b) establish an effective system for publicizing the fund and identifying victims; and
- (c) establish an administrative forum in Japan to expeditiously hear all claims of "comfort women".

Such steps, moreover, should be taken as quickly as possible in light of the advancing age of the comfort women.

3. Adequacy of compensation

66. An appropriate level of compensation should be based on considerations such as the gravity, scope and repetition of the violations, the intentional nature of the crimes committed, the degree of culpability of public officials who violated the public trust, and the extensive time that has passed (and thus the loss of the present value of the money, as well as the psychological harm caused by the extensive delay in relief). In general, applies to any economically assessable damage, such as physical or mental harm; pain, suffering and emotional distress; lost opportunities, including education; loss of earnings and earning capacity; reasonable medical and other expenses of rehabilitation; harm to reputation or dignity and reasonable costs and fees of legal or expert assistance to obtain a remedy. Based on these factors, an adequate level of compensation should be provided without further delay. Some consideration should also be given to the level of compensation that may be required to act as a deterrent to ensure that such abuses will not occur in the future.

3. Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, Doudou Diène

2006	E/CN.4/ 2006/16/ Add.2	<p>Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and All Forms of Discrimination Addendum, Mission to Japan</p> <p>III. PRESENTATION OF THEIR SITUATION BY THE COMMUNITIES CONCERNED</p> <p>D. The Koreans</p> <p>59. Finally, concerning the most shameful form of discrimination endured by the Koreans --the system of sexual slavery whereby Korean women were put at the disposal of the Japanese military during World War II-- only in 1993 did the Government of Japan recognize its responsibility in the establishment of this system. However, issues such as official apology, compensation and proper education about this tragic historical episode known as "comfort women" have still not been settled. The Special Rapporteur was even informed that, starting from next year, school textbooks will not include any reference to the "comfort women".</p> <p>V. RECOMMENDATIONS</p> <p>82. [abbr.]... Textbooks should also include explanations of the crimes linked to the colonial era and wartime committed by Japan including a recognition of its responsibility for the establishment of the "comfort women" system. The Special Rapporteur is concerned that decisions on the content of the school textbooks can be taken locally without any capacity of control at the national level. He therefore recommends the adoption of a legal provision at the national level which guarantees that the above-mentioned minimum content requirements be included in school textbooks. Moreover, given the fundamental impact of the drafting and teaching of history in the actual and future relations between the countries of the region, the Special Rapporteur recommends that, in the spirit and the scientific methodology of the drafting by UNESCO of the regional histories of Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean countries and Central Asia, Japan in consultation and with the agreement of all the countries of the region invite UNESCO to start the process of drafting the general history of the region.</p>
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[REFERENCE]

The Comments of the government of Japan to the report of the Special Rapporteur, Doudou Diène.
IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 60/251
OF 15 MARCH 2006 ENTITLED "HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL"

Note verbale dated 30 May 2006 from the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Secretariat of the Commission on Human Rights

2006	A/HRC/ 1/G/3	<p>First, there are many statements in the report which are beyond the Special Rapporteur's mandate. The mandate of the Special Rapporteur is "to examine ... incidents of contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, any form of discrimination against Blacks, Arabs and Muslims, xenophobia, negrophobia, anti-Semitism, and related intolerance, as well as governmental measures to overcome them"(E/CN.4/RES/1994/164).</p> <p>However, for example, the Special Rapporteur reports on the issue of the military bases in Okinawa (paragraphs 6, 51, 52, 88), which has no relation to the issue of racial discrimination.</p> <p>Also he reports on past issues which have no relation to the issue of "contemporary forms of" discrimination: "forced labor" (paragraph 8) and "comfort women" (paragraph 59, 82) during World War II. The Special Rapporteur's mandate given by the Commission on Human Rights was carefully decided in order to resolve the various human rights issues confronted all over the world. Japan believes that the Special Rapporteur should follow his mandate and act within it. Japan considers his comments beyond his mandate to be inappropriate.</p>
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8. Paragraph 59

The remarks in this paragraph have no relation to the Special Rapporteur's mandate. Therefore it is not necessary to comment on the report's content in this paragraph, but commenting for reference, it is inappropriate to regard "comfort women" as "the system of sexual slavery." In addition, other remarks contain factual errors and they are also inappropriate. The Government of Japan has extended its sincere apologies and remorse to all those who suffered immeasurable pain and incurable physical and psychological wounds as "comfort women" on many occasions, such as the Statement by the Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono on August 4, 1993.

The Government of Japan addressed in good faith the issues of reparations, property and claims arising from the Second World War, according to the provisions of the San Francisco Peace Treaty and other related treaties, agreements and instruments. The issues, including the so-called "comfort women" issue, have been legally settled by these treaties, agreements and instruments.

However, to fulfill its moral responsibility, the Government of Japan, together with the people of Japan, seriously discussed what could be done for expressing their sincere apologies and remorse to the former "wartime comfort women," and the Asian Women's Fund(AWF) was established in 1995 to extend atonement from Japanese people to the former "wartime comfort women."

The AWF has provided 2 million yen(atonement money) from contributions of the people of Japan to over 285 former "wartime comfort women" and also carried out medical and welfare support projects with the financial support of the Government of Japan. At the time when the atonement money was provided and medical and welfare support projects were being implemented, the Prime Minister, on behalf of the Government of Japan, sent a letter expressing apologies and remorse directly to each former "wartime comfort woman."

The report says "Starting from next year, school textbooks will not include any reference to the comfort women." But this is a misunderstanding of the facts, as some of the history textbooks to be used in middle schools and high schools in 2006 mention "comfort women."

3. Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of Human Rights Council

*The following are excerpts on the “comfort women” issue from the reports.

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Japan
A/HRC/8/44

30 May 2008

I. SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE REVIEW PROCESS

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

15. The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea said that military sexual slavery represents crimes against humanity with no statutory limitations and referred to the resolutions of human rights mechanisms which called on Japan to acknowledge legal responsibility for the Japanese Military Sexual Slavery of 200,000 people, bring the perpetrators to justice and compensate the victims. Reference was also made to the serious concerns expressed and recommendations made by two human rights treaty bodies and to the resolutions adopted by parliaments of many countries and the European Parliament, which called on Japan to address this problem. The Delegation recommended that Japan take concrete measures to address, once and for all, the Japanese Military Sexual Slavery and other violations committed in the past in other countries, including Korea.

18. [abbr] **China** also referred to some historic issues mentioned in reports of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee against Torture and several NGOs. [abbr] China hoped that the Japanese Government will seriously address those concerns and adopt effective measures to implement the recommendations of those mechanisms.

26. [abbr] On the issue of “comfort women”, **France** indicated that in the light of the many recommendations put forward by several committees on this subject, it would like to encourage Japan to find a long-lasting solution to this problem of women who were forced into prostitution during the Second World War.

32. **The Netherlands** highlighted Japan’s accession to the International Criminal Court and asked how it will respond to the recommendations made by the international community and various human rights mechanisms with regard to Japan’s military sexual slavery practices during the Second World War. [abbr]

37. [abbr] It [The Republic of Korea] referred to concerns expressed by various human rights mechanisms about the issue of “comfort women”, which they considered had not been adequately addressed and their recommendations to Japan on this matter. The Republic of Korea called on the Government to respond sincerely to the recommendations of the United Nations mechanisms (Special Rapporteur on violence against women, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee against Torture) on the issue of “comfort women” during the Second World War.

45. [abbr] Japan referred to a statement released by the Government in August 1993, which recognized that the issue of “comfort women” had severely injured the honour and dignity of many women, and extended apologies and remorse. Japan stressed that the statement was its consistent basic position. Japan stated that it has been dealing with the issue of reparation, property and claims concerning the Second World War, including the issue of “comfort women”, in good faith, pursuant to the San Francisco peace treaty, bilateral peace treaties, and other relevant agreements. In this way, such issues, including that of “comfort women”, have been legally settled with the countries of the parties to these treaties. It also mentioned the activities of the Asian Women’s Fund (AWF), which was established in 1995 and dissolved in March 2007, and its efforts

for the projects of the AWF to facilitate feasible remedies for former “comfort women” who had reached advanced ages by such means as contributing about 4.8 billion yen from its national budget. Japan stated that letters from the

Prime Minister were delivered to the former “comfort women” through the activities of the AWF. Japan stressed that it would continue its efforts to promote understanding of the sympathy of the Japanese people represented by the AWF and actively cooperate in the activities for caring the former “comfort women” succeeding the purpose of the AWF. The Government expressed its readiness to continue to have a dialogue with the treaty bodies on this issue.

II. CONCLUSIONS AND/OR RECOMMENDATIONS

60. In the course of the discussion, the following recommendations were made to Japan:

5. Respond sincerely to the recommendations of the United Nations mechanisms (Special Rapporteur on violence against women, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee against Torture) on the issue of “comfort women” during the Second World War (Republic of Korea);

18. Take concrete measures to address, once and for all, the Japanese Military Sexual Slavery and other violations committed in the past in other countries including Korea (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea);

**Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Japan
A/HRC/22/14**

14 December 2012

I. SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE REVIEW PROCESS

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

38. The Netherlands regretted that the issue of “comfort women” during the Second World War was no longer part of the school curriculum. This eliminated an instrument to raise awareness on past atrocities and a discussion of the relevant rights involved. It made recommendations.

46. The Republic of Korea commended Japan for its adoption of the Third Plan for Gender Equality. It noted treaty body and stakeholder concerns that Japan had not taken effective measures to address the issue of “comfort women” victims during the Second World War. It made recommendations.

58. Timor-Leste appreciated Japan’s commitment to United Nations human rights mechanisms. It encouraged Japan to pursue its dialogue with the international community to reach understanding, possibly entailing direct, genuine communication with survivors of past atrocities.

113. China noted Japan’s gender equality plan and campaign to eliminate violence against women, but expressed concern over inadequate measures implementing earlier UPR recommendations. It raised concerns over comfort women. China made recommendations.

II. CONCLUSIONS AND/OR RECOMMENDATIONS

147.145. Recognize its legal responsibility for the issue of the so-called “comfort women” and take appropriate measures acceptable to the victims, as recommended by the relevant international community (Republic of Korea);

147.146. Face up to and reflect on its past and present a responsible interface to the international community by making apologies on the issue of comfort women and giving compensation to its victims (China);

147.147. Acknowledge its responsibility for the issue of “comfort women” used during World War II, and take steps to restore the dignity of victims and compensate them adequately (Costa Rica);

147.158. Ensure that future generations continue to be informed of all aspects of their history, by taking measures such as the introduction of the topic of comfort women in textbooks for school children (Netherlands);

147.148. Accept legal responsibility for and address, once and for all, the Japanese military sexual slavery and other violations committed in the past in other Asian countries including Korea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review* Japan Addendum

Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review

A/HRC/22/14/Add.1

8 March 2013

Japan has carefully reviewed the 174 recommendations received during its UPR on 31 October 2012 and is pleased to provide the following responses. Japan will continue to follow up the recommendations which Japan has accepted to follow up, including recommendations for which Japan has been already working.

147.145. Not accept

The Government of Japan acknowledges that during a certain period in the past, Japan caused tremendous damage and suffering to the people of many countries, particularly to those in Asian nations. The Government of Japan, squarely facing these historical facts, has expressed its feelings of deep remorse and heartfelt apology, and has also expressed feelings of sincere mourning for all World War II victims, both at home and abroad.

The Government of Japan is also deeply pained when thinking of the comfort women who experienced immeasurable pain and suffering.

The position of the Government of Japan regarding the comfort women issue is that it should not be politicized or be turned into a diplomatic issue.

With a view to offering realistic relief to former comfort women who are now advanced in years, the Government of Japan decided in 1995 to address the matter through the Asian Women's Fund (AWF) established in cooperation between the Japanese people and the Japanese Government. The Government thereafter has continued to extend maximum cooperation to the AWF in implementing medical and welfare support projects and providing atonement money for the former comfort women. The Government of Japan will continue to make maximal efforts and to implement follow-up activities of the AWF.

The issue of reparations, property and claims concerning the Second World War has been legally settled with the countries that are parties to the San Francisco Peace Treaty, bilateral treaties, agreements and instruments.

147.146. Not accept See 147.145.

147.147. Not accept See 147.145.

147.148. Not accept See 147.145.

147.158.

(a) Japan's position is stated in the interactive dialogue as recorded in the Draft Report of the UPR (para.62).

(b) Our official Courses of Study, which sets standards for educational courses, stipulates "to foster an ability and attitude to consider from a multilateral and multifaceted perspective and judge fairly historical events by using of a wide range of materials and express them appropriately" Each school offers instruction based on this stipulation in order to enable students to consider historical events from various perspectives and judge them fairly rather than to apprehend them from a one-sided perspective.



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Yes, we remember the facts.

The purpose of this paid public comment is to present historical facts.

This is an objection advertisement of the "Do you remember?" ad which is currently being posted in Times square. (P.S. It was also posted on the New York Times in May this year as well) We are here to convey the truth, based on actual historical facts and data achieved as a result of years of research.

And before you move on, let us please introduce you a videoclip which we believe is indispensable to the basic understanding of this issue.

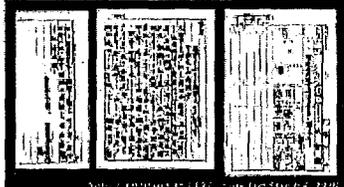
"Sex, Lies, and Comfort Women"
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lhw2qDj57SY&>

Fact 1 No historical document has ever been found by historians or research organizations that positively demonstrates that women were forced against their will into prostitution by the Japanese army. A search of the archives at the Japan Center for Asian Historical Records, which houses wartime videos from the government and military leaders, turned up nothing indicating that women were forcibly recruited up in work as *慰安婦*, or comfort women.

On the contrary, many documents were found warning private brokers not to force women to work against their will.

Army memorandum 2197, issued on March 4, 1943, explicitly prohibits recruiting methods that fraudulently employ the woman's name or that can be classified as abduction, warning that those employing such methods have been punished. A Home Affairs Ministry directive (number 77) issued on February 18, 1938, states that the recruitment of "comfort women" must be in compliance with international law and prohibits the enforcement of abduction of women. A directive (number 176) issued on November 1 the same year, moreover, notes that only women who are 21 years old or over and are already professionally engaged in the trade may be recruited as "comfort women." It also requires the approval of the woman's family or relatives.

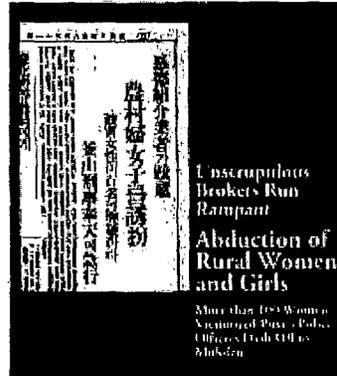
A historian who states that the number of "comfort women" reached 200,000 - a contention frequently quoted in the US media - believes, on the other hand, that the memorandum offers proof of the army's active involvement.



Please read a compelling essay on comfort women written by a historian and a former professor of Asian History, Wanda Hsu. Posted on the "Monthly Shokun Magazine" May 2007. TRANSLATION OF AN ARTICLE DEMONSTRATING THAT THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL OR FORCED RECRUITMENT: MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT COMFORT WOMEN AND THE JAPANESE MILITARY.
http://www.sdh-fact.com/CL02_1/21_54.pdf

Also, if you are eager to look further into the truth, we strongly recommend Tokyo Christian University Professor Tsuneo Nishida's book "The Truth of Comfort Women" (Seibun Publishing 2007), which was written based on existing records.
 "BEHIND THE COMFORT WOMEN CONTROVERSY"
http://www.sdh-fact.com/CL02_1/21_54.pdf
 Committee for the Historical Facts
 "THE TRUTH ABOUT THE COMFORT WOMEN"
http://www.sdh-fact.com/CL02_1/21_54.pdf

Fact 2 There are many newspaper articles, moreover, that demonstrate that these directives were dutifully carried out. The August 11, 1939, issue of Dong-A Ilbo, published in Korea, reports of brokers who forced women to become *ianfu* against their will being punished by the local police, which was under Japanese jurisdiction at the time. This offers proof that the Japanese government dealt severely with inhumane crimes against women.



Fact 3 The *ianfu* who were consigned with the Japanese army were not, as is commonly reported, "sex slaves."

They were working under a system of forced prostitution that was commonplace around the world at the time. Many of the women, in fact, earned incomes far in excess of what were paid to field officers, and even generals (as reported by the United States Office of War Information, Psychological Warfare Team Attached to U.S. Army Forces, India-Burma Theater, APO 689), and there are many testimonies attesting to the fact that they were treated well.

Sadly, many women were made to suffer severe hardships during the war and it is with profound regret that we contemplate this tragic historical reality. At the same time, we must note that it is a gross and deliberate distortion of reality to contend that the Japanese army was guilty of "coercing young women into sexual slavery" in "one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the 20th century," as the House Resolution claims. After all, two-thirds of the approximately 20,000 *ianfu* during the war were Japanese women, as detailed in an academic paper by historian Ikuhiko Hata.

We are interested, foremost, in sharing the truth with the American public. Criticism for events that actually occurred must be humbly embraced. However, any sort of apology over falsified information or fabrication of history will not only harm the fair and a balanced justice within the society, but also destabilize the Japan-U.S ties and friendship. We ask only that the facts be objectively regarded so that we may share a correct perception of history.

Assentors

- That minister:**
 The Democratic Party of Japan: Nobuyuki Fukuhara, Hiroki Hanasaki, Yoichi Kameki, In Motomasa, Noboru Hama, Kohji Horigome, Takashi Nagai, Masao Shimada, Kenji Tamura, Nao Yamamoto, Inui Yoshiko
 Liberal Democratic Party of Japan: Etsuro Adachi, Haruko Arimura, Seichi Doi, Kazuo Fuyaya, Tomomi Inada, Yoshihiko Inoue, Yoshitaka Ito, Yasuaki Kameki, Keiichi Kishi, Nobuo Kishi, Seigo Kitamura, Shigeo Komura, Yutaka Kuroga, Hirokazu Maruwa, Shoji Nishida, Hirohiko Seko, Takatoshi Shimomura, Yoshitaka Shindo, Sanae Takahara, Naohisa Takeuchi, Etsu Takaki, Michiko Ueno, Junzo Yamamoto, Yoji Yamamoto, Hiroko Yamaguchi, Hisayuki Yoshida
 The Sunrise Party of Japan: Tetsu Hirayama, Kyoko Nakagawa
- Professors/ Political Commentators/ Journalists/ TV Producers:**
 Professors: Hayato Takada, Koichi Enoki, Masahiro Miyazaki, Shin-ichi Higashimura, Kazuhiko Asaki, Yasuaki Shinzaki, Tetsuro Nishijima, Satohi Fujii
 Political Commentators: Hiroaki Kase, Kazuo Niikubo, Koichiro Tsutsui, Hirokiho Ohzaki
 Journalists: Hiroyuki Kinoshita
 Movie & TV Producer: Satoru Maehama

As the undersigned members of our Committee to Historical Facts, endorse the public comment presented above.

Shigeharu Aoyama | Yoshiko Sakurai | Koichi Sugiama | Kohyu Nishimura | Nobuyuki Fujioka
 J.I. President | Secretary | Chairman | Director | Preface

- The advertisement denying the historical facts of Japan's military sexual slavery system posted on a local newspaper in New Jersey, "Star Ledger", on November 4, 2012.
- It says that there is no official document of military involvement in forcible recruitment (Fact 1), Japanese police involved in a good way arresting the Korean brokers (Fact 2), and "comfort women" were mere prostitutes (Fact 3).
- Mr. Shinzo ABE, presently the Prime Minister of Japan, is in the list of "assentors" above.
- Nine of his cabinet members are also in the list, including four other ministers (Hakubun SHIMOMURA, Minister of Education, Keiji FURUYA, Minister for Abduction issue and the chairman of the National Public Safety Commission, Tomomi INADA, Minister for Administrative Reform, and Yoshitaka SHINDO, Minister of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications.)

[Chart 2] Reference to “Comfort Women” in History Textbooks used in Junior High School

After the Kono statement was issued in 1993, all the history textbooks in compulsory education came to include some reference to the 'comfort women' issue. However, the number of such textbooks decreased in 2002 and 2006.

Finally, since 2012, no reference whatsoever to 'comfort women' can be found in any compulsory education textbook.

	1993	1997	2002	2006	2012
Kyoiku Shuppan	No reference	(1)[War and the people's life] ..., and many Korean women were sent to the battlefield as comfort women for Japanese soldiers. (2)[Prospect of the post-war compensation issue]... they include former comfort women, victims of massacres, forcible draft and forced labor (3)[Japan in Asia] As of 1994, more than 20 lawsuits were filed by the victims of forcible draft / forced labor and military note, in addition to the former comfort woman in the picture above. (4) <i>A former comfort woman seeking for compensation and the citizen's group in support.</i> *caption of the picture	No reference	No reference	No reference
Tokyo Shoseki	No reference	(1)[Prolonged war and China and Korea] There were many young women who were forcibly sent to the battlefield.	No reference	No reference	No reference
Osaka Shoseki	No reference	(1)[War and the People]... and young women such as from Korea were taken to the battlefield as comfort women. (2)[Postwar Compensation] Among serious issues are the comfort women, forcible draft, Taiwanese taken by Japanese military and the discrimination in postwar compensation based on nationalities. (3) <i>Former Korean comfort women march in protest seeking for postwar compensation from the government of Japan (Tokyo, 1994).</i> *caption of the picture	No reference	No reference	*Not published
Nihon Bunkyo Shuppan	No reference	(1)[People's Life in War] There were women who were forced to go with the army as comfort women.	No reference	No reference	No reference
Nihon Shoseki Shinsha *“Nihon Shoseki” until 2002	No reference	(1)[People's Life in War: "Luxury is the Enemy"] ...and made women go with the army as comfort women and treated them brutally.	(1)[“Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere” Illusion] Young women were forcibly collected in many areas in Asia, such as Korea, and sent to the battlefield as comfort women. (2)[Japan's Postwar Settlement] ...based on this, people forcibly drafted for labor, former comfort women and the victims of the Nanking Massacre have brought court cases seeking apologies and compensation from the Government of Japan. (3) <i>Ms. Kim Haksun appeals: Ms. Kim Haksun brought a court case seeking apologies and compensation from the Government of Japan (1991).</i>	(1)[Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere' Illusion] Requested by the army, young women were collected in many areas in Asia, such as Korea, and sent to the battlefield as comfort women for Japanese soldiers. (2) <i>A newspaper reporting a court case against the Government of Japan bought by 'Association for the Pacific War Victims' in Korea (Asahi Shimbun, December 6, 1991).</i> *caption of the picture. In the picture, the headline of the newspaper article reads: 35 people including former comfort women.	*Not published
Teikoku Shoin	No reference	(1)[Remaining Scars of the War] Some were former comfort women...among those from these areas... (2)[Japan's Policy to make Korean People the Emperor's Subject]...urged people to the war front by drafting men as soldiers and women as comfort women, giving them unbearable hardship.	(1)[in a note of “Postwar Compensation and Neighboring Countries”] Court cases seeking postwar compensation were brought by women who had been sent to comfort facilities, or by men from Korea and Taiwan who had been drafted as Japanese soldiers in the wartime.	(1)[in a note of “Postwar Compensation and Neighboring Countries”] Court cases seeking postwar compensation were brought by women who had been sent to comfort facilities, or by men from Korea and Taiwan who had been drafted as Japanese soldiers in the wartime.	No reference
Shimizu Shoin	No reference	(1)[Forcible draft of people from Korea, China and Taiwan] Among the women from Korea and Taiwan, there were ones who were made to work in the comfort facilities on the battlefield.	(1)[War and People] In inhuman comfort facilities on the battlefield, there were women from Korea and Taiwan, as well as Japan.	No reference	No reference
Fusosha	*Not published	* Not published	No reference	No reference	No reference
Jiyusha	*Not published	*Not published	*Not published	*Not published	No reference

130. This Fund was closed and dissolved as of the end of March 2007 after the final project under this Fund in Indonesia had been completed. In order to gain a better understanding of Japanese citizens' sincere feelings about the comfort women issue, as shown through various projects implemented under the Fund, the Government of Japan intends to continue its efforts and to carry out follow-up activities for those projects.

236. Nevertheless, recognizing that the comfort women issue was a grave affront to the honor and dignity of a large number of women, the Government of Japan, together with the people of Japan, seriously discussed what could be done to express their sincere apologies and remorse to the former comfort women. As a result, the people and the Government of Japan cooperated and together established the Asian Women's Fund (AWF) on July 19, 1995 to extend atonement from the Japanese people to the former comfort women. To be specific, the AWF provided "atonement money" (2 million yen per person) to former comfort women in the Republic of Korea, the Philippines and Taiwan who were identified by their governments and other bodies and wished to receive it. Moreover, the AWF provided funds for medical and welfare support in those countries, financial support for building new elder care facilities in Indonesia, and financial support for a welfare project which helps to enhance the living conditions of those who suffered incurable physical and psychological wounds during World War II in the Netherlands. The Government provided a total of 4.8 billion yen for programs of the fund and offered the utmost cooperation for support programs for comfort women, such as programs to offer medical care and welfare support (a total of 1.122 billion yen) and a program to offer atonement money from donations of the people of Japan. In addition, when the atonement money was provided, the then-Prime Minister (namely PM Ryutaro Hashimoto, PM Keizo Obuchi, PM Yoshiro Mori and PM Junichiro Koizumi), on behalf of the Government, sent a signed letter expressing apologies and remorse directly to each former comfort woman (Please refer to the attached document.). While the AWF was disbanded in March 2007 with the termination of the project in Indonesia, the Government of Japan has continued to implement follow-up activities of the fund.

[Chart 1] Comparison of the State Party's report and Reply to the LOI

<p>State Party's Report (Oct. 9, 2012) CCPR/C/JPN/6</p>	<p>Reply to List of Issues(March 6, 2014) CCPR/C/JPN/Q/6/Add.1</p>
<p>126. Since the Covenant has no retroactive effect and does not apply to issues arising in Japan before Japan's accession of the Covenant (1979), it is not appropriate to mention the issue of the —comfort women before and during the Second World War in the report on the measures implemented under the Covenant. However, taking into consideration the deliberations in the Human Rights Committee 94th session in October 2008 and the concluding observations of the Committee on Japan's periodic reports, Japan's efforts on this issue are explained below.</p>	<p>232. As this Covenant is not applied to any issues that occurred prior to Japan's conclusion thereof (1979), it is not appropriate for this report to take up the so-called wartime comfort women issue in terms of the implementation of State Party's duties of the Covenant. However, considering the deliberations at the 94th Committee meeting in October 2008 and the Committee's concluding observations concerning Japan's report, we would like to explain what efforts Japan has so far made on this issue.</p>
<p>127. Japan humbly accepts the fact that <u>its past colonial rule and aggression</u> caused tremendous damage and suffering to the people of many countries, particularly to those of Asian nations, and Japan has therefore expressed its deep remorse and heartfelt apology. <u>Since the end of the Second World War, Japan has maintained its policy not to be a military power and resolve each and every issue it faces in a peaceful manner.</u></p>	<p>233. <u>During a certain period in the past, Japan caused tremendous damage and suffering to people of many countries.</u> in particularly to those in Asian countries. Squarely facing these historical facts, the Government of Japan has repeatedly expressed its feelings of deep remorse and heartfelt apology, and expressed feelings of sincere mourning for all victims of the war both in Japan and abroad.</p>
<p>128. Recognizing that the comfort women issue is one that severely injured the honour and dignity of a large number of women, <u>the Government of Japan has expressed its sincere apologies and remorse</u> to the former so-called comfort women on many occasions.</p>	<p>234. (With regard to the comfort women issue,) Prime Minister Abe, in the same manner as the Prime Ministers who preceded him, <u>is deeply pained to think of the comfort women</u> who experienced immeasurable pain and suffering beyond description.</p>
<p>129. Japan concluded the San Francisco Peace Treaty, bilateral peace treaties, agreements and instruments with countries concerned, and in accordance with them carried out payment of reparations and other damages in good faith. In this way, issues of claims concerning the War have been legally settled with the countries of the parties to these treaties, agreements and instruments.</p> <p>Recognizing, however, that the issue of comfort women was a grave affront to the honour and dignity of women, the Government of Japan determined that it was appropriate for Japan to express sincere apologies and remorse to former comfort women. The Asian Woman's Fund (AWF), established in 1995, with financial support by the Government amounting to approximately 4800 million yen, provided assistance to former comfort women, including medical care and welfare services. The AWF also provided direct payment totalling approximately 600 million yen funded by contribution from Japanese people.</p>	<p>235. The Government of Japan has sincerely dealt with issues of compensation as well as property and claims pertaining to the Second World War, including the comfort women issue, under the San Francisco Peace Treaty, which the Government of Japan concluded with 45 countries, including the United States, United Kingdom and France, and through bilateral treaties, agreements and instruments. <u>The issues of claims of individuals, including former comfort women, have been legally settled with the parties to these treaties, agreements and instruments.</u></p> <p>In particular, the Agreement on the Settlement of Problems Concerning Property and Claims and on Economic Co-operation between Japan and the Republic of Korea stipulates that "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... [has been] settled completely and finally." (Article II (paragraph 1)).</p>

This cabinet decision demonstrates the attitude of the GOJ towards UN Treaty Bodies, which is that the GOJ does not fully respect the recommendations made by the UN human rights mechanisms, nor are they willing to respond positively to calls from the international community to fulfil their human rights obligations. It was and still is an utterly regrettable attitude and policy for a member of the Human Rights Council. The GOJ repeated the same response to the CAT observations in 2013.²⁷ To date, no Cabinet decision has retracted this decision.

Recommendation

WAM thanks the Committee for the Concluding Observations made in 2008 regarding Japan's military sexual slavery system finding them very holistic and appropriate. Our organization would strongly welcome the Committee's continued interest in this issue and similar observations and recommendations to be reiterated to the GOJ. As the information provided above shows, we are also urging the GOJ to disclose all relevant documents and to conduct a thorough investigation into Japan's wartime sexual slavery system as a means of combating the denials of historical facts which currently prevails in Japan.

For more information:
Women's Active Museum on War and Peace(WAM)
avaco bldg. 2F, 2-3-18, Nishi-Waseda, Shinjuku, Tokyo 169-0051 Japan
t +81-(0)3-3202-4633 f +81-(0)3-3202-4634 email:wam@wam-peace.org

²⁷ The Cabinet's official reply to the parliamentary enquiry in writing submitted by MP Tomoko Kami, June 18, 2013.

6-3 Opposition to Memorials and Museums outside of Japan

On December 14, 2011, a peace memorial was set up by a group of citizens in front of the Japanese Embassy in Seoul, ROK, in commemoration of the 1000th weekly Wednesday Demonstrations, which “comfort women” survivors started in January 1992. The Japanese government, however, has been demanding the removal of this memorial, claiming that it is against the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and impairs the dignity of its diplomatic establishments abroad.²¹

The Japanese Consulate General in New York also made its own request for the removal of a monument to the “comfort women” erected in the city of Palisades Park City, New Jersey, USA on May 1, 2012²².

The latest example of the GOJ’s opposition documented in official records is the case of a statue of a girl dedicated to “comfort women” built in the city of Glendale, USA. The GOJ noted that it is, “extremely sorry” that “comfort women statues and memorials” have been erected despite its efforts to “*explain to the parties concerned in the USA including the city of Glendale and others the stance of GOJ with regard to the comfort women issue*”.²³ This is hardly adequate for the State Party, particularly when revisionist groups and individuals are sending countless emails against the memorial and condemning the city.²⁴

7. The Asian Women’s Fund

The “Asian Women’s Fund”, a private foundation set up by the Japanese government in 1995, was not an acceptable measure for the survivors of the “comfort women” system. UN human rights bodies, namely CESCR (2001), CEDAW (2003/2009), CAT (2007), ICCPR (2008), and the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), as well as “comfort women” resolutions adopted by a number of foreign national assemblies have repeatedly recommended that the government of Japan should take new legislative and administrative measures.

8. Disrespectful attitude of the State Party to the Covenant and the Committee

Following the previous review by the Committee, a member of Japan’s Parliament used the parliamentary system of written enquiry to ask about the GOJ’s willingness to adhere to the recommendations made by the Committee with regard to the issue of Japan’s military sexual slavery system.²⁵ The response adopted by the Cabinet is by law a Cabinet decision and legally binds all subsequent Cabinets unless it is retracted by another Cabinet decision:

*“[The Cabinet] is of the understanding that the recommendations concerned have no legally binding force, and are not making it obligatory for the State Party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to abide by them.”*²⁶

²¹ The Cabinet’s official reply to the parliamentary enquiry in writing submitted by MP Mashisa SATO on June 8, 2012.

²² New York Times, May 18, 2012.

²³ The Cabinet’s official reply to the parliamentary enquiry in writing from MP Kota MATSUDA on August 13, 2013.

²⁴ CBS Los Angeles, January 3, 2014, <http://losangeles.cbslocal.com/2014/01/03/comfort-women-statue-in-glendale-sits-at-center-of-new-controversy/>, Sankei Shimbun, March 11, 2014.

²⁵ The parliamentary enquiry in writing submitted by MP Ikuko Tanioka on 5 January 2009.

²⁶ The Cabinet’s official reply to the parliamentary enquiry in writing submitted by MP Ikuko Tanioka, on 13 January 2009.

denying facts of Japan's past aggression including military sexual slavery.¹⁹ Both of them remain in their positions, without a word of open criticism from the GOJ.

There are too many denials made without the GOJ making official rebuttals to list all of them in this report. Members of some of the opposition parties, particularly those of the Japan Restoration Party, have denied historical facts of Japan's military sexual slavery system even in parliamentary sessions.²⁰ This is again largely in contradiction with the recommendations made by this Committee to the State Party in 2008.

6. Education

6-1 History textbooks

Most victims hope that history will be taught to succeeding generations in order to ensure that the same mistakes will not be made. Even though from 1997 through 2001 all history textbooks used in compulsory education included some reference to the "comfort women" issue, the number of such textbooks decreased in 2002 and 2006. As of 2012 there are no references to the "comfort women" in any compulsory education textbook (see Chart 2).

6-2 National and Local History Museums

Most adults have not had a chance to learn about this history at school because the first survivor of the "comfort women" system didn't come forward until 1991 and the issue did not appear in textbooks in mandatory education until 1997. Thus, it is important to provide other means of educating people about Japan's military sexual slavery system. A national museum may be able to play a significant role in this regard.

However, the National Museum of Japanese History established in 1983 makes no reference to the facts about the "comfort women" system to date. The *Showa-kan* (National Showa Memorial Museum), another national museum, which was established next to the Yasukuni Shrine in 1999 to preserve a record of the hardships of "Japanese people" during and after WWII, also makes no reference to the "comfort women" system, or to anything concerning the suffering of people from the Asia-Pacific region. The *Shokei-kan*, a national museum established in 2006 to relate the hardships of sick and wounded soldiers and their families during WWII also has no reference to the "comfort women" system or to anything concerning crimes committed by Japanese soldiers.

Though national history museums make no reference to the "comfort women" issue, there used to be two peace museums managed by local governments which did - the Peace Museum of Saitama established in 1993 and Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum established in 1975. Today the only one left is in Okinawa. The Peace Museum of Saitama used to have one sentence about the "comfort women" issue in its chronology of Showa period. However revisionists led by then governor Ueda targeted the museum in 2007. On October 20, 2013, the reference to the "comfort women" was deleted ahead of a re-opening of the museum.

¹⁹ Asahi Shimbun, Feb 4, 2014

²⁰ The members in leading positions of the JRP who have been providing such examples are former Education Minister Nariaki Nakayama and former Tokyo Governor Shintaro Ishihara (Budget Committee, House of Representatives, February 12, 2014) amongst others. One of the most recent examples is the exchange made on May 28, 2014, by MP Hiroshi Yamada of the JRP, who has taken up the issues related to "comfort women" in eight proceedings in the last 12 months. Mr Yamada noted in this particular proceeding that there exists no evidence whatsoever in Korea, Japan or the United States that "comfort women" were forcibly recruited. Upon this, PM Abe simply noted that historical issues are up to historians to decide (Budget Committee, House of Representatives, May 28 2014.)

*individual politician, and [as such] the government is in no position to provide an answer [to provide the GOJ's view of the particular remark].*¹⁰

On February 20, 2014 Mr. Nobuo Ishihara, the deputy to Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono at the time of writing the Kono statement, testified to the parliament. Mr. Ishihara said that the ROK government had influenced the drafting process. This remark prompted the Cabinet to announce that they would “re-examine the drafting process” of the Kono statement. This re-examination has officially started but no information on the proceedings and even the identity of who is doing the re-examination has been disclosed to the public.¹¹

On June 2, 2014, members of civil society submitted 529 official documents to the GOJ. These documents have been uncovered in archives in Japan and abroad since the Kono statement was issued and show the involvement of the Japanese military in the “comfort women” system.¹² Meanwhile, the GOJ continues to try and undermine the credibility of Kono statement as stated above, and makes no efforts to disclose or locate documents related to the “comfort women” issue.

5. No Rebuttal to the Denials by Public Figure

In 2012 when he was a candidate for a leader of the LDP, Mr. Shinzo Abe declared that the Kono Statement should be retracted because the statement lacked evidence.¹³ During the campaign for the general election, which took place in December 2012, Mr. Abe, as the leader of the LDP, openly and repeatedly stated that he would retract the Kono statement, saying that “*we cannot burden our children and grandchildren with this dishonour.*”¹⁴ He even endorsed an advertisement denying historical facts concerning the “comfort women” in the Star-Ledger, a US newspaper (See Ref. 1). The State Party did not refute these denials.

On May 13, 2013, the world was shocked by the remarks made by Mr. Toru Hashimoto, the mayor of Japan’s third largest city, Osaka, which has a population over 2.6 million. He claimed, among other things, that the “comfort women” were a wartime necessity and that all the countries had them during war.¹⁵ In the summer of 2012, Mr. Hashimoto had already demonstrated his disrespect of women survivors of sexual violence by saying that there was no evidence to support that “comfort women” were forcibly recruited.¹⁶ These remarks by the Osaka Mayor were never met with official rebuttal or condemnation from the GOJ - neither the Noda Cabinet in 2012 nor the present Abe Cabinet. When questioned about his view on the matter, Prime Minister Abe stated that he is “*in no position to comment on it since the remark is from a member of a party not his own*”.¹⁷

On January 25, Mr. Katsuto Momii, the head of the national broadcaster NHK, stated in a regular press conference that, “*such women [“comfort women”] could be found in any nation that was at war, including France and Germany*”.¹⁸ It must be noted that Mr. Momii was appointed by the NHK management board whose members in turn are appointed by the GOJ. Among others, Mr. Naoki Hyakuta, one of the board members who appointed Mr. Momii has also made remarks

¹⁰ The Cabinet’s official reply to the parliamentary enquiry in writing from MP Yukihiro Fujita on May 20, 2014

¹¹ Chief Cabinet Secretary Suga’s remarks show that nothing will be released before June 22, 2014. Asahi Shimbun, May 29, 2014

¹² The Guardian, June 3, 2014. WAM has been a part of this effort

¹³ Mainichi Shimbun, August 28, 2012.

¹⁴ At the discussion forum of the candidate for presidential election of the LDP, September 16, 2012.

¹⁵ Asahi Shimbun, May 14, 2013.

¹⁶ Yomiuri Shimbun, August 24, 2012. Mr. Hashimoto cited the first Abe’s cabinet decision of 2007 as a source of his remarks.

¹⁷ May 15, 2013, Budget Committee, House of Councilors.

¹⁸ Asahi Shimbun, Jan 26, 2014

to follow the dispute settlement procedures as set forth in its Article III of the same agreement concerning the dispute in interpretation of the agreement with regard to the issue of the “comfort women”. The GOJ has not accepted these requests. Please also note that the State Party quotes only Article II of this agreement in their 2014 report to the Committee⁵.

4. Denial of the Historical Facts

Until recently, the GOJ’s reports to UN human rights bodies explicitly referred to Japan’s past aggression and colonial rule. Even the State Party’s 2012 report to CCPR noted that *“its [Japan’s] past colonial rule and aggression caused tremendous damage and suffering to the people of many countries”*. The 2014 report to the LOI, however, sets out that *“Japan caused tremendous damage and suffering”* instead, with no mention of *“colonial rule and aggression”*. Further, the reference to post-WWII Japan’s commitment to finding peaceful solutions included in the 2012 report is also gone from the 2014 report (see Chart 1).

Prime Minister Abe in his second Cabinet has repeatedly referred to the decision of the first Abe cabinet which claimed that *“by the date [of Kono statement of August 4, 1993], no direct reference has been found in official documents found by the government on the forcible recruitment of the women by military or government officials”*.⁶ In addition, Prime Minister Abe has on several occasions stated that “no evidence”, as opposed to “no direct reference”, was found that “government or military officials broke into private homes” and “abducted women like kidnappers” [for comfort stations], referring to this particular cabinet decision.⁷ When questioned by members of parliament, neither the Prime Minister nor the Chief Cabinet Secretary has ever accepted the testimony of survivors as evidence.⁸

On May 24, 2013, Ms. Tomomi Inada, the Minister of State for Regulatory Reform, stated in a regular press conference organized by the Cabinet Office that *“During the war, though the system of ‘comfort women’ itself was a sad thing, it is also a fact that it [the “comfort women” system] was legal.”*⁹ One year later from this remark, MP Yukihiisa Fujita questioned the position of the GOJ concerning this statement of hers; the official reply from GOJ, which is a cabinet decision made recently, is as follows: *“While it is to the knowledge of GOJ that the remark referred to in the enquiry was made, the particular remark was made within the capacity of an*

⁵ <http://www.ioc.u-tokyo.ac.jp/~worldjpn/documents/texts/JPKR/19650622.T9E.html>

Agreement on the Settlement of Problems Concerning Property and Claims and on Economic Co-operation between Japan and the Republic of Korea (June 22, 1965)
Article III

1. Any dispute between the Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation and implementation of the present Agreement shall be settled, first of all, through diplomatic channels.

2. Any dispute which fails to be settled under the provision of paragraph 1 shall be referred for decision to an arbitration board composed of three arbitrators, one to be appointed by the Government of each Contracting Party within a period of thirty days from the date of receipt by the Government of either Contracting Party from the Government of the other of a note requesting arbitration of the dispute, and the third arbitrator to be agreed upon by the two arbitrators so chosen within a further period of thirty days or the third arbitrator to be appointed by the government of a third country agreed upon within such further period by the two arbitrators, provided that the third arbitrator shall not be a national of either Contracting Party.

3. If, within the periods respectively referred to, the Government of either Contracting Party fails to appoint an arbitrator, or the third arbitrator or a third country is not agreed upon, the arbitration board shall be composed of the two arbitrators to be designated by each of the governments of the two countries respectively chosen by the Governments of the Contracting Parties within a period of thirty days and the third arbitrator to be designated by the government of a third country to be determined upon consultation between the governments so chosen.

4. The Governments of the Contracting Parties shall abide by any award made by the arbitration board under the provisions of the present Article.

⁶ February 7 and March 8, 2013, Budget Committee, House of Representatives.

⁷ TIME, April 17, 2014

⁸ March 8, 2013, Budget Committee, House of Representatives.

⁹ The website of the Cabinet Office, GOJ http://www.cao.go.jp/minister/1212_t_inada/kaiken/2013/0524kaiken.html

“apology”. Instead they claim that, *“the Government of Japan is also deeply pained when thinking of the comfort women who experienced immeasurable pain and suffering.”*

The word “apology” is no longer used either by the GOJ or Prime Minister Abe in any new remarks or documents. The expression “deeply pained”, which seems to be replacing “apology”, is used to refer to its wrongdoing. It’s as if the GOJ were a third party wholly removed from Japan’s past aggression and related responsibility obligations.

2. No Effort to End Impunity

The GOJ has made no effort to bring to justice those who were responsible for Japan’s military sexual slavery system despite its pledge to contributing to the efforts of the international community to end the cycle of impunity for violence against women. This is typically shown in the case of former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

In his 1978 memoir, former Prime Minister Nakasone wrote about his days as a Navy officer in present-day Indonesia: *“It was a big troop with about three thousand men or more. After a while some of them started to assault native women or give themselves over to gambling. I took great effort to set up (a) comfort station.”*² On March 23, 2007, when pursued at a press conference he noted that the “comfort station” was a place to play games like Japanese checkers and for other recreational activities, not a brothel³.

However, in October 2011, a civil society group found some official documents in the Library of the Ministry of Defence, stating that, *“with the paymaster’s arrangements, women natives were collected and (a) comfort station was opened”* on March 11, 1942. The name of the paymaster was Yasuhiro Nakasone, and the documents included a map that included the location of the comfort station.⁴ Therefore, the “comfort station” set up by former Prime Minister Nakasone was in fact a brothel for soldiers. Despite the discovery of such evidence, the State party has done nothing to hold him accountable either in the form of judicial proceedings or through a parliamentary process.

3. Denial of the Individual’s Right to Claim

The State Party’s 2014 report explicitly states that “individual” claims have been settled through the San Francisco Peace Treaty and bilateral agreements subsequent to WWII, unlike its previous reports which used more general terms. Further, it goes on to specifically quote from the 1965 bilateral agreements with the Republic of Korea (ROK) to demonstrate that the issue of individual claims was settled through these agreements.

This position of the State party brushes aside important issues, most notably: 1) The documentation disclosed by the ROK government of the normalization negotiation process leading to the 1965 bilateral agreement establishes that nothing was raised during the process with regard to the issue of sexual violence and enslavement by either the GOJ or the ROK government. How to deal with the damage caused by the wrongdoing inflicted upon Korean girls and women by the Imperial Japanese forces was not discussed, and therefore not included, in the issues settled by the agreement; and 2) Since 2011, the ROK government has made official requests to the GOJ

² “Owarinaki Kaigun”(Endless Navy), Bunkahousou Kaihatsu Sentaa, 1978

³ Mainichi Shimbun, March 23, 2007.

⁴ Kaigun koku-kichi dai-ni setsuei shiryō [Naval air base second construction party materials]

Acknowledgement

The CCPR's 2008 Concluding Observations made in response to the Government of Japan's (GOJ) previous report and in relation the issue of Japan's military sexual slavery are very comprehensive and appropriate. They have not only been welcomed by the survivors but have been a tool for the Japanese support movement to hold the state party accountable for their grave human rights violations against women.

Evaluation of the State Party's Report

The GOJ has stated its views with regard to the issue of so-called "comfort women" to various United Nations human rights mechanisms ever since the issue was taken up in 1990's. However, rather than directly answering the observations or questions from those bodies, these reports have only displayed the GOJ's intransigent views.

The response of the GOJ to the treaty bodies (CEDAW, ICCPR, CSCER and CAT) is always similar and can be summarized as follows: a) the particular covenant/treaty has no retroactive effect and does not apply to issues before Japan's accession of the treaty; b) the issue was solved through the Peace Treaty and bilateral agreements signed after WWII, and; c) nevertheless, the Japanese government established the "Asian Women's Fund" with funds provided by the people of Japan in order to fulfil its moral obligation. Although this private fund was dissolved in 2007, it continues to support the victims. This is again repeated in the State Party's report to CCPR in 2012 (CCPR/C/JPN6) as well as its reply to the LOI earlier this year (CCPR/C/JPN/Q/6/Add.1).

Additional Information

The State Party has not taken any measures to acknowledge legal responsibility, implement legislative and administrative measures to provide victims with full and effective redress, investigate the facts and prosecute perpetrators, or educate the general public about the issue. Nor have they taken steps against recent attempts to deny the facts by Government authorities and public figures. Further, due to the regime change to the second Abe administration, the State Party's reply to the LOI shows serious retrogression in terms of apology and acknowledgement of historical facts.

Since the response of the State Party is highly inadequate, WAM, as an NGO, would like to report to the Committee the following additional information. This alternative report will not repeat what we wrote for the 2008 session concerning the issue of domestic and international obligations of the State of Japan and other matters, but will specifically focus on how the State Party addressed, or rather did not address, the recommendations made by the CCPR in 2008.

1. Removal of the Word "Apology"

The language used by the GOJ with regard to the issues of responsibility and apology is clearly contrary to the direction it should be following. The previous administrations at least used the phrase "sincere apology" in their documents to the United Nations when referring to the issue of "comfort women" (See Chart 1). The second Abe Cabinet, however, does not employ the word

JAPAN

Alternative Report

Submitted by Women's Active Museum on War and Peace and Peace (WAM)¹

Theme

Japan's military sexual slavery system / the "comfort women" issue

Related Articles of ICCPR

Article 8: Prohibition of slavery and forced labor

Reference in the Concluding Observations in 2008 (CCPR/C/JPN/CO/5)

22. The Committee notes with concern that the State party has still not accepted its responsibility for the "comfort women" system during the Second World War, that perpetrators have not been prosecuted, that the compensation provided to victims is financed by private donations rather than public funds and is insufficient, that few history textbooks contain references to the "comfort women" issue, and that some politicians and mass media continue to defame victims or to deny the events (art. 7 and 8).

The State party should accept legal responsibility and apologize unreservedly for the "comfort women" system in a way that is acceptable to the majority of victims and restores their dignity, prosecute perpetrators who are still alive, take immediate and effective legislative and administrative measures to compensate adequately all survivors as a matter of right, educate students and the general public about the issue, and refute and sanction any attempt to defame victims or to deny the events.

Reference in the List of Issues

Elimination of slavery and servitude (art. 8)

22. In light of the Committee's previous concluding observations (CCPR/C/JPN/CO/5, para. 22), please provide information on whether the State party considers acknowledging any legal responsibility for the abuses against victims of the military's sexual slavery practices during the Second World War, the so-called "comfort women" system. Please inform the Committee if the State party intends to take legislative and administrative measures to provide victims with full and effective redress, investigate the facts and prosecute perpetrators, educate the general public about the issue and take measures against recent attempts to deny the facts by Government authorities and public figures.

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| 5. No Rebuttal to the Denials by Public Figure | 6. Education |
| 7. The Asian Women's Fund | |
| 8. Disrespectful attitude of the State Party to the Covenant and the Committee | |

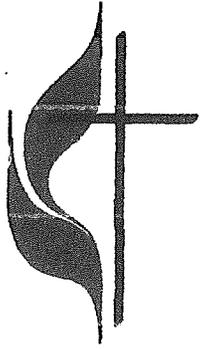
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Appendix1: Recommendations by the UN Human Rights Bodies on the "Comfort Women" Issue

Appendix2: ILO CEACR Observation concerning Forced Labour Convention(No.29),Japan(ratification 1932)

¹ The Women's Active Museum on War and Peace (WAM) is a non-governmental organization as well as a museum, established in August 2005 with donations from people in Japan and abroad. WAM focuses on violence against women in war and conflict situations, particularly the issue of Japan's military sexual slavery, or the so-called "comfort women" issue. WAM holds exhibitions and other educational events, conducts fact-finding projects, archives data and testimonials, and acts as an advocate for victims of wartime violence in order to prevent the recurrence of these atrocities. WAM has submitted alternative reports on Japan's military sexual slavery system to various UN human rights bodies, such as CCPR, CESCR, CEDAW, CAT and UPR.



BUENA VISTA UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

2311 Buena Vista Avenue, Alameda, California 94501

telephone: 510-522-2688 fax: 510-522-1367

September 13, 2015

San Francisco Board of Supervisors
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlet Place
City Hall, room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102-4689

Dear Board of Supervisors:

We are writing in support of your resolution to create a memorial in memory of the 200,000 "comfort women" forced into sexual slavery by the Japanese Imperial Army during its wartime occupation of Asian and the Pacific Islands during the 1930's and the duration of World War II.

The California Nevada Annual Conference of the United Methodist Church includes 365 churches in Northern California and Nevada. Our Advocacy and Justice Committee addresses issues of social concern for our churches throughout the conference. At our last conference convening in June 2015 in Burlingame, we held listening sessions to encourage grass roots members from our local congregations to voice concerns to our committee and conference leadership. Among several issues which were identified and voiced were the wounds which linger from the experience of "comfort women."

As a church, we are concerned that the stories of the "comfort women" be preserved as part of an educational process which can provide healing for individuals as well as promote peace and reconciliation for people's and nations involved. A number of the women impacted by these horrific acts have already passed, and many are now in the later years of their lives. The stories are not only important for the living, but also for those who have passed so that we may honor their lives and learn from their experiences.

In addition, human trafficking and sexual slavery continue to be critical concerns for our communities today. Honoring and documenting the stories of the "comfort women" can help us provide perspective in addressing abuses taking place today. A memorial will help educate the public about the past while also serving to encourage awareness and prevention of continuing atrocities.

For these reasons, we believe the public memorial of this sad episode in history will be an important step in the right direction. Thank you for your leadership in making this possible.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael Yoshii". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Rev. Michael Yoshii, Chair
Advocacy and Justice Committee
California Nevada Annual Conference
The United Methodist Church

Veterans for Peace
Chapter 69, San Francisco

<https://vfpsf.wordpress.com/>

Michael Wong, Director of Membership & Outreach

701 24th Avenue, #203, San Francisco, CA 94121

Phone: 415-422-0497

September 8, 2015

The Board of Supervisors

City Hall, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Pl., #244,

San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Supervisor,

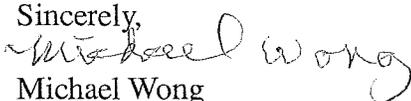
I write to inform you that Veterans for Peace, chapter 69, San Francisco has voted to endorse the proposal to build a memorial to honor the Comfort Women of World War II, and supports the current resolution before the Board. We are one of over 200 chapters of the national organization, Veterans for Peace (<http://www.veteransforpeace.org/>). Our chapter currently has 85 members. I was born, raised, and live in San Francisco.

This a critical issue at this time. United States Congressional House Resolution 121, passed unanimously in July 2007, stated "the 'comfort women' system of forced military prostitution by the Government of Japan, considered unprecedented in its cruelty and magnitude, included gang rape, forced abortions, humiliation, and sexual violence resulting in mutilation, death, or eventual suicide in one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the 20th century" (<https://www.congress.gov/bill/110th-congress/house-resolution/121/text>). Yet in 2014, only seven years after the U.S. Congressional resolution, *The New York Times* reported, "The government of (Japanese) Prime Minister Shinzo Abe is engaged in an all-out effort to portray the historical record as a tissue of lies designed to discredit the nation. Mr. Abe's administration denies that imperial Japan ran a system of human trafficking and coerced prostitution, implying that comfort women were simply camp-following prostitutes" (see: <http://www.nytimes.com/2014/11/15/opinion/comfort-women-and-japans-war-on-truth.html>). This revision of history by the government of Shinzo Abe will only cause more, not less, discredit to Japan.

Denying past war crimes prevents nations or peoples from moving on, healing, and reconciling. As veterans know first hand, real healing and reconciliation comes only by openly speaking painful truths, apologizing when wrong, and taking concrete steps to make restitution. Many Viet Nam veterans have returned to Viet Nam, met with former enemy soldiers and Vietnamese civilians, and donated personal time and money to Vietnamese medical clinics, orphanages, Agent Orange and land mine removal, and other projects to help heal some of the damage done by the war. Both American veterans and Vietnamese have reported healing and reconciliation as a result of these and other efforts. Healing begins with speaking truth, openly and sincerely.

It is in this spirit that we support the Comfort Women memorial, and urge the government of Japan to openly and fully admit the war crimes of the past, apologize, and make official restitution, so that all can heal, reconcile, and move on to a better future for all. Healing is possible, and begins with truth.

Sincerely,



Michael Wong

Evans, Derek

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
Sent: Friday, September 18, 2015 11:22 AM
To: Evans, Derek
Subject: File 150764 FW: Please Consider
Attachments: PublicComment_9-17-15.pdf

From: rmhashimoto@aol.com [mailto:rmhashimoto@aol.com]

Sent: Friday, September 18, 2015 10:28 AM

To: Avalos, John (BOS) <john.avalos@sfgov.org>; Breed, London (BOS) <london.breed@sfgov.org>; Campos, David (BOS) <david.campos@sfgov.org>; Christensen, Julie (BOS) <Julie.Christensen@sfgov.org>; Cohen, Malia (BOS) <malia.cohen@sfgov.org>; Farrell, Mark (BOS) <mark.farrell@sfgov.org>; Kim, Jane (BOS) <jane.kim@sfgov.org>; Mar, Eric (BOS) <eric.mar@sfgov.org>; Tang, Katy (BOS) <katy.tang@sfgov.org>; Scott.Weiner@sfgov.org; Yee, Norman (BOS) <norman.yee@sfgov.org>

Cc: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>

Subject: Please Consider

Dear Board of Supervisors,

Since my name was not called during public comment despite completing a speaker card and I too, like previous speakers who were given the opportunity to speak, had to depart early. Therefore, would you please be kind enough to consider hearing my public comment.

Thank you,
Richard Hashimoto
President Japantown Merchants Association



September 18, 2015

Supervisors John Avalos
London Breed
David Campos
Julie Christensen
Malia Cohen
Mark Farrell
Jane Kim
Eric Mar
Katy Tang
Scott Weiner
Norman Yee

Dear Supervisors:

I purposely attended the September 17, 2015, Public Safety and Neighborhood Services hearing early to specifically submit a speaker card in one of the first batch of names to be called. However, as the names were being called, I never heard my name announced. By approximately 4:30 p.m., the last speaker card had been called and there were about 40 speakers in line to present public comment but I could no longer stay to submit another speaker card because I had to pick up my grandson from school. Therefore, I sincerely hope that you will consider this letter to be submitted as my public comment on the Comfort Women resolution.

I commend all of you supervisors and everyone that has turned out today for recognizing and wanting to memorialize an atrocity of war. I also want to thank the Grandma Lee for coming all the way from Korea to share her story, her brave courage and arduous task of making sure this barbaric act of crime never occurs again "Kamsamida". We truly wish her the best of luck in her efforts.

However, we are not sure if the ramifications from this resolution have been thoroughly thought out and the economic impact it would have on us as the resolution is currently written. Everyone is quickly jumping on this bandwagon without thinking what effect the fallout would have on us.

Board of Supervisors
September 18, 2015
Page two

In the 1970s and 80s, when Japanese automobile makers were blamed for taking away American jobs, there was a lot of hate towards the Japanese and the products that were "Made in Japan". Japan bashing and the ensuing boycott of Japanese products had a damning effect on our business community which took a very long time for us to recover and even forced some businesses to close because no one was buying Japanese made products. Let us not forget the enormous hate and what happened to Vincent Chin, and how he was viciously murdered by two laid off American autoworkers because they identified him for Japanese.

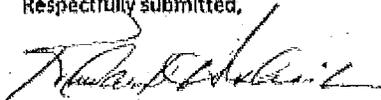
At last week's rally on Grant Avenue against a hate crime, a comment was made that hate crimes is a thing of the past that has no presence in today's society. Yet, by continuing to co-sponsor this resolution, we can't help to think there's some hypocrisy to that statement because this resolution will project newfound hate especially, from our young people who are not yet aware of this atrocity but, will be. This hate is towards a specific ethnic community Supervisors, for something that occurred long ago.

The language used in the resolution as it is currently written, could be interpreted by some as being anti-Japanese. This interpretation can lead to hate against our community and hope that you will strongly consider amendments to the resolution to not be so divisive or we will be made to suffer the consequences.

We despise the heinous acts of crime that happened during war time and wished that it never happened, but we should be concentrating our efforts on today's crime against all women, men and children and initiate a collaborative effort to end these acts of crime for all people once and for all and for all to finally live in harmony.

Finally, from all of the public comment heard today, there is obvious tension among our communities. This is what happens when you try to introduce a resolution without including specific communities that may be affected by the language that is being presented. I urge you Supervisors, to include those that may be impacted by a resolution you are introducing in the future.

Respectfully submitted,



Richard Hashimoto
President
Japantown Merchants Association

Evans, Derek

From: Gosiengfiao, Rachel (BOS)
Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2015 11:39 AM
To: Evans, Derek
Subject: File 150764 Letter for "Comfort Women" Resolution from John Ota
Attachments: Comfort Women-JO Statemt.doc

From: Lim, Victor (BOS)
Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2015 11:36 AM
To: BOS-Legislative
Aides: https://outlook.office365.com/ecp/UsersGroups/EditDistributionGroup.aspx?reqId=1441732280579&pwmcid=5&ReturnObjectType=1&id=e461de0a-e6fa-453b-849b-ab7bfda77739#<bos-legislative_aides@sfgov.org>
Subject: Support Letter for "Comfort Women" Resolution from John Ota

Dear Aides,

Supervisor Mar wanted to make sure your Supervisors receive a copy of John Ota's support letter for the "comfort women" resolution. Please let me know if you have any questions. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Victor Wai Ho Lim, Legislative Aide
Office of Supervisor Eric Mar, District 1
San Francisco Board of Supervisors
City Hall, Room 284
San Francisco, CA 94102
Direct: (415) 554-7413
Fax: (415) 554-7415

林偉浩
立法助理
馬兆光市參事辦公室
三藩市市參事會 第一區
市政廳 284室
直綫：415-554-7413
傳真：415-554-7415

From: John Ota [<mailto:johnota@sbcglobal.net>]
Sent: Monday, September 14, 2015 1:00 PM
To: Mar, Eric (BOS) <eric.mar@sfgov.org>; Lim, Victor (BOS) <victor.lim@sfgov.org>
Subject: My Support Statement for the Comfort Women Memorial

Eric and Victor,

Attached is my support statement.

John Ota

Why I Support the San Francisco Memorial to the "Comfort Women"

by John Ota

I strongly urge the San Francisco Board of Supervisors to vote to support and establish a memorial for the estimated 200,000 women, euphemistically referred to as "comfort women," who were forced into sexual slavery by Japanese militarists during the 1930s and 1940s. These women, who were from Korea, the Philippines, China, Indonesia and other countries that the Japanese militarists invaded, were subjected to kidnapping, degradation, rape, and imprisonment. What happened to the "comfort women" was a heinous war crime, a violation of human rights and human dignity on a massive scale. It should not be forgotten, justified or glossed over. Instead, we need to keep alive the memory of what happened as a lesson for the present and future generations. This proposed memorial can play an important role in doing just that.

I am a Japanese American who grew up in San Francisco. I have been directly involved in many organizations and issues in the Japanese American community over the years. I worked actively as a member of the San Francisco chapter of the National Coalition for Redress and Reparations (NCRP) on the successful years long movement to win a U.S. government apology and compensation for the more than 120,000 Japanese Americans who were incarcerated by the U.S. government during World War II in direct violation of their basic constitutional and human rights. We called this the movement for Japanese American redress and reparations.

I see many parallels between the Japanese American movement for redress and reparations and the current efforts to tell the story of the "comfort women" and obtain justice for them. First, both issues concern massive injustices and violations of basic human rights perpetrated upon hundreds of thousands of innocent individuals by governmental forces during wartime. Second, information about the injustices was initially not widely known, partly due to efforts by the governments involved, to suppress such information, and also due to feelings of shame and embarrassment on the part of the victims. Third, historical research, oral histories, and education about what happened was necessary to create broad social support for efforts to obtain justice for the victims.

Fourth, the governments involved attempted to defuse the issues by establishing token compensation programs that, in the case of Japanese Americans, only compensated a very small number of individuals, and then paid them only a small fraction of their monetary losses. It was not until the 1990s that the Japanese American redress and reparations movement succeeded in forcing the U.S. government to apologize to and pay individual Japanese Americans \$20,000 each in compensation. In the case of the comfort women, a small private compensation fund was set up, but the Japanese government has not apologized to or paid no compensation directly to individual comfort women.

Fifth, as the movements to obtain justice for the victims gathered steam, in both cases, there have been organized efforts in opposition, efforts which include disinformation and denial of historical facts. In the case of the U.S. government's wartime incarceration of Japanese Americans, individuals appeared at various public events during the redress movement spreading lies such as that the Japanese Americans were never incarcerated against their will, that they could leave anytime they wanted, and therefore, compensation and an apology was unnecessary. These individuals were part of an organized effort whose aim was to cover-up the reality of the wartime Japanese American mass incarceration, and also to stop the momentum of the redress movement.

Similarly today, as the movement to disseminate the actual facts about the comfort women and to obtain justice for those women gains steam, we see the rise of the "comfort women" deniers, those who spread disinformation aimed at denying or downplaying the war crimes that were perpetrated on these women. Just as with those who deny the Japanese American wartime incarceration, these "comfort women" deniers say that the women were not forced against their will, but rather, were willing participants.

I hope the San Francisco Supervisors will recognize and agree that those who deny the injustices done to the "comfort women" have no more credibility than the Holocaust deniers, the climate change deniers and those who deny the wartime incarceration of Japanese Americans by the U.S. government.

Finally, I want to address one other point. I have heard concerns that this memorial or the resolution establishing the memorial may cause or contribute to Japan-bashing or anti-Japanese sentiments. As a Japanese American, I think these concerns are unfounded. The resolution clearly and accurately targets the Japanese militarists, not the Japanese people or Japanese Americans, as the perpetrators of the system of sexual slavery that the comfort women were subjected to.

Instead of focusing on divisiveness, we should focus on unity and solidarity -- bringing together diverse groups in a common pursuit of justice and human rights. Just as we in the redress movement would not have been successful without broad social support, including support from Korean Americans, Filipino Americans, Chinese Americans, African Americans, Latinos, and veterans and Americans of all races and ethnicities -- we should think about how a similar broad alliance can be built to support the comfort women, and how the effort will strengthen the unity and solidarity of all the many and diverse groups involved.

A San Francisco memorial to the comfort women can be an important step, a rallying point -- in building just such an alliance to win justice for the comfort women and ensure that what happened to them is never forgotten.

Evans, Derek

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2015 1:15 PM
To: BOS-Supervisors; Evans, Derek
Subject: FW: Support of Resolution 150764 from Kansai Network for Justice of the Japanese Military "Comfort Women" Issue
Attachments: KansaiNet.docx

From: miho kim lee [mailto:mihola@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2015 12:25 PM
To: BreedStaff, (BOS) <breedstaff@sfgov.org>
Cc: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>; Lim, Victor (BOS) <victor.lim@sfgov.org>
Subject: Support of Resolution 150764 from Kansai Network for Justice of the Japanese Military "Comfort Women" Issue

DEAR SIR/MADAM:

I am pleased to submit to you, on their behalf of Kansai Network for Justice of the Japanese Military "Comfort Women" Issue based in Osaka, Japan, the English language version of their statement.

Should you have questions, please feel free to contact me or the author whose contact is listed in the document.

Thank you,

Miho Kim Lee

--

Miho Kim Lee
+1 510 823 9514
mihola@gmail.com
Skype ID: mihola

Kansai Network for Justice of the Japanese Military "Comfort Women" Issue

4-6-17 Momodani, Ikuno-ku, Osaka-City

Osaka 544-0034, JAPAN

Tel: 81-90-8383-4197 / Fax: 81-6-6741-6032

<http://www.ianfu-kansai-net.org/>

info@ianfu-kansai-net.org

September 15, 2015

The Honorable London Breed, President
San Francisco City Hall
1 Dr Carlton B Goodlett Place #200
San Francisco, CA 94102

**Re: SUPPORT FOR Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of
a Memorial for "Comfort Women"**

Dear Supervisor Breed,

We express our unequivocal support for Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women" which is currently under deliberation by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, CA.

Kansai Network for Justice of the Japanese Military "Comfort Women" Issue was established in May 2009 by organizations and individuals in Osaka, Kyoto, Hyogo, and Nara, in order to urge the Japanese Government to promptly make an apology and compensation for victims of sexual violence committed by the Imperial Japanese Army.

We have worked for the adoption of reports and resolutions at local assemblies in the Kansai area, launched petition campaigns, and organized various meetings and film-screenings to promote dialog and public awareness, and action. We are also involved with the "2010 National Action for the Settlement of Japanese Military "Comfort Women" Issue" as the representative of the Kansai region of Japan (which includes Osaka), and participate in hearings at both the Upper and the Lower Houses of our Parliament on a regular basis. Especially, since 2012 we have been consistently protesting against the abusive comments of Osaka Mayor Hashimoto on the issue of "comfort women". While we have succeeded in 2010 to move the Osaka City Council to adopt a resolution urging the government to promptly settle the issue of "comfort women," Mayor Hashimoto reversed the decision of the Osaka City Council and said the "comfort women" issue is fictitious (and thus renders moot the call for a settlement). Mayor Hashimoto even intervened with and pressured the City Council to adopt a resolution calling to 'reclaim the honors' of the war dead of the Imperial Japan. Since then, several other municipalities have followed suit, adopting similar resolutions, negating the history of "comfort women" and thus again disgracing these victims. Although we assume that there are various objections and impediments to the Resolution 150764, we respectfully ask you to support this resolution without the slightest of yielding.

Based on testimonies of victims and historical research, the history of the sexual slavery system and forced trafficking of women committed by the Imperial Japanese Army is widely recognized in the international community, which has issued multiple resolutions and recommendations urging Japan to extend an official apology and compensation to the victims. Defying such calls, not only is the Government of Japan dodging its responsibility for the "comfort women" system, it is even involved with activities to deny and distort this history within Japan and around the world, including San Francisco.

In 1993, the Government of Japan, in the name of the then-Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono, issued an official statement that admitted the involvement of the Imperial Japanese Army in the establishment and management of the "comfort stations" as well as recruitment and trafficking of women against their will, and expressed "sincere apologies and remorse" for victims. However, there are some people who persistently deny the very existence of, and/or state's responsibility for Japanese military "comfort women" including several public figures like Osaka Mayor Hashimoto. On May 13 of 2013, Mayor Hashimoto of Osaka City has stated that "comfort women" were "necessary" in order to give soldiers a "chance to rest." This comment provoked a significant decline in public support for him.

Defeated in the referendum on restructuring the Osaka metropolitan area in May of this year, Mayor Hashimoto announced his retirement from politics when his term ends in this December.

It is our sincerest wish that the people of San Francisco, in solidarity with the international community and the many residents of Japan, look squarely at the truth of history to fulfill our shared obligation to pass on the lessons learned from the tragic history to the next generation. We believe that the establishment of a memorial for "comfort women" symbolizes the renewed commitment of people and the government of San Francisco to ensure that such violation of human rights and crime against humanity never occur again. We have no doubt that the people of Japan support the adoption of this proposed resolution.

Thus, we respectfully urge your unequivocal support for the resolution.

Sincerely,

Sumiko Nishimura, Kazuhiro Okuda, and Chongja Pang
Co-representatives, Kansai Network for Justice of the Japanese Military "Comfort Women"
Issue

Evans, Derek

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2015 2:51 PM
To: BOS-Supervisors; Evans, Derek
Subject: File 150764 FW: 'NO' TO COMFORT WOMAN STATUE in SF

From: shizukokoster@aol.com [mailto:shizukokoster@aol.com]
Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2015 2:46 PM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: 'NO' TO COMFORT WOMAN STATUE in SF

09/16/2015/ Wednesday

An Austrian and Canadian friends, living in respective countries [NOT immigrants in the US] said that they had visited SF some years ago and liked it [hope they'll write to you]; and said that San Franciscans should keep the City clear of any dirty politics. The Korean Comfort Woman [KCW] Issue didn't take place in SF but in far away Asia; thus, NO need of a KCW statue; besides there are already 10 of them across the US.

The friends continue to say that people should keep the City of SF clean and positive for tourists, which must bring in great revenue to the City; and you should NOT build a Korean comfort woman statue, which rouses political and social conflicts among the City's different ethnic groups, which will seep thru to the tourists. An image of a Korean Comfort Woman [KCW] statue with negative comment/ legend, will make the tourists puzzled and suspect possible disharmony and conflict among the SF dwellers. The City needs to put the act together to keep the high standard your predecessors have left for you.

PLEASE STOP THE POLITICAL NONSENSE OF TRYING TO DENOUNCE ONE COUNTRY TO GAIN SOMETHING ELSE FOR ANOTHER; AND TRY TO UNIFY THE CITY FOR PROSPERITY AND HAPPINESS FOR ALL....; THUS, NO KCW STATUE!

Sincerely,

Sue Koster

Evans, Derek

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
Sent: Thursday, September 17, 2015 10:07 AM
To: BOS-Supervisors; Evans, Derek
Subject: File 150764 FW: Resolution Establishing Comfort Women Memorial

From: Hopes Dreams [mailto:hopesanddreamscomm@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2015 4:43 PM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: Resolution Establishing Comfort Women Memorial

Dear Mayor and Supervisors,

When you decide on the resolution for comfort women, please take it seriously.

The mayor of Glendale regret the decision.

http://articles.glendalenewspress.com/2013-10-03/news/tn-gnp-glendale-dave-weaver-reopens-comfort-women-statue-tiff-japan-korea-20131003_1_glendale-mayor-comfort-women-statue

Glendale was wrong to install a controversial monument honoring Korean sex slaves taken by the Japanese Army during World War II, Mayor Dave Weaver said during an interview published Monday on a Japanese television station's YouTube channel.

"We opened a beehive, a hornet's nest," he told Channel Sakura. "We just shouldn't have done it."

"I don't think we ought to be involved in international relations," Glendale Mayor Dave Weaver said in a video posted on a Japanese television station's YouTube channel.

Interview Video

<http://www.glendalenewspress.com/videogallery/77647885/Glendale-Mayor-Dave-Weaver-disagrees-with-Comfort-Women-Statue>

Sincerely,

SEPTEMBER 17, 2015

TESTIMONY BEFORE PUBLIC SAFETY, NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES
COMMITTEE, SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

I SUPPORT RESOLUTION FILE # 150764 WITH AMENDMENTS TO
REDUCE THE HATRED AND RACISM THE CURRENT TONE COULD
CREATE IN OUR CITY OF PEACE AND LOVE.

SOCIAL JUSTICE SHOULD NEVER BE AT THE EXPENSE OF ANOTHER
ETHNIC GROUP, IN THIS CASE, THE JAPANESE AMERICAN
COMMUNITY AND ITS MEMBERS.

WOMEN DO NOT NEED TO BE MEMORIALIZED SIMPLY AS "VICTIMS
"AND THESE WAR ATROCITIES AGAINST COMFORT WOMEN MUST BE
HONORED BUT SUCH A MEMORIAL MUST EDUCATE AND BE
IMPACTFUL TO MAKE "REAL" CHANGES IN OUR CITY AND OUR
COUNTRY TO REDUCE THE SCOURGE OF HUMAN TRAFFIKING OF
WOMEN AND KIDS, RAPES ON OUR COLLEGE CAMPUSES, RAPES IN
OUR OWN US MILITARY AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN OUR
WORKPLACE AND COMMUNITY.

YOON SOO LEE TESTIFIED YESTERDAY AT THE COSW HEARING AND
SAID" SHE IS NOT A VICTIM, COMFORT WOMAN BUT AN ADVOCATE
FOR PEACE AND UNDERSTANDING. THIS IS AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE
I IMPLORE YOU TO PAY ATTENTION TO.

CARYL ITO,

MEMBER, JAPANESE AMERICAN COMMUNITY

FORMER PRESIDENT, COMMISSION ON STATUS OF WOMEN, 1989-1998

CO-FOUNDER OF PAAWBAC, 35 YR OLD NONPROFIT(PACIFIC ASIAN
AM. WOMEN COALITION)

1 [Urging the Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women"]

2

3 **Resolution urging the City and County of San Francisco to establish a memorial for**
4 **"Comfort Women."** and to explore ways to honor women victimized in countries
5 around the world and to use this victimization as a way to education the community
6 about stopping human trafficking.

7

8 WHEREAS, there has been a long history of countries victimizing, or tolerating the
9 victimization, of women, including all forms of human trafficking; and

10 WHEREAS, learning about this victimization and teaching about it will help stop the
11 modern epidemic of human trafficking, which occurs in San Francisco and many other cities
12 around the United States and the world; and

13 **WHEREAS, According to most international historians, the term "comfort women"**
14 **euphemistically refers to an estimated 200,000 women and young girls who were kidnapped**
15 **and forced into sexual slavery by the Imperial Japanese Army during its colonial and wartime**
16 **occupation of Asia and the Pacific Islands from the 1930s through the duration of World War**
17 **II; and**

18 **WHEREAS, During the 15 years of invasion and occupation of Asian countries,**
19 **unspeakable and well-documented war-crimes, including mass rape, wholesale massacres,**
20 **heinous torture, and other atrocities, were committed by the Japanese Imperial Army**
21 **throughout the occupied countries and colonies; and**

22 **WHEREAS, Of the few top Japanese military leaders who were investigated and**
23 **convicted as war criminals in the postwar War Crime Tribunals in Tokyo, Nanjing, Manila,**
24 **Yokohama, and Khabarovsk, many escaped prosecution; and**

25

1 WHEREAS, Japan is not the only country that has victimized women. Other current
2 and past examples, including:

3 -The so-called "Islamic Republic," which is currently imprisoning young women
4 and girls as sex slaves;

5 -Great Britain, where it used to be legal for men to beat their wives with sticks as
6 long as the sticks were not too thick;

7 -The United States, where in a number of states, a husband was legally
8 incapable of raping his wife, even if she did not consent to sexual intercourse;

9 -India, where "honor killings" of women continues to occur;

10 -Pakistan, Bangladesh, and India, where "bride burning" continues to occur;

11 -Various African countries, where women are subjected to forced genital
12 mutilation; and

13 WHEREAS, In 2001 the San Francisco Board of Supervisors passed Resolution
14 No. 842-01, urging the government of Japan, on the 50th anniversary of the US-Japan Peace
15 Treaty, to fully acknowledge and apologize for Japan's wartime atrocities and provide just
16 compensation for the surviving victims of its aggression; and

17 WHEREAS, In 2007 the U.S. House of Representatives passed Rep. Mike Honda's
18 bipartisan House Resolution 121, which also called on the Government of Japan to formally
19 acknowledge, apologize, and accept historical responsibility for its Imperial Armed Forces'
20 coercion of young women into sexual slavery; and

21 WHEREAS, In 2013, the San Francisco Board passed Resolution No. 218-13
22 condemning Japan's denial of its system of sexual enslavement during World War II and
23 calling for justice for "comfort women"; and

1 WHEREAS, The year 2015 marks the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II
2 (1941-1945) and the Pacific War (1931-1945) and the defeat of Japanese imperialism and
3 militarism by the Allies; and

4 WHEREAS, Several cities in the U.S., including, Glendale and Rohnert Park, CA; Long
5 Island, NY; Palisades Park and Union City, NJ; Fairfax, VA; and Michigan City, MI have
6 already erected memorials to help remember the "comfort women" during Japanese
7 occupation in the Pacific War; and

8 WHEREAS, Today, human trafficking of women and girls is a form of modern day
9 slavery with 20 million victims worldwide, including an estimated 1.5 million victims in North
10 America alone, forced to perform labor and sexual acts; and human trafficking is a market-
11 driven criminal industry based on the principles of supply and demand, and

12 WHEREAS, San Francisco is not immune to the problem, and has been considered a
13 destination for human trafficking due to its ports, airports, industry, and rising immigrant
14 populations; and

15 WHEREAS, San Francisco has a vibrant Japanese American community and fully
16 embraces our Japanese American brothers and sisters; and

17 WHEREAS, too many of our city's Japanese American residents were either
18 imprisoned in American concentration camps during World War II or have friends or relatives
19 who were imprisoned in these camps; and

20 WHEREAS, Leaders of the Japanese American community have worked closely with
21 the broader Asian Pacific Islander community in the past decades to strengthen relationships
22 and build trust, understanding, and community for civil rights and social justice; and

23 WHEREAS, San Francisco is a city of immigrants and their descendants, many of
24 whom have ancestral ties to Asian and Pacific Islander nations and have direct or indirect
25 experience with Japan's past system of sexual enslavement; and

1 WHEREAS, A growing coalition of immigrant communities, women’s organizations, and
2 human rights groups have organized to establish a memorial for “comfort women” and the
3 millions of victims of the Japanese military in San Francisco to ensure that the plight and
4 suffering of these girls and women will never be forgotten or erased from history; now,
5 therefore, be it

6 RESOLVED, That appropriate City and County agencies will work with the community
7 organizations to design and establish the memorial; and, be it

8 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San
9 Francisco during the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II expresses its strong support
10 of creating a memorial in memory of those girls and women who suffered immeasurable pain
11 and humiliation as sex slaves and as a sacred place for remembrance, reflection,
12 remorsefulness, and atonement for generations to come; and, be it

13 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Board of Supervisors encourages the Department on
14 the Status of Women to explore other opportunities to educate the community about countries
15 other than Japan that have victimized, or are victimizing, women and to memorialize these
16 atrocities in order to increase awareness and to put an end to violence and abuse of women
17 once and for all.-

18
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25

From: nh12277@gmail.com on behalf of KyungHee Ha <khha@ucsd.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2015 1:13 AM
To: BreedStaff, (BOS)
Cc: Board of Supervisors, (BOS); Lim, Victor (BOS)
Subject: Japan All Solidarity Network -Letter of Support for Resolution 150764
Attachments: Japan All Solidarity Network.pdf

DEAR SIR/MADAM:

As the designated translator, I am pleased to submit, on behalf of Japan All Solidarity Network for the Settlement of the "Comfort Women" Issue, the letter of support for Resolution 150764 translated into English from its original in Japanese.

Should you have any questions, or would like to review their original text in Japanese, please do not hesitate to contact me at any time.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kyung Hee Ha

Kyung Hee Ha/河庚希/하경희
Department of Ethnic Studies
University of California, San Diego

Japan All Solidarity Network for the Settlement of the "Comfort Women" Issue

3-13-1-B, Takadanobaba, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo (c/o Peace Boat)

Tel: 81-3-3363-7561 / Fax: 81-3-3363-7562

September 15, 2015

President London Breed
The Board of Supervisors
San Francisco City Hall
1 Dr Carlton B Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

**Re: SUPPORT FOR Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of
a Memorial for "Comfort Women"**

Dear President Breed,

We express our unequivocal support for Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women" which is currently under deliberation by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, CA.

We, Japan All Solidarity Network for the Settlement of the "Comfort Women" Issue, are a nationwide network of academics, lawyers, politicians, and citizens established in 2007 in order to cooperate for an expeditious settlement of the issue of "Comfort Women" committed by the Imperial Japanese Army. The members of the Network are more than 40 organizations and 300 individuals. Our Secretariat positions are filled by an attorney and an activist who together led the legal battle in the courts on behalf of comfort women and continue to do so today, in partnership with social activists, academics and researchers.

Based on testimonies of victims and historical research, the history of the sexual slavery system and forced trafficking of women committed by the Imperial Japanese Army is widely recognized in the international community, which has issued multiple resolutions and recommendations urging Japan to extend an official apology and compensation to the victims. Defying such calls, not only is the Government of Japan dodging its responsibility for the "comfort women" system, it is even involved with activities to deny and distort this history within Japan and around the world, including San Francisco.

In 1993, the Government of Japan, in the name of the then-Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono, issued an official statement that admitted the involvement of the Imperial Japanese Army in the establishment and management of the "comfort stations" as well as recruitment and trafficking of women against their will, and expressed "sincere apologies and remorse" for victims. However, there are some people who persistently deny the very existence of Japanese military "comfort women."

On May 13 of 2013, Mayor Hashimoto of Osaka City has stated that "comfort women" were "necessary" in order to give soldiers a "chance to rest." This comment provoked a significant decline in public support for him. Defeated in the referendum on restructuring the Osaka metropolitan area in May of this year, Mayor Hashimoto announced his retirement from politics when his term ends in December.

It is our sincerest wish that the people of San Francisco, in solidarity with the international community

and the many residents of Japan, look squarely at the truth of history to fulfill our shared obligation to pass on the lessons learned from the tragic history to the next generation. We believe that the establishment of a memorial for "Comfort Women" symbolizes the renewed commitment of people and the government of San Francisco to ensure that such violation of human rights and crime against humanity never occur again. We have no doubt that the people of Japan support the adoption of this proposed resolution.

Thus, we respectfully urge your unequivocal support for the resolution.

Sincerely,

Noriko Ohmori, Shinsaku Nohira, and Tamon Mochihashi
Co-representatives, Japan All Solidarity Network for the Settlement of the "Comfort Women" Issue

From: nh12277@gmail.com on behalf of KyungHee Ha <khha@ucsd.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2015 1:18 AM
To: BreedStaff, (BOS)
Cc: Board of Supervisors, (BOS); Lim, Victor (BOS)
Subject: Japanese Committee for the Filipino "Comfort Women" -Letter of Support for Resolution 150764
Attachments: JCFCW.pdf

DEAR SIR/MADAM:

As the designated translator, I am pleased to submit, on behalf of Japanese Committee for the Filipino "Comfort Women" (JCFCW), the letter of support for Resolution 150764 translated into English from its original in Japanese.

Should you have any questions, or would like to review their original text in Japanese, please do not hesitate to contact me at any time.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kyung Hee Ha

--

Kyung Hee Ha/河庚希/하경희
Department of Ethnic Studies
University of California, San Diego

Japanese Committee for the Filipino "Comfort Women"

4-49-4 Ikebukuro-Honmachi, Toyoshima-ku,

Tokyo 170-0011, JAPAN

Tel: 03-3971-8959 / Fax: 03-3988-0808

E-mail: ilaslolas@gmail.com

September 15, 2015

President London Breed
The Board of Supervisors
San Francisco City Hall
1 Dr Carlton B Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

**Re: SUPPORT FOR Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of
a Memorial for "Comfort Women"**

Dear President Breed,

We, Japanese Committee for the Filipino "Comfort Women" (JCFCW), express our unequivocal support for Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women" which is currently under deliberation by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, CA.

JCFCW was established in March 1993 with the aim of helping recover the wounds of women of the Philippines who suffered from sexual violence by the hands of the Imperial Japanese Army, towards establishing human rights of women so that the similar atrocity will not happen again in anywhere in the world.

Testimonies of victims and historical research prove the history of the sexual slavery system and forced trafficking of women committed by the Imperial Japanese Army. It is widely recognized in the international community, which has issued multiple resolutions and recommendations urging Japan to extend an official apology and compensation to the victims. Nevertheless, not only is the Government of Japan dodging its responsibility for the "comfort women" system, it is even involved with activities to deny and distort this history within Japan and around the world, including San Francisco.

In 1993, the then-Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono, representing the Japanese government, delivered an official statement that recognized the involvement of the Imperial Japanese Army in the establishment and management of the "comfort stations" as well as forced recruitment and trafficking of women from its colonies, and expressed "sincere apologies and remorse" for victims. However, there are some people who still deny the very existence of Japanese military "comfort women."

Here we sincerely wish that the people of San Francisco, in solidarity with the international community and the many residents of Japan, look squarely at the truth of history to fulfill our shared obligation to pass on the lessons learned from the tragic past to the future generation. We believe that the establishment of a memorial for "comfort women" symbolizes the renewed commitment of people and the government of San Francisco to ensure that such violation of human rights and crime against humanity never occur again.

Together with kindred spirits committed to full restoration of victims' dignities and empowerment of women's human rights around the world, we respectfully urge your unequivocal support for the resolution.

Sincerely,

Atsuko Shibazaki

Representative, Japanese Committee for the Filipino "Comfort Women" (JCFCW)

From: nh12277@gmail.com on behalf of KyungHee Ha <khha@ucsd.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2015 1:20 AM
To: BreedStaff, (BOS)
Cc: Board of Supervisors, (BOS); Lim, Victor (BOS)
Subject: Korea NGO Center -Letter of Support for Resolution 150764
Attachments: Korea NGO.pdf

DEAR SIR/MADAM:

As the designated translator, I am pleased to submit, on behalf of Korea NGO Center, the letter of support for Resolution 150764 translated into English from its original in Japanese.

Should you have any questions, or would like to review their original text in Japanese, please do not hesitate to contact me at any time.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kyung Hee Ha

--
Kyung Hee Ha/河庚希/하경희
Department of Ethnic Studies
University of California, San Diego

Korea NGO Center
3-1-21-3 Momodani, Ikuno-ku, Osaka-City,
Osaka, 544-0034 JAPAN
Tel: 81-6-6711-7601 / Fax: 81-6-6711-7606
E-mail: center@korea-ngo.org / URL: http://korea-ngo.org

September 15, 2015

President London Breed
The Board of Supervisors
San Francisco City Hall
1 Dr Carlton B Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

**Re: SUPPORT FOR Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of
a Memorial for "Comfort Women"**

Dear President Breed,

We, Korea NGO Center, express our unequivocal support for Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women" which is currently under deliberation by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, CA.

Korea NGO Center is an NGO established by [*Zainichi*] Korean residents in Japan as well as Japanese citizens, with aims to protect human rights of minorities, to develop communication and cooperation between Japan and Korea, and to promote a peaceful development of East Asia. Since our establishment in 2004, we have been based in both Tokyo and Osaka, and actively advocating for full settlement by Japan for its invasion and colonial occupation in Asia. On behalf of the Korean residents in Japan and Japanese citizens in support of the Korea NGO Center, we respectfully ask you to support this Resolution.

There are today many testimonies of victims and historical research that suggest the sexual slavery system and forced trafficking of women were the undeniable facts of the history committed by the Imperial Japanese Army. The United Nations and the international community have issued multiple resolutions and recommendations that urge the government of Japan to extend an official apology and compensation to the victims. Despite such calls, not only is the government of Japan dodging its responsibility for the "comfort women" system, it is even involved with activities to deny and distort this history within Japan and around the world, including San Francisco.

In 1993, an official statement of the Japanese government, issued in the name of the then-Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono, admitted the involvement of the Imperial Japanese Army in the establishment and management of the "comfort stations" as well as recruitment and trafficking of women against their will, and expressed "sincere apologies and remorse" for victims of sexual slavery. However, there still are some people who persistently deny the very existence of, and/or responsibilities for Japanese military "comfort women" including several public figures like Osaka Mayor Hashimoto. On May 13 of 2013, Mayor Hashimoto has stated that "comfort women" were "necessary" in order to give soldiers a "chance to rest."

Defeated in the referendum on restructuring Osaka metropolitan area, Mayor Hashimoto announced on May 17 2015 that he would retire from politics when his term ends in this December.

It is our sincerest wish that the people of San Francisco, in solidarity with the international community and the many residents of Japan, look squarely at the truth of history to fulfill our shared obligation to pass on the lessons learned from the tragic history to the next generation. We believe that the establishment of a memorial for "comfort women" symbolizes the renewed commitment of people and the government of San Francisco to ensure that such violation of human rights and crime against humanity never occur again. We have no doubt that the people of Japan support the adoption of this proposed resolution.

Thus, we respectfully ask for your unequivocal support for the resolution.

Sincerely,

Bum-bu Im and Chin-woong Kwak
Directors of the Board, Korea NGO Center

From: nh12277@gmail.com on behalf of KyungHee Ha <khha@ucsd.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2015 1:23 AM
To: BreedStaff, (BOS)
Cc: Board of Supervisors, (BOS); Lim, Victor (BOS)
Subject: Opening for Peace, Equality and Nexus (OPEN) -Letter of Support for Resolution 150764.
Attachments: OPEN.pdf

DEAR SIR/MADAM:

As the designated translator, I am pleased to submit, on behalf of Opening for Peace, Equality and Nexus (OPEN), the letter of support for Resolution 150764 translated into English from its original in Japanese.

Should you have any questions, or would like to review their original text in Japanese, please do not hesitate to contact me at any time.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kyung Hee Ha

--

Kyung Hee Ha/河庚希/하경희
Department of Ethnic Studies
University of California, San Diego

Opening for Peace, Equality and Nexus (OPEN)

E-mail: Fwhy2927@mb.infoweb.ne.jp

September 15, 2015

President London Breed
The Board of Supervisors
San Francisco City Hall
1 Dr Carlton B Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

Re: SUPPORT FOR Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women"

Dear President Breed,

We, Opening for Peace, Equality and Nexus (OPEN), express our unequivocal support for Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women" which is currently under deliberation by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, CA.

Under a slogan "Create a society free of war and poverty," OPEN organizes various study meetings and talks related to human rights of women and labor issues. We also collaborate internationally with women's and labor organizations of South Korea.

Based on testimonies of victims and historical research, the history of the sexual slavery system and forced trafficking of women committed by the Imperial Japanese Army is widely recognized in the international community. The United Nations has issued multiple resolutions and recommendations urging Japan to extend an official apology and compensation to the victims. Despite such efforts to face with the past for the future, not only is the Government of Japan dodging its responsibility for the "comfort women" system during the war, it is even involved with activities to deny and distort this history within Japan and around the world, including San Francisco.

In 1993, the then-Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono issued an official statement on behalf of the government of Japan in which he admitted the involvement of the Imperial Japanese Army in the establishment and management of the "comfort stations" as well as recruitment and forced trafficking of women, and expressed "sincere apologies and remorse" for victims. However, there are some people who persistently deny the very existence of, and/or responsibilities for Japanese military "comfort women." Osaka Mayor Hashimoto is one of these people.

On May 13 of 2013, Mayor Hashimoto has publicly commented that "comfort women" were "necessary" in order to give soldiers a "chance to rest." This comment provoked a significant decline in public support for him. Responding to his abhorrent rant, we have continuously demanded his resign as mayor together with other women's and civil organizations for more than two years.

Defeated in the referendum on restructuring the Osaka metropolitan area in May of this year, Mayor Hashimoto announced his retirement from politics when his term ends in December. However, it seems he is still plotting to enter national politics.

On the other hand, the Abe administration delivered the "Statement on the 70th Anniversary of the End of World War II" on August 14 this year. However, the statement did not contain any expression of

apology for Japan's numerous war crimes committed during the war. There was not a single mention about the Japanese military "comfort women," and we are concerned it shows Mr. Abe's intention to wipe out the history of "comfort women". We strongly criticize such belligerent attitudes of Prime Minister Abe and Mayor Hashimoto.

It is our sincerest wish that the people of San Francisco, in solidarity with the international community and the many residents of Japan, look squarely at the truth of history to fulfill our shared obligation to pass on the lessons learned from the tragic history to the next generation. We believe that the establishment of a memorial for "Comfort Women" symbolizes the renewed commitment of people and the government of San Francisco to ensure that such violation of human rights and crime against humanity never occur again. We have no doubt that the people of Japan support the adoption of this proposed resolution.

Thus, we respectfully urge your unequivocal support for the resolution.

Sincerely,

Yoshiko Yamamoto
Representative, Opening for Peace, Equality and Nexus (OPEN)

From: nh12277@gmail.com on behalf of KyungHee Ha <khha@ucsd.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2015 1:30 AM
To: BreedStaff, (BOS)
Cc: Board of Supervisors, (BOS); Lim, Victor (BOS)
Subject: Women's Active Museum on War and Peace (WAM) -Letter of Support for Resolution 150764
Attachments: WAM.pdf

DEAR SIR/MADAM:

As the designated translator, I am pleased to submit, on behalf of Women's Active Museum on War and Peace (WAM), the letter of support for Resolution 150764 translated into English from its original in Japanese.

Should you have any questions, or would like to review their original text in Japanese, please do not hesitate to contact me at any time.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kyung Hee Ha

--
Kyung Hee Ha/河庚希/하경희
Department of Ethnic Studies
University of California, San Diego



September 15, 2015

President London Breed
The Board of Supervisors
San Francisco City Hall
1 Dr Carlton B Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

**Re: SUPPORT FOR Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of
a Memorial for "Comfort Women"**

Dear President Breed,

We express our unequivocal support for Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women" which is currently under deliberation by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, CA.

We, Women's Active Museum on War and Peace (WAM), is a museum engaged with activities to teach calamities of sexual violence under armed conflicts, especially the negative history of sex slavery system of the Imperial Japanese Army. Our goal is to create the peaceful world free of violence, and more than 3,000 members and donors have supported us since its establishment in 2005.

Based on testimonies of victims and historical research, the history of the sexual slavery system and forced trafficking of women committed by the Imperial Japanese Army is widely recognized in the international community, which has issued multiple resolutions and recommendations urging Japan to extend an official apology and compensation to the victims. Defying such calls, not only is the Government of Japan dodging its responsibility for the "comfort women" system, it is even involved with activities to deny and distort this history within Japan and around the world, including San Francisco.

In 1993, the Government of Japan, in the name of the then-Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono, issued an official statement that admitted the involvement of the Imperial Japanese Army in the establishment and management of the "comfort stations" as well as recruitment and trafficking of women against their will, and expressed "sincere apologies and remorse" for victims. However, there are some people who persistently deny the very existence of, and/or responsibilities for Japanese military "comfort women." Mayor Hashimoto of Osaka City is one of them.

On May 13 of 2013, Mayor Hashimoto publicly commented that "comfort women" were "necessary" in order to give soldiers a "chance to rest." This comment was widely criticized both domestically and abroad. The United Nations released a report that urges the Japanese government to "refute attempts to deny the facts by government authorities and public

wam

アクティブ・ミュージアム
わたちの戦争と平和資料館
women's active museum
on war and peace

figures, and to re-traumatize the victims through such repeated denials.”¹ What is more, we were encouraged by the fact that the San Francisco Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution in June 2013 condemning Mayor Hashimoto who was planning to visit San Francisco.

We believe that the establishment of a memorial for “comfort women” symbolizes the renewed commitment of people and the government of San Francisco to ensure that such violation of human rights and crime against humanity never occur again.

Thus, we respectfully ask for your unequivocal support for the resolution.

Sincerely,

Eriko Ikeda
Director, Women’s Active Museum on War and Peace (WAM)

¹ Excerpted from the concluding observation of the Committee against Torture (CAT/C/JPN/CO/2) adopted on May 31, published on June 28, 2013.

From: nh12277@gmail.com on behalf of KyungHee Ha <khha@ucsd.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2015 1:35 AM
To: BreedStaff, (BOS)
Cc: Board of Supervisors, (BOS); Lim, Victor (BOS)
Subject: Hiroshima Network -Letter of Support for Resolution 150764
Attachments: Hiroshima Network.pdf

DEAR SIR/MADAM:

As the designated translator, I am pleased to submit, on behalf of Hiroshima Network for the Settlement of the Japanese Military "Comfort Women" Issue, the letter of support for Resolution 150764 translated into English from its original in Japanese.

Should you have any questions, or would like to review their original text in Japanese, please do not hesitate to contact me at any time.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kyung Hee Ha

--

Kyung Hee Ha/河庚希/하경희
Department of Ethnic Studies
University of California, San Diego

Hiroshima Network for the Settlement of the Japanese Military "Comfort Women" Issue

6-36 Hukuromachi, Naka-ku, Hiroshima, JAPAN
(c/o Gojinsha Wendy Hito-Machi Plaza, Free Space Box132)
Tel: 81-90-3632-1410 (Representative Doi)

September 15, 2015

President London Breed
The Board of Supervisors
San Francisco City Hall
1 Dr Carlton B Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

**Re: SUPPORT FOR Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of
a Memorial for "Comfort Women"**

Dear President Breed,

We express our unequivocal support for Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women" which is currently under deliberation by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, CA.

We, Hiroshima Network for the Settlement of the Japanese Military "Comfort Women" Issue, work to settle the issue of "comfort women," responding to the voices raised by victims of sexual violence committed by the Imperial Japanese Army. We organize a street rally on the first Wednesday of every month calling on the Japanese government to extend a sincere apology and compensation to the victims of their heinous crimes. Our organization was established in 2012 and has 300 members. On behalf of these 300 members, we respectfully ask you to support this resolution.

Based on testimonies of victims and historical research, the history of the sexual slavery system and forced trafficking of women committed by the Imperial Japanese Army is widely recognized in the international community, which has issued multiple resolutions and recommendations urging Japan to extend an official apology and compensation to the victims. Defying such calls, not only is the Government of Japan dodging its responsibility for the "comfort women" system, it is even involved with activities to deny and distort this history within Japan and around the world, including San Francisco.

In 1993, the Government of Japan, in the name of the then-Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono, issued an official statement that admitted the involvement of the Imperial Japanese Army in the establishment and management of the "comfort stations" as well as recruitment and trafficking of women against their will, and expressed "sincere apologies and remorse" for victims. However, there are some people who persistently deny the very existence of, and/or responsibilities for Japanese military "comfort women." Osaka Mayor Hashimoto is one of these people. On May 13 of 2013, Mayor Hashimoto has stated that "comfort women" were "necessary" in order to give soldiers a "chance to rest." This comment provoked a significant outcry; Mayor Hashimoto announced on May 17, 2015 that he would retire from politics when his term ends this December.

It is our sincerest wish that the people of San Francisco, in solidarity with the international community and the many residents of Japan, look squarely at the truth of history to fulfill our shared obligation to pass on the lessons learned from the tragic history to the next generation. We believe that the

establishment of a memorial for "comfort women" symbolizes the renewed commitment of people and the government of San Francisco to ensure that such violation of human rights and crime against humanity never occur again. We have no doubt that the people of Japan support the adoption of this proposed resolution.

Thus, we respectfully urge your unequivocal support for the resolution.

Sincerely,

Syuichi Adachi, Tosiya Tanaka, and Keiko Doi
Co-representatives, Hiroshima Network for the Settlement of the Japanese Military "Comfort Women"
Issue

From: nh12277@gmail.com on behalf of KyungHee Ha <khha@ucsd.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2015 1:37 AM
To: BreedStaff, (BOS)
Cc: Board of Supervisors, (BOS); Lim, Victor (BOS)
Subject: Ehime Group Supporting the Textbook Lawsuit -Letter of Support for Resolution 150764
Attachments: Ehime.pdf

DEAR SIR/MADAM:

As the designated translator, I am pleased to submit, on behalf of the Ehime Group Supporting the Textbook Lawsuit, the letter of support for Resolution 150764 translated into English from its original in Japanese.

Should you have any questions, or would like to review their original text in Japanese, please do not hesitate to contact me at any time.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kyung Hee Ha

--
Kyung Hee Ha/河庚希/하경희
Department of Ethnic Studies
University of California, San Diego

The Ehime Group Supporting the Textbook Lawsuit
Representative: OKUMURA Etsuo, gf742bpjye82j6v7vzw2@mopera.net
Matsuyama City, Ehime, Japan

September 15, 2015

President London Breed
The Board of Supervisors
San Francisco City Hall
1 Dr Carlton B Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

**Re: SUPPORT FOR Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of
a Memorial for "Comfort Women"**

Dear President Breed,

We express our unequivocal support for Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women" which is currently under deliberation by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, CA.

In 2001, the government of Japan (the Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture) approved a textbook produced by a right-wing organization, "Japanese Society for History Textbook Reform" for adoption in junior-high school level history classes in Japan's schools. This textbook was written from a historical view that distorted the facts of history and insisted, for instance, the Asia-Pacific War, which was undoubtedly a war for colonial expansion, was actually a war to protect and expand Japan's empire and to 'liberate Asia' from the menace of the West. Approval of their textbook became possible as a result of illegal interventions of right-wing organizations and ultranationalist politicians including current Prime Minister Abe.

In Ehime Prefecture, the School Districts received an illegal interference from the then-Governor of Ehime Prefecture, who was a former bureaucrat of the Ministry of Education, and that is how the historical revisionist textbooks were adopted for use throughout Ehime's junior high-level history classes.

In response to such illegal political interventions to use historical denials textbooks for education, we started our protest demanding to overturn this outcome. One strategy we took was to file a lawsuit to seek nullification of the decision to adopt this textbook that glorifies Japan's war. Our organization, The Ehime Group Supporting the Textbook Lawsuit was founded for this purpose. Our organization does not have a membership system, but works with the plaintiffs and their supporters that totals about 1,400. We operate with donations from supporters and we publish newsletters nationally on the status of the lawsuit and related issues.

The plaintiffs are those who live in South Korea, China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and the US, including victim women of the Japanese military "comfort women" system.

One of these victims is asking for **education based on historical truth and education facilities for this purpose**. ***As we sincerely believe that the establishment of a memorial for "comfort women" will also contribute to the education of future generations, we respectfully ask you to support this resolution.***

Based on testimonies of victims and historical research, the history of the sexual slavery system and forced trafficking of women committed by the Imperial Japanese Army is widely recognized in the international community, which has issued multiple resolutions and recommendations urging Japan to extend an official apology and compensation to the victims. Defying such calls, not only is the Government of Japan dodging its responsibility for the "comfort women" system, it is even involved with activities to deny and distort this history within Japan and around the world, including San Francisco.

In 1993, the Government of Japan, in the name of the then-Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono, issued an official statement that admitted the involvement of the Imperial Japanese Army in the establishment and management of the "comfort stations" as well as recruitment and trafficking of women against their will, and expressed "sincere apologies and remorse" for victims. However, there are some people who persistently deny the very existence of, and/or state's responsibility for Japanese military "comfort women." Osaka Mayor Hashimoto is one among them. On May 13 of 2013, Mayor Hashimoto of Osaka City has stated that "comfort women" were "necessary" in order to give soldiers a "chance to rest." This comment provoked a significant decline in public support for him.

Defeated in the referendum on restructuring the Osaka metropolitan area in May of this year, Mayor Hashimoto announced his retirement from politics when his term ends in December.

It is our sincerest wish that the people of San Francisco, in solidarity with the international community and the many residents of Japan, look squarely at the truth of history to fulfill our shared obligation to pass on the lessons learned from the tragic history to the next generation. We believe that the establishment of a memorial for "comfort women" symbolizes the renewed commitment of people and the government of San Francisco to ensure that such violation of human rights and crime against humanity never occur again. We have no doubt that the people of Japan support the adoption of this proposed resolution.

Thus, we respectfully urge your unequivocal support for the resolution.

Sincerely,

Kazuie Nishihara, Etsuo Okumura, and Keiko Kinoshita
Co-representatives, Ehime Group Supporting the Textbook Lawsuit

From: nh12277@gmail.com on behalf of KyungHee Ha <khha@ucsd.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2015 1:38 AM
To: BreedStaff, (BOS)
Cc: Board of Supervisors, (BOS); Lim, Victor (BOS)
Subject: Solidarity Network with Migrants Japan (SMJ) -Letter of Support for Resolution 150764
Attachments: ljuren.pdf

DEAR SIR/MADAM:

As the designated translator, I am pleased to submit, on behalf of Solidarity Network with Migrants Japan (SMJ), the letter of support for Resolution 150764 translated into English from its original in Japanese.

Should you have any questions, or would like to review their original text in Japanese, please do not hesitate to contact me at any time.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kyung Hee Ha

--

Kyung Hee Ha/河庚希/하경희
Department of Ethnic Studies
University of California, San Diego

Solidarity Network with Migrants Japan

1-12-6-3F Ueno, Taitou-ku,

Tokyo, JAPAN

Tel: 81-3-3837-2316 / Fax: 81-3-3837-2317

September 15, 2015

President London Breed
The Board of Supervisors
San Francisco City Hall
1 Dr Carlton B Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

**Re: SUPPORT FOR Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of
a Memorial for "Comfort Women"**

Dear President Breed,

We, Solidarity Network with Migrants Japan (SMJ), express our unequivocal support for Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women" which is currently under deliberation by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, CA.

SMJ is a nationwide network that connects organizations and individuals working on issues concerning migrants' rights in Japan, their supporters including professionals, labor unions, and Christian associations. Our goals are to protect the rights of migrants living and working in Japan, to help them achieve self-sufficiency, and to create a multi-ethnic and multi-cultural society in Japan. We were established in 1997, and have 86 member organizations today throughout Japan. On behalf of our entire membership organizations, we respectfully ask you to support this resolution.

Based on testimonies of victims and historical research, the history of the sexual slavery system and forced trafficking of women committed by the Imperial Japanese Army is widely recognized in the international community today. There are multiple declarations, resolutions and recommendations that urge Japan to extend an official apology and compensation to the victims. Defying such calls, not only is the Government of Japan dodging its responsibility for the "comfort women" system, it is even involved with activities within Japan and around the world, including San Francisco, to disseminate the distort historical view favorable for Japanese right wings.

In 1993, the Government of Japan, in the name of the then-Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono, issued an official statement that admitted the involvement of the Imperial Japanese Army in the establishment and management of the "comfort stations" as well as recruitment and trafficking of women against their will, and expressed "sincere apologies and remorse" for victims. Nonetheless, there are some people including public figures who openly and persistently deny the very existence of, and/or the state's responsibility for Japanese military

"comfort women." Osaka Mayor Hashimoto is one among these people. On May 13 of 2013, Mayor Hashimoto of Osaka City has stated that "comfort women" were "necessary" in order to give war-crazed soldiers a "chance to rest."

It is our sincerest wish that the people of San Francisco, in solidarity with the international community and the many residents of Japan, look squarely at the truth of history to fulfill our shared obligation to pass on the lessons learned from the tragic history to the next generation. We believe that the establishment of a memorial for "comfort women" symbolizes the renewed commitment of people and the government of San Francisco to ensure that such violation of human rights and crime against humanity never occur again. We have no doubt that the people of Japan support the adoption of this proposed resolution.

Thus, we respectfully urge your unequivocal support for the resolution.

Sincerely,

Ippei Torii
President, Solidarity Network with Migrants Japan

From: nh12277@gmail.com on behalf of KyungHee Ha <khha@ucsd.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2015 1:40 AM
To: BreedStaff, (BOS)
Cc: Board of Supervisors, (BOS); Lim, Victor (BOS)
Subject: Hiroshima Citizens Network for Reconsideration of Textbooks -Letter of Support for Resolution 150764
Attachments: TextbookHiroshima.pdf

DEAR SIR/MADAM:

As the designated translator, I am pleased to submit, on behalf of Hiroshima Citizens Network for Reconsideration of Textbooks, the letter of support for Resolution 150764 translated into English from its original in Japanese.

Should you have any questions, or would like to review their original text in Japanese, please do not hesitate to contact me at any time.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kyung Hee Ha

--
Kyung Hee Ha/河庚希/하경희
Department of Ethnic Studies
University of California, San Diego

Hiroshima Citizens Network for Reconsideration of Textbooks

September 15, 2015

President London Breed
The Board of Supervisors
San Francisco City Hall
1 Dr Carlton B Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

Re: SUPPORT FOR Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women"

Dear President Breed,

We express our unequivocal support for Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women" which is currently under deliberation by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, CA.

We, Hiroshima Citizens Network for Reconsideration of Textbooks, is an organization that researches, monitors and analyzes whether our public school textbooks are written, approved, and adopted with democratic purposes and intent and undergoes lawful processes of review and adoption. In that process, we engage administration of the school districts and education officials to strengthen the capacities of our future generations to promote peaceful and friendly relationships with other countries. As of today, we have about 120 members. We respectfully extend our request to you to support this resolution in unanimity.

Based on testimonies of victims and historical research, the history of the sexual slavery system and forced trafficking of women committed by the Imperial Japanese Army is widely recognized in the international community, which has issued multiple resolutions and recommendations urging Japan to extend an official apology and compensation to the victims. Defying such calls, not only is the Government of Japan dodging its responsibility for the "comfort women" system, it is even involved with activities to deny and distort this history within Japan and around the world, including San Francisco.

In 1993, the Government of Japan, in the name of the then-Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono, issued an official statement that admitted the involvement of the Imperial Japanese Army in the establishment and management of the "comfort stations" as well as recruitment and trafficking of women against their will, and expressed "sincere apologies and remorse" for victims. However, there are some people who persistently deny the very existence of Japanese military "comfort women." Osaka Mayor Hashimoto is one of them. On May 13 of 2013, Osaka Mayor Hashimoto has publicly commented that "comfort women" were "necessary" in order to give soldiers a "chance to rest." This comment provoked a wide criticism at home and abroad.

Defeated in the referendum on restructuring the Osaka metropolitan area in May of this year, Mayor Hashimoto announced his retirement from politics when his term ends in December.

It is our sincerest wish that the people of San Francisco, in solidarity with the international community and the many residents of Japan, look squarely at the truth of history to fulfill our shared obligation to pass on the lessons learned from the tragic history to the next generation. We believe that the establishment of a memorial for "comfort women" symbolizes the renewed commitment of people and the government of San Francisco to ensure that such violation of human rights and crime against humanity never occur again. We have no doubt that the people of Japan support the adoption of this proposed resolution.

Thus, we respectfully urge your unequivocal support for the resolution.

Sincerely,

Akira Ishihara
Co-representative, Hiroshima Citizens Network for Reconsideration of Textbooks

From: nh12277@gmail.com on behalf of KyungHee Ha <khha@ucsd.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2015 1:41 AM
To: BreedStaff, (BOS)
Cc: Board of Supervisors, (BOS); Lim, Victor (BOS)
Subject: The Kagawa Network for Children and Textbooks -Letter of Support for Resolution 150764
Attachments: Kagawa.pdf

DEAR SIR/MADAM:

As the designated translator, I am pleased to submit, on behalf of the Kagawa Network for Children and Textbooks, the letter of support for Resolution 150764 translated into English from its original in Japanese.

Should you have any questions, or would like to review their original text in Japanese, please do not hesitate to contact me at any time.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kyung Hee Ha

--
Kyung Hee Ha/河庚希/하경희
Department of Ethnic Studies
University of California, San Diego

The Kagawa Network for Children and Textbooks

September 15, 2015

President London Breed
The Board of Supervisors
San Francisco City Hall
1 Dr Carlton B Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

Re: SUPPORT FOR Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women"

Dear President Breed,

We, the Kagawa Network for Children and Textbooks, express our unequivocal support for Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women" which is currently under deliberation by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, CA.

The Kagawa Network for Children and Textbooks is an organization with 10 members who have been working to increase public awareness of the controversial issue of revisionist history becoming increasingly incorporated in our children's textbooks since 2011. We respectfully ask you to support this resolution.

Numerous testimonies of victims and historical research support the history of the sexual slavery system and forced trafficking of women committed by the Imperial Japanese Army is undeniable. It is widely recognized in the international community, which has issued multiple resolutions and recommendations to urge the Japanese government to extend an official apology and compensation to the victims. Despite such calls, not only is the government of Japan dodging its responsibility for the "comfort women" system, it is even involved with activities to deny and distort this history in both home and abroad, including San Francisco.

In 1993, the then-Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono delivered an official statement on behalf of the Government of Japan that admitted the involvement of the Imperial Japanese Army in the establishment and management of the "comfort stations" as well as recruitment and trafficking of women against their will, and expressed "sincere apologies and remorse" for victims. Nevertheless, some people in Japan still deny the very existence of, and/or state's responsibility for Japanese military "comfort women." Osaka Mayor Hashimoto is one of them. On May 13 of 2013, Osaka Mayor Hashimoto has publicly commented that "comfort women" were "necessary" in order to give soldiers a "chance to rest."

After his defeat in the referendum on restructuring the Osaka metropolitan area in this May, Mayor Hashimoto announced that he would retire from politics when his term ends in December.

It is our sincerest wish that the people of San Francisco, in solidarity with the international community and the many residents of Japan, look squarely at the truth of history to fulfill our shared obligation to pass on the lessons learned from the tragic history to the next generation. We believe that the establishment of a memorial for "comfort women" symbolizes the renewed commitment of people and the government of San Francisco to ensure that such violation of human rights and crime against humanity never occur again. We have no doubt that the people of Japan support the adoption of this proposed resolution.

Thus, we respectfully urge your unequivocal support for the resolution.

Sincerely,

Masako Matsui³
Representative, The Kagawa Network for Children and Textbooks

From: nh12277@gmail.com on behalf of KyungHee Ha <khha@ucsd.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2015 1:43 AM
To: BreedStaff, (BOS)
Cc: Board of Supervisors, (BOS); Lim, Victor (BOS)
Subject: Japan Action for Resolution of the Japanese Military "Comfort Women" Issue -Letter of Support for Resolution 150764
Attachments: ZenkokuKoudou.pdf

DEAR SIR/MADAM:

As the designated translator, I am pleased to submit, on behalf of Japan Action for Resolution of the Japanese Military "Comfort Women" Issue, the letter of support for Resolution 150764 translated into English from its original in Japanese.

Should you have any questions, or would like to review their original text in Japanese, please do not hesitate to contact me at any time.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kyung Hee Ha

--
Kyung Hee Ha/河庚希/하경희
Department of Ethnic Studies
University of California, San Diego

Japan Action for Resolution of the Japanese Military "Comfort Women" Issue

2-3-18-2F Nishi-Waseda, Shinjuku-ku,

Tokyo 169-0051 JAPAN

(c/o Women's Active Museum on War and Peace)

Tel: 81-3-3202-4633 / Fax: 81-3-3202-4634

URL: <http://restoringhonor1000.info/main/index.html>

E-mail: ianfu-kaiketsu@freeml.com

September 15, 2015

President London Breed
The Board of Supervisors
San Francisco City Hall
1 Dr Carlton B Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

**Re: SUPPORT FOR Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of
a Memorial for "Comfort Women"**

Dear President Breed,

We express our unequivocal support for Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women" which is currently under deliberation by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, CA.

Japan Action for Resolution of the Japanese Military "Comfort Women" Issue is a network of organizations and individuals involved in actions for the settlement of "comfort women" issue throughout Japan. Established in February 2010, we have set up nine offices across Japan and have been leading coordinated activities throughout its nationwide network. We are determined to work actively to achieve the government's full apology and compensation for the victims who have been struggling to recover their dignity and deep wounds. Together with our members and supporters around Japan, we respectfully ask you to support this resolution.

Based on testimonies of victims and historical research, the history of the sexual slavery system and forced trafficking of women committed by the Imperial Japanese Army is widely recognized in the international community, which has issued multiple resolutions and recommendations urging Japan to extend an official apology and compensation to the victims. Defying such calls, not only is the Government of Japan dodging its responsibility for the "comfort women" system, it is even involved with activities to deny and distort this history within Japan and around the world, including San Francisco.

In 1993, the Government of Japan, in the name of the then-Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono, issued an official statement that admitted the involvement of the Imperial Japanese Army in the establishment and management of the "comfort stations" as well as recruitment and trafficking of women against their will, and expressed "sincere apologies and remorse"

for victims. However, there are some people who persistently deny the very existence of Japanese Military "comfort women", including several public figures like Osaka Mayor Hashimoto. On May 13 of 2013, Mayor Hashimoto publicly stated that "comfort women" were "necessary" in order to give soldiers a "chance to rest." This comment provoked a significant decline in public support for him.

After his defeat in the referendum on restructuring the Osaka metropolitan area in May of this year, Mayor Hashimoto announced his retirement from politics when his term ends in December.

It is our sincerest wish that the people of San Francisco, in solidarity with the international community and the many residents of Japan, look squarely at the truth of history to fulfill our shared obligation to pass on the lessons learned from the tragic history to the next generation. We believe that the establishment of a memorial for "comfort women" symbolizes the renewed commitment of people and the government of San Francisco to ensure that such violation of human rights and crime against humanity never occur again. We have no doubt that the people of Japan support the adoption of this proposed resolution.

Thus, we respectfully urge your unequivocal support for the resolution.

Sincerely,

Chingja Yang and Mina Watanabe
Co-representatives, Japan Action for Resolution of the Japanese Military "Comfort Women"
Issue

From: nh12277@gmail.com on behalf of KyungHee Ha <khha@ucsd.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2015 1:45 AM
To: BreedStaff, (BOS)
Cc: Board of Supervisors, (BOS); Lim, Victor (BOS)
Subject: Kitakyushu Association to Achieve Resolution for the "Comfort Women" -Letter of Support for Resolution 150764
Attachments: Kitakyushu.pdf

DEAR SIR/MADAM:

As the designated translator, I am pleased to submit, on behalf of Kitakyushu Association to Achieve Resolution for the "Comfort Women" (KAA), the letter of support for Resolution 150764 translated into English from its original in Japanese.

Should you have any questions, or would like to review their original text in Japanese, please do not hesitate to contact me at any time.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kyung Hee Ha

--

Kyung Hee Ha/河庚希/하경희
Department of Ethnic Studies
University of California, San Diego

Kitakyushu Association to Achieve Resolution for the "Comfort Women" (KAA)

2-7-5 Tochiku, Yahatanishi-ku, Kitakyushu,

Fukuoka JAPAN

Tel: 81-93-692-0327

E-mail: mtgc-kaoru@kej.biglobe.ne.jp

September 15, 2015

President London Breed
The Board of Supervisors
San Francisco City Hall
1 Dr Carlton B Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

**Re: SUPPORT FOR Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of
a Memorial for "Comfort Women"**

Dear President Breed,

We, **Kitakyushu Association to Achieve Resolution for the "Comfort Women" (KAA)**, express our unequivocal support for Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women" which is currently under deliberation by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, CA.

KAA is an association of citizens of Kitakyushu City working for the expeditious settlement of the issue of Japanese Military "comfort women" since 2010, mainly in Kitakyushu City. Representing 100 members, we write you to respectfully ask that you support this resolution.

Based on testimonies of victims and historical research, the history of the sexual slavery system and forced trafficking of women committed by the Imperial Japanese Army is widely recognized in the international community, which has issued multiple resolutions and recommendations urging Japan to extend an official apology and compensation to the victims. Defying such calls, not only is the Government of Japan dodging its responsibility for the "comfort women" system, it is even involved with activities to deny and distort this history within Japan and around the world, including San Francisco.

In 1993, the Government of Japan, in the name of the then-Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono, issued an official statement that admitted the involvement of the Imperial Japanese Army in the establishment and management of the "comfort stations" as well as recruitment and trafficking of women against their will, and expressed "sincere apologies and remorse" for victims. However, there are some people who persistently deny the very existence of, and/or state's responsibility for Japanese military "comfort women." Osaka Mayor Hashimoto is one among them. On May 13 of 2013, Mayor Hashimoto of Osaka City has stated that "comfort women" were "necessary" in order to give soldiers a "chance to rest." Defeated in the referendum on restructuring the Osaka metropolitan area in May of this year, Mayor Hashimoto announced his retirement from politics when his term ends in December.

It is our sincerest wish that the people of San Francisco, in solidarity with the international community and the many residents of Japan, look squarely at the truth of history to fulfill our shared obligation to pass on the lessons learned from the tragic history to the next generation. We believe that the establishment of a memorial for "comfort women" symbolizes the renewed commitment of people and the government of San Francisco to ensure that such violation of human rights and crime against humanity never occur again. We have no doubt that the people of Japan support the adoption of this proposed resolution.

Thus, we respectfully urge your unequivocal support for the resolution.

Sincerely,

Chieko Noguchi
Representative, Kitakyushu Association to Achieve Resolution for the "Comfort Women"
(KAA)

From: nh12277@gmail.com on behalf of KyungHee Ha <khha@ucsd.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2015 1:47 AM
To: BreedStaff, (BOS)
Cc: Board of Supervisors, (BOS); Lim, Victor (BOS)
Subject: Osaka-Kobe-Hanshin Liaison Office -Letter of Support for Resolution 150764
Attachments: Hanshin.pdf

DEAR SIR/MADAM:

As the designated translator, I am pleased to submit, on behalf of Osaka-Kobe-Hanshin Liaison Office, "Walking with the (Comfort Women) Victims of the Japanese Military Sexual Slavery" (Hanshin Liaison Office), the letter of support for Resolution 150764 translated into English from its original in Japanese.

Should you have any questions, or would like to review their original text in Japanese, please do not hesitate to contact me at any time.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kyung Hee Ha

--
Kyung Hee Ha/河庚希/하경희
Department of Ethnic Studies
University of California, San Diego

Osaka-Kobe-Hanshin Liaison Office, "Walking with the (Comfort Women) Victims of the Japanese Military Sexual Slavery" (Hanshin Liaison Office)

1-83-1 Gotenyama, Takarazuka City,
Hyogo 665-0841, JAPAN
(c/o Dairinji Temple)
Tel: 81-797-86-7508 / Fax: 81-797-86-5012

September 15, 2015

President London Breed
The Board of Supervisors
San Francisco City Hall
1 Dr Carlton B Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

**Re: SUPPORT FOR Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of
a Memorial for "Comfort Women"**

Dear President Breed,

We, Osaka-Kobe-Hanshin Liaison Office, "Walking with the (Comfort Women) Victims of the Japanese Military Sexual Slavery" (Hanshin Liaison Office) express our unequivocal support for Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women" which is currently under deliberation by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, CA.

In 2007, we invited two victims of Japanese military "comfort women" from South Korea, Ms. Wonok Kim and Ms. Maktal Lee, to hear their testimony in Takarazuka, Japan. At the gathering, Ms. Kim appealed to us, "I am asking each of YOU to take action, to move the government of Japan." In response to her call, we started to urge Takarazuka City Council to adopt a resolution to request the central government to take sincere measures for the victims of Japanese military "comfort women" under the slogan of "We will recover the dignity of the Japanese military "comfort women" victims!" We had collected 1,800 petitions from citizens by the end of February 2008. In March of that year, the Takarazuka City Council adopted a resolution as Japan's first municipality to urge the central government for action to restore the dignity of "comfort women" victims. This was a huge victory of our campaign. Since then, we have been conducting a street rally every month calling upon our central government to settle the issue of "comfort women" with sincerity.

When we organized a town meeting with Mr. Takashi Uemura, a former news writer of Asahi Shinbun newspaper (one of Japan's largest print newspaper outlets) on the issue of recently intensifying ethnic hate speeches as well as the Japanese military "comfort women" issue, we faced violent harassment and assault intended to obstruct and shut down our event by one of the increasingly visible right-wing nationalist groups in Japan. Undeterred, we managed to carry out the meeting with the support of Takarazuka City, and we were rewarded with reaffirmation of the spirited commitment of supporters of our efforts who

packed the room beyond capacity on that day, because they shared an unwavering wish to see to the full settlement of the "comfort women" issue in a way that honors the victims of this horrific systematic enslavement.

Based on testimonies of victims and historical research, the history of the sexual slavery system and forced trafficking of women committed by the Imperial Japanese Army is widely recognized in the international community, which has issued multiple resolutions and recommendations urging Japan to extend an official apology and compensation to the victims. Defying such calls, not only is the Government of Japan dodging its responsibility for the "comfort women" system, it is even involved with activities to deny and distort this history within Japan and around the world, including San Francisco.

In 1993, the Government of Japan, in the name of the then-Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono, issued an official statement that admitted the involvement of the Imperial Japanese Army in the establishment and management of the "comfort stations" as well as recruitment and trafficking of women against their will, and expressed "sincere apologies and remorse" for victims. However, there are some people who persistently deny the very existence of, and/or state's responsibility for Japanese military "comfort women." Osaka Mayor Hashimoto is one among them. On May 13 of 2013, Mayor Hashimoto of Osaka City has stated that "comfort women" were "necessary" in order to give soldiers a "chance to rest." Defeated in the referendum on restructuring the Osaka metropolitan area in May of this year, Mayor Hashimoto announced his retirement from politics when his term ends in December.

It is our sincerest wish that the people of San Francisco, in solidarity with the international community and the many residents of Japan, look squarely at the truth of history to fulfill our shared obligation to pass on the lessons learned from the tragic history to the next generation. We believe that the establishment of a memorial for "comfort women" symbolizes the renewed commitment of people and the government of San Francisco to ensure that such violation of human rights and crime against humanity never occur again. We have no doubt that the people of Japan support the adoption of this proposed resolution.

Thus, we respectfully urge your unequivocal support for the resolution.

Sincerely,

Tatuo Kinoshita

Chairman, Osaka-Kobe-Hanshin Liaison Office, "Walking with the (Comfort Women) Victims of the Japanese Military Sexual Slavery" (Hanshin Liaison Office)

From: nh12277@gmail.com on behalf of KyungHee Ha <khha@ucsd.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2015 2:06 AM
To: BreedStaff, (BOS)
Cc: Board of Supervisors, (BOS); Lim, Victor (BOS)
Subject: Support Group for the Lawsuit of Korean Former "Comfort Woman" Resident of Japan -Letter of Support for Resolution 150764
Attachments: SasaeruKai.pdf

DEAR SIR/MADAM:

As the designated translator, I am pleased to submit, on behalf of the Support Group for the Lawsuit of Korean Former "Comfort Woman" Resident of Japan, the letter of support for Resolution 150764 translated into English from its original in Japanese.

Should you have any questions, or would like to review their original text in Japanese, please do not hesitate to contact me at any time.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kyung Hee Ha

--

Kyung Hee Ha/河庚希/하경희
Department of Ethnic Studies
University of California, San Diego

Support Group for the Lawsuit of Korean Former "Comfort Woman" Resident of Japan

3-35-26-3F Izumi-cho, Kokubunji City,

Tokyo 185-0024, JAPAN

TEL&FAX: 03-6324-5737

URL: <http://www.geocities.co.jp/sasaelukai/>

E-mail: sasaerukai@songshindo.org

September 15, 2015

President London Breed
The Board of Supervisors
San Francisco City Hall
1 Dr Carlton B Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

**Re: SUPPORT FOR Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of
a Memorial for "Comfort Women"**

Dear President Breed,

We express our unequivocal support for Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women" which is currently under deliberation by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, CA.

Support Group for the Lawsuit of Korean Former "Comfort Woman" Resident of Japan is an organization to support the lawsuits on behalf of Ms. Shindo Song, who revealed her experience as being a "comfort women" for the first time in Japan in 1993. While we support maintain a dignified livelihood of Ms. Song in her old age, we also advocate for the expeditious settlement of the "comfort women" issue around the country. Representing our 20 supporting organizations and 1,000 member citizens, we respectfully ask you to support this resolution.

Based on testimonies of victims and historical research, the history of the sexual slavery system and forced trafficking of women committed by the Imperial Japanese Army is widely recognized in the international community, which has issued multiple resolutions and recommendations urging Japan to extend an official apology and compensation to the victims. Defying such calls, not only is the Government of Japan dodging its responsibility for the "comfort women" system, it is even involved with activities to deny and distort this history within Japan and around the world, including San Francisco.

In 1993, the Government of Japan, in the name of the then-Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono, issued an official statement that admitted the involvement of the Imperial Japanese Army in the establishment and management of the "comfort stations" as well as recruitment and trafficking of women against their will, and expressed "sincere apologies and remorse" for victims. However, there are some people who persistently deny the very existence of, and/or state's responsibility for Japanese military "comfort women." Osaka Mayor Hashimoto

is one among them. On May 13 of 2013, Mayor Hashimoto of Osaka City has stated that "comfort women" were "necessary" in order to give soldiers a "chance to rest."

Defeated in the referendum on restructuring the Osaka metropolitan area in May of this year, Mayor Hashimoto announced his retirement from politics when his term ends in December. However, he is now seeking to continue his political career on the stage of national politics by forming a new far-right political party. We as citizens should not tolerate his brazen attempt to take political leadership in Japan.

It is our sincerest wish that the people of San Francisco, in solidarity with the international community and the many residents of Japan, look squarely at the truth of history to fulfill our shared obligation to pass on the lessons learned from the tragic history to the next generation. We believe that the establishment of a memorial for "comfort women" symbolizes the renewed commitment of people and the government of San Francisco to ensure that such violation of human rights and crime against humanity never occur again. We have no doubt that the people of Japan support the adoption of this proposed resolution.

Thus, we respectfully urge your unequivocal support for the resolution.

Sincerely,

Terumi Kinomura

Representative, Support Group for the Lawsuit of Korean Former "Comfort Woman" Resident of Japan

From: nh12277@gmail.com on behalf of KyungHee Ha <khha@ucsd.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2015 2:09 AM
To: BreedStaff, (BOS)
Cc: Board of Supervisors, (BOS); Lim, Victor (BOS)
Subject: Osaka Peoples Network -Letter of Support for Resolution 150764
Attachments: Osaka-Kai.pdf

DEAR SIR/MADAM:

As the designated translator, I am pleased to submit, on behalf of Osaka Peoples Network for the Early Settlement of the Japanese Military "Comfort Women" Issue, the letter of support for Resolution 150764 translated into English from its original in Japanese.

Should you have any questions, or would like to review their original text in Japanese, please do not hesitate to contact me at any time.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kyung Hee Ha

--
Kyung Hee Ha/河庚希/하경희
Department of Ethnic Studies
University of California, San Diego

**Osaka Peoples Network for the Early Settlement
of the Japanese Military "Comfort Women" Issue**
1-6-11 Tamatsukuri, Chuo-ku, Osaka City, Osaka, JAPAN
(c/o The Osaka Committee for the Solidarity of Asia, Africa, and Latin America)
E-mail: osakaaala@nifty.com

September 15, 2015

President London Breed
The Board of Supervisors
San Francisco City Hall
1 Dr Carlton B Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

**Re: SUPPORT FOR Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of
a Memorial for "Comfort Women"**

Dear President Breed,

We, Osaka Peoples Network for the Early Settlement of the Japanese Military "Comfort Women" Issue, express our unequivocal support for Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women" which is currently under deliberation by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, CA.

Since our establishment in 2007, we have worked with allies for the adoption of a resolution by the Osaka City Council urging the central government to expeditiously settle the issue of Japanese military "comfort women." We have also organized various film-screenings, talks, study meetings, and Wednesday-rallies (in solidarity with grandmothers in Seoul, Korea), as well as petition campaigns to call for a full resolution on the issue. Our organization consists of groups and individuals in Osaka who seek realization of peace and human rights. Representing these groups and individuals, we respectfully ask you to support this resolution.

Based on testimonies of victims and historical research, the history of the sexual slavery system and forced trafficking of women committed by the Imperial Japanese Army is widely recognized in the international community, which has issued multiple resolutions and recommendations urging Japan to extend an official apology and compensation to the victims. Defying such calls, not only is the Government of Japan dodging its responsibility for the "comfort women" system, it is even involved with activities to deny and distort this history within Japan and around the world, including San Francisco.

In 1993, the Government of Japan, in the name of the then-Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono, issued an official statement that admitted the involvement of the Imperial Japanese Army in the establishment and management of the "comfort stations" as well as recruitment and trafficking of women against their will, and expressed "sincere apologies and remorse" for victims. However, there are some people who persistently deny the very existence of, and/or state's responsibility for Japanese military "comfort women." Osaka Mayor Hashimoto

is one among them. On May 13 of 2013, Mayor Hashimoto of Osaka City has stated that "comfort women" were "necessary" in order to give soldiers a "chance to rest." This comment provoked a significant decline in public support for him.

Defeated in the referendum on restructuring the Osaka metropolitan area in May of this year, Mayor Hashimoto announced his retirement from politics when his term ends in December.

It is our sincerest wish that the people of San Francisco, in solidarity with the international community and the many residents of Japan, look squarely at the truth of history to fulfill our shared obligation to pass on the lessons learned from the tragic history to the next generation. We believe that the establishment of a memorial for "comfort women" symbolizes the renewed commitment of people and the government of San Francisco to ensure that such violation of human rights and crime against humanity never occur again. We have no doubt that the people of Japan support the adoption of this proposed resolution.

Thus, we respectfully urge your unequivocal support for the resolution.

Sincerely,

Masako Kado
Director General, Osaka Peoples Network for the Early Settlement of the Japanese Military
"Comfort Women" Issue

From: nh12277@gmail.com on behalf of KyungHee Ha <khha@ucsd.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2015 2:11 AM
To: BreedStaff, (BOS)
Cc: Board of Supervisors, (BOS); Lim, Victor (BOS)
Subject: Hokkaido Citizens Group -Letter of Support for Resolution 150764
Attachments: Hokkaido.pdf

DEAR SIR/MADAM:

As the designated translator, I am pleased to submit, on behalf of Hokkaido Citizens Group for the Settlement of the Japanese Military "Comfort Women" Issue, the letter of support for Resolution 150764 translated into English from its original in Japanese.

Should you have any questions, or would like to review their original text in Japanese, please do not hesitate to contact me at any time.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kyung Hee Ha

--

Kyung Hee Ha/河庚希/하경희
Department of Ethnic Studies
University of California, San Diego

**Hokkaido Citizens Group for the Settlement
of the Japanese Military "Comfort Women" Issue**

1 North 9 East 7, Sapporo City
Hokkaido 060-0909, JAPAN

Tel: 81-11-711-1910 / Fax: 81-11-711-1910

September 15, 2015

President London Breed
The Board of Supervisors
San Francisco City Hall
1 Dr Carlton B Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

**Re: SUPPORT FOR Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of
a Memorial for "Comfort Women"**

Dear President Breed,

We express our unequivocal support for Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women" which is currently under deliberation by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, CA.

We, Hokkaido Citizens Group for the Settlement of the Japanese Military "Comfort Women" Issue, are an organization of citizens who seek to resolve the issue of "comfort women". Our organization was established in March 2011, and has been active in Sapporo City and the surrounding areas of Hokkaido to realize the official apology and compensation to the victims to be made by our own Japanese government. Japanese Military "Comfort Women" have been seeking an official and permanent acknowledgment of this historical truth and a long-term commitment to keeping their tragic stories alive as a way of restoring their dignity and promote genuine healing. Together with our friends and supporters in Hokkaido and around Japan, we respectfully ask you to support this resolution.

Based on testimonies of victims and historical research, the history of the sexual slavery system and forced trafficking of women committed by the Imperial Japanese Army is widely recognized in the international community, which has issued multiple resolutions and recommendations urging Japan to extend an official apology and compensation to the victims. Defying such calls, not only is the Government of Japan dodging its responsibility for the "comfort women" system, it is even involved with activities to deny and distort this history within Japan and around the world, including San Francisco.

In 1993, the Government of Japan, in the name of the then-Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono, issued an official statement that admitted to the involvement of the Imperial Japanese Army in the establishment and management of the "comfort stations" as well as recruitment and trafficking of women against their will, and expressed "sincere apologies and remorse" for victims. However, there are some people who persistently deny the very existence of,

and/or state's responsibility for Japanese military "comfort women." Osaka Mayor Hashimoto is one among them. On May 13 of 2013, Mayor Hashimoto of Osaka City has stated that "comfort women" were "necessary" in order to give soldiers a "chance to rest." This comment provoked a significant decline in public support for him.

Defeated in the referendum on restructuring the Osaka metropolitan area in May of this year, Mayor Hashimoto announced his retirement from politics when his term ends in December.

It is our sincerest wish that the people of San Francisco, in solidarity with the international community and the many residents of Japan, look squarely at the truth of history to fulfill our shared obligation to pass on the lessons learned from the tragic history to the next generation. We believe that the establishment of a memorial for "comfort women" symbolizes the renewed commitment of people and the government of San Francisco to ensure that such violation of human rights and crime against humanity never occur again. We have no doubt that the people of Japan support the adoption of this proposed resolution.

Thus, we respectfully urge your unequivocal support for the resolution.

Sincerely,

Shigan Kim and Kazue Shimizu
Co-representatives, Hokkaido Citizen Group for the Settlement of the Japanese Military
"Comfort Women" Issue

From: nh12277@gmail.com on behalf of KyungHee Ha <khha@ucsd.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2015 2:20 AM
To: BreedStaff, (BOS)
Cc: Board of Supervisors, (BOS); Lim, Victor (BOS)
Subject: Northern Osaka/Suita Network for Justice of Japanese Military "Comfort Women" -Letter of Support for Resolution 150764
Attachments: Suita.pdf

DEAR SIR/MADAM:

As the designated translator, I am pleased to submit, on behalf of Northern Osaka/Suita Network for Justice of Japanese Military "Comfort Women," the letter of support for Resolution 150764 translated into English from its original in Japanese.

Should you have any questions, or would like to review their original text in Japanese, please do not hesitate to contact me at any time.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kyung Hee Ha

--
Kyung Hee Ha/河庚希/하경희
Department of Ethnic Studies
University of California, San Diego

Northern Osaka/Suita Network for Justice of Japanese Military "Comfort Women"

27-1-403 Asahigaoka-cho, Suita City

Osaka 564-0083 JAPAN

Tel: +81 06-6387-6511 / Fax: +81 06-6387-6511

E-mail: Sumi2468@msd.biglobe.ne.jp

September 15, 2015

President London Breed
The Board of Supervisors
San Francisco City Hall
1 Dr Carlton B Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

**Re: SUPPORT FOR Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of
a Memorial for "Comfort Women"**

Dear President Breed,

We express our unequivocal support for Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women" which is currently under deliberation by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, CA.

We, Northern Osaka/Suita Network for Justice of Japanese Military "Comfort Women," were established in Suita City of Osaka in October 2009 with an aim to urge the Government of Japan to extend an official government apology and compensation to the victims of Japanese military "comfort women." Working together with Kansai Network for Justice of the Japanese Military "Comfort Women," we have been a part of national scale organizing around this issue, and participated in the hearings in proceedings of related matters at the Parliament. We also organized local meetings among members of the civil society, and advocated for an adoption of a resolution at the Suita City Council to urge the government to act in conformity to the "Kono statement" on the "comfort women" issue, in full alignment with what the international society, including the US House of Representatives, has been urging Japan to do in an expeditious manner.

Against such calls, some right-wing assembly members submitted in 2014 a draft statement asserting that the US House of Representative's criticism was based on erroneous information, and thus called for an immediate, thorough review of the issue by the central government so that it may be poised to disseminate "truth" actively to the world. This proposal was met with little support. In February 2015, a group of right-wing citizens organized a highly inflammatory exhibition with distorted views of history, including denialist perspectives on Japanese military "comfort women." Understanding it as an unacceptable act of hate speech, we organized a meeting to protest against this exhibition together with members of elected office and citizens regardless of their party affiliation. We also approached the local government that rented the space for this exhibition to question their accountability to its constituents, rather than the central government. These activities led to

our own counter-exhibition this past July, to present the truth of the history, in particular, to learn about the Japanese military "comfort women" issue spanning regions from Japan and Korea as far as Indonesia.

Based on testimonies of victims and historical research, the history of the sexual slavery system and forced trafficking of women committed by the Imperial Japanese Army is widely recognized in the international community, which has issued multiple resolutions and recommendations urging Japan to extend an official apology and compensation to the victims. Defying such calls, not only is the Government of Japan dodging its responsibility for the "comfort women" system, it is even involved with activities to deny and distort this history within Japan and around the world, including San Francisco.

In 1993, the Government of Japan, in the name of the then-Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono, issued an official statement that admitted the involvement of the Imperial Japanese Army in the establishment and management of the "comfort stations" as well as recruitment and trafficking of women against their will, and expressed "sincere apologies and remorse" for victims. However, there are some people who persistently deny the very existence of, and/or state's responsibility for Japanese military "comfort women." Osaka Mayor Hashimoto is one among them. On May 13 of 2013, Mayor Hashimoto of Osaka City has stated that "comfort women" were "necessary" in order to give soldiers a "chance to rest." This comment provoked a significant decline in public support for him.

Defeated in the referendum on restructuring the Osaka metropolitan area in May of this year, Mayor Hashimoto announced his retirement from politics when his term ends in December.

It is our sincerest wish that the people of San Francisco, in solidarity with the international community and the many residents of Japan, look squarely at the truth of history to fulfill our shared obligation to pass on the lessons learned from the tragic history to the next generation. We believe that the establishment of a memorial for "comfort women" symbolizes the renewed commitment of people and the government of San Francisco to ensure that such violation of human rights and crime against humanity never occur again. We have no doubt that the people of Japan support the adoption of this proposed resolution.

Thus, we respectfully urge your unequivocal support for the resolution.

Sincerely,

Sumiko Nishimura
Representative, Northern Osaka/Suita Network for Justice of Japanese Military "Comfort Women"

From: nh12277@gmail.com on behalf of KyungHee Ha <khha@ucsd.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2015 2:25 AM
To: BreedStaff, (BOS)
Cc: Board of Supervisors, (BOS); Lim, Victor (BOS)
Subject: Northern Osaka/Toyonaka Network -Letter of Support for Resolution 150764
Attachments: Toyonaka.pdf

DEAR SIR/MADAM:

As the designated translator, I am pleased to submit, on behalf of Northern Osaka/Toyonaka Network for Justice of Japanese Military "Comfort Women," the letter of support for Resolution 150764 translated into English from its original in Japanese.

Should you have any questions, or would like to review their original text in Japanese, please do not hesitate to contact me at any time.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kyung Hee Ha

--
Kyung Hee Ha/河庚希/하경희
Department of Ethnic Studies
University of California, San Diego

Northern Osaka/Toyonaka Network for Justice of Japanese Military "Comfort Women"

3-29-15-308 Midorigaoka, Toyonaka City

Osaka 560-0002 JAPAN

TEL&FAX: 06-6852-4877

E-mail: ajisai@mx5.canvas.ne.jp

September 15, 2015

President London Breed
The Board of Supervisors
San Francisco City Hall
1 Dr Carlton B Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

**Re: SUPPORT FOR Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of
a Memorial for "Comfort Women"**

Dear President Breed,

We, Northern Osaka/Toyonaka Network for Justice of Japanese Military "Comfort Women," express our unequivocal support for Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women" which is currently under deliberation by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, CA.

Our goal is to urge the Japanese government to promptly make an apology and compensation to victims of Japanese military "comfort women". Since its establishment in April 2009 in Toyonaka City, Osaka, our organization has worked for adoption of statements at the Toyonaka City Council, launched signature campaigns, and organized various meetings and film-screenings. We also joined several national gatherings as well as gatherings at the Upper and the Lower Houses of Japan in cooperation with Kansai Network for Justice of the Japanese Military "Comfort Women" Issue.

Together with many citizens, we also have been protesting against Osaka Mayor Hashimoto for his abusive and insulting comments on the issue of Japanese military "comfort women" since 2012. Although we could push the Osaka City Council to adopt a statement in 2010 to urge the government to resolve the issue of "Comfort Women" promptly, Mayor Hashimoto reversed the decision of the Council and stated publicly that the "comfort women" issue is fictitious. Mayor Hashimoto even made the City Council to adopt a statement on restoring honors of the "unfairly disrespected" war dead. Since then, several local councils have followed Osaka to adopt similar "opinions," which negate the history of, and disgrace, "comfort women" victims. In light of such persistent objections and impediments to the efforts to bring true reconciliation, and growing momentum of historical denialism, we respectfully ask you to support this resolution.

Based on testimonies of victims and historical research, the history of the sexual slavery system and forced trafficking of women committed by the Imperial Japanese Army is widely

recognized in the international community, which has issued multiple resolutions and recommendations urging Japan to extend an official apology and compensation to the victims. Defying such calls, not only is the Government of Japan dodging its responsibility for the "comfort women" system, it is even involved with activities to deny and distort this history within Japan and around the world, including San Francisco.

In 1993, the Government of Japan, in the name of the then-Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono, issued an official statement that admitted the involvement of the Imperial Japanese Army in the establishment and management of the "comfort stations" as well as recruitment and trafficking of women against their will, and expressed "sincere apologies and remorse" for victims. However, there are some people who persistently deny the very existence of, and/or state's responsibility for Japanese military "comfort women." Osaka Mayor Hashimoto is one among them. On May 13 of 2013, Mayor Hashimoto of Osaka City has stated that "comfort women" were "necessary" in order to give soldiers a "chance to rest." This comment provoked a significant decline in public support for him.

Defeated in the referendum on restructuring the Osaka metropolitan area in May of this year, Mayor Hashimoto announced his retirement from politics when his term ends in December.

It is our sincerest wish that the people of San Francisco, in solidarity with the international community and the many residents of Japan, look squarely at the truth of history to fulfill our shared obligation to pass on the lessons learned from the tragic history to the next generation. We believe that the establishment of a memorial for "comfort women" symbolizes the renewed commitment of people and the government of San Francisco to ensure that such violation of human rights and crime against humanity never occur again. We have no doubt that the people of Japan support the adoption of this proposed resolution.

Thus, we respectfully urge your unequivocal support for the resolution.

Sincerely,

Kayoko Nakagawa
Representative, Northern Osaka/Toyonaka Network for Justice of Japanese Military "Comfort Women"

From: nh12277@gmail.com on behalf of KyungHee Ha <khha@ucsd.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2015 2:57 AM
To: BreedStaff, (BOS)
Cc: Board of Supervisors, (BOS); Lim, Victor (BOS)
Subject: Save Education! Hokusetsu Citizens Network -Letter of Support for Resolution 150764
Attachments: Hokusetsu.pdf

DEAR SIR/MADAM:

As the designated translator, I am pleased to submit, on behalf of Save Education! Hokusetsu Citizens Network, the letter of support for Resolution 150764 translated into English from its original in Japanese.

Should you have any questions, or would like to review their original text in Japanese, please do not hesitate to contact me at any time.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kyung Hee Ha

Kyung Hee Ha/河庚希/하경희
Department of Ethnic Studies
University of California, San Diego

Save Education! Hokusetsu Citizens Network

Hokusetsu City, Northern Osaka, Japan

Attn: Tsunenobu Onji

September 15, 2015

President London Breed
The Board of Supervisors
San Francisco City Hall
1 Dr Carlton B Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

**Re: SUPPORT FOR Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of
a Memorial for "Comfort Women"**

Dear President Breed,

We express our unequivocal support for Resolution 150764 - Urging the Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women" which is currently under deliberation by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, CA.

We, Save Education! Hokusetsu Citizens Network, is a group of 20 citizens of the northern Osaka area. With heightened the sense of danger with Japan's ultra-nationalistic education in recent years, we are making efforts since 2009 to restore public education that respects peace and human rights. Representing our member citizens, we respectfully ask you to support this resolution

Based on testimonies of victims and historical research, the history of the sexual slavery system and forced trafficking of women committed by the Imperial Japanese Army is widely recognized in the international community, which has issued multiple resolutions and recommendations urging Japan to extend an official apology and compensation to the victims. Defying such calls, not only is the Government of Japan dodging its responsibility for the "comfort women" system, it is even involved with activities to deny and distort this history within Japan and around the world, including San Francisco.

In 1993, the Government of Japan, in the name of the then-Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono, issued an official statement that admitted the involvement of the Imperial Japanese Army in the establishment and management of the "comfort stations" as well as recruitment and trafficking of women against their will, and expressed "sincere apologies and remorse" for victims. However, there are some people who persistently deny the very existence of, and/or state's responsibility for Japanese military "comfort women." Osaka Mayor Hashimoto is one among them. On May 13 of 2013, Mayor Hashimoto of Osaka City has stated that "comfort women" were "necessary" in order to give soldiers a "chance to rest." This comment provoked a significant decline in public support for him.

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It is our sincerest wish that the people of San Francisco, in solidarity with the international community and the many residents of Japan, look squarely at the truth of history to fulfill our shared obligation to pass on the lessons learned from the tragic history to the next generation. We believe that the establishment of a memorial for "comfort women" symbolizes the renewed commitment of people and the government of San Francisco to ensure that such violation of human rights and crime against humanity never occur again. We have no doubt that the people of Japan support the adoption of this proposed resolution.

Thus, we respectfully urge your unequivocal support for the resolution.

Sincerely,

Tsunenobu Onji
Representative, Save Education! Hokusetsu Citizens Network

From: miho kim lee <mihola@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2015 3:31 AM
To: BreedStaff, (BOS)
Cc: Lim, Victor (BOS); Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
Subject: From CODEPINK Osaka and Shin-Fujin, Support Message for Resolution 150764 from Japan
Attachments: 新婦人賛同.pdf

Honorable London Breed, President of Board of Supervisors:

I have been asked to submit to you, a message of support from Osaka Chapter of the New Japan Women's Association (Shin-Fujin).

The attached document includes the original message in Japanese, with an added English translation.

Shin Fujin has about 150,000 members nationwide, and 200,000 subscribers of its journal.
Osaka Chapter's membership is 17,000 with 25,000 subscribers.

We thank you for taking the time to read our message of 17,000 Japanese women of our Chapter, in regards to the Resolution being deliberated by your Board, and your consideration of our messages.

Sincerely,

Hisae Ogawa / CODEPINK Osaka
<http://codepink.jp>

via: Miho Kim Lee, designated translator

新日本婦人の会は、1962年の創立以来、平和と女性の地位向上などの活動にとりくむ、個人参加では日本最大の女性団体です。2003年には国連経済社会理事会の特別協議資格を持つNGOとして正式に認証されました。私たち**新日本婦人の会大阪府本部**は、同会の大阪セクションです。大阪市長である橋下氏の「慰安婦」暴言に対し、辞任を求める運動もすすめています。その立場からこの決議を支持します。

新日本婦人の会 大阪府本部

New Japan Women's Association (Shin-Fujin) was founded in 1962. Since then, we have been carrying out the actions for peace and raising women's status nationwide. Now we have a head office in Tokyo and branch sections in all prefectures including Osaka, and in most of the cities and towns in Japan.

As individual membership wise, our association is one of the biggest women's groups in Japan.

In 2003, **Shinfujin** was granted Special Consultative Status by the United Nation's Economic and Social Council.

Osaka Section has been carrying out the campaign with many other women's groups and unions in Osaka calling for the resignation of city mayor, Toru Hashimoto who voiced arrogant statement on war time military " comfort women."

We support the resolution on behalf of women in Osaka protesting city mayor as well as our members in the movement..

Shin-Fujn Osaka Section

From: miho kim lee <mihola@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2015 3:41 AM
To: BreedStaff, (BOS)
Cc: Lim, Victor (BOS); Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
Subject: Fwd: from CODEPINK Osaka

September 16, 2015

The Honorable London Breed, President, Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco,

'Mothers Congress, Toyonaka City' would like to convey to you the message in support of Resolution 150764.

Below is the text translated into English from the original in Japanese by Hisae Ogawa, of CODEPINK Osaka, and myself.

Japan Mothers Congress campaign started in 1955 after Japan suffered from nuclear hazard for the 3rd time, in Hiroshima, Nagasaki and in the Bikini Atolls. Common cry was to protect children from nuclear war.

The World Mothers Congress was held in Switzerland to respond to the cry from Japanese mothers.

Since then, Mothers Congress network has developed nationwide with liaison committees in almost all prefectures and cities in Japan.

In Toyonaka City, Osaka, the campaign has been carried out for the past 60 years by the citizens groups which include Teachers Union (800), Shin-Fujin Toyonaka (900), Min-Sho, democratic business association (3,000), Medical Co-op (3,000), Seiken-kai, association for life and health (700), Pensioners Union (230), Toyonaka City Office Workers Union (80).

On behalf of these membership-based organizations, and representing the good will of 8,710 citizens in Toyonaka City, we support the resolution.

Sincerely,

Toyonaka city Mothers Congress Liaison Committee

Translated by Hisae Ogawa / CODEPINK Osaka

Miho Kim Lee, Japan Multicultural Relief Fund (mihola@gmail.com)

Subcommittee
Board of Supervisors
City and County of San Francisco

I was born in 1932 when the Japanese invaded China and Manchuria. I remember the Japanese bombs falling and people screaming and a sense of havoc and danger. There was a constant fear of rape, torture, injuries and death and always, economic disaster. The fear was constant. Invasion meant raping and bayoneted deaths and torture until the invasion adrenalin of the soldiers was discharged.

We were blessed to come to this country before the end of WWII; we passionately loved the United States, the U.S. military. My lifelong war was over in 1945. I was in Lowell High School in November when my chemistry teacher brought a new girl to sit next to me; her name was Shirley Saito and I bristled. Later, I realized that she had been in internment camp and was Japanese American. I was ignorant and didn't know the difference between Japanese and Japanese American. I turned my back to her and refused to acknowledge her presence. That lasted two days.

Since then I have educated myself about governments and war. I have learned to separate the people from their military, our military, and have worked closely with peace workers from all over the world. I have been to Japan several times, thrice as an invited peace activist.

A memorial to the "Comfort Women, one group of victims of militarism, of war, should be available as daily reminders of one of the many consequences of war. A bench, with a seated

woman in quiet contemplation is an inviting subject for discussion by passers-by. Who is she? What is a “comfort woman”, what a curious term. Did “they” really do that? Why is she here? Why was there a war? Why did they do that to women? Do they do that anymore? Why do we have wars?

Thank you for introducing this resolution creating a sculptural memorial to the so-called Comfort Women, the sexual worker slaves of eleven countries used by the Japanese Army between 1932 and 1945. This proposed memorial, similar to the Glendale memorial would be a significant education marker. We need this, a human-scale, humanistic reminder of the inhumanity and cruelties of war. This statue is a beginning.

Thank you again.

Christensen

Supervisor Campo, Supervisor ~~Kim~~ and Supervisor Mah:

My name is Henry Low, I reside in Richmond District since 1964. Thank you for the opportunity to speak before you regarding the II World War whereas the Japanese Imperial Army forced many thousands and thousands of women to serve as their sex slaves, these were Chinese, Korean and the women of South-East Asia.

First I find it highly insulting where they called these women as "comfort women" , it sounds as if they were the willing participants , and doing the work they wanted to do. Of course, that's far from being the truth, quiet to the contrary, these women were kidnapped by the Japanese army and forced them to work as sex slaves, to satisfy them whenever or wherever they desired to have sex, ~~thereon, they might kept them or left them or even killed them.~~ Indeed, the Japanese Imperial Army practiced the most horrific and barbaric act beyond anyone's comprehension, words are so inadequate to describe their barbaric behavior, there is no doubt in my mind they have hurt of these women so deeply morally , psychologically and physically . They destroyed their innocent and dignity. Most important all, the war has ended for 70 years to this date, not only the Japanese

government not recognized their wrongs did to those women. On the other hand, they try justify their barbaric behavior as if "no big deal".

Since my time is limited, I want to make this point, if these women were related to me, I would be mad mad mad real mad and mad like hell, knowing these victims aren't neither my sister or mother, nonetheless, what they had gone through during the war years, it hurts my heart and soul greatly. The question to ask if these women happen to be your relatives, I assume you would feel the same as I do.... mad mad mad.

enclosed

In conclusion, I think it is for all the right reasons that we would erect a memorial plaque for remembrance their horrific experienced ^{they had endured} so that the future generations will be reminded and hopefully the history won't be repeated.

More over, if the Japanese government officials find it is ok to worship their first class war criminals, even though, we strong disagreed. To erect a memorial plaque or status to remember their suffering . Isn't it a right thing to do????

Henry Lee



EAST-WEST CENTER
COLLABORATION • EXPERTISE • LEADERSHIP

Asia Pacific Bulletin

EastWestCenter.org/APB

Number 275 | August 12, 2014

US Comfort Women Memorials: Vehicles for Understanding and Change

BY MARY M. MCCARTHY

Sixty-five years after the end of the Second World War, the first Comfort Women Memorial in the United States was erected in Palisades Park, New Jersey in 2010, to commemorate the suffering of those women who had endured sexual slavery under Imperial Japanese armed forces. The actualization of this memorial, as well as the negative response by some in the Japanese government, spurred the construction of additional monuments in New Jersey, New York, and California. Today this trend continues with similar formal sites of remembrance under consideration in Chicago, Detroit, and elsewhere.

Mary M. McCarthy, Japan Studies Visiting Fellow at the East-West Center in Washington, states that “local communities in the United States collaborating with their counterparts in South Korea and Japan could make a real difference in promoting understanding on the difficult issue of comfort women.”

The Comfort Women Memorial Peace Garden in Fairfax County, Virginia, dedicated last May, is a prime example of the type of public-private partnerships that have characterized this commemorative movement. It showcases the growing involvement of Korean-Americans in local organizations and government, along with the power of this issue across ethnicities and generations. Furthermore, it provides evidence that suggests the intent is not anti-Japanese and does not entail the United States taking sides in an international dispute. In fact, there is great potential for these memorials to promote local-level initiatives that could enhance dialogue and understanding on the comfort women issue from a multi-dimensional perspective.

The Comfort Women Memorial Peace Garden in Fairfax was paid for, and is maintained by, the Washington Coalition of Comfort Women Issues (WCCW). The WCCW is a non-governmental organization that was founded in 1992 for the purpose of educating Americans about comfort women and seeking an official apology and reparations from the Japanese government for victims. When the WCCW approached the local government of Fairfax County about the prospect of erecting a memorial, the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, Sharon Bulova, offered a location on the grounds of the County Government Center itself. She was reportedly impressed by the ideas presented and their resonance with her own personal platform of women’s rights and human trafficking.

With almost four percent of the total population in Fairfax County being Korean according to the 2010 census—though Koreans make up less than one percent of the total US population—and teen sex trafficking being a focal theme for the county in 2014, the partnership seemed natural. The design of the garden and the statements on the two plaques that are the centerpiece were further decided in consultation with official stakeholders in the county. Chairman Bulova herself was a featured speaker at the dedication ceremony, along with US Congressman Mike Honda—a third generation Japanese-American who in 2007 sponsored US House of Representatives Resolution 121 calling on Japan to acknowledge and apologize for the use of sexual slaves during WWII.

Such public-private partnerships and cross-cultural linkages are representative of comfort women memorials throughout the country, whether it is the Palisades Park public library and the advocacy group Korean-American Civic Empowerment, or the Glendale city council and the

The East-West Center promotes better relations and understanding among the people and nations of the United States, Asia, and the Pacific through cooperative study, research, and dialogue. Established by the US Congress in 1960, the Center serves as a resource for information and analysis on critical issues of common concern, bringing people together to exchange views, build expertise, and develop policy options.



Asia Pacific Bulletin | August 12, 2014

“By moving this topic into larger contemporary contexts, such as human rights, women’s rights, and human trafficking, it is possible to erase national and historical specificities.”

Korean-American Forum of California. Comfort women memorialization has sparked large-scale mobilization within Korean-American communities. However, just as importantly, it has also resonated with other individuals and groups who share similar concerns on a larger scale, be it human rights, freedom of speech or historical justice. For example, in 2013, the New York State Senate passed a resolution honoring both the Kupferberg Holocaust Center at Queensborough Community College and Korean-American Civic Empowerment for their joint work on comfort women, including an internship program at the center where students interview surviving comfort women and record their stories for posterity.

In Fairfax County, the link was not historical but contemporary—modern-day sex trafficking. In 2014, the county initiated a sex trafficking prevention campaign, recognizing that teen sex trafficking, in particular, is a growing concern in northern Virginia. This included the creation of a new human trafficking unit in the county police department, the launching of a public awareness website that provides information and resources for help, and the addition of a sex trafficking curriculum in local schools. As Grace Han Wolf, town councilmember in Herndon, Virginia and honorary co-chair of the Comfort Women Memorial Peace Garden Committee, explained, “It’s not about Japan and Korea... If you take out the historical details, it could be the story of some of the girls now [in Fairfax, who are victims of sex trafficking].” This is where the greatest relevance lies for officials such as Wolf, in helping to make social changes today in their own communities.

In these ways, US-Japan-South Korea trilateral relations could not be further from the minds of local officials who see comfort women memorialization in these types of larger contexts. However, some opponents of these memorials have argued that their erection is tantamount to foreign policymaking by local communities and governments. A lawsuit against the city of Glendale seeking the removal of its comfort women statue cited the supremacy clause of the US Constitution and argued that Glendale is involving itself in US foreign affairs, which is only to be conducted by the federal government. A federal judge has since dismissed the case.

For its part, although US government officials met with two former victims after their participation in a dedication ceremony for the newest comfort women memorial in Union City, New Jersey, the State Department has not taken an official position on domestic comfort women memorials, even when pressed to do so. When a petition was posted on the *We the People* website asking the White House for the removal of the memorial in Palisades Park, there was no formal government reply, despite the requisite number of signatures being obtained.

Sometimes where national governments dare not tread, local governments can make significant strides. One example is Mayors for Peace, which was established in 1982 by then Mayor Takeshi Araki of Hiroshima who offered “cities a way to transcend national borders and work together to press for nuclear abolition.” Today over 6,200 cities in 160 countries and regions have signed on to work together for the elimination of nuclear weapons. Mayor Donald L. Plusquellic of Akron, Ohio serves on the executive committee of Mayors for Peace, alongside the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and 13 other mayors worldwide.

Similarly, local communities in the United States collaborating with their counterparts in South Korea and Japan could make a real difference in promoting understanding on the difficult issue of comfort women. By moving this topic into larger contemporary contexts, such as human rights, women’s rights, and human trafficking, it is possible to erase national and historical specificities. The emphasis on the human component and the current relevancy of the issue that has captivated a diversity of individuals and groups in the United States can be used to create exchange, understanding and change beyond domestic audiences, including the international level. Ultimately such efforts, while not official foreign policymaking, can wind up exerting significant influence over the way all of us, including policymakers, view and react to these issues.

The *Asia Pacific Bulletin* (APB) series is produced by the East-West Center in Washington.

APB Series Editor: Dr. Satu Limaye
APB Series Coordinator: Damien Tomkins

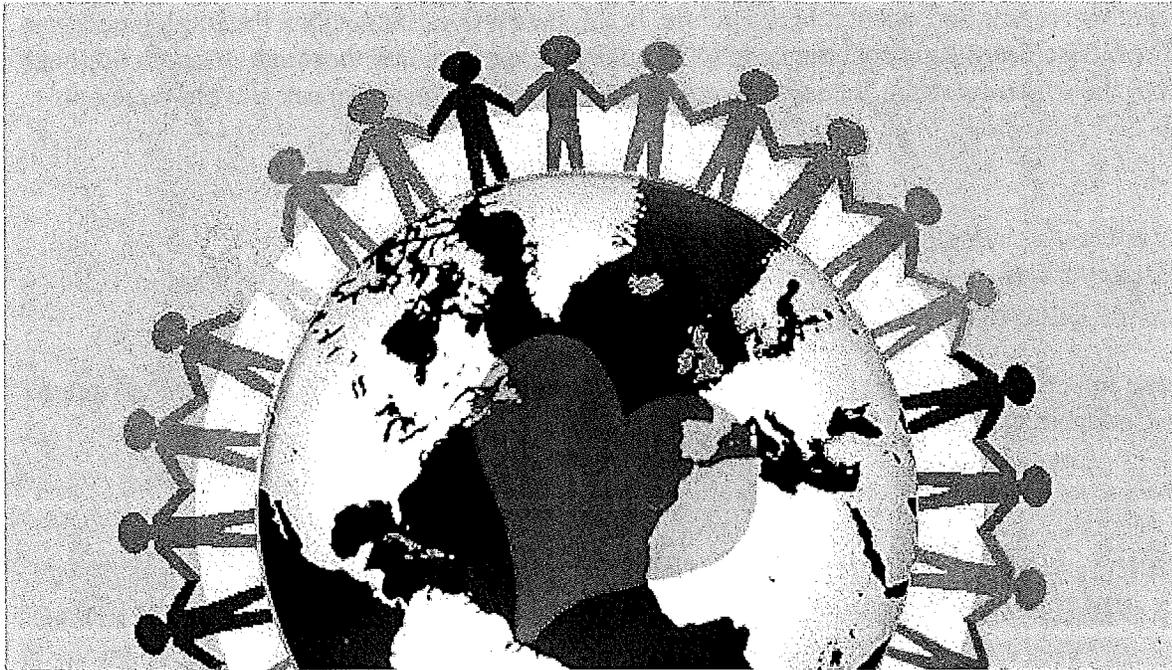
The views expressed in this publication are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the policy or position of the East-West Center or any organization with which the author is affiliated.

Dr. Mary M. McCarthy is an Associate Professor of Politics and International Relations at Drake University and a Japan Studies Visiting Fellow at the East-West Center in Washington. She can be contacted via email at mary.mccarthy@drake.edu.

Petitioning Mayor of San Francisco Edwin Lee and 3 others

Vote “No” on establishing the Comfort Women statue in San Francisco

Julia Suzuki United States



Julia Suzuki
United States

4,411
Supporters

The establishment of the comfort women statue will bring about inaccurate views on history. Additionally, this comfort women statue could bring disharmony within different ethnicity groups. We, Peaceful Community for Children, are taking actions to stop the establishment of the comfort women statue in San Francisco. Peaceful Community for Children strives to protect the future of children through educating on proper historical perspective.

サンフランシスコの公有地に慰安婦記念碑（像）を建てるのに反対します。

正しい歴史観によって子ども達を教育し、国境を越えてお互いを理解しながら子供達の未来を守る Peaceful Community for Children

Issue of Comfort Women

In recent years, the Japanese Army's system has been accused of coercing young women, the "comfort women" issue, to work as prostitutes in army field brothels.

Source: page 4 of IWG report

<http://www.archives.gov/iwg/japanese-war-crimes/introductory-essays.pdf>

However in 2007, the IWG, Interagency Working Group, embarked on gathering data and analyzing data in regards to the comfort women issue and Japanese War crimes. Over 8.5 million pages of records related to Japanese and Nazi war crimes have been identified among Federal Government records and opened to the public. In all, the IWG estimates that the implementation of the two Disclosure Acts cost taxpayers \$30 million. Extensive and thorough research has been done but the evidence of the Japanese Army coercing Asian women into sex slavery were not found.

Below are research document regarding the report:

Introductory Essay

<http://www.archives.gov/iwg/japanese-war-crimes/introductory-essays.pdf>

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

<http://www.archives.gov/iwg/reports/final-report-2007.html>

2007年に公表されたIWG（ナチス戦争犯罪と日本帝国政府の記録の各省庁作業班）のアメリカ議会宛て最終報告に明記されているように、7年近くかけて約3000万ドルをつぎ込んだ調査の結果、「慰安婦問題の犯罪性や性的奴隷化の証拠はどこにもない」旨がアメリカ議会にも提出されています。「日本軍が20万人のアジア女性を強制連行して性的奴隷にした」という主張はまったく根拠がありません。

change.org

Recipient: Edwin Lee, Eric Mar, San Francisco Board of Supervisors, and Ignatius Y. Ding

Letter: Greetings,

Vote "No" on establishing the Comfort Women statue in San Francisco.

Signatures

Name	Location	Date
Julia Suzuki	, United States	2015-07-28
Taguchi Kaoru	Redwood City, CA, United States	2015-07-28
Wada Masako	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-07-28
Shoko Ishizaka	Redwood city, CA, United States	2015-07-29
Peek Mariko	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-07-29
小島 健一	神奈川県, Japan	2015-07-29
あまの ゆつき	Japan	2015-07-29
山下 正雄	Kasugai-shi, Japan	2015-07-29
muraishi saburoh	Sapporo-shi, Japan	2015-07-29
Teruno Jen	トーランス, CA, United States	2015-07-29
姓 高須 名 英彦	Japan	2015-07-29
菅原 宏明	兵庫県, Japan	2015-07-29
後藤 正幸	岐阜県, Japan	2015-07-29
Ishikawa Emi	Tamamura-machi Sawa-gun, Japan	2015-07-29
Yoshida Koji	Tanabe-shi, Japan	2015-07-29
崎濱 康宏	Japan	2015-07-29
L Tammy	Los Angeles, CA, United States	2015-07-29
Yamasaki Shigeru	Japan	2015-07-29
日本 ちゃーたん	Tokyo, Japan	2015-07-29
shimura hideo	Japan	2015-07-29
藤城 将秀	Japan	2015-07-29
田中 仁	Japan	2015-07-29
山下 鎮午	Osaka-shi, Japan	2015-07-29
唯野 朋亮	Thanya-buri, Thailand	2015-07-29
中村 寿郎	Eniwa-shi, Japan	2015-07-29
大城 兼	Japan	2015-07-29
高橋 ちどり	Inagi-shi, Japan	2015-07-29
奥 政実	Japan	2015-07-29
Hotta Ymshihiro	Hashimoto, Japan	2015-07-29

Name	Location	Date
Shiori Okumura	Japan	2015-07-29
島田 富美雄	Japan	2015-07-29
ito ken	Japan	2015-07-29
新井田 淳也	Japan	2015-07-29
yonamine terutaka	Naha-shi, Japan	2015-07-29
Tarakida Akeju	Noda-shi, Japan	2015-07-29
NUMASAWA HIROE	Japan	2015-07-29
Suto(須藤) Kuraudo (蔵人)	Japan	2015-07-29
Itsuko Takahashi	ロサンゼルス, CA, United States	2015-07-29
suwa tamako	Fuji-shi, Japan	2015-07-29
原野 清隆	Japan	2015-07-29
今川 法之	Japan	2015-07-29
畔柳 恒夫	Japan	2015-07-29
Sato Hideya	Japan	2015-07-29
原岡 辰樹	神奈川県, Japan	2015-07-29
稲見 雅晴	Toshima-ku, Japan	2015-07-29
Ninomiya Eiichiro	Japan	2015-07-29
K T	Huntington Beach, CA, United States	2015-07-29
Furukawa Masaaki	Japan	2015-07-29
Kuge Kihomi	Oregon, OR, United States	2015-07-29
桂田 礼子	Japan	2015-07-29
Emi Watanabe	Chino Hills, CA, United States	2015-07-29
辻 由佳子	Japan	2015-07-29
Yamashita Yayoi	Japan	2015-07-29
keishi kani	Japan	2015-07-29
野村 千洋	Nagoya-shi, Japan	2015-07-29
中 浩一	Japan	2015-07-29
松井 利之	兵庫県, Japan	2015-07-29
Masae Kaizuka	Hampton, Australia	2015-07-29
土志田 博之	Japan	2015-07-29
歳三 青木	Bangkok, Thailand	2015-07-29
zeni zeni	Japan	2015-07-29

Name	Location	Date
石川 直幹	Japan	2015-07-29
立花 恒一	Toride-shi, Japan	2015-07-29
FURUYA Kaori	Japan	2015-07-29
野村 幸雄	Japan	2015-07-29
安東 正男	Japan	2015-07-29
Setsuko Nishimura-Fiscalini	Mississauga, Canada	2015-07-29
レビーナ デイビス	B.C., Canada	2015-07-29
yuji iwahashi	ブラジル, S P, ブラガンサ・パウリスタ, Brazil	2015-07-29
城間 達也	Naha-shi, Japan	2015-07-29
ueda y	Japan	2015-07-29
Satou Kanako	Japan	2015-07-29
tanoue yasunari	Japan	2015-07-29
吉田 直介	Japan	2015-07-29
井上 龍夫	Japan	2015-07-29
酒井 勝弥	Japan	2015-07-29
林 羊一郎	Kobe-shi, Japan	2015-07-29
Okada Michiko	Japan	2015-07-29
□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□	Japan	2015-07-29
Nakajima Hiroto	Kawasaki, Japan	2015-07-29
Matsuhashi Mihoko	hachinohe, Japan	2015-07-29
杉山泰彦 杉山泰彦	Japan	2015-07-29
Tomoyoshi Takahashi	東京, Japan	2015-07-29
富永 実敏	石垣市, Japan	2015-07-29
清水 豊	Japan	2015-07-29
kitamura masaya	Yokkaichi-shi, Japan	2015-07-29
岩佐 宏明	Sapporo-shi, Japan	2015-07-29
Erika Sim	Belmont, CA, United States	2015-07-29
Hirano Aiko	San Leandro, CA, United States	2015-07-29
Robert Nakada	Aliso Viejo, CA, United States	2015-07-29
Yuki Capdet	Jamul, CA, United States	2015-07-29
Eiji Suzuki	Fair Oaks, CA, United States	2015-07-29

Name	Location	Date
Yamada Masako E.	Lincoln,, CA, United States	2015-07-29
Takuya Ono	Lafayette, CO, United States	2015-07-29
Niiya Hilo	Shibuya-ku, Japan	2015-07-29
吉村 哲也	高知県, Japan	2015-07-29
sako akikazu	Japan	2015-07-29
沢木 佑太郎	Japan	2015-07-29
吉田 龍介	Japan	2015-07-29
Mariel Wong	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-07-29
Mutsuko Robinson	Escondido, CA, United States	2015-07-29
Yuki Tuttle	Santa Clara, CA, United States	2015-07-29
Kiyoko Morito	サンディエゴ, CA, United States	2015-07-29
Toku Yokoyama	Santa Cruz, CA, United States	2015-07-29
藤岡 信勝	Bunkyo-ku, Japan	2015-07-29
natsu yamamoto	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-07-29
高橋 新	Nerima-ku, Japan	2015-07-29
Ayako Campbell	Spanaway, WA, United States	2015-07-29
Tomoyuki Sumori	Irvine, CA, United States	2015-07-29
nakagawa tetsuo	Suginami-ku, Japan	2015-07-29
higuchi susumu	Japan	2015-07-29
Imai Jiro	東京, Japan	2015-07-29
Chiasto Igaue	Tampa, FL, United States	2015-07-29
Yoshi Miyake	Los Angeles, CA, United States	2015-07-29
kishimoto shinnosuke kishimoto	Mexico	2015-07-29
Jun Hosoki	レイクウッド, OH, United States	2015-07-29
村上 正寿	Japan	2015-07-29
宇都宮 秀隆	Japan	2015-07-29
Masuzaki Tomoo	Fukuoka-shi, Japan	2015-07-29
木村 由美子	Takarazuka-shi, Japan	2015-07-29
Taguchi Yoshi	Redwood City, CA, United States	2015-07-29
Wakitani Misao	Japan	2015-07-29
瀧 佳久	Japan	2015-07-29
SHIOTA Kunihiro	中央市, Japan	2015-07-29

Name	Location	Date
原田 善仁	Kumamoto-shi, Japan	2015-07-29
Ai Goldsmith	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-07-29
McDevitt Miyoko	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-07-29
坂元 育子	Meguro-ku, Japan	2015-07-29
木村 健一	Matsuyama, Japan	2015-07-29
中澤 里美	Japan	2015-07-29
はやしだ ひろえ	Himeji-shi, Japan	2015-07-29
Akiyo Arimoto	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-07-29
Sekino Michio	Japan	2015-07-29
佐藤 友美	Chiyoda-ku, Japan	2015-07-29
Sano Takeshi	Mitaka, Japan	2015-07-29
Keiko A. Dam	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-07-29
泉 友紀	Japan	2015-07-29
竹尾 あけみ	Tokushima-shi, Japan	2015-07-29
Fred Orangefield	Bristol, ENG, United Kingdom	2015-07-29
安雄 鳥羽	Thailand, Thailand	2015-07-29
Yayoi Baker	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-07-29
kondo yoshinori	Japan	2015-07-29
いとう じゅん	Japan	2015-07-29
kondo hiromi	Japan	2015-07-29
佐々木 麻美	福岡市, Japan	2015-07-29
Hiromi Kang	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-07-29
Kearns Yuriko	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-07-29
柳田 淳子	Japan	2015-07-29
村上 喜代美	Japan	2015-07-29
シェリー 美貴子	Japan	2015-07-29
谷本 直	Japan	2015-07-29
時枝 可奈	千葉県, Japan	2015-07-29
Konno Shizue	Japan	2015-07-29
Sugiyama Toshie	Japan	2015-07-30
小池 妙子	Japan	2015-07-30

Name	Location	Date
市之宮 正子	Japan	2015-07-30
杵渕 博	Japan	2015-07-30
菜穂子 近藤	Japan	2015-07-30
藤本 勲	Japan	2015-07-30
Kotoko Fukase	アーバイン, CA, United States	2015-07-30
Satoko Fujiwara	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-07-30
enya kazumi	Sumida-ku, Japan	2015-07-30
Kijima Katsuaki	Japan	2015-07-30
Y H	Fukuoka-shi, Japan	2015-07-30
下原 康秀	Japan	2015-07-30
鈴木 一生	Japan	2015-07-30
KOMURA NAOHIRO	, Japan	2015-07-30
小椋一徳 小椋一徳	Japan	2015-07-30
南 聡	Japan	2015-07-30
島田 将徳	Setagaya-ku, Japan	2015-07-30
片山 僚介	Japan	2015-07-30
宮脇 繁	Japan	2015-07-30
shima kyoko	Japan	2015-07-30
noda toyoko	Japan	2015-07-30
森 恵美子	Japan	2015-07-30
尾形 昌三	Japan	2015-07-30
福原 英之	Japan	2015-07-30
Itonaga Michiru	Japan	2015-07-30
Kubo Michihiro	Japan	2015-07-30
酒匂 恵美子	Japan	2015-07-30
久保 由美	Japan	2015-07-30
いとう なおこ	Japan	2015-07-30
esaki koichi	Japan	2015-07-30
田中 雅徳	Japan	2015-07-30
真下 精一郎	Japan	2015-07-30
小島 大智	Japan	2015-07-30

Name	Location	Date
ishikawa emiko	Japan	2015-07-30
Uehara Ryouma	Japan	2015-07-30
櫻井 京子	東京都, Japan	2015-07-30
Aramaki Motofumi	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-07-30
坂 地三	Japan	2015-07-30
NISHIOKA HARUNA	Japan	2015-07-30
Kazuyo Sugiyama	Port Coquitlam, Canada	2015-07-30
Tanaka Mami	Sydney, Australia	2015-07-30
大石芳子 おおいしよしこ	Japan	2015-07-30
廣田 京士	Japan	2015-07-30
Miki Tsai	Taipei, Taiwan	2015-07-30
Nakata Akitoshi	Japan	2015-07-30
mieko saito saito	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-07-30
Kayoko Middaugh	La Jolla, CA, United States	2015-07-30
yoriko katagiri	sandiego, CA, United States	2015-07-30
聡美 早乙女	Japan	2015-07-30
yamashiro osamu	Japan	2015-07-30
Murakami Taisuke	Yao-shi, Japan	2015-07-30
勝又 久幸	Japan	2015-07-30
齋藤 恵	Japan	2015-07-30
MICHIHIRO OKAZAKI	Del Mar, CA, United States	2015-07-30
Urasaki Kazumasa	Japan	2015-07-30
銘苅 達也	Japan	2015-07-30
シラトリ ミワ	Japan	2015-07-30
早川 美佐子	Japan	2015-07-30
kaneko nobuyoshi	Japan	2015-07-30
BABA AYUMI	Japan	2015-07-30
Harumi Maruyama	San Carlos, CA, United States	2015-07-30
杉本 ふみよ	Japan	2015-07-30
Toyomi Yamazaki	ニューウェストミンスター, Canada	2015-07-30
谷口 耕三	Japan	2015-07-30
Etsuko Sakimura	Daly City, CA, United States	2015-07-30

Name	Location	Date
iwasaki kohki	Australia	2015-07-30
Lisa Hoban	Valrico, FL, United States	2015-07-30
Oto Masaaki	CA, CA, United States	2015-07-30
Scheidel Miyuki	Valley Center, CA, United States	2015-07-30
阿部 能明	Japan	2015-07-30
Mark Ceccanese	Waipahu, HI, United States	2015-07-30
Pinzon-Shigeta Junko	Castro Valley, CA, United States	2015-07-30
Miyuki Goldman	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-07-30
山田 ひさの	Japan	2015-07-30
higasikata nanako	Japan	2015-07-30
nakayama shoji	Japan	2015-07-30
中根 章詔	Japan	2015-07-30
太田 久美子	Japan	2015-07-30
安部 聡	大阪府, Japan	2015-07-30
狩谷 富佐子	, Japan	2015-07-30
Saito Aki	Walnut, CA, United States	2015-07-30
nakata kumiko	Japan	2015-07-30
與古光 崇広	Japan	2015-07-30
nakata kumiko	Japan	2015-07-30
Tomoda Naomi	Novato, CA, United States	2015-07-30
Oka Hisao	フィリピン, NCR, マンダルヨン, Japan	2015-07-30
inoue shingo	Nagoya-shi, Japan	2015-07-30
Hongo Toru	Japan	2015-07-30
豊田 敏裕	Japan	2015-07-30
細木 勝之	Japan	2015-07-30
手塚 和泉	Japan	2015-07-30
案納 昭則	Yomitan-son Nakagami-gun, Japan	2015-07-30
Mukai Satoshi	France	2015-07-30
江見 逸子	Japan	2015-07-30
Inazato Eri	Japan	2015-07-30
幸地 健斗	Japan	2015-07-30
HIROAKI KURAMITSU	Indonesia	2015-07-30

Name	Location	Date
Yoko Lu	Vancouver, Canada	2015-07-30
岡 敬治	Japan	2015-07-30
Asabe Yasuko	Japan	2015-07-30
松帆 章裕	Japan	2015-07-30
uchiyama hirosada	Japan	2015-07-30
大場 康弘	Fujimi-shi, Japan	2015-07-30
池端 隆雄	Japan	2015-07-30
sakata takeyoshi	明石市, Japan	2015-07-30
Nakamura Aya	Dumont, NJ, United States	2015-07-30
Satoko Chijiwa	Central District, Hong Kong	2015-07-30
戸上 宜代子	東京都, Japan	2015-07-30
石川 ひかり	Japan	2015-07-30
酒井 えつこ	Japan	2015-07-30
手倉森 三晃	Japan	2015-07-30
工藤 知人	Japan	2015-07-30
山田 道彦	, Japan	2015-07-30
玉置 統大	兵庫県, Japan	2015-07-30
Ryangja Jeong	Australia	2015-07-30
安藤 志殉	Japan	2015-07-30
友田 菜央	Japan	2015-07-30
田原 滋則	Japan	2015-07-30
三科 智子	Japan	2015-07-30
Yuji Hagiwara	Toronto, Canada	2015-07-30
Tohnoe Sumako	Japan	2015-07-30
大場 昭人	, Japan	2015-07-30
Hidekazu Kato Hidekazu Kato	Japan	2015-07-30
齊藤 浩代	Japan	2015-07-30
Asako No	Morgantown, WV, United States	2015-07-30
石崎 弘美	Japan	2015-07-30
吉田 奈美子	Japan	2015-07-30
Motomizu Yasuto	Japan	2015-07-30

Name	Location	Date
Tamura Joji	Fujisawa-shi, Japan	2015-07-30
鈴木 晴代	Japan	2015-07-30
平野 栄子	Japan	2015-07-30
Shimada Kiyoshi	ニューヨーク, NY, United States	2015-07-30
大島 純子	Japan	2015-07-30
米村 泰洋	misato saitama, Japan	2015-07-30
佐藤 正	Japan	2015-07-30
Ako Lamm	Saint Augustine, FL, United States	2015-07-30
中塩 千佳子	Japan	2015-07-30
Ikeda Tomoko	Japan	2015-07-30
志波 光晴	, Japan	2015-07-30
KAWAHATA YUKIE	Japan	2015-07-30
石山 武	Japan	2015-07-30
斎藤 清子	Japan	2015-07-30
永井 博之	Japan	2015-07-30
watanabe hiroko	Japan	2015-07-30
伊藤 由朗	Japan	2015-07-30
Wong Yuki	Japan	2015-07-30
FUNATOMI FUMIAKI	Japan	2015-07-30
kiyomitsu akogi	Oakville, Canada	2015-07-30
Hayashi Masami	Japan	2015-07-30
Suzuki Takahiro	, Japan	2015-07-30
たはら まなみ	Japan	2015-07-30
Iwase Mitsuyoshi	Japan	2015-07-30
山田 くみ	Japan	2015-07-30
Miura Makoto	Japan	2015-07-30
TAKADA YASUHARU	Japan	2015-07-30
中野 幸代	Japan	2015-07-30
佐藤 直子	Japan	2015-07-30
青野 睦貴	Japan	2015-07-30
杉岡 雄輝	Japan	2015-07-30

Name	Location	Date
Aisaka Kozo	Japan	2015-07-30
Yu Kata	San Diego, CA, United States	2015-07-30
Miyahara Masuko	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-07-30
Ikuko Turner	Accokeek, MD, United States	2015-07-30
Aly Robertson	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-07-30
iriduki kazuysi	Shizuoka-shi, Japan	2015-07-30
石橋 京子	, Japan	2015-07-30
Morii Motoaki	Japan	2015-07-30
Satoshi Oshima	Japan	2015-07-30
yasuko hidaka	montreal, Canada	2015-07-30
今井 信陽	Chuo-ku, Japan	2015-07-30
kaburagi tooru	Hachioji, Japan	2015-07-30
大堀 美重子	Japan	2015-07-30
西本 惠晃	, Japan	2015-07-30
中村 勝年	Japan	2015-07-30
上田 祐己	Japan	2015-07-30
小澤 豊喜	Japan	2015-07-30
松永 淳	Japan	2015-07-30
Motegi Kazumasa	Japan	2015-07-31
浅見 信幸	Japan	2015-07-31
土井 久美子	Japan	2015-07-31
Takao Shimabe	Marina, CA, United States	2015-07-31
Miho Obiraki	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-07-31
Cuppett Yoko	Tampa, FL, United States	2015-07-31
福本 美砂恵	宮城県, Japan	2015-07-31
佐藤 七海	Japan	2015-07-31
masugi shirou	Japan	2015-07-31
守田 大祐	Japan	2015-07-31
関川 清史	Japan	2015-07-31
tabei takemichi	Japan	2015-07-31
大門 豊久	Japan	2015-07-31
Yuriko Sands	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-07-31

Name	Location	Date
広瀬 次郎	Japan	2015-07-31
Maekawa Koki	Japan	2015-07-31
UEDA MIE	Japan	2015-07-31
Moses Zubiaga	Taytay, Rizal, Philippines	2015-07-31
Chie Iwasaki	Australia	2015-07-31
菊池 恵子	Japan	2015-07-31
獅子田 厚子	Japan	2015-07-31
西 泰作	Japan	2015-07-31
Kato Takashi	Sapporo-shi, Japan	2015-07-31
katuhiro nagano	Japan	2015-07-31
岡崎 輝子	Japan	2015-07-31
OMI MAYUMI	California, CA, United States	2015-07-31
shu shibata	Australia	2015-07-31
藤森 ゆり佳	Japan	2015-07-31
原田 翼	Japan	2015-07-31
関井 和道	Kita-ku, Japan	2015-07-31
坂川 和穂	Gamagori-shi, Japan	2015-07-31
柳川 柳川芳枝	Japan	2015-07-31
赤松 容子	Japan	2015-07-31
Ikeda Shuichi	Japan	2015-07-31
佐々木 泰宏	Japan	2015-07-31
新田 陽二	Japan	2015-07-31
神谷 正彦	Japan	2015-07-31
前田 高宏	Japan	2015-07-31
Nhishizawa Yoko	Japan	2015-07-31
阿久津 絵里	Japan	2015-07-31
石井 純	埼玉県, Japan	2015-07-31
西原 瑛秀	Japan	2015-07-31
W. Junko	Australia	2015-07-31
Akiko Iwabuchi	テナフライ, NJ, United States	2015-07-31
今成 真理子	Japan	2015-07-31

Name	Location	Date
おくの まさみ	Japan	2015-07-31
近藤 美樹	Japan	2015-07-31
Wajima Naoko	Japan	2015-07-31
YAMAGUCHI AYA	サンフランシスコ, CA, United States	2015-07-31
ehara masako	Longueuil, Canada	2015-07-31
Sumida kozo	Japan	2015-07-31
NATSUKO MIYAZAKI	Japan	2015-07-31
福岡 浩子	Japan	2015-07-31
Yuriko Tsuge	Oakland, CA, United States	2015-07-31
Nakano Keisuke	Japan	2015-07-31
Nishimura Yuri	Japan	2015-07-31
吉野 慶二郎	Japan	2015-08-01
影山 仁朗	Japan	2015-08-01
アキノ ミクス	Japan	2015-08-01
Ichikawa Tatsuaki	Japan	2015-08-01
風見 寿子	Japan	2015-08-01
okamoto nobue	Japan	2015-08-01
阿部 健作	Japan	2015-08-01
田辺 美佐子	Japan	2015-08-01
Kojo Tsuyoshi	Japan	2015-08-01
山本 晃丈	Japan	2015-08-01
中山 織恵	Japan	2015-08-01
関亦 和子	Japan	2015-08-01
福富 彰彦	Japan	2015-08-01
Misawa Chizuyo	Japan	2015-08-01
鹿島 正美	Japan	2015-08-01
森 裕美子	Japan	2015-08-01
Ayako Hanaoka	Daly City, CA, United States	2015-08-01
荒谷 美香	Japan	2015-08-01
こん たかこ	Japan	2015-08-01
前田 幸子 MAEDA, Sachiko	Japan	2015-08-01

Name	Location	Date
Rie Daijo	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-01
takano hideo	Japan	2015-08-01
恒川 町子	Japan	2015-08-01
MATSUMOTO KOZUE	Japan	2015-08-01
Yokota Tomonaga	Japan	2015-08-01
糯原 敏美	Japan	2015-08-01
Terui Yoshiuuki	Japan	2015-08-01
Yashiro Seiko	Japan	2015-08-01
Fujiki Keiichiro	Japan	2015-08-01
Fujiki Ikuno	Japan	2015-08-01
Ikeda Yasuharu	Japan	2015-08-01
南 治樹	Japan	2015-08-01
KUMAKURA KAWORU	Japan	2015-08-01
Yoshiko Tajima	Japan	2015-08-01
生駒 里華	Japan	2015-08-01
Tsukada Yuki	Japan	2015-08-01
Ueki Tomomi	Japan	2015-08-01
島崎 早苗	Japan	2015-08-01
西尾 照常	Japan	2015-08-01
Shimonuri Takashi	Japan	2015-08-01
和田 章利	Japan	2015-08-01
井出 愛嘉	Japan	2015-08-01
Kinren Juan	Japan	2015-08-01
塚本 富美子	Japan	2015-08-01
細瀨 みどり	Japan	2015-08-01
Kojima Noriko	Japan	2015-08-01
Yamamoto Fumiyo	Japan	2015-08-01
久原 智子	兵庫県, Japan	2015-08-01
川本 千秋	Japan	2015-08-01
日下 真理子	Japan	2015-08-01
今野 巧	Japan	2015-08-01
TY	Japan	2015-08-01

Name	Location	Date
Ryoko Tei	Australia	2015-08-01
James McDevitt	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-01
Nobuo Sugaya	Japan	2015-08-01
kayoko Yoshikai	San Diego, CA, United States	2015-08-01
木村 克志	Japan	2015-08-01
kamioka miwa	Japan	2015-08-02
Onishi Reiko	バーリングゲーム, CA, United States	2015-08-02
Hiroko Nakamura	Oakland, CA, United States	2015-08-02
No Goto	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-08-02
Kanazawa Naoko	Japan	2015-08-02
松田 望	Japan	2015-08-02
高橋 静	Japan	2015-08-02
藤井 恵子	Japan	2015-08-02
サチコ ワタナベ	Japan	2015-08-02
藤井 康司	Japan	2015-08-02
Sakai Kazunari	Japan	2015-08-02
林 真人	Japan	2015-08-02
赤松 幸子	Japan	2015-08-02
Momoka Kodama	Japan	2015-08-02
美貴子 神田	Japan	2015-08-02
山方 一郎	Japan	2015-08-02
谷森 一路	東京都, Japan	2015-08-02
渋谷 久代	Japan	2015-08-02
中山 勝	Japan	2015-08-02
大橋 美保	Japan	2015-08-03
中野 亮子	Manteno, IL, United States	2015-08-03
sasaki kyuzo	Japan	2015-08-03
川戸 久美子	Japan	2015-08-03
miyazaki michihide	Japan	2015-08-03
中村 幸夫	New York, NY, United States	2015-08-03
小林 政子	長野県, Japan	2015-08-03

Name	Location	Date
SHIRATO Yoshihito	Japan	2015-08-03
五島 洋	神奈川県, Japan	2015-08-03
石井 富子	Japan	2015-08-03
竹内 茂明	Japan	2015-08-03
sugiyama kotaro	Japan	2015-08-03
阿曾 ちえ	Japan	2015-08-03
Otsuka Hideko	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	2015-08-03
寺尾 元賀	Japan	2015-08-03
鈴木 明日香	Japan	2015-08-03
寺澤 伸太郎	Japan	2015-08-03
沼尻 真季	Japan	2015-08-03
高橋 光	Japan	2015-08-03
藪口 幸男	Japan	2015-08-03
Rekisha Taeko	Australia	2015-08-03
橋爪 晃子	Japan	2015-08-03
yamamoto kazunobu	Japan	2015-08-03
Anderson Makiko	Bexar, TX, United States	2015-08-03
Asanuma Kuninori	Japan	2015-08-03
fujii sachiko	Japan	2015-08-03
田中 元子	Japan	2015-08-03
ARAKAKI YOSHIMI	Japan	2015-08-03
九鬼 美穂	Japan	2015-08-03
hiramatsu koichi	埼玉県, Japan	2015-08-03
女 田久保有美子	Japan	2015-08-03
山川 美代子	Japan	2015-08-03
三幣 英男	Japan	2015-08-03
西角 宣政	Japan	2015-08-03
吉村姓 一洋名	Japan	2015-08-03
馬場 節子	Japan	2015-08-03
HAYASHI KAZUCHIKA	Japan	2015-08-03
MORIMOTO YASUHIRO	Japan	2015-08-03

Name	Location	Date
高山 洋子	Japan	2015-08-03
miki otaka	Japan	2015-08-03
田中 修二	Japan	2015-08-03
松吉 琴絵	Japan	2015-08-03
棚坂 貴子	Japan	2015-08-03
今野 秀樹	Japan	2015-08-03
Tsutae abe	, Japan	2015-08-03
ogura hironori	Japan	2015-08-03
高橋 洋	Japan	2015-08-03
tatako kenji	Japan	2015-08-03
lkoma Qiyo	Japan	2015-08-03
長谷川 明弘	Japan	2015-08-03
HATANO TADAYUKI	Japan	2015-08-03
森迫 あや	Japan	2015-08-03
Minako Kubo	Japan	2015-08-03
katsumi shotarou	Isumi-shi, Japan	2015-08-03
沼田 晶子	Japan	2015-08-03
佐藤 明子	Japan	2015-08-03
有島 和美	Japan	2015-08-03
gotou toshihiro	Japan	2015-08-03
Nakatani Masaaki	Japan	2015-08-03
井上 直彦	Japan	2015-08-03
ごとう ひろあき	Japan	2015-08-03
市川 直美	Japan	2015-08-03
田中 嘉一	Japan	2015-08-03
立野 縁	Japan	2015-08-03
Ninomiya Yasutoshi	Osaka, Japan	2015-08-03
Ueda Yukiko	Tokorozawa-shi, Japan	2015-08-03
Naoto Kurihara	Culver City, CA, United States	2015-08-03
福田 晃子	Japan	2015-08-03
谷 誓郎	Japan	2015-08-03

Name	Location	Date
Hangai Yuzuru	Japan	2015-08-03
HORI AYA	Japan	2015-08-03
青山 いづみ	Japan	2015-08-03
KATO Masaki	Japan	2015-08-03
油藤 真美	Japan	2015-08-03
Koichi Mera	サンタ・モニカ, CA, United States	2015-08-03
岩本 尚久	Japan	2015-08-03
酒井 貴詞	福岡市, Japan	2015-08-03
Ikue Yamamoto	Lomita, CA, United States	2015-08-03
久谷 忠	Japan	2015-08-03
Miyuki Kaseno	Charlotte, NC, United States	2015-08-03
松森 博史	Japan	2015-08-03
Keiko Tsuji	Los Angeles, CA, United States	2015-08-03
角田 明孝	Japan	2015-08-03
Thomas Kiyoni	セアリティス, CA, United States	2015-08-03
Miyachi Hisako	Osaka-shi, Japan	2015-08-03
前原 清二	福岡県, Japan	2015-08-03
佐々木 達朗	Germany	2015-08-03
池畑 榮樹	Japan	2015-08-03
hiramatsu koichi	Japan	2015-08-03
Sugita Tetsuo	Japan	2015-08-03
Hashimoto Junji	Japan	2015-08-03
古川 愛	Japan	2015-08-03
金子 正男	Japan	2015-08-03
小山 芳江	Japan	2015-08-04
高橋 正典	Japan	2015-08-04
Higuchi Nobuhiko	Calgary, Canada	2015-08-04
Rei Higuchi	Calgary, Canada	2015-08-04
立川 孝史	Japan	2015-08-04
Kingo Arimoto	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-04
KAZUMI TAKAHASHI	CHINO HILLS, CA, United States	2015-08-04

Name	Location	Date
Chiemi HS	Broomfield, CO, United States	2015-08-04
Mari Furseth	Murrieta, CA, United States	2015-08-04
ashley blake	columbus, OH, United States	2015-08-04
梶村 貞美	Japan	2015-08-04
安田 聖貴	Sapporo-shi, Japan	2015-08-04
ohashi junko	Australia	2015-08-04
藤岡 昌子	Japan	2015-08-04
家山 広秀	Japan	2015-08-04
ARAI NORIKO	Japan	2015-08-04
Johnson Kaori	Azusa, CA, United States	2015-08-04
白髭 みゆき	Japan	2015-08-04
Funabashi Kiyomi	Foster City, CA, United States	2015-08-04
中村 充	Shinjuku-ku, Japan	2015-08-04
酒井 祐樹	Japan	2015-08-04
赤坂 美鈴	Japan	2015-08-04
真鍋栄子 真鍋栄子	Japan	2015-08-04
末次 恵梨香	Japan	2015-08-04
菊地 保	Japan	2015-08-04
川内 秀人	Japan	2015-08-04
桑田 英伸	Japan	2015-08-04
nishimoto yuriko	Japan	2015-08-04
Hirai Kaori 平井 香織	Japan	2015-08-04
高田 浩明	Japan	2015-08-04
Aoki sayaka	Japan	2015-08-04
Ono Yoshio	Japan	2015-08-04
nishioka yoshio	Japan	2015-08-04
Kato Ryo	Japan	2015-08-04
入江 寿子	Japan	2015-08-04
塚原 斉	Japan	2015-08-04
和田 聡子	Japan	2015-08-04
大窪 湖一	Elk Grove Village, IL, United States	2015-08-04

Name	Location	Date
中野 泰宏	Japan	2015-08-04
小原 隆仁	Japan	2015-08-04
NAITHO JISYOH	江戸川区, Japan	2015-08-04
野崎 咲乃	Japan	2015-08-04
鈴木 恵子	Japan	2015-08-04
長澤 真里	Japan	2015-08-04
almost freebird	Chiba, Japan	2015-08-04
okabayashi Mizuho	Osaka-shi, Japan	2015-08-04
田村 幸喜	Japan	2015-08-04
tashiro kojiro	Osaka-shi, Japan	2015-08-04
中村 啓一郎	福岡県, Japan	2015-08-04
飯田 義典	Japan	2015-08-04
奥村 由樹	London, ENG, United Kingdom	2015-08-04
奥村 節子	, Japan	2015-08-04
Mitsue Sunwoo	Westport, CT, United States	2015-08-04
有田 博子	Japan	2015-08-04
Tuan Dam	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-04
kakimoto mitsuko	Japan	2015-08-05
加茂 寿	Japan	2015-08-05
島本 美佐子	Japan	2015-08-05
村田 ひとみ	Japan	2015-08-05
秋元 やよい	Japan	2015-08-05
玉置 由香里	Japan	2015-08-05
小口 恵子	Japan	2015-08-05
大西 幸代	Japan	2015-08-05
Nakabayashi Keiko	Japan	2015-08-05
田原 直周	Japan	2015-08-05
永井 理華子	Japan	2015-08-05
都筑 公彦	Japan	2015-08-05
三好 貴之	Japan	2015-08-05
当麻 幸司	, Japan	2015-08-05

Name	Location	Date
Mizumura Sumika	Japan	2015-08-05
Fukuda yuko	Japan	2015-08-05
Inage Minako	Japan	2015-08-05
Sato Kazu	Japan	2015-08-05
Machiko Goto	Brewster, NY, United States	2015-08-05
山根 良弘	Japan	2015-08-05
Takahashi Mariko	サマミッシュ, WA, United States	2015-08-05
古屋 武夫	Japan	2015-08-05
Gary Chou	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-05
Jane Yura	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-05
hosohara koichiro	, Japan	2015-08-05
yanobu nanako	Japan	2015-08-05
maruyama takashi	Japan	2015-08-05
幸田 憲治	Japan	2015-08-05
Azuma Naomi	大阪府, Japan	2015-08-05
片平 正樹	Japan	2015-08-05
藤原 長	Japan	2015-08-06
Iwaizumi Sanae	Japan	2015-08-06
鈴木 義則	Japan	2015-08-06
佐藤 千恵名	Japan	2015-08-06
乾 修三	Japan	2015-08-06
住本 申一	Japan	2015-08-06
Furumachi Mika	Japan	2015-08-06
河津 真弓	Japan	2015-08-06
神藤 慶子	Japan	2015-08-06
tabata takashi	Japan	2015-08-06
河井 由佳	Japan	2015-08-06
□□□□□ □□□□	Japan	2015-08-06
納谷 宏	Japan	2015-08-06
水野 伸介	Japan	2015-08-06
加藤 真由子	Japan	2015-08-06

Name	Location	Date
山崎 尚哉	Japan	2015-08-06
寺村 秀之	Japan	2015-08-06
田中 絹代	Japan	2015-08-06
上田 美奈子	大阪府, Japan	2015-08-06
宮脇 宣綱	Japan	2015-08-06
石川 紗織	Japan	2015-08-06
都留 奈津子	Japan	2015-08-06
kawata eriko	Hannan-shi, Japan	2015-08-06
白樫 浩之	Japan	2015-08-06
Watanabe Takehito	Japan	2015-08-06
shibata mari	Japan	2015-08-06
矢野 茜	Japan	2015-08-06
松山 太郎	Japan	2015-08-06
松田 太郎	Japan	2015-08-06
山下 太郎	Japan	2015-08-06
木下 憲太	Japan	2015-08-06
石山 勝次	Japan	2015-08-06
宮川 慎一郎	Japan	2015-08-06
安栗 賢治	Japan	2015-08-06
もりた ゆういち	Japan	2015-08-06
内田 正江	Japan	2015-08-06
松山 陽一	Japan	2015-08-06
三宅 綾	Japan	2015-08-06
松山 直樹	Japan	2015-08-06
小笠原 賢二	Japan	2015-08-06
Mine Mayumi	Japan	2015-08-06
福田 武人	Japan	2015-08-06
西脇 敏夫	Japan	2015-08-06
村井 徳彦	Japan	2015-08-06
Matsushita Mariko	東京都, Japan	2015-08-06
福田 紋一郎	Japan	2015-08-06

Name	Location	Date
三内丸山 縄文人	青森県, Japan	2015-08-06
納谷 佳子	大阪府, Japan	2015-08-06
小林 光	神奈川県, Japan	2015-08-06
FOLEY K	Australia	2015-08-06
生島 光一	Japan	2015-08-06
長谷川 俊哉	Japan	2015-08-06
sugimoto yoshiya	Japan	2015-08-06
Watanabe Akira	Japan	2015-08-06
吉住 孝一	Japan	2015-08-06
Tomoka Isoe	Tucson, AZ, United States	2015-08-06
Masato Kanazawa	Cypress, CA, United States	2015-08-06
Ando Masahiko	Japan	2015-08-06
植木 基裕	Japan	2015-08-06
村中 麻衣	Japan	2015-08-06
SHIGEKI IWATA	on, Canada	2015-08-07
奥村 千奈美	Japan	2015-08-07
中村 敬士	Japan	2015-08-07
射手矢 宇光	Japan	2015-08-07
林 賢二	Japan	2015-08-07
菅野 正己	Japan	2015-08-07
山本 栄信	Japan	2015-08-07
鈴木 舞	東京都, Japan	2015-08-07
田辺 眞	Japan	2015-08-07
松村 幸穂里	Japan	2015-08-07
Aoyama Junko	Australia	2015-08-07
廣川 慧	Kanazawa-shi, Japan	2015-08-07
西田 智之	Japan	2015-08-07
若菜 しのぶ	Japan	2015-08-07
高橋 順二	Japan	2015-08-07
安井 英男	Japan	2015-08-07
yamada kohei	Japan	2015-08-07

Name	Location	Date
田坪 真知子	, Japan	2015-08-07
酒井 陽平	Japan	2015-08-07
nagai mie	Japan	2015-08-07
INOUE MUNETAKA	Japan	2015-08-07
松永 真由美	Japan	2015-08-07
Morita Masaki	Japan	2015-08-07
三阪 健司	Japan	2015-08-07
榎本 雅章	Japan	2015-08-07
toshimasa myokai	Japan	2015-08-07
sasaki chiaki	Minato-ku, Japan	2015-08-07
yasumoto syoukei	Japan	2015-08-07
彦山 進	Japan	2015-08-07
八木 恵	Japan	2015-08-07
稲田 賢二	Japan	2015-08-07
Yokota Miwa	Japan	2015-08-07
yazaki shoji	Japan	2015-08-07
takaesu satoshi	Japan	2015-08-07
WOMAN Y Asuka	Japan	2015-08-07
watanabe tsuyoshi	Japan	2015-08-07
はしもと まさや	Japan	2015-08-07
桜井 宏光	Japan	2015-08-07
伊藤 若菜	Japan	2015-08-07
伊藤 愛里	Japan	2015-08-07
伊藤 拓	Japan	2015-08-07
西田 悟	Japan	2015-08-07
木村 慧磨	Japan	2015-08-07
斎藤 道雄	Japan	2015-08-07
好永 美由貴	Japan	2015-08-07
松屋 一久	Kawasaki-shi, Japan	2015-08-07
菅原 徳三郎	Japan	2015-08-07
河原恭寿 河原恭寿	Japan	2015-08-07

Name	Location	Date
佐野 建志	Japan	2015-08-07
Kobayashi Shuji	Japan	2015-08-07
三井 捺現	Japan	2015-08-07
Kouzuki Kiyoshi	Japan	2015-08-07
jasmin Tachizawa	Japan	2015-08-07
橋本 和彦	, Japan	2015-08-07
坂口 ゆうみ	Japan	2015-08-07
Hiroe Arai	Japan	2015-08-07
水島 樹	Japan	2015-08-07
太田 藍	Japan	2015-08-07
TAKAHASHI KIYOSHI	Japan	2015-08-08
Gidou Keiko	Japan	2015-08-08
長久 あかり	Japan	2015-08-08
Gidou Nori	Japan	2015-08-08
maeda masayoshi	Kobe-shi, Japan	2015-08-08
Yasue Nojima	Davis, CA, United States	2015-08-08
尾山 陽子	Japan	2015-08-08
Satoshi Nojima	Davis, CA, United States	2015-08-08
Hoshino Yoshie	Japan	2015-08-08
宮原 美樹夫	Japan	2015-08-08
yuki ak	Japan	2015-08-08
池下 千英	, Japan	2015-08-08
金子 雅彦	Japan	2015-08-08
山口 一太郎	Japan	2015-08-08
Ogiya Akio	Japan	2015-08-08
Kobayashi Eiji	Japan	2015-08-08
大塚 尋加	Japan	2015-08-08
泉山 めぐみ	Japan	2015-08-08
Masumi Reade	The Woodlands, TX, United States	2015-08-08
西田 宏輔	Japan	2015-08-08
nakamura masahiko	Japan	2015-08-08
神澤 礼里	Japan	2015-08-08

Name	Location	Date
藤本 裕人	Japan	2015-08-08
toudou hiro	Kaizuka-shi, Japan	2015-08-08
田浦 郁子	Japan	2015-08-08
森口 裕明	Japan	2015-08-08
永田 実	Japan	2015-08-08
井之上 彰吾	Japan	2015-08-08
久保江 勝彦	Japan	2015-08-08
田窪 玲奈	Japan	2015-08-08
Takahashi Masataka	Japan	2015-08-08
Nakamura Kazuyuki	Japan	2015-08-08
SANDRA CHAPMAN-BURSON	Humble, TX, United States	2015-08-08
東 恵里	Japan	2015-08-08
Kenji Nakai	Japan	2015-08-08
樋口 学	奈良県, Japan	2015-08-08
中井 賢治	Japan	2015-08-08
石田 才昇	Japan	2015-08-08
hiroko kimura	Japan	2015-08-08
Fujii Nobuo	Japan	2015-08-08
松永 加世子	Japan	2015-08-08
安田 薫	Japan	2015-08-08
matsuzono yusuke	Japan	2015-08-08
本庄 麻衣子	Japan	2015-08-08
落合 淑郎	Japan	2015-08-08
Terada Chiharu	Raleigh, NC, NC, United States	2015-08-08
Mari Fujita	Japan	2015-08-08
藤田 勝	Japan	2015-08-08
Funahashi Eiji	Japan	2015-08-08
藤本 寿亨	Japan	2015-08-08
坂岡 希美	Japan	2015-08-09
Yajima Ginjiro	Japan	2015-08-09
安本 徹	Japan	2015-08-09

Name	Location	Date
daigo hitoshi	Japan	2015-08-09
ochiai Hirko	Japan	2015-08-09
Inoue Yoshiko	オースティン, TX, United States	2015-08-09
Maeda Junichi	Japan	2015-08-09
加藤 道子	Japan	2015-08-09
Shimatani Atsuji	Japan	2015-08-09
小菅 俊晴	Japan	2015-08-09
米谷 昌恵	Japan	2015-08-09
Iritani Satomi	Tokyo, Japan	2015-08-09
hatayama kazuhiko	Japan	2015-08-09
須内 陽子	Japan	2015-08-09
Pam Boland	Grovetown, GA, United States	2015-08-09
大神 かなえ	福岡県, Japan	2015-08-09
Kondo Michi	, Japan	2015-08-09
前田 美麗	東京都, CA, Japan	2015-08-09
川東 雅子	Japan	2015-08-09
鎌田 紀子	Japan	2015-08-09
鍵谷 順子	Japan	2015-08-09
池田 悠登	Japan	2015-08-09
植木 亜紀	Japan	2015-08-09
Eiki Mera	Westport, CT, United States	2015-08-09
Arima Hiroyuki	Japan	2015-08-09
伊藤 万規子	Japan	2015-08-09
Sharon Isac	Toronto, Canada	2015-08-09
yamamoto fujio	, Japan	2015-08-09
江戸 健	Japan	2015-08-09
Kana Schaffer	Irvine, CA, United States	2015-08-09
船越 忠久	Japan	2015-08-09
Kikuchi Hiroyuki	Japan	2015-08-10
三野 大輔	Japan	2015-08-10
周藤 泰子	Japan	2015-08-10

Name	Location	Date
波川 千晶	Japan	2015-08-10
hayashi sachiko	Japan	2015-08-10
suzuki hiromi	Japan	2015-08-10
能勢 昭美	Japan	2015-08-10
小林 由美	Japan	2015-08-10
関口 祥子	Japan	2015-08-10
北村 健司	宮城県, Japan	2015-08-10
HOSHINO KIYOHARU	Japan	2015-08-10
出口 桂子	Japan	2015-08-10
Endou Masashi	Japan	2015-08-10
□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□	Japan	2015-08-10
湯本 晋也	Japan	2015-08-10
田浦 一志	Japan	2015-08-10
野口 留利	Japan	2015-08-10
sato masafumi	Japan	2015-08-10
鈴木 綾香	Japan	2015-08-10
Hagi Martensen	Oakland, CA, United States	2015-08-10
井脇 潤一郎	Japan	2015-08-10
Noda Eiko	Japan	2015-08-11
Noda Satoko	Japan	2015-08-11
栗木 栄弥	Japan	2015-08-11
陽一 丸橋	Japan	2015-08-11
田邊 由美子	San Diego, CA, USA, CA, United States	2015-08-11
kimiko fujimaki	san gabriel, CA, United States	2015-08-11
kayoko asada	itou, Jordan	2015-08-11
高田 真弓	Obihiro-shi, Japan	2015-08-11
Asahi Kazuji	Japan	2015-08-11
hasegawa tadamitsu	Japan	2015-08-11
naka nobuhiro	Japan	2015-08-11
Miyake Takafumi	Japan	2015-08-11
Murphy Ako	Bothell, WA, United States	2015-08-11
MORI HARUKO	Japan	2015-08-11

Name	Location	Date
Yoko Hansen	ウィンチェスター, MA, United States	2015-08-11
Mitsutaka Saito	Cupertino, CA, United States	2015-08-11
Momo Taro	Japan	2015-08-11
Yamaguchi Hitomi	Japan	2015-08-11
清水 香里	Japan	2015-08-11
青木 照幸	Fengshan, Taiwan	2015-08-11
飯田 康夫	Japan	2015-08-11
高木 次雄	Noda-shi, Japan	2015-08-11
中野姓 創名	Hirosaki-shi, Japan	2015-08-11
Mori Hideo	Japan	2015-08-12
原 泰徳	Japan	2015-08-12
中川 樹之	京都府, Japan	2015-08-12
村上 正寿	Japan	2015-08-12
亘 幸夫	Japan	2015-08-12
吉田 誠	Toshima-ku, Japan	2015-08-12
土屋 和彦	Machida, Japan	2015-08-12
大野 隆幸	Tomigusuku-shi, Japan	2015-08-12
SANO MAKOTO	Japan	2015-08-12
Nogami Koji	Japan	2015-08-12
水崎 修	Funabashi-shi, Japan	2015-08-12
Kazuo Nomura	Cincinnati, OH, United States	2015-08-12
mizuno mariko	Japan	2015-08-12
正木 清彦	Fujimino-shi, Japan	2015-08-12
宇都宮 謙一	Japan	2015-08-12
yuko hayashi	Australia	2015-08-12
Wakiyama Takahiro	埼玉県, Japan	2015-08-12
Matter 良江	Bellevue, WA, United States	2015-08-12
Sakakida Yoko	Fuchu, Japan	2015-08-12
藤沢 ゆかり	大阪府, Japan	2015-08-12
藤田 美奈子	Sue-machi Kasuya-gun, Japan	2015-08-12
Yamamoto Chiaki	Osakasayama-shi, Japan	2015-08-12

Name	Location	Date
松村 敬一	鳥取県, Japan	2015-08-12
はたの ひろし	Japan	2015-08-12
佐藤 嘉明	Japan	2015-08-12
富田 翔	Japan	2015-08-12
石井 幸弥	Japan	2015-08-12
渡邊 優	Japan	2015-08-12
kuroda chiaki	Japan	2015-08-12
片山 圭	Japan	2015-08-12
梅崎 宏志	Japan	2015-08-12
橋立 智典	神奈川県, Japan	2015-08-12
今給黎 勝	Kyoto-shi, Japan	2015-08-12
波江野 善昭	Japan	2015-08-12
Shiihara Jun	Otsu-shi, Japan	2015-08-12
安藤 豊	Japan	2015-08-12
Natsuki Asano	Central District, Hong Kong	2015-08-12
Taka Kawai	Japan	2015-08-12
八幡 紀夫	Japan	2015-08-12
間庭 こづえ	Japan	2015-08-12
大島 純子	Japan	2015-08-12
Yoshimoto Takao	Saitama-shi, Japan	2015-08-12
KAKINOKI Toshihisa	Japan	2015-08-12
澤田 利彦	Japan	2015-08-12
Imamura Mihoko	Japan	2015-08-12
sikata m	Japan	2015-08-12
Kitahara Yumi	, Japan	2015-08-12
satoshi yamaguchi	Japan	2015-08-12
saito sigeki	Japan	2015-08-12
坂元 良暢	Japan	2015-08-12
浜浜本 幸男	埼玉県, Japan	2015-08-12
大村 和也	Kashiwa-shi, Japan	2015-08-12
内藤 光博	Anjo-shi, Japan	2015-08-12

Name	Location	Date
Fujii Akira	Japan	2015-08-12
松尾 弘賢	Urayasu, Japan	2015-08-12
早川 由紀美	Japan	2015-08-12
Otani Koken	Japan	2015-08-12
Morita Sui	Japan	2015-08-12
村川 英充	愛知県, Japan	2015-08-12
森谷 昇	新宿区, Japan	2015-08-12
武川 一広	Sydney, Japan	2015-08-12
小野 紳也	Japan	2015-08-12
野田 康夫	Japan	2015-08-12
東田 享子	Japan	2015-08-12
末信 英之	Japan	2015-08-12
藤倉 芳之	Hanamaki-shi, Japan	2015-08-12
小山 英夫	Japan	2015-08-12
Kon Sanshiro	Sapporo-shi, Japan	2015-08-12
Irie A	Japan	2015-08-12
miyamoto tatsuya	Japan	2015-08-12
松浦 年信	Japan	2015-08-12
noriko yamamura	海外, Belgium	2015-08-12
Umeki Jumpei	Japan	2015-08-12
Ozawa Sumiko	シーダー・グローブ, NJ, United States	2015-08-12
Okuyama Takashi	Aichi, Japan	2015-08-12
高根 陽平	Japan	2015-08-12
Motosaku Yoshihide	Konosu-shi, Japan	2015-08-12
shirai yuichi	Hachioji, Japan	2015-08-12
Kawasaki Kensei	Japan	2015-08-12
Kumiko Amos	Australia	2015-08-12
吉川 恵三	Japan	2015-08-12
佐藤 幸信	Fukuoka-shi, Japan	2015-08-12
西脇 正俊	東京都, Japan	2015-08-12
Sakane Reiichi	Japan	2015-08-12

Name	Location	Date
山本 充志	Japan	2015-08-12
齋藤 武夫	埼玉県, Japan	2015-08-12
森下 和民	大阪府, Japan	2015-08-12
村上 敏郎	Japan	2015-08-12
堀池 建次	Japan	2015-08-12
関原 聡	Japan	2015-08-12
Taguchi Hiromichi	Japan	2015-08-12
池田 駿介	Japan	2015-08-12
山崎 稔幸	常滑市, Japan	2015-08-12
Hyoga Miyoko	Japan	2015-08-12
谷ヶ城 隆	Aizuwakamatsu-shi, Japan	2015-08-12
大崎 文彦	Oiso-machi Naka-gun, Japan	2015-08-12
栃木 哲	Japan	2015-08-12
makino sanae	Japan	2015-08-12
佐藤 智裕	Japan	2015-08-12
金子 稔	Sapporo-shi, Japan	2015-08-12
小祝 亨	Hitachiota-shi, Japan	2015-08-12
与謝 正風	Machida, Japan	2015-08-12
Hisako Blair	Redwood City, CA, United States	2015-08-12
福原 聡	Japan	2015-08-12
舞木 佳夫	Japan	2015-08-12
北野 容子	Setagaya-ku, Japan	2015-08-12
haramiishi kenji	Chiba ken, Japan	2015-08-13
Kohno Masao	Japan	2015-08-13
Takenaka Shinichi	Japan	2015-08-13
山本 康雄	奈良市, Japan	2015-08-13
Oshima Satoshi	ベルモント, CA, United States	2015-08-13
小島 俊夫	Shibuya-ku, Japan	2015-08-13
鶴高 利行	東京都, Japan	2015-08-13
中村 啓二	Japan	2015-08-13
Macnaly Tomoko	Long Beach, CA, United States	2015-08-13

Name	Location	Date
八木沼 直美	Japan	2015-08-13
みのお 八北	Shigar, Japan	2015-08-13
Haruko Yoshida	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-13
吉田 昌平	Japan	2015-08-13
nozaki kazuko	Japan	2015-08-13
井上 龍夫	Japan	2015-08-13
宮田 忠	Japan	2015-08-13
Ohata Soichi	Japan	2015-08-13
Inagaki Yoshishige	Japan	2015-08-13
M. Taka	Japan	2015-08-13
MATSUZAKA TAKASHI	Japan	2015-08-13
Miho Robertson	Moroni, UT, United States	2015-08-13
新垣 正博	Tomigusuku-shi, Japan	2015-08-14
Nakamura Shin	Concord, CA, United States	2015-08-14
吉田 はるみ	Japan	2015-08-14
橋本 渡	Japan	2015-08-14
曾根 和明	Japan	2015-08-14
kamei s	Japan	2015-08-14
mitani h	Japan	2015-08-14
ono j	Japan	2015-08-14
asao k	Japan	2015-08-14
eda k	Japan	2015-08-14
eguchi k	Japan	2015-08-14
koda k	Japan	2015-08-14
matsuda k	Japan	2015-08-14
mizuno k	Japan	2015-08-14
nakajima k	Japan	2015-08-14
nakanishi k	Japan	2015-08-14
yamaguchi k	Japan	2015-08-14
北村 伊都子	Japan	2015-08-14
yamauchi k	Japan	2015-08-14
hatanaka m	Japan	2015-08-14

Name	Location	Date
kakizawa m	Japan	2015-08-14
koike m	Japan	2015-08-14
sato m	Japan	2015-08-14
wada m	Japan	2015-08-14
watanabe m	Japan	2015-08-14
yakushiji m	Japan	2015-08-14
kawata r	Japan	2015-08-14
matsuzawa s	Japan	2015-08-14
tanaka s	Japan	2015-08-14
terata s	Japan	2015-08-14
ohkuma t	Japan	2015-08-14
shibata t	Japan	2015-08-14
shina t	Japan	2015-08-14
sugimoto m	Japan	2015-08-14
yamada t	Japan	2015-08-14
aoyagi y	Japan	2015-08-14
ide y	Japan	2015-08-14
inoue ya	Japan	2015-08-14
kashikura y	Japan	2015-08-14
mayama y	Japan	2015-08-14
watanabe y	Japan	2015-08-14
sengoku mayumi	Japan	2015-08-14
澤山 亨	Japan	2015-08-14
OMURA EMIKO	Japan	2015-08-14
ootani katuhiko	Japan	2015-08-14
播磨 久美	Japan	2015-08-15
Kotoku Kurachi	Seattle, WA, United States	2015-08-15
Sachiko Nobuta	Bonsall, CA, United States	2015-08-15
飯山 美紀	Japan	2015-08-16
Tomo Komatsu	Fremont, CA, United States	2015-08-16
tomaru kaoru	Japan	2015-08-16
Amaki Toshiyo	Japan	2015-08-16

Name	Location	Date
kudo tadao	morioka, Japan	2015-08-17
Yasuyo Cisneros	Brisbane, CA, United States	2015-08-17
Naofumi Nozawa	Mountain View, CA, United States	2015-08-17
david sands	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-17
vivian ettinger	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-17
AOKI SHOTA	サンフランシスコ, CA, United States	2015-08-17
Tsuchida Yuto	サンフランシスコ, CA, United States	2015-08-17
Tabata Yugo	サンフランシスコ, CA, United States	2015-08-17
崇人 浦谷	プレザント・ヒル, CA, United States	2015-08-17
Baba Atsushi	Nagoya-shi, Japan	2015-08-17
ohta a	Japan	2015-08-17
hiraki d	Japan	2015-08-17
ha.inatsu@sinrabansyo.com a	Japan	2015-08-17
toyama k	Japan	2015-08-17
yamamoto k	Japan	2015-08-17
hamachi m	Japan	2015-08-17
okamoto m	Japan	2015-08-17
西山 広隆	Japan	2015-08-17
福村 公嗣	Japan	2015-08-17
Michael Sands	San Diego, CA, United States	2015-08-17
坂本 昌樹	Japan	2015-08-17
飯野 泰子	Japan	2015-08-17
yoko kawashima	Palo Alto, CA, United States	2015-08-17
藤山 祐輔	Japan	2015-08-17
Ted Mido	Mountain View, CA, United States	2015-08-17
Satoko Koiwa	Germany	2015-08-17
Koichi Sato	サラトガ, CA, United States	2015-08-17
marie_m1030@hotmail.com	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-17
Makino		
Matsuura osamu	サンタ・クララ, CA, United States	2015-08-17
Yumi Kobayashi	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-17
Kensuke Yamamoto	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-17

Name	Location	Date
McKeon Midori	Hercules, CA, United States	2015-08-17
Naoki Sugimoto	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-17
Motoaki Mizuuchi	San Diego, CA, United States	2015-08-17
Takashi Tsuboi	Santa Rosa, CA, United States	2015-08-17
Tetsuji Yamaguchi	La Jolla, CA, United States	2015-08-17
Koichi Ichiki	Santa Clara, CA, United States	2015-08-17
Hiroshi Menjo	Menlo Park, CA, United States	2015-08-17
Hirofumi Udagawa	Pleasanton, CA, United States	2015-08-17
Ashitaka Hiroshi	Japan	2015-08-17
Osamu Yabe	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-17
Hosoi Tak	Palo Alto, CA, United States	2015-08-17
Mido Yuki	サニーバール, CA, United States	2015-08-17
Takashi Nakamura	Oakland, CA, United States	2015-08-17
Morohoshi Toshio	ロスアルトス, CA, United States	2015-08-17
Ikeda Makoto	Japan	2015-08-17
若松 涼一	Japan	2015-08-17
Tomoo Watanabe	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-17
Shintaro Uno	Singapore, CA, United States	2015-08-17
Timothy Iwahashi	Mountain View, CA, United States	2015-08-17
Yoko Hasegawa	Berkeley, CA, United States	2015-08-17
Mika Sawada	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-17
K Y	Palo Alto, CA, United States	2015-08-17
松本 直也	Japan	2015-08-17
Chatani Noaki	Japan	2015-08-18
田口 麗子	Japan	2015-08-18
kenzi Karasaki	Berkeley, CA, United States	2015-08-18
角森 俊夫	Japan	2015-08-18
Keiko Czetli	Dublin, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Masako Watanabe	Cupertino, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Masako Onakado	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Chikayasu Yoshio	Japan	2015-08-18
山城 あや	Japan	2015-08-18

Name	Location	Date
ito w	Japan	2015-08-18
Natsuko Greenberg	Chicago, IL, United States	2015-08-18
Katsutoshi Akagi	Santa Clara, CA, United States	2015-08-18
HISAKO IFSHIN	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Miner Michiko	メンローパーク, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Rie Feroz	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Chijiwa Mayu	サンタ・ローザ, CA, United States	2015-08-18
恒 千葉	Japan	2015-08-18
Asako Suzuki	Santa Clara, CA, United States	2015-08-18
奥住 佳子	Japan	2015-08-18
英明 加藤	パロ・アルト, CA, United States	2015-08-18
ishizaka shunsuke	スタンフォード, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Matsunami Junya	マウンテンビュー, CA, United States	2015-08-18
宮本 竜之	Japan	2015-08-18
Takeo Hoshi	Redwood City, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Okabe Kye	スタンフォード, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Madoka Hokamura	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Hiroaki Sonoda	Stanford, CA, United States	2015-08-18
土屋 健介	Japan	2015-08-18
松村 郁代	Japan	2015-08-18
松村 真宏	Japan	2015-08-18
Yagi Hiroshi	サンノゼ, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Otomo Kunihide	Japan	2015-08-18
Miyuki Suzawa	Belmont, CA, United States	2015-08-18
真由美 前田	Japan	2015-08-18
Hasegawa Kazuteru	レッドウッド・シティ, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Li Sajo	New York, NY, United States	2015-08-18
梅山 大樹	ベルモント, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Kibamoto tomoaki	Japan	2015-08-18
Suzuki Anna	マウンテンビュー, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Maho Osano	Alameda, CA, United States	2015-08-18

Name	Location	Date
Taeko Orikasa	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Yumi Konishi	Livermore, CA, United States	2015-08-18
淳 桑原	Japan	2015-08-18
Nakagawa Fumihiro	ガーデナ, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Horie Yasuki	Japan	2015-08-18
Male Masao Terashima	Japan	2015-08-18
Tomomi Tamura	Mountain View, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Takenokuchi Takuya	パークリー, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Sato Yoji	Tokyo,Japan, Japan	2015-08-18
Ito Masaki	パロ・アルト, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Ohya Junichi	サンフランシスコ, CA, United States	2015-08-18
高橋 勇	Japan	2015-08-18
井下 貴仁	Japan	2015-08-18
Chieko Nishino	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Morass Ayako	Japan	2015-08-18
Masao Sugimoto	San Diego, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Mami Nishio	Los Altos, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Ken Tokusei	Los Altos, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Satoru Funaki	Millbrae, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Jun Shinagawa	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Matsuda keita	サン・ブルーノ, CA, United States	2015-08-18
masaaki honda	サンタ・クララ, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Noriko Hosoi	Palo Alto, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Yuka Hoshino	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Maki Kitagawa	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Chizu Matsuura	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Day Motoko	Dublin, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Kotegawa Yuka	サンフランシスコ, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Akiko Onofusa	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-18
NAKAMURA MIYAKO	Japan	2015-08-18
新井 聖子	Uppsala, Sweden	2015-08-18
Midori Suwa	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-18

Name	Location	Date
Momoe Fu	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Tomiko Hatsushi	Danville, CA, United States	2015-08-18
MITSUTOSHI KAWAUCHI	Ho Chi Minh City, Japan	2015-08-18
中根 典子	Japan	2015-08-18
深江 芳博	Japan	2015-08-18
Aaron Jagtianeay	Berkeley, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Miles S	Japan	2015-08-18
中田 亜弥	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	2015-08-18
渡辺 正則	Japan	2015-08-18
たてやま みやこ	Japan	2015-08-18
Masui Makoto	japan, Japan	2015-08-18
Nancy Miller	Portland, OR, United States	2015-08-18
Mari Tobita	San Pedro, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Toru Yamagishi	New York, NY, United States	2015-08-18
Harada Kimiko	Japan	2015-08-18
磯部 理江	Japan	2015-08-18
Ozaki Tadayoshi	Japan	2015-08-18
中村 慶太郎	Japan	2015-08-18
Takeshi Doi	Japan	2015-08-18
若松 のりお	Japan	2015-08-18
稲田 恵	Japan	2015-08-18
Makoto Kawai	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Kikuchi Nobuyuki	, Japan	2015-08-18
KAZU FUJIOKA	Stanford, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Inoue Akira	メンローパーク, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Kazuko lida	Saratoga, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Chika Shibahara	Berkeley, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Yoshika Asada	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Akihiko Morota	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Tsuyoshi Mitarai	Saratoga, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Aiko Sakura	South San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Goke Shumpei	Japan	2015-08-18

Name	Location	Date
Saito Shigeki	パロ・アルト, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Keiko Takenaka	Los Angeles, CA, United States	2015-08-18
akira shibamiya	Los Altos, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Yasuko Naiki	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Shimizu Yusuke	サンノゼ, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Yoshie Shibamiya	Los Altos, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Zusho Hugo	Irvine, CA, United States	2015-08-18
田中 かずまさ	Japan	2015-08-18
Yoko Yuzawa	El Cerrito, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Miho Amano	Santa Rosa, CA, United States	2015-08-18
櫻山 雄樹	Japan	2015-08-18
Hangai Akira	Mountain View, CA, United States	2015-08-18
Kawai Yoichiro	Japan	2015-08-18
KAY DIAZ	ラスクルーセス, NM, United States	2015-08-18
seiko kosaka	South San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-19
Honda Kento	サンフランシスコ, CA, United States	2015-08-19
Takano Naoki	フリーモント, CA, United States	2015-08-19
Satoshi Yagi	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-19
Yukie Hikida	Palo Alto, CA, United States	2015-08-19
Reiko Kang	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-19
Shimazaki Maki	Japan	2015-08-19
Mikiko Matsumura	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-19
Sachiko Inoue	Los Altos, CA, United States	2015-08-19
Nakano Kazushi	サクラメント, CA, United States	2015-08-19
HIROSHI KOIDE	Redwood City, CA, United States	2015-08-19
山内 望未	Japan	2015-08-19
阿部 恵一	Japan	2015-08-19
Kanematsu Nobuyuki	千葉市, Japan	2015-08-19
Angela Ikemoto	Santa Clara, CA, United States	2015-08-19
Masako Gray	Mill Valley, CA, United States	2015-08-19
Noriko Tojo	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-19
ootani akira	Japan	2015-08-19

Name	Location	Date
木原 義清	Japan	2015-08-19
Hazuki Murakami	Novato, CA, United States	2015-08-19
Takayuki Kubo	Los Angeles, CA, United States	2015-08-19
Taki Takamatsu	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-19
小里 司	Japan	2015-08-20
Avery Atsuko	クローバーデール, CA, United States	2015-08-20
Eimei Onaga	Los Altos, CA, United States	2015-08-20
岡田 朋之	サンタ・クララ, CA, United States	2015-08-20
Toru Maemura	Newark, CA, United States	2015-08-20
Fujiki Tamao	Japan	2015-08-20
Kikuchi Hideo	Japan	2015-08-20
male Kaoru Yaegashi	サニーベール, CA, United States	2015-08-20
Tezuka Saori	Japan	2015-08-20
Ishaq Rahman	Makassar, Indonesia	2015-08-20
Kume Hironori	Bangkok, Thailand	2015-08-20
Nadia Thorpe	Cupertino, CA, United States	2015-08-20
光晴 西田	Japan	2015-08-20
Yoshizawa Takeshi	Belmont, CA, United States	2015-08-20
Rie Kawaguchi	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-20
Akiko Sharp	Richmond, CA, United States	2015-08-20
Sakurai Takeaki	Princeton, NJ, United States	2015-08-20
Katsumasa Kawasaki	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-20
Makoto Kanda	Belmont, CA, United States	2015-08-20
Mina Kammer	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-08-20
rie tamaki	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-20
Yuki Thompson	Fremont, CA, United States	2015-08-20
takeshi homma	サンノゼ, CA, United States	2015-08-20
Brian Tomogane	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-20
Richard Hashimoto	Vallejo, CA, United States	2015-08-20
Robert Hamaguchi	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-20
Richard Matsuno	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-20
Nancy Gribler	Mill Valley, CA, United States	2015-08-20

Name	Location	Date
monastiero sachi	livermore, CA, United States	2015-08-20
nur sam	Indonesia	2015-08-20
Yuki Koyama	サンノゼ, CA, United States	2015-08-20
持田 勝己	Japan	2015-08-20
Harry Hayashi	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-20
Mika Fairchild	Oakland, CA, United States	2015-08-20
Kosheno Moore	Hayward, CA, United States	2015-08-21
Makoto Imaizumi	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-21
Hidenori Tanaka	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-21
鈴木 弘幸	Japan	2015-08-21
Hidaka Bianca	ブルックリン, NY, United States	2015-08-21
Anne Matsuno	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-21
川尻 雅子	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-21
husnul hatimah andi	Indonesia	2015-08-21
松尾 正人	ロス・ガトス, CA, United States	2015-08-21
Kida Yasuo	Palo Alto, CA, United States	2015-08-21
竹内 順一	Okayama-shi, Japan	2015-08-21
Satoko Kojima	South San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-21
Ishikawa Naoki	Japan	2015-08-21
Sunagawa Masaru	Japan	2015-08-21
Tobin Tsuji	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-21
Saito Takayuki	マウンテンビュー, CA, United States	2015-08-21
Miho Itoga	Menlo Park, CA, United States	2015-08-21
増井 雅子	Japan	2015-08-21
Yumi Nagao	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-21
Akira Nishio 西尾 昭	Japan	2015-08-21
入江 康仁	Japan	2015-08-21
Miyako Takahashi	Los Altos, CA, United States	2015-08-21
Morihiro Ryu	Issaquah, WA, United States	2015-08-21
Satoshi Nakagawa	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-08-21
Takano Junko	San Diego, CA, United States	2015-08-21
Takehiro Takahashi	Seattle, WA, United States	2015-08-21

Name	Location	Date
高田 武子	Japan	2015-08-21
藤原 誠之郎	Japan	2015-08-21
Keiko Murayama	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-21
田淵 絵里子	Japan	2015-08-21
Patricia Okamoto	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-21
Benh Nakaji	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-21
Inoue Yasuhito	Funabashi-shi, Japan	2015-08-21
大橋 康文	Japan	2015-08-21
Miki Heitzman	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-21
Shinya Okuhira	Japan	2015-08-21
Kyoko Takashima	Berkeley, CA, United States	2015-08-21
TRAN ATSUKO	サン・マテオ, CA, United States	2015-08-21
Yozo Mitsui	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-21
Yoshikazu Uchida	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-21
seki shinichi	Japan	2015-08-21
Hideaki Hayashi	Menlo Park, CA, United States	2015-08-21
山上 真理子	Japan	2015-08-21
米田 悠人	Japan	2015-08-21
Okano Shino	Japan	2015-08-21
Michi Kaifu	Belmont, CA, United States	2015-08-21
Taka Iseki	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-21
Goro kosaka	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-21
齊藤 ゆかり	Japan	2015-08-21
長谷川 雅美	Japan	2015-08-21
Yuko Oda	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-21
いなだ ともこ	Japan	2015-08-21
KAZUYA SASAKI	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-21
坂東 直樹	Japan	2015-08-21
Higuchi Masayoshi	サンフランシスコ, CA, United States	2015-08-21
Kasumi Hsu	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-21
Makiko Seshadri	プレザントン, CA, United States	2015-08-21
Akiko Masubuchi	Male, Maldives	2015-08-21

Name	Location	Date
tatsuya ogata	Pleasanton, CA, United States	2015-08-21
Wakana Hiraoka	Danville, CA, United States	2015-08-21
Yuki Takahashi	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-21
Masahiro Murayama	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-21
上地 嘉	Japan	2015-08-21
高橋 潤一	Japan	2015-08-21
Asuka Sugano	Fremont, CA, United States	2015-08-21
Kumi Stanfield	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-21
SACHIKO KOLOSKI	WALNUT CREEK, CA, United States	2015-08-21
Kojima Rieko	, Japan	2015-08-21
honda shinkuro	Japan	2015-08-21
Emi Mukai	Palo Alto, CA, United States	2015-08-21
Yoichiro Dan	Mountain View, CA, United States	2015-08-21
Satomi Ray	Pleasanton, CA, United States	2015-08-21
Higuchi Yoko	ウォールナットクリーク, CA, United States	2015-08-21
Tomomi Komura	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Kondou Asako	Japan	2015-08-22
飯野 一也	Japan	2015-08-22
Caroline Nakajima	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Mie Chamlee	Las Vegas, NV, United States	2015-08-22
Akiko Koide	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Michael Hiraoka	Danville, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Haruyo Harrell	Pleasanton, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Uga Shigekazu	Japan	2015-08-22
辻口 敬生	, Japan	2015-08-22
Reiki Namikawa	Menlo Park, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Tomoko Asahina	Fremont, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Yoshiko Stowell	Fremont, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Komei Harada	Fremont, CA, United States	2015-08-22
中谷 ますみ	Japan	2015-08-22
Isao Asahina	Fremont, CA, United States	2015-08-22

Name	Location	Date
砂山 絵里	Japan	2015-08-22
Masaki Schultz	Hayward, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Akiko Lipton	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Aki Nakao	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Yumiko Aridomi	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-22
潮田 健太郎	Japan	2015-08-22
Mas Takahashi	, Japan	2015-08-22
Richards Masami	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Kazuhiro Nakao	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Kitazoe Tomoko	サニーベール, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Haruko Matsuda	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Yoko Govers	オークランド, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Yuri Damitz	San Rafael, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Riko Asano	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Yuki Tessitore-Vu	Oakland, CA, United States	2015-08-22
千恵 ミラー	サニーベール, CA, United States	2015-08-22
みほ 浜野	サニーベール, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Elena Macomber	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Yoko Collins	El Dorado Hills, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Katherine Nomura	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Yuri Yamanaka	サニーベール, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Hiroko Ono-Miyoko	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Aya Artola	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-22
nagata takesi	Japan	2015-08-22
Takefumi Murakami	Palo Alto, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Kumi Kaneko	Japan	2015-08-22
Haruna Aridomi	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Eri Ijuin	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Aki Yoshikawa	Burlingame, CA, United States	2015-08-22
akemi Nojima	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Wakana Masumoto	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Taku Inaba	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-22

Name	Location	Date
Fumiko DiDomizio	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Mineko Horie	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Nan Watanab	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Yuki Langwerowski	Alameda, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Saori Hamidi	San francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Kazuyo Green	Tracy, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Makiko Sotangkur	Pleasanton, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Emiko Nakagawa	Danville, CA, United States	2015-08-22
高平 裕美	サニーバール, CA, United States	2015-08-22
matsui yoshikazu	Japan	2015-08-22
袴田 聖子	Japan	2015-08-22
Kyoko Dams	Emeryville, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Hajime Matsukata	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Tien Kuo	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-22
石井 幹子	Japan	2015-08-22
Harumi Dornan	Burlingame, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Kido Reiji	Japan	2015-08-22
Machida Akiko	Japan	2015-08-22
岩澤 千真理	Japan	2015-08-22
Nishio Koju	Japan	2015-08-22
IKEDA □□□□□□□□	Japan	2015-08-22
古賀 実千代	Japan	2015-08-22
chishiro hirotsugu	Japan	2015-08-22
久川 勇一	Japan	2015-08-22
太地 昭人	Japan	2015-08-22
松尾 嘉一	Japan	2015-08-22
稲森 一真	Japan	2015-08-22
Nishioka Syuichi	Fukuoka-shi, Japan	2015-08-22
榎田 耕作	Japan	2015-08-22
morimizu yuko	Punta Gorda, FL, United States	2015-08-22
NAKAJIMA Daisuke	Japan	2015-08-22
Nakajima Yoshimi	Japan	2015-08-22

Name	Location	Date
Hirokawa Kiyoko	Bethesda, MD, United States	2015-08-22
Kizu Mitsuhiko	Japan	2015-08-22
廣木 よしこ	Japan	2015-08-22
□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□	Japan	2015-08-22
村上 一雄	Japan	2015-08-22
Naomi Nezuka	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Yanagisawa Shigiko	Japan	2015-08-22
山口 大輔	Japan	2015-08-22
take yoshi	Japan	2015-08-22
Ryan Artola	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Higashida Morio	Japan	2015-08-22
Nahoko Azeta	Santa Clara, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Haruka Nobukuni	Arlington, VA, United States	2015-08-22
suzuki kayoko	Philippine, Philippines	2015-08-22
Emi Komaki	Fresno, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Derek Komaki	Fresno, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Yu kawashima	Alameda, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Huylebroeck Chie	デーリー・シティ, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Kiran Devkota	Alameda, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Chieko Yokoe	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Watson Tomomi	Anaheim, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Reiko Okamoto	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Yukari Ishii	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-22
笙 吉田	Japan	2015-08-22
Yoko Noguchi	Iowa City, IA, United States	2015-08-22
yumi okuwaki	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Mitsuo Ishii	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Yoko Imoto	Saratoga, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Makiko Safken	Daly City, CA, United States	2015-08-22
chihiro suzuki	Ann Arbor, MI, United States	2015-08-22
Yuka Ichijo	Millbrae, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Hirono Mogi	Campbell, CA, United States	2015-08-22

Name	Location	Date
Sato Emi	Japan	2015-08-22
Yuko Sakashita	Orinda, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Sally Ya	グレート・フォールズ, VA, United States	2015-08-22
Takako Thrailkill	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Mamiko Tsai	Pacifica, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Nagase Ayako	アナーバー, MI, United States	2015-08-22
kondo nina	ウォード・レイク, MI, United States	2015-08-22
Oyasu Miho	サン・マテオ, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Naomi Kitamura	Ashburn, VA, United States	2015-08-22
Hiro Fujita	Novi, MI, United States	2015-08-22
Natsumi Ishii	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Oyasu Yoshiko	, Japan	2015-08-22
Yuriko Chapman	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Megumi Yamamoto	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Yuko Griffin	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-22
Kyoko Ehling	Fremont, CA, United States	2015-08-22
良子 竹内	トロイ, MI, United States	2015-08-23
松村 紀志子	Japan	2015-08-23
arisa hatta	Fairfax, VA, United States	2015-08-23
桑島 はるか	メンローパーク, CA, United States	2015-08-23
Yamaguchi Etsuko Yamaguchi	ノバイ, MI, United States	2015-08-23
Mai OKa	Union City, CA, United States	2015-08-23
Kaoru O	Livonia, MI, United States	2015-08-23
Tun Makiko	McLean, VA, United States	2015-08-23
鳥居 士郎	Japan	2015-08-23
Yukari Livingston	シルバースプリング, MD, United States	2015-08-23
KITAMURA Naoko	Japan	2015-08-23
MIKA KIMOTO	Australia	2015-08-23
オドム 智子	ベア, DE, United States	2015-08-23
Scearce Tazumi	サンノゼ, CA, United States	2015-08-23
kyoko tanimoto	San Diego, CA, United States	2015-08-23
Akihiro Iwatsu	Hsinchu, Taiwan	2015-08-23

Name	Location	Date
Noda Fumihisa	Japan	2015-08-23
みや さなえ	Japan	2015-08-23
Ken Fujinaka	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-23
玲 下河内	Japan	2015-08-23
ota shin	Japan	2015-08-23
Junko Stickney	パークレー, CA, United States	2015-08-23
Ikejima Yukiko	ファーマントン, MI, United States	2015-08-23
東 由基男	Japan	2015-08-23
Aya Struble	Las Vegas, NV, United States	2015-08-23
Midori Wood	Honolulu, HI, United States	2015-08-23
肥田木 守	Japan	2015-08-23
Yuri Hardin	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-23
Emi Sekiya	Santa Rosa, CA, United States	2015-08-23
Tomoko Yuasa 湯浅 智子	Japan	2015-08-23
中野 舞	Japan	2015-08-23
takahashi shin	Japan	2015-08-23
Junko Clements	シルバー・スプリング, MD, United States	2015-08-23
溝尾 敬子	Japan	2015-08-23
横山 裕行	Japan	2015-08-23
Shibata Kimio	サンノゼ, CA, United States	2015-08-23
A Yuki	Crofton, MD, United States	2015-08-23
koizumi aa	Japan	2015-08-23
santo aa	Japan	2015-08-23
shimajiri aa	Japan	2015-08-23
shimamura da	Japan	2015-08-23
takagai ea	Japan	2015-08-23
yamatani ea	Japan	2015-08-23
ohta fa	Japan	2015-08-23
hasegawa ga	Japan	2015-08-23
Midori Lane	Sacramento, CA, United States	2015-08-23
Kiyono Yamashita	Ann Arbor, MI, United States	2015-08-23
Eiichi Fujii	Santa Cruz, CA, United States	2015-08-23

Name	Location	Date
桜井 弥生	Japan	2015-08-23
Kiyoshi hishinuma	Hayward, CA, United States	2015-08-23
Tomiko Yoshida	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-23
ogasawara george	Los Angeles, CA, United States	2015-08-23
Yamada Maya	ノバイ, MI, United States	2015-08-23
Chikako Matsumura	Newfoundland, PA, United States	2015-08-23
洋子 山田	ロサンゼルス, CA, United States	2015-08-23
Yoko Fitzsimmons	Washington, MI, United States	2015-08-23
Chang Atsuko	ギルロイ, CA, United States	2015-08-23
Koji Okabe	Argentina	2015-08-23
Yoshiko Buchanan	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-23
Hiko Muto	north hollywood, CA, United States	2015-08-23
鈴木 孝司	Japan	2015-08-23
John onoda	Moraga, CA, United States	2015-08-23
Etsuko Kono	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-23
吉田 カ	Japan	2015-08-23
Robert Okamura	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-23
おまた しおり	Okinawa, Japan	2015-08-23
yoshie kikuchi	Farmington, MI, United States	2015-08-23
Koko Kawano	South Lyon, MI, United States	2015-08-23
Saeko Kawauchi	Fremont, CA, United States	2015-08-23
Mie Uchida	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-23
Nonuko De Spain	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-23
藤島 温子	, Japan	2015-08-23
Kimura Ryoko	ケンブリッジ, MA, United States	2015-08-23
Kei Kimura	ケンブリッジ, MA, United States	2015-08-23
Chisako Koshiro	San Marino, CA, United States	2015-08-23
Tamami Newberry	Castro Valley, CA, United States	2015-08-23
Shimoyama Kotomi	Saitama-shi, Japan	2015-08-24
城阪 智子	Japan	2015-08-24
北本 淳子	Japan	2015-08-24
Okuyama Kyoko	ファーミントン, MI, United States	2015-08-24

Name	Location	Date
Yukie Toyama	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-24
Kusano Hiroshi	Japan	2015-08-24
岩崎 由紀	Japan	2015-08-24
Ayako Ishikawa	Ann Arbor, MI, United States	2015-08-24
masako takada	Mountain View, CA, United States	2015-08-24
Keiko Cox	Alexandria, VA, United States	2015-08-24
joplin cox	Alexandria, VA, United States	2015-08-24
Mali Cox	Arlington, VA, United States	2015-08-24
TAKAHASHI MASAHIKO	Japan	2015-08-24
yoko nakamura	chevy chase, MD, United States	2015-08-24
Satoh Sachiyo	ウェストブルームフィールド・タウンシップ , MI, United States	2015-08-24
Rieko Murakami	Burlingame, CA, United States	2015-08-24
Ishiwatari Yuji	ノバイ, MI, United States	2015-08-24
太田 美穂	Japan	2015-08-24
koi aiko	パロ・アルト, CA, United States	2015-08-24
Takenaka Shigeo	Japan	2015-08-24
Yuji Kawai	Ogaki-shi, Japan	2015-08-24
Hirota Kazumi	Japan	2015-08-24
Ohsugi Mami	Japan	2015-08-24
Yoshihara Mayumi	Japan	2015-08-24
miyoshi eiko	ベルビディア, ENG, United Kingdom	2015-08-24
Mieko Morgan	Las Vegas, NV, United States	2015-08-24
福田 和利	Japan	2015-08-24
DeMeyere Taeko	Woodbridge, VA, United States	2015-08-24
Toshihiko Hashimoto	New York, NY, United States	2015-08-24
No Gibson	Wilmington, DE, United States	2015-08-24
Sae Chichibu	Fairfax, VA, United States	2015-08-24
植田 明子	Japan	2015-08-24
keiko miller	Bethesda, MD, United States	2015-08-24
Kondo Kazuyo	ベセスダ, MD, United States	2015-08-24
亮子名 藪田姓	Q.C., Canada	2015-08-24

Name	Location	Date
furuhashi kiyomi	Japan	2015-08-24
ABO TOMOKO	Higashiosaka-shi, Japan	2015-08-24
SHINGO KOTERA	Maineville, OH, United States	2015-08-24
Takegami Yoshimi	アナーバー, MI, United States	2015-08-24
Takayama Akemi	Osaka-shi, Japan	2015-08-24
Oka Masao	アナーバー, MI, United States	2015-08-24
早河 千尋	Fort Lee,, NJ, United States	2015-08-24
Ikuma Ando	North Hollywood, CA, United States	2015-08-24
Hiromi Sato	Rockville, MD, United States	2015-08-24
板橋 僚子	ガティノー, Canada	2015-08-24
Stacy Taylor	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-24
kawano kenji	Osaka-shi, Japan	2015-08-24
Kyoko Cruz	Rockville, MD, United States	2015-08-24
福光 英治	Japan	2015-08-24
kimiko inaoka	Macungie, PA, United States	2015-08-24
Junko kurita	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-24
Takahiro Hachiya	Henrietta, NY, United States	2015-08-24
Takeo Aridomi	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-24
Hasegawa Jin	アレン, TX, United States	2015-08-24
岩城 圭介	Japan	2015-08-24
Chi Yamamoto	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-24
Michio Hino	Montreal, Canada	2015-08-25
村田 育子	Japan	2015-08-25
井上 千尋	Japan	2015-08-25
Kayoko Iguchi	Ben Lomond, CA, United States	2015-08-25
Nijiro Nohata	Rockville, MD, United States	2015-08-25
亀谷 太郎	Japan	2015-08-25
Matoba Toshiaki	Japan	2015-08-25
黒河内 俊二	Japan	2015-08-25
Koga Mutsuo	Japan	2015-08-25
Keiko Irino	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-25
Church Kanako	ファーマントン, MI, United States	2015-08-25

Name	Location	Date
原 和江	Japan	2015-08-25
hiromi komiyama	Palos Verdes Peninsula, CA, United States	2015-08-25
Kyoko Kobayashi	Millbrae, CA, United States	2015-08-25
Yamaoka Kazumi	Stockholm, Sweden	2015-08-25
Naoko Katakami	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-25
Kanako Kunieda	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-25
yamasita kiyosi	Japan	2015-08-25
宮崎 恵子	Japan	2015-08-25
Masako Suzuki	Redwood City, CA, United States	2015-08-25
Shunsuke Kunieda	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-25
miko suzuki	Redmond, WA, United States	2015-08-25
MACHIYA Daisuke	サクラメント, CA, United States	2015-08-25
Bunka Tahara	Santa Clara, CA, United States	2015-08-25
A S	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-25
田辺 玲子	Japan	2015-08-25
Yoshio Ishiguro	Japan	2015-08-25
伊藤 恭子	Japan	2015-08-25
Nakano Jun	Japan	2015-08-25
SETSUKO YANO	Honolulu, HI, United States	2015-08-25
suda tomomiti	Japan	2015-08-25
Omura Mitsuto	Kitakatsuragi-gun, Japan	2015-08-25
Kyoko Kimura	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-25
Itoh Hiro	リッチモンド, CA, United States	2015-08-25
Maekawa Sachiyo	オタワ, Canada	2015-08-25
McCorts Kumiyo	ゲインズビル, VA, United States	2015-08-25
Noriko Misra	Pleasant Hill, CA, United States	2015-08-25
石井 桂輔	サンフランシスコ, CA, United States	2015-08-25
Yasuko Markley	フレズノ, CA, United States	2015-08-25
Mina Fuchigami	South San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-25
Michiko Ino	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-25
Fumiko Enoki	Arlington, VA, United States	2015-08-25
Miyuki MacKenzie	Antioch, CA, United States	2015-08-25

Name	Location	Date
Yamauchi Nagisa	オークランド, CA, United States	2015-08-25
Yasuko Nakajima	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-25
Miyoko Tsuru	Hayward,, CA, United States	2015-08-25
Koh Ohsedo	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-25
Yoko Homma	Santa Clara, CA, United States	2015-08-25
maki matsukawa	austin, TX, United States	2015-08-25
Reina Sato	デイビス, CA, United States	2015-08-25
Nobu kurashige	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-25
Vogel Yumi	ヘイガーズタウン, MD, United States	2015-08-25
Bennett Atsuko	パロ・アルト, CA, United States	2015-08-25
Kobayashi Yuriko	Japan	2015-08-25
Etsuko Hanabusa	Santa Clara, CA, United States	2015-08-25
Richard Markley	Fresno, CA, United States	2015-08-25
Yoshimi Kawamura	San Bruno, CA, United States	2015-08-25
Sachiyo Yamasaki	Palo Alto, CA, United States	2015-08-25
Megumi Sakae	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-25
須田 幸喜	Yurihonjo-shi, Japan	2015-08-25
sayuri irie	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-26
Hori Kuniko	クパチーノ, CA, United States	2015-08-26
Toyoko Chimenti	South San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-26
HIRAKO Mari	Huzisawasi, Japan	2015-08-26
Hirose M	Chadron, NE, United States	2015-08-26
Kitagawa Makoto	Japan	2015-08-26
Tkpybh Chiaki	Yokohama-shi, Japan	2015-08-26
Hoshino Kaneko	バーリングゲーム, CA, United States	2015-08-26
keith Bennett	Palo Alto, CA, United States	2015-08-26
Isako Hoshino	Millbrae, CA, United States	2015-08-26
NAKAZAWA YOSHIKO	Japan	2015-08-26
きよ 戸田	ファーミントン, MI, United States	2015-08-26
Kato Susumu	Anjo-shi, Japan	2015-08-26
Ichikawa Hajime	Japan	2015-08-26
SHINJI OMURA SHINJI OMURA	Japan	2015-08-26

Name	Location	Date
SUZUKI SHOKO	Japan	2015-08-26
Tae Furuse	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-08-26
Nakamura Hajime	Japan	2015-08-26
荒木 智行	Japan	2015-08-26
kidani tomoyasu	Japan	2015-08-26
Ashutosh Kaushal	India	2015-08-26
Yasue Yanai	Pleasanton, CA, United States	2015-08-26
Minhazur Rahman	Montreal, Canada	2015-08-26
Yuko Ansell	Silver Spring, MD, United States	2015-08-26
吉田 裕子	Japan	2015-08-26
Yoshida Yutaka	Japan	2015-08-26
Keiko Nakagawa	San Andreas, CA, United States	2015-08-26
Naomi Sugaya	Los Altos, CA, United States	2015-08-26
Keiko Tominaga	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-08-26
Yuki Peterson	Ann Arbor, MI, United States	2015-08-26
Watanabe Chika	Los Altos, CA, United States	2015-08-26
田中 忍	, Japan	2015-08-26
Shinobu Nagashima	Pebble Beach, CA, United States	2015-08-26
umakosi keiko	Japan	2015-08-26
Mieko Bandai	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-26
Emi Kamata	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-26
Motoko Milliet	San Rafael, CA, United States	2015-08-26
Harumi Martinez	Rancho Palos Verdes, CA, United States	2015-08-26
Yukari Sakoda	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-27
Yae Suzuki	San Diego, CA, United States	2015-08-27
A KJong	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-27
Tsumura Mariko	東京都, Japan	2015-08-27
kumi shiratori	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-08-27
Mayumi Takeda	NY, NY, United States	2015-08-27
Ushio Nakamura	Millbrae, CA, United States	2015-08-27
柏田 祥策	Japan	2015-08-27
Avico Masako	サンフランシスコ, CA, United States	2015-08-27

Name	Location	Date
堀内 幹子	Japan	2015-08-27
Kumiko Ono	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-27
Namie Ideura	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-27
Mitsuo Kameda	Moriguchi-shi, Japan	2015-08-27
木時 誠	Japan	2015-08-27
Naoko Bakoshi	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-27
星野 光男	Japan	2015-08-27
Ichiro Bakoshi	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-27
日暮 浩一	Japan	2015-08-27
喜多尾 元子	Japan	2015-08-27
Ken Fukui	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-27
猪熊 雅弘	東京都, Japan	2015-08-27
渡邊 裕恵	Japan	2015-08-27
Masami Yamashita	Millbrae, CA, United States	2015-08-27
Nakajima Ken	Japan	2015-08-27
村井 比香里	Japan	2015-08-27
Yumi McCormick	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-27
神田 靖子	Japan	2015-08-27
yoko kuno	Boston, MA, United States	2015-08-27
Ohba Yoshithio	Japan	2015-08-27
杉山 あつ子	Japan	2015-08-27
井上 恵美	Japan	2015-08-27
堀 あゆみ	Japan	2015-08-27
Tomoko Okada-Noya	South San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-27
Mina Watanabe	Half Moon Bay, CA, United States	2015-08-27
田代 スミエ	Japan	2015-08-27
田辺 知良	Japan	2015-08-27
外山 Toyama 幸博 Yukihiro	Japan	2015-08-27
Mari Quinlan	Milpitas, CA, United States	2015-08-27
yoshihisa hosokawa	Burnaby, Canada	2015-08-27
Tyler Hofinga	Orinda, CA, United States	2015-08-27
Mitch Homma	Orinda, CA, United States	2015-08-27

Name	Location	Date
Atsuko Homma	Orinda, CA, United States	2015-08-27
teruyoshi asai	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-27
Ayumi Bakoshi	Oakland, CA, United States	2015-08-27
Toshi Okawa	Burlingame, CA, United States	2015-08-27
Heidi Homma	Los Angeles, CA, United States	2015-08-27
Tina Reyes	Sacramento, CA, United States	2015-08-27
Etsuko Johnson	San Diego, CA, United States	2015-08-27
Kazuko Yasutake	Cupertino, CA, United States	2015-08-27
CHIEKO NISHIMURA	Berkeley, CA, United States	2015-08-27
橋本 忠男	Japan	2015-08-27
KOIKE MANAMI	Japan	2015-08-28
Ferguson Shun	Saitama, Japan	2015-08-28
山下 清	Japan	2015-08-28
岡崎 利昭	熊本県, Japan	2015-08-28
Iida Koichi	Japan	2015-08-28
茂木 弥生	Japan	2015-08-28
Yukari Frahm	Palo Alto, CA, United States	2015-08-28
岸田 忠稔	Japan	2015-08-28
平野 信一	Japan	2015-08-28
Nonaka Takashi	Japan	2015-08-28
小谷 美恵子	Osaka-shi, Japan	2015-08-28
神竹 悦子	Japan	2015-08-28
Sunao Ishii	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-28
Hira Naoki	Japan	2015-08-28
久保田 喜正	Omi-mura Higashichikuma-gun, Japan	2015-08-28
横山 恵	Osaka-shi, Japan	2015-08-28
Sumiko Yamamoto	San Francisco, CA, Japan	2015-08-28
Sumire Hirakawa	アーバイン, CA, United States	2015-08-28
西口 智子	Japan	2015-08-28
nakamura yoko	Japan	2015-08-28
yajima yumiko	Japan	2015-08-28
小野寺 章	Japan	2015-08-28

Name	Location	Date
Edwards Hiromi	Kumage-gun, Japan	2015-08-28
Yukari Hamagaki	Québec, Canada	2015-08-28
Giancarlo Treano	Jamestown, ND, United States	2015-08-28
Goto Mami	新潟県, Japan	2015-08-28
shigematsu yasumi	Japan	2015-08-28
坂巻 潤	Discovery bay, Lan tau, New territory, Japan	2015-08-28
Kihomi Kuge	Portland, OR, United States	2015-08-28
Himiko Yamato	Allentown, PA, United States	2015-08-28
野口 真康	Japan	2015-08-28
A G	Cypress, CA, United States	2015-08-28
大森 浩一	Osaka-shi, Japan	2015-08-28
okazawa kouki	Asahikawa-shi, Japan	2015-08-28
山本 深峰	Japan	2015-08-28
古谷 勤	Japan	2015-08-28
吉本 涉	Japan	2015-08-28
Katsumi Shgeno	Kushiro-shi, Japan	2015-08-28
Dudley Makiko	Germany	2015-08-28
山本 ひかり	Japan	2015-08-28
黒澤 浩道	Japan	2015-08-28
古山 茂文	Japan	2015-08-28
michinori fukui	Japan	2015-08-28
Yoshikawa Yuji	Japan	2015-08-28
Jane Homma	Long Beach, CA, United States	2015-08-28
Ookushi Megumi	Japan	2015-08-28
姓藤林 名義博	大阪, Japan	2015-08-28
小川 セツ子	Japan	2015-08-28
Ota Mika	Utsunomiya-shi, Japan	2015-08-28
Sachiko Tonegi	Japan	2015-08-28
Nick Imazu	lawrenceville, GA, United States	2015-08-28
尾野 友美	三重県, Japan	2015-08-28
inui shinpei	Japan	2015-08-28
宮崎 研一	Fujimino-shi, Japan	2015-08-28

Name	Location	Date
三上 正人	Japan	2015-08-28
原 しずか	Japan	2015-08-28
Miura Akio	Japan	2015-08-28
中村 剛	Japan	2015-08-28
中垣 健介	Japan	2015-08-28
Tohara Rie	Cupertino, CA, United States	2015-08-28
Noriko Nagata	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-28
□ika Muramatsu	Edogawa-ku, Japan	2015-08-28
Keishi Kani	Japan	2015-08-28
浦田 良二	Japan	2015-08-28
北原 貴義	St Moritz, Switzerland	2015-08-28
Craig Peterson	Ann Arbor, MI, United States	2015-08-28
Fred Suzuki	Walnut, CA, United States	2015-08-28
Atsuko Suzuki	Walnut, CA, United States	2015-08-28
kiyoko Hibi	Irvine, CA, United States	2015-08-28
Yoko Seita	Palo Alto, CA, United States	2015-08-28
Hiroe Katagiri	San Carlos, CA, United States	2015-08-28
Akiko Choy	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-28
Emiko Yasumoto	Menlo Park, CA, United States	2015-08-28
Hisako Furuta	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-08-28
Shawn Ewald	Abbotsford, Canada	2015-08-28
横内 隆行	Japan	2015-08-28
佐藤 牧子	Japan	2015-08-28
山本 道代	Osaka-shi, Japan	2015-08-28
本間 由紀子	Japan	2015-08-28
鎌倉 真理	Japan	2015-08-28
Kona Kawai	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-28
□□□□□□□□ □□□□□	Japan	2015-08-28
須堯 紀美子	Japan	2015-08-28
Katsuya Kusunoki	Lodi, CA, United States	2015-08-28
堀口 敏明	Japan	2015-08-28
福井 昇	Japan	2015-08-29

Name	Location	Date
matsuzaki tadashi	Japan	2015-08-29
齊木 哲	川崎市, Japan	2015-08-29
小島 優子	Japan	2015-08-29
Grace Petrucci	San Diego, CA, United States	2015-08-29
otani kenji	Japan	2015-08-29
Urayama Hiromi	Japan	2015-08-29
Keiko Wright	San Rafael, CA, United States	2015-08-29
ishikawa hiroyuki	kanagawa, Japan	2015-08-29
kondo hideko	Singapore, Singapore	2015-08-29
上原 宏雅	Japan	2015-08-29
ote minoru	Japan	2015-08-29
佐藤 進	Nakanojo-machi Agatsuma-gun, Japan	2015-08-29
室中 善博	Kawasaki-shi, Japan	2015-08-29
KOBAYASHI NAOMI	Japan	2015-08-29
ATSUKO YASUMUNE 安宗敦子	Japan	2015-08-29
Naomi Ishii	Los Altos, CA, United States	2015-08-29
Yoshihiro Mizuochi	West Covina, CA, United States	2015-08-29
inoue masaki	Japan	2015-08-29
Fujii Michio	Kasaoka-shi, Japan	2015-08-29
□□□□ □□□□□□□□	Japan	2015-08-29
kaneko ga	Japan	2015-08-29
arimura ha	Japan	2015-08-29
ishii ha	Japan	2015-08-29
moriya ha	Japan	2015-08-29
nakasone ha	Japan	2015-08-29
okada ha	Japan	2015-08-29
otsuji ha	Japan	2015-08-29
seko ha	Japan	2015-08-29
takinami hb	Japan	2015-08-29
yoshida ha	Japan	2015-08-29
horii ia	Japan	2015-08-29
Emi Robinson	Novi, MI, United States	2015-08-29

Name	Location	Date
kitagawa ia	Japan	2015-08-29
tukada ia	Japan	2015-08-29
yamamoto ia	Japan	2015-08-29
aichi ja	Japan	2015-08-29
ishii j2	Japan	2015-08-29
mihara j2	Japan	2015-08-29
yamamoto j2	Japan	2015-08-29
akaishi k2	Japan	2015-08-29
aoki k2	Japan	2015-08-29
ejima k2	Japan	2015-08-29
inoguchi k2	Japan	2015-08-29
Yukari Yamano	Belmont, CA, United States	2015-08-29
kishi k2	Japan	2015-08-29
kosakai k2	Japan	2015-08-29
maruyama k2	Japan	2015-08-29
mizote k2	Japan	2015-08-29
nogami k2	Japan	2015-08-29
takahashi k2	Japan	2015-08-29
takano k2	Japan	2015-08-29
takemi k2	Japan	2015-08-29
wakabayashi k2	Japan	2015-08-29
akaike m2	Japan	2015-08-29
fujii m2	Japan	2015-08-29
fujikawa m2	Japan	2015-08-29
ishida ma2	Japan	2015-08-29
iwaki m2	Japan	2015-08-29
matsuyama m2	Japan	2015-08-29
mori m2	Japan	2015-08-29
nagamine m2	Japan	2015-08-29
nakagawa ma2	Japan	2015-08-29
nakaizumi m2	Japan	2015-08-29
ohnuma m2	Japan	2015-08-29

Name	Location	Date
sato ma2	Japan	2015-08-29
sekiguchi m2	Japan	2015-08-29
ueno m2	Japan	2015-08-29
waki m2	Japan	2015-08-29
吉川 恵三	Japan	2015-08-29
watanabe m2	Japan	2015-08-29
小島 智子	Japan	2015-08-29
梶杜 律子	Japan	2015-08-29
新井 泰子	Japan	2015-08-29
amary Matsu	Vancouver, Canada	2015-08-29
後谷 一司	三重県津市, Japan	2015-08-29
Takahashi Astushi	Japan	2015-08-29
ウエダ マサヒロ	Japan	2015-08-29
小野寺 裕子	Japan	2015-08-29
高島 操	Japan	2015-08-29
畑山 秀二	Japan	2015-08-29
塚本 正勝	富山県, Japan	2015-08-29
福井 直樹	Takamatsu-shi, Japan	2015-08-29
Takahashi Sadayuki	Japan	2015-08-29
岡崎 昌美	Japan	2015-08-29
kitagawa akira	Japan	2015-08-29
下平 さやか	Japan	2015-08-29
HORI KENICHI	Japan	2015-08-29
FUJITA Toshiaki	Okayama-shi, Japan	2015-08-29
河合 芳明	Maibara-shi, Japan	2015-08-29
iwai kosuke	Japan	2015-08-29
塚本 洋平	Japan	2015-08-29
松谷 園子	Pune, Japan	2015-08-29
佐藤 真紀	Japan	2015-08-29
ikedami midori	Istanbul, Turkey	2015-08-29
Miwa Mizumachi	Japan	2015-08-29

Name	Location	Date
sasaki keisuke	Japan	2015-08-29
hoshino kenichi	Japan	2015-08-29
Nodera Naomi	Shimotsuma-shi, Japan	2015-08-29
宇佐美 進	Japan	2015-08-29
小林 真美	Japan	2015-08-29
川本 志朗	堺市, Japan	2015-08-29
oshima sakurako	Japan	2015-08-29
登美 祥信	石川県, Japan	2015-08-29
木住野 元通	Japan	2015-08-29
武市 景子	Japan	2015-08-29
Yuka FUNAHASHI	Japan	2015-08-29
Inoue Tooru	Yawatahama-shi, Japan	2015-08-29
小塚 喜久三	Chofu, Japan	2015-08-29
伏貫 菜穂子	Japan	2015-08-29
角 栄二	Japan	2015-08-29
小野田 真里子名	千葉県, Japan	2015-08-29
平岡 一騎	兵庫県, Japan	2015-08-29
Suzuki Kenny	Tokyo-to, Japan	2015-08-29
後藤 隆幸	Ota-ku, Japan	2015-08-29
yoshida Naomi	Tokyo, Japan	2015-08-29
Onaga Misako	Japan	2015-08-29
kobayashi toshiya	Japan	2015-08-29
打矢 繁美	Akita-shi, Japan	2015-08-29
古賀 由美子	Japan	2015-08-29
古賀 和浩	Japan	2015-08-29
s miki	Japan	2015-08-29
Suzuki Junichi	Hamamatsu-shi, Japan	2015-08-29
enndou subaru	西脇市, Japan	2015-08-29
加藤 晋作	Japan	2015-08-29
noru kouichi	Japan	2015-08-29
高橋 宏宜	Japan	2015-08-29

Name	Location	Date
Hasegawa Tsukasa	Japan	2015-08-29
Hirano Masahiro	Japan	2015-08-29
多田 美保子	Japan	2015-08-29
高橋 哲	Japan	2015-08-29
太田 芳実	高松市国分寺町新名738-3, Japan	2015-08-29
嶋村 啓子	Japan	2015-08-29
Kogawa Keisuke	神奈川県, Japan	2015-08-29
福丸 加代子	Japan	2015-08-29
山崎 しのぶ	Japan	2015-08-29
村田 拓也	Yokohama-shi, Japan	2015-08-29
Kijima Eri	Japan	2015-08-29
栄田 和宏	Japan	2015-08-29
Ochiai Megumi	Japan	2015-08-29
yamazaki m2	Japan	2015-08-29
ishii ma2	Japan	2015-08-29
中山 大祐	Japan	2015-08-29
宇田 武彦	Japan	2015-08-29
ishii mi2	Japan	2015-08-29
okada n2	Japan	2015-08-29
sato n2	Japan	2015-08-29
kozuki r2	Japan	2015-08-29
baba s2	Japan	2015-08-29
doko s2	Japan	2015-08-29
Sakai Kazuro	Japan	2015-08-29
eto s2	Japan	2015-08-29
山岡 万紀子	Japan	2015-08-29
hashimoto s2	Japan	2015-08-29
iwai s2	Japan	2015-08-29
松浦 憲治	Japan	2015-08-29
katayama s2	Japan	2015-08-29
maitachi s2	Japan	2015-08-29
matsushita s2	Japan	2015-08-29

Name	Location	Date
miake s2	Japan	2015-08-29
miyamoto s2	Japan	2015-08-29
ninoyu s2	Japan	2015-08-29
nishida s2	Japan	2015-08-29
ohie s2	Japan	2015-08-29
shimada s2	Japan	2015-08-29
Imai Yoshi	Japan	2015-08-29
HAMAI RIU	osaka, Japan	2015-08-29
suematsu s2	Japan	2015-08-29
yamada sb	Japan	2015-08-29
date t2	Japan	2015-08-29
fukuoka t2	Japan	2015-08-29
Saigou Nami	Japan	2015-08-29
薩川 里美	大阪府, Japan	2015-08-29
鈴木 淳雄	Iwaki-shi, Japan	2015-08-29
名雪 靖志	Sumida-ku, Japan	2015-08-29
藪井 美津枝	Japan	2015-08-29
大塚 満佐保	Japan	2015-08-29
泉水 潤	Japan	2015-08-29
大谷 優香	Japan	2015-08-29
suganuma kenji	Japan	2015-08-29
佐柄 佳子	Japan	2015-08-29
渋谷 純一	Japan	2015-08-29
和泉 真理愛	Japan	2015-08-29
小川原 美穂	Japan	2015-08-29
ONO SATOMI	Japan	2015-08-29
松本 禮子	Japan	2015-08-29
Takayama Makiko	Japan	2015-08-29
西尾 亜弥	Japan	2015-08-29
中西 世子	Japan	2015-08-29
南 美由紀	Japan	2015-08-29
織田 耕造	東京都, Japan	2015-08-29

Name	Location	Date
玉置 義人	Japan	2015-08-29
馬場 清士	Japan	2015-08-29
Suzuki Masaya	Japan	2015-08-29
渡邊 享子	Yokkaichi-shi, Japan	2015-08-29
一石 小百合	Japan	2015-08-29
藤原 Fujiwara 倫 Nori	Japan	2015-08-29
裕平 佐々木	岩手県, Japan	2015-08-29
Sato Noriko	Japan	2015-08-29
海野 温子	, Japan	2015-08-29
宮城 絵里子	Japan	2015-08-29
優子 会田	Japan	2015-08-29
石見 啓子	Japan	2015-08-29
Mogi Mitsusada	Japan	2015-08-29
工藤 貴代	Muroran-shi, Japan	2015-08-29
中越 康之	Japan	2015-08-29
大槻 秀樹	Japan	2015-08-29
和氣 潔士	Osaka-shi, Japan	2015-08-29
鳥羽 進	Japan	2015-08-29
高橋 記子	Japan	2015-08-29
Ito Nozomi	Japan	2015-08-29
福島 実	埼玉県, Japan	2015-08-29
Brett Robertson	Moroni, UT, United States	2015-08-29
森 章	Japan	2015-08-29
小平 優	Japan	2015-08-29
山口 友里江	Japan	2015-08-29
小林 純	Japan	2015-08-29
澤野 隆一	Japan	2015-08-29
橋本 拓磨	Sagamihara-shi, Japan	2015-08-29
育代 杉本	Taipei, Taiwan	2015-08-29
KOIKE HIDETO	Japan	2015-08-29
新町 英雄	熊本県, Japan	2015-08-29

Name	Location	Date
hiroshi abe	Japan	2015-08-29
浩一郎 渡辺	神奈川県, Japan	2015-08-29
若岡 七海	Japan	2015-08-29
齋藤 実	Sapporo-shi, Japan	2015-08-29
塚本 裕康	Japan	2015-08-29
和泉 雄大	Japan	2015-08-29
いぬい まき	Japan	2015-08-29
今川 貴市	Japan	2015-08-29
arai nobuyuki	Japan	2015-08-29
kotaki yuji	Japan	2015-08-29
頼藤 猛	Japan	2015-08-29
Hartford Johnnie	Chuo-ku, Japan	2015-08-29
公映名 光益	Japan	2015-08-29
Ryoko Clemens	Berkeley, CA, United States	2015-08-29
菊池 祐貴	Japan	2015-08-29
黒川 文彦	Japan	2015-08-29
Ogura Junko	Japan	2015-08-29
今泉 知之	Japan	2015-08-29
若谷 真由美	Japan	2015-08-29
Sasaki Enrei	Diamond Bar, CA, United States	2015-08-29
NAKAO YUMI	Japan	2015-08-29
Yuko Sodebayashi	Maia, Portugal	2015-08-29
山口 晴信	Japan	2015-08-29
鳥井 聡子	Japan	2015-08-29
matsuzawa masaaki	Japan	2015-08-29
Ayano Yamazaki	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-29
Maeno Naoji	Japan	2015-08-29
Haruko higuchi	ハシエンダ・ハイツ, CA, United States	2015-08-29
TOKUOKA NAOKI	TAINAN, Taiwan	2015-08-29
谷 聡一郎	Japan	2015-08-29
ito masaaki	Japan	2015-08-29

Name	Location	Date
Kyoko Sagawa	フラートン, CA, United States	2015-08-29
Ogino Masaaki	Japan	2015-08-29
中西 利恵	Japan	2015-08-29
Takuzo Itamoto	Concord, CA, United States	2015-08-29
Yoko Matsumoto	Fullerton, CA, United States	2015-08-29
Kunitada Makoto	Japan	2015-08-29
Mariko Shirato	フラートン, CA, United States	2015-08-29
井ノ上 治	Japan	2015-08-29
佐々木 璃乃	Japan	2015-08-29
ota megumi	Japan	2015-08-29
江口 正美	Japan	2015-08-29
Yuko Ueda	Dunwoody, GA, United States	2015-08-29
Mitsuho Robinson	San Diego, CA, United States	2015-08-29
佐賀 裕子	Japan	2015-08-29
ナカムラ リュウタ	Japan	2015-08-29
Furuhata Tomoko	長野県, Japan	2015-08-29
Azuma Haruka	makubetu-cho satunai, Japan	2015-08-29
岡田 みのり	Japan	2015-08-29
高草木 秀樹	東京都, Japan	2015-08-29
takeshita eiji	Japan	2015-08-29
Fushimi Akio	Japan	2015-08-29
川内 翔平	Japan	2015-08-29
Satou Sumiko	Japan	2015-08-29
Nakahara Masao	Japan	2015-08-29
天野 千春	Japan	2015-08-29
Kaneko Shigeru	Japan	2015-08-29
Shimizu Rie	kawasaki, Japan	2015-08-29
逢坂 誠二	宮城郡, Japan	2015-08-29
Noriko Rhoades	Irvine, CA, United States	2015-08-29
Yoshida Haruko	レドンド・ビーチ, CA, United States	2015-08-29
梅本 真澄	Japan	2015-08-29
Kashiwazaki Junya	Japan	2015-08-29

Name	Location	Date
Kazuko Krasner	Irvine, CA, United States	2015-08-29
yasuyo katsumata	Tujunga, CA, United States	2015-08-29
本村 佳子	Japan	2015-08-29
Mieko Nave	Bellevue, WA, United States	2015-08-29
戸波 和子	Japan	2015-08-29
坂本 淳子	Japan	2015-08-29
Yamaguchi Toshimasa	Ibaraki-shi, Japan	2015-08-29
嶋田 みゆき	Japan	2015-08-29
森田 登義	Japan	2015-08-29
高橋 恵生	Japan	2015-08-29
春木 英人	千葉県, Japan	2015-08-29
Yamazaki Takuro	Shinjuku-ku, Japan	2015-08-29
Yasuko Wada	Arcadia, CA, United States	2015-08-29
sakurai yumiko	, Japan	2015-08-29
アイアン ハイド	Japan	2015-08-29
hiroko hayashi	higashimurayama, Japan	2015-08-29
Ikuko R	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-29
松本 朋秀	Japan	2015-08-29
Rie Omori	Beaverton, OR, United States	2015-08-29
Yashima Koichi	Japan	2015-08-29
菅 喜代人	Japan	2015-08-29
さと子 安達	Tustin, CA, United States	2015-08-29
HIROSHI OSAKI	Osaka, Japan	2015-08-29
Akiko Inari	Japan	2015-08-29
柴田 俊一	Japan	2015-08-29
吉田 久美子	Japan	2015-08-29
Nakajima Minako	Shinjuku-ku, Japan	2015-08-29
伊藤 美樹	Japan	2015-08-29
猪野 奈緒子	Japan	2015-08-29
中西 泰之	Japan	2015-08-29
KARITA JUNKO	エルクグローブビレッジ, IL, United States	2015-08-29

Name	Location	Date
梨本 恵三	Japan	2015-08-29
森田 一之	Japan	2015-08-29
miyako Okada	ポモナ, CA, United States	2015-08-29
林 那緒子	Japan	2015-08-29
篠原 智人	Japan	2015-08-29
樋口 恵美子	Japan	2015-08-29
Onodera Yuichi	Japan	2015-08-29
山本 泉	Japan	2015-08-29
岩船 太希	, Japan	2015-08-29
清水 良	Japan	2015-08-29
Matsubayashi Takeshi	東京都, Japan	2015-08-29
Moon SeungDae	兵庫県, Japan	2015-08-29
Iizuka Takemitsu	Japan	2015-08-29
三浦 耕司	Japan	2015-08-29
小野 太一	Sapporo-shi, Japan	2015-08-29
高木 忠	Japan	2015-08-29
Asami YASUHIRO	Japan	2015-08-29
katsu yanagi	Japan	2015-08-30
ひな とり	Japan	2015-08-30
杉田 添香	Japan	2015-08-30
Keiko Abe	Irvine, CA, United States	2015-08-30
hasegawa yoko	Japan	2015-08-30
Nogawa Masayuki	Sakura, Japan	2015-08-30
さとう ただし	Japan	2015-08-30
Noboru Takaesu	Japan	2015-08-30
Kuboshima Yuko	Tokyo, Japan	2015-08-30
柏木 弘	Japan	2015-08-30
Nao Newman	Palo Alto, CA, United States	2015-08-30
c y	Torrance, CA, United States	2015-08-30
安田 悦子	北海道, Japan	2015-08-30
永尾 美栄	Japan	2015-08-30

Name	Location	Date
河原 武哲	Japan	2015-08-30
Takehito Ishii	東京都, Japan	2015-08-30
青山 潔	Japan	2015-08-30
K L	Everett, WA, United States	2015-08-30
八木 和弥	Kanazawa-shi, Japan	2015-08-30
takaiwa yoshihiro	Katsushika-ku, Japan	2015-08-30
Trevor Lee	Everett, WA, United States	2015-08-30
帆足 由紀子	Japan	2015-08-30
佐藤 純子	Japan	2015-08-30
MASUNAGA TOMOKO	Japan	2015-08-30
Hamao Ryoichi	, Japan	2015-08-30
中村 亨	Japan	2015-08-30
林 宗由	Japan	2015-08-30
深田 昌広	愛知県, Japan	2015-08-30
Takayama Naoya	Japan	2015-08-30
Tatsuya Ishigami	San Deigo, CA, United States	2015-08-30
定村 一美	Japan	2015-08-30
吉野 達郎	Naruto-shi, Japan	2015-08-30
林元 政子	Japan	2015-08-30
Hayashida Keiko	Kitakyushu-shi, Japan	2015-08-30
稲葉 暢之	Japan	2015-08-30
コバネ カズキ	Japan	2015-08-30
遠藤 由美	Japan	2015-08-30
Koshikawa Keiko	Japan	2015-08-30
高橋 賢一	Kawasaki-shi, Japan	2015-08-30
青山 七海	Japan	2015-08-30
神田 ひろし	神奈川県, Japan	2015-08-30
michiko ohara	Lagos, Nigeria	2015-08-30
furukawa t2	Japan	2015-08-30
榎本 美穂子	Japan	2015-08-30
hanyuda t2	Japan	2015-08-30

Name	Location	Date
horiuchi t2	Japan	2015-08-30
ihara t2	Japan	2015-08-30
kitamura t2	Japan	2015-08-30
makino t2	Japan	2015-08-30
marukawa t2	Japan	2015-08-30
miki t2	Japan	2015-08-30
森繁 一	Japan	2015-08-30
mizuochi t2	Japan	2015-08-30
ninoyu t2	Japan	2015-08-30
nomura t2	Japan	2015-08-30
yamazaki t2	Japan	2015-08-30
toyoda ta	Japan	2015-08-30
uto ta	Japan	2015-08-30
watanabe t2	Japan	2015-08-30
Tomita Reiko	Japan	2015-08-30
yamada ta2	Japan	2015-08-30
yanagimoto t2	Japan	2015-08-30
hayashi y2	Japan	2015-08-30
isozaki y2	Japan	2015-08-30
kimura y2	Japan	2015-08-30
koga y2	Japan	2015-08-30
konoike y2	Japan	2015-08-30
kumagai y2	Japan	2015-08-30
matsumura y2	Japan	2015-08-30
miyazawa y2	Japan	2015-08-30
Tomiyama Yoshiko	Menlo Park, CA, United States	2015-08-30
nakahara y2	Japan	2015-08-30
nakanishi y2	Japan	2015-08-30
ohno y2	Japan	2015-08-30
sakai y2	Japan	2015-08-30
佐々木 Yasuhiko	, Japan	2015-08-30
sato y2	Japan	2015-08-30

Name	Location	Date
田中 修	Japan	2015-08-30
tuge y2	Japan	2015-08-30
турухо y2	Japan	2015-08-30
玉置 光男	Japan	2015-08-30
yamashita ya4	Japan	2015-08-30
yoshikawa y2	Japan	2015-08-30
isozaki yo2	Japan	2015-08-30
Nakahira Makoto	Japan	2015-08-30
amari ak3	Japan	2015-08-30
eto a3	Japan	2015-08-30
ishikawa aa	Japan	2015-08-30
koga a	Japan	2015-08-30
mihara a	Japan	2015-08-30
nishimura a	Japan	2015-08-30
nonaka ab	Japan	2015-08-30
中野 香代子	Japan	2015-08-30
sato a4	Japan	2015-08-30
Shuichiro Takeda	ASHLAND, MO, United States	2015-08-30
takebe a3	Japan	2015-08-30
ibuki b4	Japan	2015-08-30
Keiji Ohshita	El Cerrito, CA, United States	2015-08-30
yamagiwa d3	Japan	2015-08-30
kaneko e4	Japan	2015-08-30
関口 こと美	Japan	2015-08-30
mori e3	Japan	2015-08-30
kishida f4	Japan	2015-08-30
kobayashi f4	Japan	2015-08-30
matsumoto f3	Japan	2015-08-30
naka casey	ishigaki, Japan	2015-08-30
nagayama f2	Japan	2015-08-30
nukada f3	Japan	2015-08-30
小島 瑞穂	Japan	2015-08-30

Name	Location	Date
青島 祐亮	shizuoka, Japan	2015-08-30
SHUICHI ITOU	TOKYO, Japan	2015-08-30
松林 弘道弘道	Japan	2015-08-30
mura kaz	Japan	2015-08-30
Hirano Yoshimi	Japan	2015-08-30
奥谷 賢司	Japan	2015-08-30
Makino Hitomi	Japan	2015-08-30
taruishi chikara	Japan	2015-08-30
鈴木 由香	Japan	2015-08-30
葵 東	Ome, Japan	2015-08-30
Sze Chai Leung	Tung Chung, Hong Kong	2015-08-30
黒川 孝博	Japan	2015-08-30
Etsuko Minami	Westminster, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Sasaki Takeshi	Japan	2015-08-30
児島 武郎	Japan	2015-08-30
白髭 俊和	Japan	2015-08-30
SUZUKI Katsunobu	Japan	2015-08-30
荻野 葉子	Japan	2015-08-30
高橋 遼	Japan	2015-08-30
Naomi Kuramatsu	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-30
奥野 明代	Japan	2015-08-30
hashimoto g3	Japan	2015-08-30
nakatani g2	Japan	2015-08-30
sakamoto g4	Japan	2015-08-30
sata g4	Japan	2015-08-30
ando h4	Japan	2015-08-30
fujii h3	Japan	2015-08-30
H. TAKABAYASHI H. TKBYS	Japan	2015-08-30
funada h3	Japan	2015-08-30
hase h3	Japan	2015-08-30
hashimoto h3	Japan	2015-08-30
yoshiie h3	Japan	2015-08-30

Name	Location	Date
watanabe h3	Japan	2015-08-30
togashi h3	Japan	2015-08-30
tanaka h3	Japan	2015-08-30
takahashi h3	Japan	2015-08-30
takagi h3	Japan	2015-08-30
tabata h3	Japan	2015-08-30
shimomura h3	Japan	2015-08-30
sasaki h4	Japan	2015-08-30
sasagawa h4	Japan	2015-08-30
sakurai h4	Japan	2015-08-30
saito h4	Japan	2015-08-30
okonogi h4	Japan	2015-08-30
ohnishi h4	Japan	2015-08-30
niwa h3	Japan	2015-08-30
nakamura h3	Japan	2015-08-30
murai h3	Japan	2015-08-30
Kondoh Yuko	Tokyo, Japan	2015-08-30
moriyama h3	Japan	2015-08-30
miyazawa h3	Japan	2015-08-30
瀧脇 喜充	Japan	2015-08-30
miyauchi h3	Japan	2015-08-30
mitsubayashi h3	Japan	2015-08-30
matsuno h3	Japan	2015-08-30
makihara h3	Japan	2015-08-30
西村 洋子	Japan	2015-08-30
kumata h4	Japan	2015-08-30
kiuchi h4	Japan	2015-08-30
kikawada h4	Japan	2015-08-30
kato h4	Japan	2015-08-30
kajiyama h4	Japan	2015-08-30
kadoyama h4	Japan	2015-08-30
kado h4	Japan	2015-08-30

Name	Location	Date
ishihara h4	Japan	2015-08-30
imazu h4	Japan	2015-08-30
hosoda h3	Japan	2015-08-30
hiraguchi h3	Japan	2015-08-30
aizawa i4	Japan	2015-08-30
kamoshita i4	Japan	2015-08-30
kanke i4	Japan	2015-08-30
miyashita i3	Japan	2015-08-30
onodera i4	Japan	2015-08-30
sugawara i3	Japan	2015-08-30
akama j4	Japan	2015-08-30
kawasaki j4	Japan	2015-08-30
matsumoto j3	Japan	2015-08-30
suzuki j3	Japan	2015-08-30
tsushima j3	Japan	2015-08-30
akiba k4	Japan	2015-08-30
furuya k3	Japan	2015-08-30
Koyama Atsuko	Japan	2015-08-30
大下 優子	トーランス, CA, United States	2015-08-30
hagiuda k3	Japan	2015-08-30
harada k3	Japan	2015-08-30
hirasawa k3	Japan	2015-08-30
hori k3	Japan	2015-08-30
hosoda k3	Japan	2015-08-30
iwata k4	Japan	2015-08-30
太田 茂子	Japan	2015-08-30
栗原 豊	Japan	2015-08-30
kanda k4	Japan	2015-08-30
kaneda k4	Japan	2015-08-30
kaneko k4	Japan	2015-08-30
清水 正高	Japan	2015-08-30
kato k4	Japan	2015-08-30

Name	Location	Date
kawai k3	Japan	2015-08-30
koba k4	Japan	2015-08-30
maeda k3	Japan	2015-08-30
makishima k3	Japan	2015-08-30
矢野 仁得	Japan	2015-08-30
miyajji k4	Japan	2015-08-30
藤原 昇三	Japan	2015-08-30
miyazaki k3	Japan	2015-08-30
nagaoka k3	Japan	2015-08-30
nakane k3	Japan	2015-08-30
nishikawa k4	Japan	2015-08-30
nishime k3	Japan	2015-08-30
odawara k4	Japan	2015-08-30
Akemi Burdine	アーバイン, CA, United States	2015-08-30
ohno k4	Japan	2015-08-30
GOTOH TETSUO	Saratoga, CA, United States	2015-08-30
saito k4	Japan	2015-08-30
seki k3	Japan	2015-08-30
sonoura k3	Japan	2015-08-30
tachibana k3	Japan	2015-08-30
tanaka k3	Japan	2015-08-30
宮本 美紀	Japan	2015-08-30
tani k3	Japan	2015-08-30
tokai k3	Japan	2015-08-30
Rei Takahashi	Cupertino, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Masuoka Taro	東京都, Japan	2015-08-30
tsuji k3	Japan	2015-08-30
ueno k4	Japan	2015-08-30
wakamiya k3	Japan	2015-08-30
watanabe k3	Japan	2015-08-30
yamada k3	Japan	2015-08-30
yana k3	Japan	2015-08-30

Name	Location	Date
yukawa k3	Japan	2015-08-30
nishikawa ka	Japan	2015-08-30
suzuki ka3	Japan	2015-08-30
yamamoto ke3	Japan	2015-08-30
yamamoto ki3	Japan	2015-08-30
akimoto m4	Japan	2015-08-30
生方 文子	豊島区, Japan	2015-08-30
fukuda m3	Japan	2015-08-30
fukuyama m3	Japan	2015-08-30
gotoda m4	Japan	2015-08-30
hayashi m3	Japan	2015-08-30
horii m3	Japan	2015-08-30
ikeda m4	Japan	2015-08-30
imamura m4	Japan	2015-08-30
ishida m4	Japan	2015-08-30
kihara m4	Japan	2015-08-30
谷 久美子	Japan	2015-08-30
kiuchi m4	Japan	2015-08-30
komura m4	Japan	2015-08-30
matsushima m3	Japan	2015-08-30
miyakoshi m3	Japan	2015-08-30
miyazaki m3	Japan	2015-08-30
moriyama m3	Japan	2015-08-30
ogura m4	Japan	2015-08-30
ohgushi m4	Japan	2015-08-30
ohkubo m4	Japan	2015-08-30
oniki m4	Japan	2015-08-30
sakai m4	Japan	2015-08-30
shibayana m3	Japan	2015-08-30
shintani m3	Japan	2015-08-30
sueyoshi m3	Japan	2015-08-30
taira m3	Japan	2015-08-30

Name	Location	Date
takemura m3	Japan	2015-08-30
terada m3	Japan	2015-08-30
toyota m3	Japan	2015-08-30
tsuchiya m3	Japan	2015-08-30
yamada m3	Japan	2015-08-30
yoshino m3	Japan	2015-08-30
uesugi ma5	Japan	2015-08-30
higa n3	Japan	2015-08-30
horiuchi n3	Japan	2015-08-30
まり mo	Japan	2015-08-30
ishihara n5	Japan	2015-08-30
kishi n4	Japan	2015-08-30
組山 克郎	Japan	2015-08-30
teradaterada yoshiaki	hamakita, Japan	2015-08-30
児島 通	Japan	2015-08-30
Go Ma	Japan	2015-08-30
岩本 桂子	Japan	2015-08-30
Kodama Nobuko	ダイヤモンド・バー, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Miho Miller	Menlo Park, CA, United States	2015-08-30
木嶋 義仁	Japan	2015-08-30
久藤 真弓	Kochi-shi, Japan	2015-08-30
Fuku Yosh	Tokyo, Japan	2015-08-30
Katsura Fukunishi	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-30
小澤 隆	Japan	2015-08-30
Shimada Takako	Japan	2015-08-30
松本 知華	Japan	2015-08-30
藤牧 文雄	Japan	2015-08-30
ITO toshiaki	Japan	2015-08-30
ha kaori	burbank, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Yamamoto Hideyuki	Japan	2015-08-30
Mie Sako	Santa Clara, CA, United States	2015-08-30
永野 論	Japan	2015-08-30

Name	Location	Date
水田 亮子	Japan	2015-08-30
Latko Tomoko	マウンテンビュー, CA, United States	2015-08-30
matsuzawa kumiko	Sayama City,, Japan	2015-08-30
芳野 亜樹	Japan	2015-08-30
斉藤 康司	Japan	2015-08-30
Yachi Remi	Mountain View, CA, United States	2015-08-30
森 弘	Japan	2015-08-30
Matoba Toshiaki	Japan	2015-08-30
大森 智明	Japan	2015-08-30
itoh chiharu	兵庫県, Japan	2015-08-30
神田 憲一	Japan	2015-08-30
永野 実穂	Japan	2015-08-30
臼井 睦絵	Japan	2015-08-30
三輪 善信	Japan	2015-08-30
Hiroko Stacey	Gresham, OR, United States	2015-08-30
松本 和枝	Japan	2015-08-30
西山 彰	Japan	2015-08-30
小山 雅英	Japan	2015-08-30
中村 玲子	Japan	2015-08-30
久保田 真弓	Japan	2015-08-30
Ito Tsuyoshi	Japan	2015-08-30
Yoshiko Obinata	Los Angeles, CA, United States	2015-08-30
山田 豊	Hakodate-shi, Japan	2015-08-30
tsuii akiko	Japan	2015-08-30
ながえ せとか	Japan	2015-08-30
satake masahiro	Japan	2015-08-30
堤 直美	東京都, Japan	2015-08-30
甲斐 ミエ子	Japan	2015-08-30
高草木 浩寿	Japan	2015-08-30
寒河江 優里	Japan	2015-08-30
青木 みさ子	Japan	2015-08-30

Name	Location	Date
kaori griffin	サニーベール, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Abe Minori	Japan	2015-08-30
MARIKO SUGIE	Japan	2015-08-30
勝部 覚	Japan	2015-08-30
kato m	Japan	2015-08-30
岩本 佐美子	Japan	2015-08-30
Nabeta Hiroto	Yokohama-shi, Japan	2015-08-30
Kanako Takakuwa	Mountain View, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Norifumi Shimazu	Mountain View, CA, United States	2015-08-30
tatsuya fujita	Japan	2015-08-30
金田 真	, Japan	2015-08-30
松田 誠子	東京都, Japan	2015-08-30
Ito Toshikatsu	サニーベール, CA, United States	2015-08-30
小松 洋一郎	Japan	2015-08-30
齊藤 昌子	Yokohama-shi, Japan	2015-08-30
Hayashi Keiko	Japan	2015-08-30
大瀧 壮一	Japan	2015-08-30
大内 清吉	Japan	2015-08-30
Shimakawa Yoichi	Palo Alto, CA, United States	2015-08-30
小笠原 夏雄	Japan	2015-08-30
seiji suzuki	Japan	2015-08-30
Shimizu Toru	Japan	2015-08-30
Shimizu Keiko	Japan	2015-08-30
藤井 初美	Japan	2015-08-30
重栖 真二	Japan	2015-08-30
K T	Fremont, CA, United States	2015-08-30
谷村 義晴	Japan	2015-08-30
Kato Takao	Japan	2015-08-30
Orai Naomi	Japan	2015-08-30
Tanaka Tomoaki	Himeji-shi Hyogo-ken, Japan	2015-08-30
mari Sumitomo	Japan	2015-08-30
Aikawa Takashi	Fukuoka-shi, Japan	2015-08-30

Name	Location	Date
鷺頭 香苗	Japan	2015-08-30
和田 雅紀	Japan	2015-08-30
kotaro hashizume	Daly City, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Omori Hiroshi	ビーバートン, OR, United States	2015-08-30
Nakamura Maco	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Ak Morabia	Watsonville, CA, United States	2015-08-30
鈴木 玲子	Japan	2015-08-30
Ikemori Hideko	東京都, Japan	2015-08-30
桜森 慎一	Japan	2015-08-30
Kay Rim	Redwood City, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Ayako Asahara	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Ito Eriko	ビーバートン, OR, United States	2015-08-30
Sakiko Penny	Chesapeake, VA, United States	2015-08-30
takakazu nishio	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-08-30
May Sekine	Cupertino, CA, United States	2015-08-30
名取 裕子	横浜市, Japan	2015-08-30
Yamamoto Yayoi	サンフランシスコ, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Takahashi Norihisa	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Ishizaka Naoko	パロ・アルト, CA, United States	2015-08-30
伊藤 理恵	Osaka-shi, Japan	2015-08-30
yamamoto naomi	Japan	2015-08-30
Ikegami Mikiko	ミルピタス, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Mariko Tamura	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Chiyo Komaki	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Mayumi Salah	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Masayo French	Salem, OR, United States	2015-08-30
Seki Hajime	Japan	2015-08-30
Masa Nakamura	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Mikiko Yang	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Miyake Yoko	Japan	2015-08-30
dohkoh miki	マウンテンビュー, CA, United States	2015-08-30
molly cotta	North Las Vegas, NV, United States	2015-08-30

Name	Location	Date
Seri Terakura	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Jumpei Okada	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Megumi Schomburg	Oakland, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Kanako Endo	Los Altos, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Lena Endo	Los Altos, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Sola Endo	Los Altos, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Eujin Yamaai	サンフランシスコ, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Aki Mori	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Mayu Kida	Vancouver, Canada	2015-08-30
Yuki Ishioka	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Shinji Sato	Redwood City, CA, United States	2015-08-30
midori Torgerson	San Martin, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Jay Higuchi	Hacienda Heights, CA, United States	2015-08-30
竹内 真理子	Setagaya-ku, Japan	2015-08-30
Yoshihiro Kubota	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Yoko Ono	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Yasue Rosenfeld	Little Elm, TX, United States	2015-08-30
Ihoko Okumura Olsen	Menlo Park, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Sota Matsumoto	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Tsutsui Riki	サンタ・クララ, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Emi Kamimura	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Chisako Fukumoto	Venice, CA, United States	2015-08-30
u. maggie	Japan	2015-08-30
Yukari Kawasaki	エル・セリート, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Goto Michiko	サンタ・クララ, CA, United States	2015-08-30
chieko izushima	fountain valley, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Tsumira Hideaki	Japan	2015-08-30
Masuda Yuki	Cupertino, CA, United States	2015-08-30
倫咲子 田中	ビーバートン, OR, United States	2015-08-30
Taido Nakajima	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Yoshiko Mayo	Waianae, HI, United States	2015-08-30
Sajbel sachiko	, Japan	2015-08-30

Name	Location	Date
Yuko Hashimoto	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Kenji Kuroo	Palo Alto, CA, United States	2015-08-30
高橋 登史朗	Japan	2015-08-30
安倍 香代	Japan	2015-08-30
Watanabe Koji	Japan	2015-08-30
Ken Miura	サンフランシスコ, CA, United States	2015-08-30
Mie Suzuki	Berkeley, CA, United States	2015-08-30
辻 政行	Japan	2015-08-30
Makiko Sato	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-30
峰松 紅子	Japan	2015-08-30
Ura Kota	サンフランシスコ, CA, United States	2015-08-30
天野 太	Japan	2015-08-30
Dennis Kaplan	Mayfield Heights, OH, United States	2015-08-30
夏堀 浩一	Japan	2015-08-30
Hiroe Kobayashi	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-30
祐史 伊藤	Beaverton, OR, United States	2015-08-30
Wilson Kaoru	ヒルズボロ, OR, United States	2015-08-30
tanimoto akiko	Japan	2015-08-30
たにぐち もとじ	Japan	2015-08-30
Ikeda mariko	Japan	2015-08-31
HIROSHI YASUKAWA	Redwood City, CA, United States	2015-08-31
Alan Char	Santa Clara, CA, United States	2015-08-31
小川 恵津子	Japan	2015-08-31
Yasuko Fukunaga	Castro Valley, CA, United States	2015-08-31
山崎 由紀	Japan	2015-08-31
石田 卓	Japan	2015-08-31
N Bagley	ナパ, CA, United States	2015-08-31
nishikawa masahide	Japan	2015-08-31
Judy Inagaki	Fremont, CA, United States	2015-08-31
Hashimoto Kazuyuki	Japan	2015-08-31
Teshima Yu	Japan	2015-08-31
藤井 博史	Japan	2015-08-31

Name	Location	Date
Akiko Koide	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-08-31
バック 安希子	New Jersey, NJ, United States	2015-08-31
北川 崇子	Japan	2015-08-31
Naoko Jenkins	Napa, CA, United States	2015-08-31
inoue chiho	Japan	2015-08-31
kimura yoko	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-31
Sogabe Akinobu	サンテュー, CA, United States	2015-08-31
Toshiko Ueda	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-31
Mariko Hayashida	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-08-31
Saito Izumi	オークランド, CA, United States	2015-08-31
NAKAYA HITOMI	Japan	2015-08-31
Shuji Murasaki	Chula Vista, CA, United States	2015-08-31
YAMAKAWA Akiko	Japan	2015-08-31
Mieko Murasaki	Chula Vista, CA, United States	2015-08-31
sayuri graybill	Los Angeles, CA, United States	2015-08-31
Mishina Takashi	Japan	2015-08-31
Takashi Morifusa	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-31
澤村 優子	サンノゼ, CA, United States	2015-08-31
Abe Kimitake	Fremont, CA, United States	2015-08-31
HISHIKI YACHIYO	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-31
Mai Maruyama	Palo Alto, CA, United States	2015-08-31
Melanie Sechelski	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-31
SHINGO MURAYAMA	ロサンゼルス, CA, United States	2015-08-31
Naoko Kanno	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-31
佐藤 加寿洋	Japan	2015-08-31
Beni Shinohara	Mill Valley, CA, United States	2015-08-31
石田 弘樹	Japan	2015-08-31
Maeda Kumiko	サンノゼ, CA, United States	2015-08-31
鵜澤 あゆみ	Japan	2015-08-31
加藤 あすか	Japan	2015-08-31
Kaori Hijikuro	Beaverton, OR, United States	2015-08-31
Keijiroh Yamaguchi	Media, PA, United States	2015-08-31

Name	Location	Date
Yuko Irokawa	サン・マテオ, CA, United States	2015-08-31
Sugiyama Miyako	チノヒルズ, CA, United States	2015-08-31
Ban Hideyuki	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-31
Kenji Takahashi	Los Gatos, CA, United States	2015-08-31
Takahashi Saori	ロス・ガトス, CA, United States	2015-08-31
小野 久美子	Japan	2015-08-31
Tashiro Chizuru	Japan	2015-08-31
田代 ゆり	Japan	2015-08-31
土井 敏弘	Japan	2015-08-31
Hito Sekine	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-31
松永 正義	Japan	2015-08-31
Sayaka kado	Oakland, CA, United States	2015-08-31
細田 利之	Japan	2015-08-31
バイフェー せつこ	Japan	2015-08-31
たがき ただかつ	Japan	2015-08-31
牧村 恵美子	Japan	2015-08-31
角田 仁	Japan	2015-08-31
SAITO Yasuo	Japan	2015-08-31
森永 良蔵	Japan	2015-08-31
wada yukiko	Japan	2015-08-31
Hikosaka Reiko	Japan	2015-08-31
男 方橋助次郎	Japan	2015-08-31
宮崎 善敬	Japan	2015-08-31
inoue kanae 井上香苗	Japan	2015-08-31
akagi gendou	Japan	2015-08-31
Nomura Makiko	Japan	2015-08-31
Tokishige Tetsuji	Japan	2015-08-31
豆柴 五郎	Fukuoka, Japan	2015-08-31
Kogachi Masaru	Japan	2015-08-31
Kei Tanaka	Japan	2015-08-31
三原 英也	Japan	2015-08-31

Name	Location	Date
渡辺 智武	Japan	2015-08-31
直井 務	Japan	2015-08-31
男 松橋 誠人	Japan	2015-08-31
百目木 孝一	Japan	2015-08-31
小早川 朋之	Japan	2015-08-31
Fukushima Yuichi	Japan	2015-08-31
kugisaki mayumi	Japan	2015-08-31
山田 光太郎	Japan	2015-08-31
田中 英行	Japan	2015-08-31
西川 浩二	Japan	2015-08-31
本田 庸子	Japan	2015-08-31
Midori Uyesugi	Duluth, GA, United States	2015-08-31
山崎 則子	Japan	2015-08-31
富田 由美子	Japan	2015-08-31
高畑 顯	Japan	2015-08-31
芳井 企保美	Kyoto-shi, Japan	2015-08-31
高田 伸哉	Japan	2015-08-31
山上 政数	Japan	2015-08-31
横尾 明	Japan	2015-08-31
田中 春美	Japan	2015-08-31
岡田 貴晴	Japan	2015-08-31
UNOKI KENICHI	Japan	2015-08-31
川上 一誠	Japan	2015-08-31
Noriko Yamaguchi	Wanut Creek, CA, United States	2015-08-31
島野 将行	Japan	2015-08-31
hirayasu tsuneyoshi	Japan	2015-08-31
Murayama Nanami	Japan	2015-08-31
中山 勉	Japan	2015-08-31
TSUKAMOTO TATSUYA	Japan	2015-08-31
青木 勝英	Japan	2015-08-31
芳川 恒徳	Japan	2015-08-31

Name	Location	Date
shintani kazuko	Japan	2015-08-31
朝川 美佐江	Japan	2015-08-31
山内 亮一	Japan	2015-08-31
lida Nobuyuki	Japan	2015-08-31
ishikawa miyako	Japan	2015-08-31
野澤 純一	Shimonoseki-shi, Japan	2015-08-31
山本 秀夫	Japan	2015-08-31
川上 勉	Japan	2015-08-31
Sugai Chikako	Japan	2015-08-31
小山 亮人	Japan	2015-08-31
シスネロス トモコ	Japan	2015-08-31
杉田 健次	Japan	2015-08-31
蟻木 芳	Japan	2015-08-31
新井 公一朗	Japan	2015-08-31
FUMINOBU ISHIKAWA	Japan	2015-08-31
阿部 正樹	Japan	2015-08-31
Kaneko Akemi	Japan	2015-08-31
Shoji Kumagai	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-31
Junichi Arai	Cary, NC, United States	2015-08-31
クミコ オオモリ	Japan	2015-08-31
渡辺 真也	Japan	2015-08-31
kumiko ほりい	Beaverton, OR, United States	2015-08-31
阿部 千明	Japan	2015-08-31
和田 朋幸	Japan	2015-08-31
man Shigehiro.Fujiwara	Japan	2015-08-31
前田 光子	Japan	2015-08-31
NISHIKAWA sumako	France	2015-08-31
佐々木 雅弘	Japan	2015-08-31
□□□□□□ □□□□□□	Japan	2015-08-31
浦田 淳	Japan	2015-08-31
佐藤 信一	Japan	2015-08-31

Name	Location	Date
ばば けいじ	Japan	2015-08-31
村岡 浩	Japan	2015-08-31
野口 順一	Japan	2015-08-31
榎本 美和	Japan	2015-08-31
関谷 修一	Japan	2015-08-31
吉永 高文	Japan	2015-08-31
太島 雅祐	Japan	2015-08-31
齊藤 佳孝	Japan	2015-08-31
藤野 涼子	Japan	2015-08-31
野田 展史	Japan	2015-08-31
KATO Nobuo	Japan	2015-08-31
Julia Reder	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-31
木村 正人	Japan	2015-08-31
大久保 彩樹	Japan	2015-08-31
HATANAKA AKEMI	Japan	2015-08-31
Mitsu Fujii	Palo Alto, CA, United States	2015-08-31
Katsura Suenaga	Japan	2015-08-31
Nakashima Suminori	Japan	2015-08-31
Kyoko Manabe	North Vancouver, Canada	2015-08-31
nishiyama akira	Japan	2015-08-31
hara atiu	, Japan	2015-08-31
Ike kazuhisa	Japan	2015-08-31
kunihiro fukutome	surbiton surrey, United Kingdom	2015-08-31
矢田 美樹	Japan	2015-08-31
丸山 久美子	Japan	2015-08-31
大谷 康弘	Japan	2015-08-31
川満 克也	Japan	2015-08-31
FUMIE UEKI	San Diego, CA, United States	2015-08-31
□□□□ □□□□□□□□	Japan	2015-08-31
Shimura Hiromi	コロナ, CA, United States	2015-08-31
C T	Campbell, CA, United States	2015-08-31

Name	Location	Date
Ikezi Hiroyuki	Rancho Santa Fe, CA, United States	2015-08-31
皆藤 広興	Japan	2015-08-31
酒井 あかね	Japan	2015-08-31
tanimura sumiko	Japan	2015-08-31
Saito Keiko	Japan	2015-08-31
KOKI OHBA	Los Angeles, CA, United States	2015-08-31
Juri Kameda	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-31
Koichi Ubatani	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-08-31
Oki Sumik	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-08-31
Kouichi furukawa	□kokubunnji, Japan	2015-08-31
Fujio Watanabe	Union City, CA, United States	2015-08-31
Matsumura Hiroki	New York, NY, United States	2015-08-31
堀江 亨史	Japan	2015-08-31
Takeshi Hosokawa	Poway, CA, United States	2015-08-31
SONOKO WOODRUM	Belmont, CA, United States	2015-08-31
松原 義浩	Japan	2015-08-31
Hayashi Kazuyoshi	サウス・ジョーダン, UT, United States	2015-08-31
Maeko Hsu	Santa Clara, CA, United States	2015-08-31
寺田 昌弘	サンノゼ, CA, United States	2015-08-31
kato chihiro	クパチーノ, CA, United States	2015-08-31
K Ota	Campbell, CA, United States	2015-08-31
Furukawa Tomoki	Japan	2015-08-31
高嶋 雅則	Japan	2015-08-31
Masako Moriguchi	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-31
大淵 真志	Japan	2015-08-31
sinichi miyabe	, Japan	2015-08-31
Swasey Shoko	ウェストジョーダン, UT, United States	2015-08-31
ほし かつお	Japan	2015-08-31
浅利 元宏	Japan	2015-08-31
Kuroo Risa	パロ・アルト, CA, United States	2015-08-31
ひらまつ けい	Japan	2015-08-31
Yoshimasa Sato	Japan	2015-08-31

Name	Location	Date
Naomi Nishimura	Cupertino, CA, United States	2015-08-31
Toshi Goto	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-08-31
後藤 勇	Singapore, Singapore	2015-08-31
Toyama Kenji	バーネット, ENG, United Kingdom	2015-08-31
yasuko fukumoto	ボールドウィン・パーク, CA, United States	2015-08-31
加藤 潔	Japan	2015-08-31
RUNA KOBAYASHI	Cupertino, CA, United States	2015-08-31
KOSAI KIKUKO	ミッションビエホ, CA, United States	2015-08-31
濱保 晃夫	Japan	2015-08-31
Yoshihiro OZONO	Alhambra, CA, United States	2015-08-31
柚木 佐和子	サニーベール, CA, United States	2015-08-31
kaoru nishimura	Japan	2015-08-31
高木 俊夫	Japan	2015-08-31
菊地 周司	Japan	2015-08-31
suzuki edward	Minato-ku, Japan	2015-08-31
Mari Kawawa	Tiburon, CA, United States	2015-08-31
Noboru Taniguchi	New York, NY, United States	2015-08-31
tomohiko watanabe	Japan	2015-08-31
hirata chiemi	Japan	2015-08-31
NAKANO SATOMI	Japan	2015-08-31
suzuki yuriko	Tokyo, Japan	2015-08-31
Igarashi Mitsuo	Japan	2015-08-31
C Maeda	Australia	2015-08-31
noritaka yamasaki	Japan	2015-08-31
木村 亮介	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-08-31
山崎 崇司	Japan	2015-08-31
菅野 健一	Japan	2015-08-31
Yasuo Ishihara	トッパンガ, CA, United States	2015-08-31
Ellie Shollenberger	Frisco, TX, United States	2015-09-01
柚木 由美子	Japan	2015-09-01
遠藤 伸司	Japan	2015-09-01

Name	Location	Date
川崎 純	, Japan	2015-09-01
yokokawa jun	Japan	2015-09-01
peter kohno	burnaby, Canada	2015-09-01
Ushiwaka Hiroko	Japan	2015-09-01
Shibagaki Natsumi	クリーブランド, OH, United States	2015-09-01
田原 嘉記	Japan	2015-09-01
KAZUMASA KUKEN	クイーンズ, NY, United States	2015-09-01
ひろみ スミス	Great Lakes, IL, United States	2015-09-01
Nakagoshi Keisuke	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-09-01
伊藤 知子	Japan	2015-09-01
Toda Jody	Japan	2015-09-01
Yuhta Horie	Japan	2015-09-01
成田 真一	ケンブリッジ, MA, United States	2015-09-01
Momoe Yamaguchi	Milpitas, CA, United States	2015-09-01
西村 康明	Japan	2015-09-01
藤田 哲郎	Japan	2015-09-01
John Mizutani	Belmont, CA, United States	2015-09-01
西村 純一	Cupertino, CA, United States	2015-09-01
小林 明	Japan	2015-09-01
matuda akira	Japan	2015-09-01
脇田 建	Japan	2015-09-01
大竹 清彦	Shimotsuke-shi, Japan	2015-09-01
fuwa eiichi	Japan	2015-09-01
中崎 勇	Japan	2015-09-01
Goto Tomoko	サンフランシスコ, CA, United States	2015-09-01
Perry Noriko	フォールズチャーチ, VA, United States	2015-09-01
yunoki kunihiko	Japan	2015-09-01
Hada Hiromi	Jackson Heights, NY, United States	2015-09-01
inoue shinno	Japan	2015-09-01
Ami Kariyone	Torrance, CA, United States	2015-09-01
遠藤 聡浩	Japan	2015-09-01

Name	Location	Date
HIROSHI KOIZUMI	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-09-01
藤原 FUJIHARA	, Japan	2015-09-01
義久 YOSHIHISA		
中村(Nakamura) 宏樹(Hiroki)	Japan	2015-09-01
Mari Miyamoto	ノースバンクーバー, Canada	2015-09-01
Takahashi Tatsuya	サンノゼ, CA, United States	2015-09-01
門馬 登志子	Japan	2015-09-01
岩淵 利佳子	Auckland, New Zealand	2015-09-01
Ronald Bynes	Evans, GA, United States	2015-09-01
Leatrice Floyd	Los Angeles, CA, United States	2015-09-01
Setsuko Hattori	New York, NY, United States	2015-09-01
Serina Cwiklinski	Oceanside, CA, United States	2015-09-01
Junko Szymanski	Los Altos, CA, United States	2015-09-01
Ishi Kie	Japan	2015-09-01
Yukiko Kodama	Berkeley, CA, United States	2015-09-01
Kasumi Kiuchi	Salt Lake City, UT, United States	2015-09-01
Sayuri Ishii	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-09-01
Kawahara Hideki	Japan	2015-09-01
草薙 尚	Osaka-shi, Japan	2015-09-01
立本 雅子	デンバー, CO, United States	2015-09-01
Aya Ishida	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-09-01
Kaori Strong	Oakville, Canada	2015-09-01
Tomoe Lee	San Diego, CA, United States	2015-09-01
Yoshiko Inoue	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-09-01
Shinohara Yutaka	Japan	2015-09-01
大林 英光	Japan	2015-09-01
Mai Sanchez	Salt Lake City, UT, United States	2015-09-01
石井 美奈子	portland, OR, United States	2015-09-01
Yumiko Araki	Glendale, CA, United States	2015-09-01
sekine masako	Japan	2015-09-01
MIKI TAKASUGI	Brooklyn, NY, United States	2015-09-01
Mike Vandeman	San Ramon, CA, United States	2015-09-01

Name	Location	Date
Iha shige	サニーベール, CA, United States	2015-09-01
Watanabe Kiyoshi	Japan	2015-09-01
Guido Hoffmann	Danville, CA, United States	2015-09-01
Kazumi Yahata-Pettersson	Pleasanton, CA, United States	2015-09-01
Takuya Kosaka	Las Vegas, NV, United States	2015-09-01
Kayoko Clark	Foster City, CA, United States	2015-09-01
Takahashi Yosuke	スターリングハイツ, MI, United States	2015-09-01
伊藤 大二郎	Japan	2015-09-01
Atsuko Gammell	Bountiful, UT, United States	2015-09-01
Mire Boyd	Redwood City, CA, United States	2015-09-01
kohata tuneko	Japan	2015-09-01
松本 圭司	Japan	2015-09-01
小野 喜恵子	Japan	2015-09-01
Jeff Broadbent	Beaverton, OR, United States	2015-09-01
Urayama Yoshiko	Arlington Heights, IL, United States	2015-09-01
Nomura Nao	ブルックリン, NY, United States	2015-09-01
鈴木 三枝子	Japan	2015-09-01
matsubara makoto	Japan	2015-09-01
Yuka Toyota	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-09-01
Hopkins Misako	ポートランド, OR, United States	2015-09-01
Endo Misae	Netherlands	2015-09-01
Sakurai Takahiro	Japan	2015-09-01
Rumiko matsumoto	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-09-01
Sei Higuchi	Santa Clara, CA, United States	2015-09-01
岡崎 正昭	Matsuyama, Japan	2015-09-01
山崎 真弥	サンフランシスコ, CA, United States	2015-09-01
Hiro Ishikawa	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-09-01
funada kazunari	Japan	2015-09-01
成田 幸雄	Japan	2015-09-01
宮崎 敏	Japan	2015-09-01
宝田 雅之	Itabashi-ku, Japan	2015-09-01
Yumi Kubo	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-09-01

Name	Location	Date
Kadota Harumi	サン・マテオ, CA, United States	2015-09-01
児玉 千恵子	Japan	2015-09-01
太田 綾	Japan	2015-09-01
後藤 眞弓	Japan	2015-09-01
Dodds Rieko	サンフランシスコ, CA, United States	2015-09-01
小林 良司	Japan	2015-09-01
Hirokawa Shinichi	Costa Mesa, CA, United States	2015-09-01
SASAKI AKIO	Japan	2015-09-01
伊藤 照美	Japan	2015-09-01
たむら なおこ	Japan	2015-09-01
泰子 原	BurnabyBC, Canada	2015-09-01
AKIO Kamiyama	埼玉県, Japan	2015-09-01
Naoko Kubo	SARATOGA, CA, United States	2015-09-01
Hasegawa Mitsumasa	Japan	2015-09-01
堤 一人	Japan	2015-09-01
Hara Reiko	サウス・サンフランシスコ, CA, United States	2015-09-01
yamada yoshiko	Japan	2015-09-01
芦川 孝基	Japan	2015-09-01
橋本 龍太郎	Japan	2015-09-01
齋藤 雅美	Japan	2015-09-01
古賀 明博	Japan	2015-09-01
Atsuko Tanaka	Torrance, CA, United States	2015-09-01
大森 万夫	Japan	2015-09-01
早乙女 康子	千葉県, Japan	2015-09-01
吉田 一	北海道, Japan	2015-09-01
yamada kaori	Japan	2015-09-01
元木 佳子	Japan	2015-09-01
sano keisuke	Japan	2015-09-01
Kawano Osamu	Japan	2015-09-01
田村 真実	Japan	2015-09-01

Name	Location	Date
上田 昭夫	Japan	2015-09-01
Shinki Kunihiko	Harrison, NY, United States	2015-09-01
小池 美明	Japan	2015-09-01
小池 美成	Japan	2015-09-01
Shinogi Nobutaka	Taipei, Taiwan	2015-09-01
須藤 尚人	Japan	2015-09-01
Shibata Tomoko	Japan	2015-09-01
yokota shojiro	Japan	2015-09-01
Khaysy Murasaki	Houston, TX, United States	2015-09-01
SUGIURA KUNITOMO	Japan	2015-09-01
坂本 直治	Japan	2015-09-01
佐藤 淳	岩手県, Japan	2015-09-01
Yonezawa Masahiro	Japan	2015-09-01
橋本 博文	Japan	2015-09-01
小野 浩志	Japan	2015-09-01
Yuko Gower	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-09-01
神原 良明	Japan	2015-09-01
Hanada Yoshihiro	Japan	2015-09-01
水口 光	Japan	2015-09-01
高橋 淳子	Japan	2015-09-01
中村 ふくみ	Japan	2015-09-01
桐原 仁子	Japan	2015-09-01
大野 選哉	Japan	2015-09-01
斎藤 真代	Japan	2015-09-01
庄子 邦昭	Japan	2015-09-01
井上 泰子	Japan	2015-09-01
中本 敏規	Japan	2015-09-01
Suguru Abe	Chicago, IL, United States	2015-09-01
石井 靖夫	Japan	2015-09-01
sato yasuhiko	Japan	2015-09-01
yamada hideki	Japan	2015-09-01

Name	Location	Date
田谷 あきら	Japan	2015-09-01
吉田 真知子	Japan	2015-09-01
Kojima Yoichi	Japan	2015-09-01
西島 公晴	Japan	2015-09-01
クボタ ジュアン	Japan	2015-09-01
Ishizuka Kota	Japan	2015-09-01
KONDOU Shigeru	Japan	2015-09-01
渡辺 潤一	Fuchu, Japan	2015-09-01
大石 勇三	Japan	2015-09-01
武嶋 美香 MIKA TAKESHIMA	サン・カルロス, CA, United States	2015-09-01
松浦 雄志	Japan	2015-09-01
小林 亜未	Japan	2015-09-01
金川 武史	Japan	2015-09-01
Ogata Yoshifumi	Japan	2015-09-01
倉科 美沙	Japan	2015-09-01
saito yuh	Japan	2015-09-01
Washio Rena	Japan	2015-09-01
Takatani Yukimi	サンタ・クララ, CA, United States	2015-09-01
WATANABE Shizuo	Japan	2015-09-01
Harada Miyuki	サンノゼ, CA, United States	2015-09-01
小林 みどり	Japan	2015-09-01
Amie Tatsumoto	Denver, CO, United States	2015-09-01
Yamaguchi Yoko	サンフランシスコ, CA, United States	2015-09-01
宿利 誠子	Japan	2015-09-01
masakazu kataoka	Japan	2015-09-01
Rieko Okamoto	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-09-01
Watanabe Taeko	Japan	2015-09-01
坪田良久子 つぼたらくこ	Japan	2015-09-01
Hisatome Yuko	フリーモント, CA, United States	2015-09-01
Kenji Murata	Davis, CA, United States	2015-09-01
Shinichi Amano	Pickerington, OH, United States	2015-09-01

Name	Location	Date
長谷川 由和	Japan	2015-09-01
柿崎 直樹	Japan	2015-09-01
Kyoko Herz	Pleasanton, CA, United States	2015-09-01
Maki Butler	Livermore, CA, United States	2015-09-01
Sakuma Nao	ハリソン, NY, United States	2015-09-01
Mariko Layton	Pagosa Springs, CO, United States	2015-09-01
sekinuma yoshihisa	harrisburg, NC, United States	2015-09-01
Miyuki Oishi	Hacienda Heights, CA, United States	2015-09-01
mineko Kawasaki	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-09-01
Terumi Imamura	Gardena, CA, United States	2015-09-01
Kawase Maiko	サニーベール, CA, United States	2015-09-01
村上 太朗	Japan	2015-09-01
Shuichi Yamazaki	ロミータ, CA, United States	2015-09-01
yaji toshiaki	Yamatotakada-shi, Japan	2015-09-01
Flynn Hisae	Holbrook, MA, United States	2015-09-01
Masako Uchida	Rowland Heights, CA, United States	2015-09-01
McCormick Michael	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-09-01
Hazuki Miyake	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-09-01
赤瀬 万理子	Japan	2015-09-01
Onozato Akira	バーリングゲーム, CA, United States	2015-09-01
Ishida Ryuichiro	Kihej, HI, United States	2015-09-01
Hiroko Nakamoto	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-09-01
Yamato Tarou	Japan	2015-09-01
Hiroshi Goto	Aptos, CA, United States	2015-09-01
今井 浩貴	愛知, Japan	2015-09-01
Sugai Taturou	Japan	2015-09-01
okazawa kayo	Japan	2015-09-01
Miho Okawa	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-09-02
Yukari Arai	ロサンゼルス, CA, United States	2015-09-02
Kazue Shirai-Krasnow	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-09-02
男 斎藤育男	Japan	2015-09-02
山田 耕司	Japan	2015-09-02

Name	Location	Date
戸塚 浩二	Japan	2015-09-02
Miki Hayashi	Los Angeles, CA, United States	2015-09-02
加藤 鐵雄	Japan	2015-09-02
嶺井 隆	Japan	2015-09-02
竹中 忍	Japan	2015-09-02
武田 満昭	Japan	2015-09-02
根須 実	Japan	2015-09-02
村上 太朗	Japan	2015-09-02
sato kenichi	プレザント・ヒル, CA, United States	2015-09-02
Yamamoto Tsukasa	Japan	2015-09-02
Kanako Golden	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-09-02
森川 真智子	Japan	2015-09-02
東 攻	Japan	2015-09-02
Tanaka Junji 田中 淳二	Japan	2015-09-02
Nadia Salomon	Natick, MA, United States	2015-09-02
浅倉 務	Japan	2015-09-02
Sakonju Mahoko	Japan	2015-09-02
Pin-Wei Huang	Fremont, CA, United States	2015-09-02
平川 秀樹	Japan	2015-09-02
中島 誉主也	Japan	2015-09-02
Muramatsu Chie	Redwood City, CA, United States	2015-09-02
tosh watanabe	Berkeley, CA, United States	2015-09-02
榊間 実	Japan	2015-09-02
田口 恵	Japan	2015-09-02
Hermannueno Tomoko	Germany	2015-09-02
Nakano Ko	Japan	2015-09-02
赤羽 俊一	Japan	2015-09-02
沼野 邦雄	Japan	2015-09-02
Hironori Sakoda	Campbell, CA, United States	2015-09-02
星野 頼子	Japan	2015-09-02
watanabe hiroyuki	San Pedro, CA, United States	2015-09-02

Name	Location	Date
木村 純	Japan	2015-09-02
yasuhiro takeda	Japan	2015-09-02
Yuki T	San mateo, CA, United States	2015-09-02
杉山 克巳	Japan	2015-09-02
佐藤 富子	Japan	2015-09-02
寺村 幸子	Japan	2015-09-02
Aleksandr Khizgilov	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-09-02
田中 勲	Japan	2015-09-02
Imamura Seiichiro	Japan	2015-09-02
和田 国治	Japan	2015-09-02
Sakamoto Kunihiko	Japan	2015-09-02
Ono Akira	Japan	2015-09-02
西尾 正臣	Japan	2015-09-02
Takeshige Toshiya	Japan	2015-09-02
松本 秀樹	Aizuwakamatsu-shi, Japan	2015-09-02
松木 須美枝	Japan	2015-09-02
Suzuki Hiroshi	Japan	2015-09-02
金田 重樹	Japan	2015-09-02
篠塚 冬樹	Japan	2015-09-02
丸木 吾郎	Japan	2015-09-02
Yohei Shiratori	Edna, TX, United States	2015-09-02
佐々木 啓有	Japan	2015-09-02
鎌田 英稔	Japan	2015-09-02
moriya noriko	Japan	2015-09-02
Hamburg Tsubasa	ロス・ガトス, CA, United States	2015-09-02
Yosiko Kikuchi	Japan	2015-09-02
田中 秀律	Japan	2015-09-02
三浦 日佐子	Japan	2015-09-02
Iko Okada	Saratoga, CA, United States	2015-09-02
那須 三訓	Japan	2015-09-02
Uchida Yoko	Japan	2015-09-02

Name	Location	Date
Takahashi Koichi	Japan	2015-09-02
大谷 範子	Japan	2015-09-02
Matsui Yumiko	サンノゼ, CA, United States	2015-09-02
所 和暢	Japan	2015-09-02
Kojima Naoko	Takasaki city, Gunma, Japan	2015-09-02
Shirley Bush	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-09-02
Haruko Kuroda	Napa, CA, United States	2015-09-02
Takao Katayama	Gardena, CA, United States	2015-09-02
植木 亜希	サニーベール, CA, United States	2015-09-02
Miyuki Calvert	Chicago, IL, United States	2015-09-02
Miwako Sekinuma	ハリスバーグ, NC, United States	2015-09-02
tomoko taylor	San Diego, CA, United States	2015-09-02
Kobayashi Makiko	ガルベストン, TX, United States	2015-09-02
Ayumi Yoshida	Pacifica, CA, United States	2015-09-02
Junichiro Sekiguchi	Redwood City, CA, United States	2015-09-02
Yuri Sebata-Dempster	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-09-02
Ryoji Osawa	El Cerrito, CA, United States	2015-09-02
Kumiko Jacobs	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-09-02
hashida emiko	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-09-02
Yoda Yukiko	Santa Clara, CA, United States	2015-09-02
Yoshimoto Fumi	Seattle, WA, United States	2015-09-02
Taeko Byrne	San Carlos, CA, United States	2015-09-02
荒牧 匡和	大分県, Japan	2015-09-02
Daisuke Kawamoto	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-09-02
はるみ 030326haru	Gardena, CA, United States	2015-09-02
Theresa Morehouse	Ashburn, VA, United States	2015-09-03
Hiroko Miyamoto 宮本裕子	Japan	2015-09-03
Mika goto	Daly City, CA, United States	2015-09-03
Atsumi Shihoko	Japan	2015-09-03
岡本 充洋	, Japan	2015-09-03
ueno sakiko	Fremont, CA, United States	2015-09-03
Nanaka Kohlbach	Malden, MA, United States	2015-09-03

Name	Location	Date
櫻井 恵子	Japan	2015-09-03
itsuko miyai	Japan	2015-09-03
o y	Japan	2015-09-03
Nebrig Kimie	ポートル・バレー, CA, United States	2015-09-03
Sanae Habu	Mountain View, CA, United States	2015-09-03
okubo yoichi	Japan	2015-09-03
Uyeda Seiko	carmel, CA, United States	2015-09-03
Yoshimi Kitamoto	Cupertino, CA, United States	2015-09-03
Tiko Kameda	コキットラム, Canada	2015-09-03
Naoko Toyoshima	クパチーノ, CA, United States	2015-09-03
Miura Reiko	サラトガ, CA, United States	2015-09-03
鮎澤 壽太郎	Japan	2015-09-03
鈴木 雅博	Japan	2015-09-03
Yoko Koike	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-09-03
Hiroko Takasaki	Campbell, CA, United States	2015-09-03
Mitch Sako	Santa Clara, CA, United States	2015-09-03
Naito Hiroko	サンノゼ, CA, United States	2015-09-03
恵美 梅崎	Japan	2015-09-03
Miho Osako	バンクーバー, Canada	2015-09-03
machimura n3	Japan	2015-09-03
minorikawa n3	Japan	2015-09-03
mitsuya n3	Japan	2015-09-03
miyagawa n3	Japan	2015-09-03
takemoto n3	Japan	2015-09-03
tamura n3	Japan	2015-09-03
tokashiki n3	Japan	2015-09-03
nakayama na3	Japan	2015-09-03
大黒 由紀夫	Japan	2015-09-03
Kanai Atsushi	Japan	2015-09-03
大岩 真治	Japan	2015-09-03
フジノ サトシ	Japan	2015-09-03
近藤 均	Japan	2015-09-03

Name	Location	Date
Yuhara Masataka	エドモンド, OK, United States	2015-09-03
石橋 達郎	Japan	2015-09-03
横山 ヒロシ	Japan	2015-09-03
桐山 由美子	Japan	2015-09-03
今岡 登志	Japan	2015-09-03
Yuko Matsumoto	Hanoi, Viet Nam	2015-09-03
Takagi Mihoko	Japan	2015-09-03
fujii kiyomi	Japan	2015-09-03
okada masanobu	Japan	2015-09-03
Arai Yoshiaki	Japan	2015-09-03
takahashi keiichi	Japan	2015-09-03
kounosu narihiro	Japan	2015-09-03
tanahashi atsuko	Japan	2015-09-03
Oka Hiroaki	Japan	2015-09-03
アリシマ ルミコ	Japan	2015-09-03
Mika Sato	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-09-03
Suzuki Fujio	Galveston, TX, United States	2015-09-03
Tomo Kitano	Västervik, Sweden	2015-09-03
内田 和枝	Japan	2015-09-03
munetika youko	Japan	2015-09-03
Tanahashi Akira	Japan	2015-09-03
Takahashi Kazuyo	Japan	2015-09-03
Pam Shimada	Mountain View, CA, United States	2015-09-03
Naoto Sato	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-09-03
Mikiko Kaniike	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-09-03
Mikiko Kaniike	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-09-03
Yukari Lassagne	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-09-03
Hara Kaori	フリーモント, CA, United States	2015-09-03
Ito Ichiaki	ガルベストン, TX, United States	2015-09-03
武田 真波	London, ENG, United Kingdom	2015-09-03
kazuko vargas	Davis, CA, United States	2015-09-03
Toshiko Kakinami	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-09-03

Name	Location	Date
MIURA KEIKO	Japan	2015-09-03
Cheyenne Williams	Springfield, IL, United States	2015-09-03
梅澤 雅彦	Japan	2015-09-04
Amano Junichi	バンクーバー, Canada	2015-09-04
仲宗根 江未理	Japan	2015-09-04
Yamamoto Takaaki	Japan	2015-09-04
Tamamo Dughman	Daly City, CA, United States	2015-09-04
Furukawa Hiroshi	Japan	2015-09-04
hoashi seiko	Australia	2015-09-04
山本 芳久	Japan	2015-09-04
土井 亜希子	Japan	2015-09-04
Delgado Yoko	サンディエゴ, CA, United States	2015-09-04
Kioka Tomoko	マウンテンビュー, CA, United States	2015-09-04
Yuka Porter	Santee, CA, United States	2015-09-04
kaori takei	Japan	2015-09-04
Sonomi rehdet	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-09-04
川井 佳子	Japan	2015-09-04
西山 くにこ	マウンテンビュー, CA, United States	2015-09-04
中崎 和子	Japan	2015-09-04
鈴木 あゆみ	Japan	2015-09-04
Katsura Karadi	Mountain View, CA, United States	2015-09-04
Hiroko chida	San Diego, CA, United States	2015-09-04
ISHII FUMIHIKO	Los Altos, CA, United States	2015-09-04
mumon ichigo	Japan	2015-09-04
かない すみこ	Japan	2015-09-04
Yoshikawa Masaaki	Japan	2015-09-04
Takayanagi Masakazu	Japan	2015-09-04
Tomoka Mizobuchi	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-09-04
Tina Hidai	Palo Alto, CA, United States	2015-09-04
多田 慎太郎	Japan	2015-09-04
万里 田中	, Japan	2015-09-04
くろさわ あや	サンノゼ, CA, United States	2015-09-04

Name	Location	Date
Noriko Miura	Palo Alto, CA, United States	2015-09-04
Kioka James	マウンテンビュー, CA, United States	2015-09-04
Kayoko Takeuchi	Palo Alto, CA, United States	2015-09-04
内野 幸恵	サンタ・クララ, CA, United States	2015-09-04
Yuh Marshall	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-09-04
Shinobu Hauge	Richmond, TX, United States	2015-09-04
pearl hsiung	los angeles, CA, United States	2015-09-04
Françoise POILANE	France	2015-09-04
Isao Nojima	Los Altos, CA, United States	2015-09-04
Michiyo Sugawara	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-09-04
Kato Mark	サニーベール, CA, United States	2015-09-04
武藤 義明	Japan	2015-09-04
Reiko Loughran	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-09-04
Nakasone Yuko	トレーシー, CA, United States	2015-09-04
Ian McNesby	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-09-04
兼子 光男	Toyoake-shi, Japan	2015-09-04
安藤 幸勝	Japan	2015-09-05
松井 重光	Japan	2015-09-05
Masahiro Kuroda	San Bruno, CA, United States	2015-09-05
Takeuchi yuko	Japan	2015-09-05
sakai blair hiroko	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-09-05
Rodd Suzuki	Cupertino, CA, United States	2015-09-05
Utako Armstrong	Pacifica, CA, United States	2015-09-05
Yukie McIntyre	Tracy, CA, United States	2015-09-05
Kumiko Matsubara	Los Altos, CA, United States	2015-09-05
三林 雅子	Japan	2015-09-05
motohiko obayashi 緒林 幹彦	Japan	2015-09-05
喜多村 正信	Japan	2015-09-05
村上 眞由美	Japan	2015-09-05
R Armstrong	Pacifica, CA, United States	2015-09-05
sandra yagi	San francisco, CA, United States	2015-09-05
Matuszynski Taiko	Australia	2015-09-05

Name	Location	Date
古林 正寛	Japan	2015-09-05
小山内 正一	Japan	2015-09-05
kaji naoko	Japan	2015-09-05
田中 勝行	Japan	2015-09-05
沼田 隆	愛媛県, Japan	2015-09-05
綾部 安紀	Japan	2015-09-05
池田 義久	Japan	2015-09-05
太刀川 重樹	Japan	2015-09-05
Nakajima Tauyoshi	Japan	2015-09-05
橋本 知明	Japan	2015-09-05
Megumi Yamazaki	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-09-05
下村 崇	Japan	2015-09-05
kato koji	Japan	2015-09-05
Takako Hayakawa Takako Hayakawa	Albany, CA, United States	2015-09-05
Yuko Fukami	Berkeley, CA, United States	2015-09-05
Junko N Junko N	Japan	2015-09-05
nakamura miyuki	Japan	2015-09-05
Yasuhiro Yamazaki	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-09-05
kobayashi hitomi	Japan	2015-09-05
saitoh shinichi	Japan	2015-09-05
Kato Michiyo	サニーバール, CA, United States	2015-09-05
Vadim Zubkovsky	Metuchen, NJ, United States	2015-09-05
mariko schmidt	プレザント・ヒル, CA, United States	2015-09-05
Kazuko Nakagawa	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-09-05
Tomosue Junko	Germany	2015-09-05
Ayako Takamatsu	El Cerrito, CA, United States	2015-09-05
kobayashi yukimasa	新潟県, Japan	2015-09-05
Mariko Daugherty	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-09-05
Kumiko Yamamoto	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-09-05
Fumiko Takashi	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-09-05
sumika hazama	Marysville, WA, United States	2015-09-05

Name	Location	Date
inoue akira	Japan	2015-09-05
神山 宜巳	Japan	2015-09-06
Yukari Naito-Deitch	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-09-06
加藤 龍義	Japan	2015-09-06
Kihara Takeshi	Japan	2015-09-06
MARUOKA ATSUSHI	Japan	2015-09-06
Makiko Flaherty	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-09-06
Janet Kinahan	Yarmouthport, MA, United States	2015-09-06
羽鳥 愛香	Japan	2015-09-06
Hiroko Takano	Torrance, CA, United States	2015-09-06
よねだ れいこ 米陀 黎子	Japan	2015-09-06
YOKO NAGATO	ENGLEWOOD, NJ, United States	2015-09-06
Akiko Yamada	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-09-06
川上 美智子	Japan	2015-09-06
村田 泰之	Japan	2015-09-06
Hmada Hideki	, Japan	2015-09-06
横山 大	Japan	2015-09-06
長内 トヨジ	Japan	2015-09-06
前田 麻里	Japan	2015-09-06
Tabata Junko	Japan	2015-09-06
Abe Rieko名	Japan	2015-09-06
佐藤 健三	Japan	2015-09-06
井上 修	Japan	2015-09-06
Tomoko Flynn	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-09-06
MEGUMI BALUN	Cupertino, CA, United States	2015-09-06
Lucky Fung	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-09-06
井内 禎子	Japan	2015-09-06
大村 いさ美	Japan	2015-09-06
竹内 修一	Japan	2015-09-06
hiroo tomuro 戸室 凡生	Japan	2015-09-06
Edward Alexander	Alameda, CA, United States	2015-09-06

Name	Location	Date
辻本 梨子	Japan	2015-09-06
Masao Yamamoto	Hilliard, OH, United States	2015-09-06
Masao Yamamoto	Hilliard, OH, United States	2015-09-06
Hiroko Goto	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-09-06
Minoru Katsumoto	El Cerrito, CA, United States	2015-09-06
Hideki Kubo	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-09-06
隅本 武	Japan	2015-09-06
Maureen Burke	Atlanta, GA, United States	2015-09-07
ooshima keiko	Japan	2015-09-07
坂口 桂子	Japan	2015-09-07
Ichihashi Yoshinori	Japan	2015-09-07
nishino kou	Japan	2015-09-07
安本 静恵	Japan	2015-09-07
倉地 雅美	Japan	2015-09-07
Roe Motomi	サンノゼ, CA, United States	2015-09-07
大関 繭子	Japan	2015-09-07
池 保親	Japan	2015-09-07
Akira HIRAYAMAS 平山 晃	Japan	2015-09-07
山本 正行	Japan	2015-09-07
追川 宮子	Japan	2015-09-07
高崎 哲也	Japan	2015-09-07
Murakami Yuko	Japan	2015-09-07
hideki nagai	Japan	2015-09-07
石川 弾	Japan	2015-09-07
Nomura Yoshihiro	Japan	2015-09-07
Tsubono Yoshikazu	Japan	2015-09-07
nishio norikazu	Japan	2015-09-07
Hideki Ogawara	Santa Rosa, CA, United States	2015-09-07
野川 晴加	Japan	2015-09-07
Ishizaki Kumi	Meguro-ku, Japan	2015-09-07
岡田 綾子	Japan	2015-09-07
masashi iwas	Japan	2015-09-07

Name	Location	Date
Nakai Reiko	兵庫県, Japan	2015-09-07
萠山 洋子	Japan	2015-09-07
pat kinney	Paterson, NJ, United States	2015-09-07
Mayumi Katoda	Japan	2015-09-07
kawakami hajime	Japan	2015-09-07
kaneko kiyoko	Japan	2015-09-07
Kobori Kimihiko	Japan	2015-09-07
Ryuse Masumi	Japan	2015-09-07
Tomoko Campbell	Cupertino, CA, United States	2015-09-07
Donald Cole	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-09-07
Denny Steele	Palo Alto, CA, United States	2015-09-07
MAYUMI Kurahashi	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-09-07
Nagisa VanVliet	Livermore, CA, United States	2015-09-07
Hideki Kurahashi	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-09-07
Asada Jack	Japan	2015-09-07
Usami Hiroshi	Tumon Bay, Guam	2015-09-07
Yuki Sugawara	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-09-07
keizo hoiuchi	Japan	2015-09-07
Ito Sadanori	Ewa Beach, HI, United States	2015-09-07
Kuroda Kausuke	ホノルル, HI, United States	2015-09-07
Fumiyoshi Sugawara	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-09-07
kawasaki NOBUKAZU	Japan	2015-09-08
真由 上野	サンフランシスコ, CA, United States	2015-09-08
岩中 守正	Barrigada, Guam	2015-09-08
青山 健一	Japan	2015-09-08
Yamamoto Takehiro	, Japan	2015-09-08
野村 陽子	Japan	2015-09-08
柿崎 数男	Japan	2015-09-08
石丸 善子	Japan	2015-09-08
町澤 慎一	Japan	2015-09-08
Hattori Makoto	Japan	2015-09-08
Suzuki Koichi	Honolulu,, HI, United States	2015-09-08

Name	Location	Date
Akiko Kaneshiro	Castro Valley, CA, United States	2015-09-08
TORIUMI TATSUSHI	ホノルル, HI, United States	2015-09-08
無記名 無記名	Japan	2015-09-08
Morie Masaki	Japan	2015-09-08
足立 浄	Japan	2015-09-08
篠崎 俊春	Japan	2015-09-08
Ayami Takahashi	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-09-08
Emiko Suga	Vacaville, CA, United States	2015-09-08
Iga Yudai	リバモア, CA, United States	2015-09-08
喜安 正秀	Japan	2015-09-08
石坂芳男 石坂芳男	Japan	2015-09-08
アライ クニオ	Japan	2015-09-08
白水 (Shiramizu) 徹 (Toru)	Japan	2015-09-08
Yukari Semba	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-09-08
Nomura Suzuyo	Tumon, Guam	2015-09-08
SHIODE KAZUTOMO	Japan	2015-09-08
Nomura Takeshi	Barrigada, Guam	2015-09-08
野村 唯李	Japan	2015-09-08
kazama shigeru	Japan	2015-09-08
中田 陽治	Japan	2015-09-08
安井 義英	Tamuning, Japan	2015-09-08
敦子 塚田	Japan	2015-09-08
Atsuko Winkler	Germany	2015-09-08
Kaneko Mituyosi	Japan	2015-09-08
石井 孝幸	Japan	2015-09-08
kanda maiko	Japan	2015-09-08
Ito Akitoshi	Japan	2015-09-08
James McHale	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-09-08
Yoko Shinji	Japan	2015-09-08
Julie Iso	Roseville, CA, United States	2015-09-08
Kuroda Takayuki	Japan	2015-09-08
健二 関	, Japan	2015-09-08

Name	Location	Date
Morimitus Hiroko	Fukuoka, Japan	2015-09-08
Vedder Kazue	サン・カルロス, CA, United States	2015-09-08
yokoyama yukie	Japan	2015-09-08
Keiko Takamura	Porter Ranch, CA, United States	2015-09-08
Toshie Marinov	Toronto, Canada	2015-09-08
takemoto hiromi	Japan	2015-09-08
takemoto tooru	Japan	2015-09-08
Inada Tomoki	Japan	2015-09-08
水上 明彦	Japan	2015-09-08
Wakimura Tomio	Japan	2015-09-08
新田 直美	Japan	2015-09-08
Mizue Hamilton Hamilton	Los Angeles, CA, United States	2015-09-08
Seiji Itoh	Kailua, HI, United States	2015-09-08
増田 渉	Japan	2015-09-08
Ei Fong	El Segundo, CA, United States	2015-09-08
Ikeda Kiyoshi	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	2015-09-08
清水 高德	Macau, Macao	2015-09-08
KADOWAKI SHOKO	クパチーノ, CA, United States	2015-09-08
Lafon Naoko	Coronado, CA, United States	2015-09-08
TOSHINOBU NAKAMURA	Bangkok, Thailand	2015-09-08
Oikawa Yasuhiro	Barrigada, Guam	2015-09-08
Furuyama Takashi	Culver City, CA, United States	2015-09-08
Mori Reyko	GLENDALE, CA, United States	2015-09-08
佐野 忠勝	Japan	2015-09-08
Hashimoto Takumi	Japan	2015-09-08
賛同します。 ichiro takamatsu	Japan	2015-09-08
Sano Yoshio	アイエア, HI, United States	2015-09-08
横 麻衣子	Japan	2015-09-08
関 紘一 関 洋子	Japan	2015-09-08
岡田 正夫	Japan	2015-09-08
sato shunji	Japan	2015-09-08
吉本 邦雄	Japan	2015-09-09

Name	Location	Date
長谷川 洋治	Japan	2015-09-09
Kaneko Hideo	Japan	2015-09-09
yamamoto kaori	Japan	2015-09-09
Hirate Akihiko	Japan	2015-09-09
安男 下津	Irvine, CA, United States	2015-09-09
□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□	Japan	2015-09-09
松本 英一	Japan	2015-09-09
竹之下 祐子	Japan	2015-09-09
Takashi Fukushima	Japan	2015-09-09
久保田 博	Japan	2015-09-09
大森 雅史	Japan	2015-09-09
西尾 孝子	船橋市, Japan	2015-09-09
adachi fumio	Japan	2015-09-09
mizumo mitsuru	Japan	2015-09-09
中條 青	Japan	2015-09-09
水藻 美栄子	Japan	2015-09-09
□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□	Japan	2015-09-09
Yoshiko Maki	Woodland Hills, CA, United States	2015-09-09
千田 宏	Japan	2015-09-09
YURIKO TANABE	SAN FRANCISCO, CA, United States	2015-09-09
Akahane Kuniaki	Honolulu, HI, United States	2015-09-09
谷 純夫	Japan	2015-09-09
Norio Miyago	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-09-09
Nakagawa Makoto	Bangkok, Thailand	2015-09-09
arima michiko	フオートワース, TX, United States	2015-09-09
Morii Isoo	Japan	2015-09-09
奥山 みゆき	Japan	2015-09-09
新井 正義	Japan	2015-09-09
多米 通浩	Japan	2015-09-09
naosuke shiode 塩出尚右	Japan	2015-09-09
Jun Yoshimatsu	Marmora, NJ, United States	2015-09-09

Name	Location	Date
廣田 元	Japan	2015-09-09
国分 孝之	Japan	2015-09-09
上羽 慶彦	Japan	2015-09-09
Hajime Ogawa	Decatur, GA, United States	2015-09-09
石井 啓子 石井啓子	Japan	2015-09-09
籠田 敏子	Japan	2015-09-09
TAJIMA CHIKAKO	Japan	2015-09-09
yoshimi mayumi	Japan	2015-09-09
Hiroyuki Iwasaki	Japan	2015-09-09
Machida Asae	Japan	2015-09-09
shioda hiromi 塩田 弘美	Japan	2015-09-09
滝 ゆり	Japan	2015-09-09
兵庫県洲本市池内1345番地 東原るび	Japan	2015-09-09
negishi emi	Japan	2015-09-09
Kobayashi Masako	Japan	2015-09-09
後藤 駒美	Japan	2015-09-09
miho oonishi	Japan	2015-09-09
Kuniaki Abe	Japan	2015-09-09
Araki Shinako	Japan	2015-09-09
Noda Yumi	Japan	2015-09-09
YAMANO KOICHI	Japan	2015-09-09
Takiue Yoko	Japan	2015-09-09
平岡 淳次	Japan	2015-09-09
高橋 香	Japan	2015-09-09
Takase Kayou	Japan	2015-09-09
Akashi Mina	Japan	2015-09-09
Hiroko Smith	Donegal town, Ireland	2015-09-09
平山 真実	Japan	2015-09-09
YUKUTAKE RIKA	Japan	2015-09-09
Egawa Toshiko	メープルウッド, NJ, United States	2015-09-09
津田 優紀	Japan	2015-09-09

Name	Location	Date
Kuroiwa Mikiko	Japan	2015-09-09
勝木 孝平	Japan	2015-09-09
FUJII MASAKI	Barrigada, Guam	2015-09-09
中島 由美	Japan	2015-09-09
ota chiyo	Japan	2015-09-09
konishi michiko	Japan	2015-09-09
Aoki Toshi	Bangkok, Thailand	2015-09-09
安藤 理恵	Japan	2015-09-10
山崎 由紀子	Japan	2015-09-10
中村 真紀	Japan	2015-09-10
篠田 由美	Japan	2015-09-10
Watanabe Noriko	Japan	2015-09-10
Kazuko Matsumoto Kazuko Matsumoto	Japan	2015-09-10
関 康代	Japan	2015-09-10
森井 加奈	Japan	2015-09-10
Keiko Aoyama 青山 啓子	Japan	2015-09-10
関根 撰	Japan	2015-09-10
noriko lea	Canoga Park, CA, United States	2015-09-10
北詰 澄子	Japan	2015-09-10
太田 恵明	, Japan	2015-09-10
藤田 紀子	Japan	2015-09-10
Kariya Hisayo	Japan	2015-09-10
atsumi tsunajima	Japan	2015-09-10
kawabe emiko	Japan	2015-09-10
澤谷 憲	, Japan	2015-09-10
Morita Mayumi	Japan	2015-09-10
久米 淳一	Japan	2015-09-10
佐藤 恵子	Japan	2015-09-10
Zenbutsu Tomiko	Japan	2015-09-10
Ishii Noriko	Japan	2015-09-10
Takano Yuki	Japan	2015-09-10

Name	Location	Date
中村 一子	Japan	2015-09-10
木谷 孝子	宮崎県, Japan	2015-09-10
中本 晶美	Japan	2015-09-10
小原 百合子	Japan	2015-09-10
三宮由紀子 三宮由紀子	Japan	2015-09-10
石田 祝嗣	静岡県, Japan	2015-09-10
鈴木 櫻子	Japan	2015-09-10
Nishimura Yuko	Moscow, Russian Federation	2015-09-10
Umehara Akemi	Japan	2015-09-10
Masako Abe	NewYork, NY, United States	2015-09-10
工藤 成子	Japan	2015-09-10
Chieko Weiler	Corvallis, OR, United States	2015-09-10
フジイ トモコ	Japan	2015-09-10
中島 しおり	Japan	2015-09-10
Kamei Masaharu	Japan	2015-09-10
寺林 佳奈	Japan	2015-09-10
中山 陽子	Japan	2015-09-10
笹屋文恵 笹屋文恵	Japan	2015-09-10
中村 玲子	Japan	2015-09-10
kumiko murakami	Japan	2015-09-10
tanaka atuko	Japan	2015-09-10
森内 綾子	Japan	2015-09-10
望月 妙子	愛知県, Japan	2015-09-10
Ishimaru Hiroko	Japan	2015-09-10
MANDAI SATOMI	Japan	2015-09-10
田中 翠	Japan	2015-09-10
西村 理栄	Japan	2015-09-10
伊藤 和男	Japan	2015-09-10
SHIBAZAKI Tomoaki	Japan	2015-09-10
慶昭 北形	Japan	2015-09-10
志賀 香子	Japan	2015-09-10

Name	Location	Date
Okubo Fumiko	東京, Japan	2015-09-10
Morihiro Arasaki	Hagatna, Guam	2015-09-10
natori chikage	Japan	2015-09-10
Miyakawa Kumiko	Japan	2015-09-10
Guerrero Tomoko	Hayward, CA, United States	2015-09-10
林 宏	Japan	2015-09-10
HANADA MANAMI	Japan	2015-09-10
松本 ミサ	Japan	2015-09-10
岡本 尚平	Japan	2015-09-10
GOGAMI MIE	Japan	2015-09-10
maedera eriko	Japan	2015-09-10
塩出 諭 shiode satoshi	Japan	2015-09-10
市場 康子	Japan	2015-09-10
takahashi aki	Japan	2015-09-10
Miharu Oba	Honolulu, HI, United States	2015-09-10
kumiko kudo	Japan	2015-09-10
kawai naoko	Japan	2015-09-10
yuasa yoko	京都府, Japan	2015-09-10
Amitani Sayuri	香川県, Japan	2015-09-10
高崎 法旬	Japan	2015-09-10
nakazawa naomi	Japan	2015-09-10
大森 芳子	Japan	2015-09-10
小泉 明子	Japan	2015-09-10
松山 弘子	Japan	2015-09-10
笹田 美枝	France	2015-09-10
susuki sei	Japan	2015-09-10
澤田 涼子	Japan	2015-09-10
b o	Japan	2015-09-10
平野 辰彦	岡山県, Japan	2015-09-10
Kuroda Atsuko	Japan	2015-09-10
林 紗苗	Japan	2015-09-10
sakurai takako	Japan	2015-09-10

Name	Location	Date
伊藤 純子	Japan	2015-09-10
手塚 賢	Japan	2015-09-10
山口 綾子	Japan	2015-09-10
Yamamoto Karin	Japan	2015-09-10
長澤 優	Japan	2015-09-10
原 貴代	Japan	2015-09-10
荒井 満春	Japan	2015-09-10
羽生 多津子	Japan	2015-09-10
野田 恵子	Japan	2015-09-10
岡田 展行	Japan	2015-09-10
小原沢 美春	Japan	2015-09-10
吉田 千賀子	Japan	2015-09-10
nao sakaue	osaka, Japan	2015-09-10
井浦 秀真	Japan	2015-09-10
小林 光	Japan	2015-09-10
いけだ かつこ	Japan	2015-09-10
松田 潤呼	Japan	2015-09-10
Miyashita Hidemi	サンノゼ, CA, United States	2015-09-10
一美 小林	Japan	2015-09-10
uchi e	Japan	2015-09-10
正木 保子	Japan	2015-09-10
Yuko Tatsumi	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-09-10
SACHIKO OHTUKA	Japan	2015-09-10
Hasegawa Shun'ichi	Japan	2015-09-10
Satoh Michiko	Japan	2015-09-10
Sekioka Reika	Japan	2015-09-10
上田 佳江	Japan	2015-09-10
Michie Dion	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-09-10
Kaoru Shimada	El Cerrito, CA, United States	2015-09-10
Takagi Kaoru	Port Chester, NY, United States	2015-09-10
misako ota	Campbell, CA, United States	2015-09-10

Name	Location	Date
和田 三幸	Japan	2015-09-10
Namiki Harumi.	Japan	2015-09-10
和田 麻衣子	Japan	2015-09-10
順市 石井	ポートムーディ, Canada	2015-09-11
ささくら つかさ	Japan	2015-09-11
三原 留美子	Japan	2015-09-11
Le Leila	ミルピタス, CA, United States	2015-09-11
takebuchi takeshi	Japan	2015-09-11
江川 純世	Sydney, Australia	2015-09-11
Koji Kuramatsu	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-09-11
加藤 悦子	Japan	2015-09-11
関矢 佳子	Japan	2015-09-11
本多 めぐみ	カストロバレー, CA, United States	2015-09-11
村田 麻衣	Japan	2015-09-11
前川 美鈴	Japan	2015-09-11
尾辻 友恵	Japan	2015-09-11
上治 栗原	神奈川県, Japan	2015-09-11
Ito Yuji	サンフランシスコ, CA, United States	2015-09-11
May Kawahara	Danville, CA, United States	2015-09-11
MICHIKO ICHII	Concord, CA, United States	2015-09-11
Joseph Perry	Fremont, CA, United States	2015-09-11
I am against Statue establishment Katoh Seiji	Japan	2015-09-11
高橋 えりな	Japan	2015-09-11
木村 昌代	Japan	2015-09-11
大崎 二実	Japan	2015-09-11
Barbara Hayashida	El Cerrito, CA, United States	2015-09-11
Rieko Sohlberg	Bjuv, Sweden	2015-09-11
吉田 豊吉	Japan	2015-09-11
Hidefumi Hattori	Palo Alto, CA, United States	2015-09-11
津田 久美子	Japan	2015-09-11
高田 明子	Japan	2015-09-11

Name	Location	Date
tomita kenichi 富田 健市	Japan	2015-09-11
植松 義博	Japan	2015-09-11
Kaneko Eiko	Japan	2015-09-11
Dakota Osborn	Duenweg, MO, United States	2015-09-11
岩崎 紫穂	Japan	2015-09-11
コージー タハラ	Japan	2015-09-11
磯田 道男	Japan	2015-09-11
まるやま まさみ	Japan	2015-09-11
畑野 香 はたの かおり	Japan	2015-09-11
Ishida Ben	サウス・パサデナ, CA, United States	2015-09-11
小高 理江	Japan	2015-09-11
守田 広子	Japan	2015-09-11
Kyoko Watanabe	Vancouver, Canada	2015-09-11
智子 櫻村	, Japan	2015-09-11
Kazue Okada	San Diego, CA, United States	2015-09-11
Maiko Nakano	Honolulu, HI, United States	2015-09-11
Ed Hishikawa	Honolulu, HI, United States	2015-09-11
藤野 立夫	Japan	2015-09-11
助川 佳之	Japan	2015-09-11
藤谷 友美	Japan	2015-09-12
加藤 伸子	Japan	2015-09-12
Imai Kazuyo	Japan	2015-09-12
夏目 くうみ	Japan	2015-09-12
Field Satsuki	Australia	2015-09-12
Jun Shindo	Vancouver, Canada	2015-09-12
Kenji Mizoguchi	New Westminster, Canada	2015-09-12
木村 弘美	Japan	2015-09-12
sue ryuichi	Japan	2015-09-12
Hisami Otaki	CHULA VISTA, CA, United States	2015-09-12
Sachiko Ina	Vancouver, Canada	2015-09-12
天野 早苗	Japan	2015-09-12

Name	Location	Date
澤 晴美	Japan	2015-09-12
Kanno Junko	Ota-ku, Japan	2015-09-12
Ice Kayo	Fort Lauderdale, FL, United States	2015-09-12
Miki Amano	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-09-12
Kiyo Nakayama	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-09-12
Masue Yanagitsuru	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-09-12
磯辺 重夫	Japan	2015-09-12
Hisatake Hazama	Yokohama, Japan	2015-09-12
Suzuki Gyoichiro	Japan	2015-09-12
Kobayashi Satoshi	Japan	2015-09-12
富栴 光代	Japan	2015-09-12
古山 靖	Japan	2015-09-12
SAKAI YASUTO	Japan	2015-09-12
Hisada Masaki	Japan	2015-09-12
MURANAKA Naoki	Japan	2015-09-12
又吉 之信	Japan	2015-09-12
おおしま ふみひこ	Japan	2015-09-12
小門 宏至	Japan	2015-09-12
Watanabe Yasutaka	, Japan	2015-09-12
深見 啓之助	Japan	2015-09-12
suzuki katsuya	Japan	2015-09-12
Hisako Stobbe	Vancouver, Canada	2015-09-12
横塚 一義	Japan	2015-09-12
佐藤 秀彦	Japan	2015-09-12
Mizuguchi Klyoshi	Japan	2015-09-12
Atsuko Smart	San Lorenzo, CA, United States	2015-09-12
Chambers Chiz	デュアラティン, OR, United States	2015-09-12
Imakawa Yukiko	Japan	2015-09-12
Toshiko Kai	Burnaby, Canada	2015-09-12
Yumi Terasaki	San Ramon, CA, United States	2015-09-12
Robert Masuda	Honolulu, HI, United States	2015-09-12
Toshi okubo	Richmond, CA, United States	2015-09-12

Name	Location	Date
岡本 理恵子	クレススキル, NJ, United States	2015-09-12
岡本 徹	クレススキル, NJ, United States	2015-09-12
岡本 かおる	クレススキル, NJ, United States	2015-09-12
真実 岡本	クレススキル, NJ, United States	2015-09-12
岡本 希望	クレススキル, NJ, United States	2015-09-12
井上 純平	Osaka, Japan	2015-09-12
Mamiko Uchida	Walnut Creek, CA, United States	2015-09-12
Tomoko Shimada	Hayward, CA, United States	2015-09-12
Yasuo Nishida	Wailuku, HI, United States	2015-09-12
Miwako Hsu	Orinda, CA, United States	2015-09-12
いとだ りつこ	Japan	2015-09-12
Kay Harada	Bridgewater, NJ, United States	2015-09-12
Kubo Kiyomi	モラガ, CA, United States	2015-09-12
Miyako Sueyoshi	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-09-12
miwako fukuyama	Portland, OR, United States	2015-09-12
Tomoko Saito	San Ramon, CA, United States	2015-09-12
Nagao Eriko	バーリングゲーム, CA, United States	2015-09-12
Yoshiko Hirai	Ann Arbor, MI, United States	2015-09-12
Narumi Ayako	ベルモント, CA, United States	2015-09-13
Natori Kazuichi	Toyonaka-shi, Japan	2015-09-13
杉田 みさ子	Japan	2015-09-13
本多 和子	埼玉県, Japan	2015-09-13
takako sugihara	Arlington, MA, United States	2015-09-13
suguru mizunoya	Sheung Shui, Hong Kong	2015-09-13
GARREFFI YUMI	ヤーマス・ポート, MA, United States	2015-09-13
鈴木 大	Japan	2015-09-13
SUZUKI HISASHI	Japan	2015-09-13
森 強	Yokohama-shi, Japan	2015-09-13
Uragi Michiyo	カールスバッド, CA, United States	2015-09-13
Kanatani Takuro	Japan	2015-09-13
鈴木 勉	Japan	2015-09-13

Name	Location	Date
Chieko Buxton	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-09-13
嵐柴 文恵	Japan	2015-09-13
J. HUIE	Oakland, CA, United States	2015-09-13
Tanaka Teruhiko	New York, NY, United States	2015-09-13
Yuko Barnaby	Somerville, MA, United States	2015-09-13
Aldo Diaz	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-09-13
Kawanami Toshio	ベルモント, MA, United States	2015-09-13
kiuchi taisuke	cambridge, MA, United States	2015-09-13
Mizunoya Yumiko	Shatin, Hong Kong	2015-09-13
Yoko Sheehan	Castro Valley, CA, United States	2015-09-13
Michael Sheehan	Castro Valley, CA, United States	2015-09-13
Etsuko Takino	Boston, MA, United States	2015-09-13
Stanley Sheehan	Castro Valley, CA, United States	2015-09-13
コギタ ナツキ	Japan	2015-09-13
高田 路子	Japan	2015-09-13
鈴木 勝彦	Japan	2015-09-13
Chieko Hisamune	San Francisco, CA, United States	2015-09-13
ikegami shiro	ドーバー, NH, United States	2015-09-13
Masako Keller	Belmont, CA, United States	2015-09-13
mori yoshinori	Fukuoka-shi, Japan	2015-09-13
Kimie Hoshi	Richmond, CA, United States	2015-09-13
小島 重光	Maebashi-shi, Japan	2015-09-13
Yamanouchi Akemi	Foster City, CA, United States	2015-09-13
TAGAWA KEIKO	ベルモント, CA, United States	2015-09-13
Yoko King	Gardena, CA, United States	2015-09-13
西坂 百世	Japan	2015-09-13
小野田 茂	Onomichi-shi, Japan	2015-09-13
Akiko Murakami	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-09-13
Malik Tulloch	Gardena, CA, United States	2015-09-13
西口 洋	Japan	2015-09-13
Hiroe Kobayashi	サン・ラモン, CA, United States	2015-09-13
木村 しおり	Japan	2015-09-13

Name	Location	Date
Masahiko Fukasawa	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-09-13
Ozu Yoko	Japan	2015-09-13
Kazu Takesaka	Walnut Creek, CA, United States	2015-09-13
律子 ベランジェー	コキットラム, Canada	2015-09-13
Kikuchi Sanae	Japan	2015-09-13
時崎 裕子	Japan	2015-09-13
Hitoko Hagiwara	Danville, CA, United States	2015-09-13
塩川 晃一郎	Japan	2015-09-13
Ryan Hisamune	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-09-13
Iwaki Eiji	Japan	2015-09-13
NO MEIER	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-09-13
Hiroyuki Ogiso	Sunnyvale, CA, United States	2015-09-13
本多 幸浩	Kazo-shi, Japan	2015-09-13
小林 信昭	Japan	2015-09-13
志水 とも子	Japan	2015-09-13
Mia Delgesso	Central District, Hong Kong	2015-09-13
安藤 容子	Japan	2015-09-13
tsuzuki michio	Burlingame, CA, United States	2015-09-13
弓削田 博	Japan	2015-09-13
Junko Kawai	Hercules, CA, United States	2015-09-13
中野 泰子	Fujisawa-shi, Japan	2015-09-13
加藤 和泉	Japan	2015-09-13
Yukiya Ishimaru	Sydney, Australia	2015-09-13
Hiroataka Sekimori	サンノゼ, CA, United States	2015-09-13
Shiota Mai	レッドウッド・シティ, CA, United States	2015-09-13
TAKESAKA NOBORU	ウォールナットクリーク, CA, United States	2015-09-13
下妻 恵	Japan	2015-09-13
Highbarger Mayumi	USA, CA, United States	2015-09-13
hiroko Koga	Methuen, MA, United States	2015-09-13
ISHIMARU KAZUMASA	Fukuoka-shi, Japan	2015-09-13
近藤 希以子	Japan	2015-09-13

Name	Location	Date
水野 友子	Japan	2015-09-13
Yatsu Jun	Boston, MA, United States	2015-09-13
NOMURA MICHINARI	Japan	2015-09-13
山下 英次	Setagaya-ku, Japan	2015-09-13
Ryo Sode	San Jose, CA, United States	2015-09-13
Asano Shigeaki	Inashiki-shi, Japan	2015-09-13
村上 直嗣	Japan	2015-09-13
Jim Yatsu	Austin, TX, United States	2015-09-13
Hiroshi HARuki	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-09-13
宮副 一郎	Japan	2015-09-13
Karasaki Emiko	Makati city, Philippines	2015-09-13
山口 智子	Japan	2015-09-13
Shibuya Yukinori	Japan	2015-09-13
徐 京美	, Japan	2015-09-13
嶋本 朋子	Japan	2015-09-13
吉野 綾	Japan	2015-09-13
太田 昇	Japan	2015-09-13
幸子 塩村	カントン, MI, United States	2015-09-13
Shio Nobu	カントン, MI, United States	2015-09-13
修市 山本	Japan	2015-09-13
Takumi Yanagawa	Fremont, CA, United States	2015-09-13
noriko akizuki	Japan	2015-09-13
Shioda Tomonari	サンノゼ, CA, United States	2015-09-13
Yoko Brush	Livonia, MI, United States	2015-09-13
Hiroko Ogawa	トーランス, CA, United States	2015-09-13
Kazuko Mitsumori	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-09-13
Miyabayashi Norio	バーリンゲーム, CA, United States	2015-09-13
Shigehide Yamanouchi	San Mateo, CA, United States	2015-09-13
Magome Kiyoko	ベルモント, CA, United States	2015-09-13
Takashi Rikiishi	Cupertino, CA, United States	2015-09-13
Monden Akira	Japan	2015-09-13

Name

Wilhelm Yumi

Location

サン・カルロス, CA, United States

Date

2015-09-13

COB, PONS, LCP
DIP

Member, Board of Supervisors
District 1

市參議員、第一區



City and County of San Francisco

ERIC MAR

馬兆光

RECEIVED
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
SAN FRANCISCO
2015 SEP 11 PM 1:12

DATE: September 11, 2015

TO: Angela Calvillo
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

FROM: Supervisor Eric Mar

RE: Public Safety & Neighborhood Services Committee
COMMITTEE REPORT

ERIC MAR

Pursuant to Board Rule 4.20, as Chair of the Public Safety & Neighborhood Services Committee, I have deemed the following matter is of an urgent nature and request it be considered by the full Board on September 22, 2015, as a Committee Report:

150764 Urging the Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women"

Resolution urging the City and County of San Francisco to establish a memorial for "Comfort Women."

This matter will be heard in the Public Safety & Neighborhood Services Committee Regular Meeting on September 17, 2015, at 2:00 p.m.

Evans, Derek

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
Sent: Thursday, September 10, 2015 3:41 PM
To: BOS-Supervisors; Evans, Derek; Calvillo, Angela (BOS); Caldeira, Rick (BOS)
Subject: File 150764 FW: San Francisco Memorial for Korean Comfort Woman [KCW]

From: Kelly Kling Woolums [mailto:kwoolums@isp.com]
Sent: Thursday, September 10, 2015 2:25 PM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: San Francisco Memorial for Korean Comfort Woman [KCW]

I suggest that:

(1) If San Francisco must have a monument of some kind, for some unknown purpose to remember alleged crimes on Korean women during by the Japanese occupation - - then a "contest" be held to selected a memorial and what it should "say." As was, for example, done for the Vietnam monument in Washington with great success. Works of art can be "fixed-up" to say something which may not wanted, or true.

(2) Since events e.g. (between Alex the Great & the Persians), and (Korea & Japan) - - are past, SO the memorial should include now and the past Africa, the mid-East - - all when armies were allowed by leaders to enslave, murder, rape, plunder and retaliate at will. War is hell.

(3) Children and adults now living are not responsible for what others did, or did not. What the UN has not. Bullying - - verbal or physical - - is illegal so the bully should be charged.

kk woolums
Glen Rock, NJ

----- NOT FOR PUBLICATION just some rough comments NOT FOR PUBLICATION -----

American citizens of Japanese ancestors were punished enough during the War in the Pacific by the people of California. Why they had no troops or planes or ships?

Around the world, invading soldiers - - even today to a certain degree, - - and for sure in the past thousands of years - - were allowed by their leaders to enslave, murder, rape, and plunder, and retaliate at will.

Artists who later memorialized such events "fixed them" to appear as patriotic acts. Of course, all artistic works always are "fixed" to make a statement. If the artist was not "told how to fix the work" in the beginning, the work was/is "fixed" in accordance with the artist's own feelings on the matter. Classic Arts Showcase, for example, shows a ballet by Bolshoi, danced to "Scheherade" by Nicolai Rimsky-Korsakov where the Golden Slave is united with the prince. Clearly, the Golden Slave is then no longer a Slave. She is enjoying her work, and is now in charge.

Of course, "fixing" applies to everything written, statued, appearing on TV such as Jeopardy!, or musically presented for a memory. Novels, newspaper articles included. A famous "Great American Love Song" ends, "(dramatic pause at end and then) You belong to me." Not a song to play at the dedication, or in the background when people are viewing the work. So San Fran needs a lot of thought before moving forward.

"Carmen" -- depending on how presented -- can leave the viewer believing Carmen "got what she ask for" -- or, at another presentation, believing "those soldiers are trash." "Butterfly" was written to have the opera's jerk American, when it was told originally on a European. Even though European troops all took comfort women with them when deployed, -- the jerk's role was predicted to too difficult to fill in Europe.

Rumor has it one British commander in the 1770's lost a major battle due to his trying to get through the whole group of ladies with his troops.

And, it would be important to prove the events on the matter from South Korea are true. One lady of America I know of has been surprised to learn her husband's native language does not have a word for adultery, for example -- so when he "went out on her" -- he didn't know she would care. There is some "fixing" that the KCW were actually working for money.

There is one major Novel fix. The Grapes of Wrath by American realist novel writer John Steinbeck and presented as true, has been found to be fiction. People who lived in area at the time say there was no "dust bowl." Census records do not show any increase in population in the areas in California to which people were suppose to have fled to at the time.

So, please, be careful how you fix this thing up. You could be putting young ladies of Korean or Japanese ancestry in danger, but not knowingly.

Evans, Derek

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
Sent: Tuesday, September 08, 2015 9:24 AM
To: BOS-Supervisors; Calvillo, Angela (BOS); Evans, Derek; Caldeira, Rick (BOS)
Subject: File 150764 FW: Comfort Women Statue proposal in San Francisco

From: Yuriko Doi-Walker [mailto:yurikodoi@sbcglobal.net]
Sent: Saturday, September 05, 2015 10:45 PM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: Comfort Women Statue proposal in San Francisco

Dear San Francisco Board of Supervisors,

I am Yuriko Doi, the Founder of Theatre Yugen which has been active in introducing Japanese theater and culture and educating Japanese arts, cross culture and international racial harmony to many children and students as well as general audience for 36 years here in San Francisco.

I do not condone what Japan did during the World War II, but I cannot agree with the building of a stature of comfort women in San Francisco. This type of statue belongs in Japan, Korea and China. In San Francisco it would just raise racial tensions between our Asian communities especially since most of them had no part in this terrible event and many also suffered during the war. I think we should create work and art that promotes harmony not divisive.

If you have any questions, please contact my e-mail at yurikodoi@sbcglobal.net or 650-575-7390(mobile).

Sincerely yours,

Yuriko Doi
Theatre of yugen, Founder & Artistic Adviser
2840 Mariposa Street,
San Francisco, CA 94110
415-621-0507

Evans, Derek

From: Gregory Vioria <greg.jff@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, September 04, 2015 12:30 AM
To: Avalos, John (BOS); Breed, London (BOS); Campos, David (BOS); Christensen, Julie (BOS); Cohen, Malia (BOS); Farrell, Mark (BOS); Kim, Jane (BOS); Mar, Eric (BOS); Tang, Katy (BOS); Wiener, Scott; Yee, Norman (BOS); Board of Supervisors, (BOS); Evans, Derek
Cc: judy hamaguchi; Lee, Mayor (MYR); san-francisco-jacl-chapter-board@googlegroups.com; Jill Yano
Subject: SF JACL Response to Supervisor Mar's "Comfort Women" Memorial Resolution (FILE NO. 150764)
Attachments: SF JACL Letter to BOS 20150902.pdf

Dear Board President and Supervisor London Breed,

Supervisor John Avalos,
Supervisor David Campos,
Supervisor Julie Christensen,
Supervisor Malia Cohen,
Supervisor Mark Farrell,
Supervisor Jane Kim,
Supervisor Eric Mar,
Supervisor Katy Tang,
Supervisor Scott Weiner,
Supervisor Norman Yee,

Clerk of the Board, Clerk for Public Safety and Neighborhood Services Committee, Derek Evans

Good morning.

The attached letter addressed to you, the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco, represent the views of the board of the San Francisco Japanese American Citizens League (SF JACL) - a local chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League, the oldest Asian American civil rights organization in the US.

We send this letter for reflection and consideration of a point of view on this resolution. In summary, our letter promotes the view of compassion and healing for the comfort women and their issues brought on by war and want to discourage any memorial (monument or written) that promotes hate towards a certain nationality amongst current and future generations.

I hope you, the Board of Supervisors, consider these points before your vote and/or comment on this resolution in chambers or in the Public Safety and Neighborhood Services committee.

If you have any questions or comments, please feel free to contact our board co-presidents, Judy Hamaguchi and Jill Yano (cc'd).

Respectfully submitted,

Greg C. Vioria
SF JACL Board Member
1770 Post St #279
San Francisco, CA 94115

September 2, 2015

Board of Supervisors
San Francisco City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, CA 94102

Supervisors: Madam Board President London Breed, Honorable John Avalos, Honorable David Campos, Honorable Julie Christiansen, Honorable Malia Cohen, Honorable Mark Farrell, Honorable Jane Kim, Honorable Eric Mar, Honorable Katy Tang, Honorable Scott Weiner, and Honorable Norman Yee

RE: Board of Supervisors File No. 150764, Resolution urging the City and County of San Francisco to establish a memorial for "Comfort Women." (As attached)

Dear San Francisco City Board of Supervisors:

The Board of Supervisors of the City of San Francisco is currently considering a resolution that calls for a physical memorial and a renewed condemnation of human rights violations committed by the Imperial Army of Japan during World War II. We, the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL), respectfully ask you to consider our views on this matter.

The Board of Directors of the San Francisco Chapter of the JACL believes in the importance of drawing lessons from historic violations of civil rights and human rights. We are volunteer activists who believe deeply in the fight for civil rights for all. We draw particular inspiration from the civil rights violations experienced by Japanese Americans during World War II. During the war 120,000 persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast were forcibly incarcerated in 10 American concentration camps. Many lost their homes and businesses.

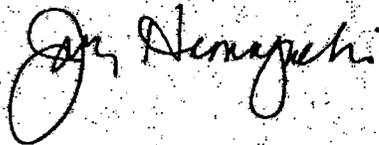
As civil rights activists, we support efforts by the Board of Supervisors that take action to prevent and stop human rights violations. The exploitation of children, violence against women, and human trafficking sadly still exist today. Vigilance is needed, even in San Francisco.

Violations of human rights that took place in the past must not be forgotten, if they are to provide lessons for current and future generations. Memorials of wartime horrors should be constructed in a manner that teaches tolerance, promotes healing, and inspires us all to work towards a future of peace. Historical lessons must be taught, but memorials should not be designed to pass on anger to current and future generations.

The Japanese American community has experienced first-hand what happens when an environment of racial hatred is allowed to permeate society. We are opposed to anything that promotes hate based on race or nationality.

Before issuing a resolution to support a memorial that projects hate towards a specific nationality, we ask the Board of Supervisors to consider whether such an action truly represents the values of the people of San Francisco. San Francisco has shown the world that we reject hate and embrace unity. Let's not turn back the clock.

Sincerely,



Judy Hamaguchi, Chapter President
On behalf of the Board of Directors, San Francisco Chapter
Japanese American Citizens League

Chapter Board Members: John Hayashi, Nikki Hikari, Merry Nishimura,
Haruka Roudebush, Nancy Satoda, Barbara Suyehiro, Kenta Takamori, Greg
Viloria, Jill Yano

Attachment: Board of Supervisors File No. 150764, Resolution urging the City and County of San Francisco to establish a memorial for "Comfort Women."

File No. 150764

BOS 11, 0 pages

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
Sent: Wednesday, September 02, 2015 10:46 AM
To: BOS-Supervisors
Subject: FW: Against the proposal of building a Comofort Women memorial File No. 150764
Attachments: Comfort Women Not Sex Slaves But Prostitutes_FullVersion.pdf

From: Koichi Mera [mailto:koichi.mera@verizon.net]
Sent: Tuesday, September 01, 2015 2:51 PM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: Against the proposal of building a Comofort Women memorial

Dear Supervisors for the City of San Francisco:

I am against the proposal to build a memorial for Comfort Women.
This is so because the proposal is based on a wrong interpretation of the Comfort Women.
In addition, the proposal is motivated by a political ambition of dividing the linkage between the U.S and Japan.
It is not based on human rights.
Please look at the attachment which elaborate our arguments.

Koichi Mera
Los Angeles

Comfort Women Not Sex Slaves but Prostitutes

Looking into Historical Evidence

- Neglected Facts and Voices -

Background of Comfort Women Issues

1. Historical Evidence
2. Origin and Development of Comfort Women Controversy
3. Political Implications

What is the controversy surrounding «Comfort Women»?

- Comfort Women are those who provided sexual services to Japanese Military during the WWII
- **Point of contention:**

Did JAPANESE GOVERNMENT FORCE these women into prostitution, or not?

Historical Evidence

- There are many «who said what», «who admitted what», various news reporting supporting contradictory views.
- **LET'S LOOK INTO PRIMARY SOURCES TO FIND OUT THE TRUTH**
 - Primary Sources : historical records
 - Secondary Sources: what other people heard about and wrote about (ex. recent newspaper articles, political statements, etc.)
- ***If Comfort Women were Sex Slaves orchestrated by Japanese government,***
= We should be able to find historical evidence!

Historical Evidence 1: Tokyo War Trial, 1946

In this trial, Japan was judged for its deeds before and during the World War II

Allied Powers tried Japan for «Conventional atrocities» and «Crimes against humanity».

Comfort Women were not even mentioned in the trial

If Japanese Army did indeed enslave Korean women, why did NO ONE talk about it?

CONCLUSION:

Comfort Women were not considered as crime or atrocity at that time

Historical Evidence 2: Mr Rhee Syngman

- First President of the Republic of Korea (ROK) after its independence in 1948
- Zealous anti-Japan independence fighter
- Demanded extensive reparations to Japan
- *No mention of reparation for Comfort Women*

CONCLUSION:

Comfort Women were not considered as an issue, even by the politician who is known as the most anti-Japan President of the ROK

Historical Evidence 3: JP-ROK Basic Treaty, 1965

- This treaty settled **ALL CLAIMS AND REPARATIONS** regarding any matters related to Japan's annexation of Korea, except for Takeshima.
- By signing this treaty, ROK agreed to demand no further compensation, either at the government or individual level, after receiving \$800 million (2.3 times Korea's national budget of that time) in grants and soft loans from Japan as compensation for its 1910–45 colonial rule in the treaty.
- According to the records of negotiation, Japan proposed to compensate individuals directly but Korean government of the time refused, and used most of the money for its economic development.
- **COMFORT WOMEN WAS NEVER BROUGHT UP AS A MATTER OF REPARATION AND COMPENSATION**

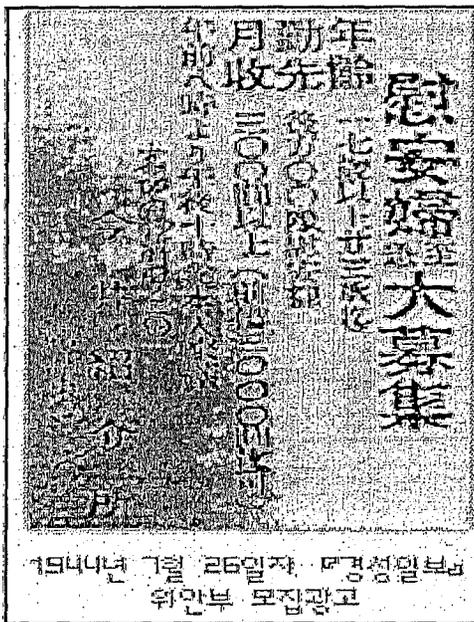
From the year the treaty was ratified, 1965, to 1982, no history-related anti-Japanese demonstration occurred, and the history was never brought up as political issue.

Historical Evidence 4: No Historical Documentation Backing Sex Slavery Found in Korea or in Japan

1. There is no documented evidence in Korea or Japan about how Japanese army rounded up the women in the form of diary, newspaper articles, etc. *Not even single one.*
2. And there is no trace of Korean people who fought against such slavery.

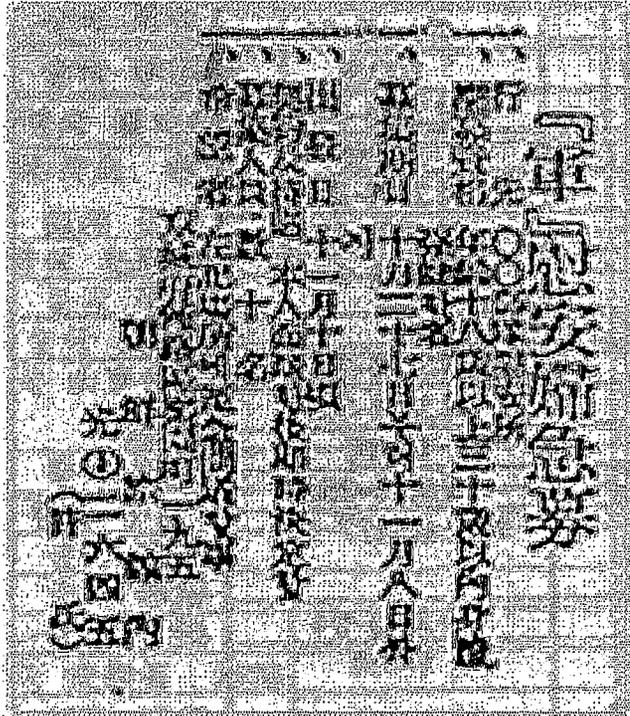
Historical Evidence 5: Copious numbers of Ads recruiting prostitutes found in Korea

- Several advertisements were found in Korean newspapers of the time, in which private middlemen recruited comfort women for Japanese Army, offering very high salary.



The exact wording of the advertisement : 京城日報 1944年7月26日広告
 慰安婦至急大募集 (Comfort Women Urgently Wanted)
 年齢 17歳以上23歳迄 (Age : between 17 and 23)
 勤先 後方〇〇部隊慰安部 (Workstation :)
 月収 300円以上 (前借3000円迄可) (Monthly Salary : at least 300 Yen. Advanced payment of up to 3000 Yen possible.)
 午前8時より午後10時迄本人面談 (Interview between 8 AM and 10 PM)
 京城*****20 (Address :)
 今井紹介所 (Placement Agency Imai)

300 Yen of salary was three times that of the graduate of Keijyo Imperial University, the most prestigious university at that time – many women applied for the job – **NO NEED TO FORCE WOMEN IN PROSTITUTION**



1944년 10월 27일자 『매일신보』
위안부 모집광고

The exact wording of the advertisement : 朝鮮總督府機關紙
「每日日報」1944年10月27日

『軍』慰安婦急募 (« Army » Comfort Women Urgently Wanted)

- 一、行 先 ○○部隊慰安所 (Workstation :)
 - 一、応募資格年齢十八歳以上三十歳以内 強健者 (Qualification Age : 18 to 30, in good health)
 - 一、募集期日十月二十七日~十一月八日迄 (Application accepted: 27 Oct. to 8 Nov.)
 - 一、出發日十一月十日頃 (Departure: around 10 Nov.)
 - 一、契約及び待遇本人面談後即時決定 (Decision on contract and working conditions immediately upon the interview)
 - 一、募集人員数十名 (Recruiting several dozens)
 - 一、希望者左記住所で至急相談 (For interested candidates, contact immediately the following)
- 京城府鐘路*樂園町一九五
朝鮮旅館内
光*二六四五 (許 氏)

Historical Evidence 6: US Army Report No. 49

- The US Office of War Interrogation (APO689 August 1944) report
 - Interviewed 20 Korean “comfort girls” captured around 10 August 1944 after the fall of Myitkyina in Burma.
 - States they were recruited by private agents with a promise of good income
 - Confirms that women lived a rather luxurious life.
 - They were allowed to refuse services for those soldiers whom the women did not welcome.
 - They were allowed to return home after paying off their debts.

Historical Evidence 7: Bank Statement of a Former Comfort Woman

Name: *Mun Okchu* 文 玉珠 (문옥주)

Mainichi Newspaper reported on May 12, 1992 that Japanese military post office savings records confirmed that former Korean comfort woman Mun Okchu, one of the plaintiffs for a law-suit against Japanese government, and who had been asking for return of her money, had deposited money 12 times from 1943 to 1945, when she was a comfort woman, with a balance of 26,145 yen.

Mun Okchu claims that she had been taken from Pusan to Rangoon together with about one hundred to one hundred-fifty young women, to work as a prostitute for Japanese soldiers, and had deposited the tips she had received in the post office account.

Note: Calculated at today's value, this amount is equivalent to about 80 million yen (\$762,000 at 105 yen/dollar) --- November 1999 Showa History Institute periodical.

The General of the Japanese Imperial Army earned 6,600 yen per year, so Mun Okchu's annual earnings was about twice that of the General's. A private 2nd class earned as little as 72 yen per year.

原簿預払金調書 20

氏名 文原 玉珠

番号 戦小承 656502

年月日	種別	金額	残高
43年10月2日	振込	500	500
43年10月7日	振込	700	1200
43年10月8日	振込	150	1350
43年10月9日	振込	180	1530
43年10月10日	振込	200	1730
43年10月11日	振込	220	1950
43年10月12日	振込	240	2190
43年10月13日	振込	260	2450
43年10月14日	振込	280	2730
43年10月15日	振込	300	3030
43年10月16日	振込	320	3350
43年10月17日	振込	340	3690
43年10月18日	振込	360	4050
43年10月19日	振込	380	4430
43年10月20日	振込	400	4830
43年10月21日	振込	420	5250
43年10月22日	振込	440	5690
43年10月23日	振込	460	6150
43年10月24日	振込	480	6630
43年10月25日	振込	500	7130
43年10月26日	振込	520	7650
43年10月27日	振込	540	8190
43年10月28日	振込	560	8750
43年10月29日	振込	580	9330
43年10月30日	振込	600	9930
43年10月31日	振込	620	10550
43年11月1日	振込	640	11190
43年11月2日	振込	660	11850
43年11月3日	振込	680	12530
43年11月4日	振込	700	13230
43年11月5日	振込	720	13950
43年11月6日	振込	740	14690
43年11月7日	振込	760	15450
43年11月8日	振込	780	16230
43年11月9日	振込	800	17030
43年11月10日	振込	820	17850
43年11月11日	振込	840	18690
43年11月12日	振込	860	19550
43年11月13日	振込	880	20430
43年11月14日	振込	900	21330
43年11月15日	振込	920	22250
43年11月16日	振込	940	23190
43年11月17日	振込	960	24150
43年11月18日	振込	980	25130
43年11月19日	振込	1000	26130
43年11月20日	振込	1020	27150
43年11月21日	振込	1040	28190
43年11月22日	振込	1060	29250
43年11月23日	振込	1080	30330
43年11月24日	振込	1100	31430
43年11月25日	振込	1120	32550
43年11月26日	振込	1140	33690
43年11月27日	振込	1160	34850
43年11月28日	振込	1180	36030
43年11月29日	振込	1200	37230
43年11月30日	振込	1220	38450
43年12月1日	振込	1240	39690
43年12月2日	振込	1260	40950
43年12月3日	振込	1280	42230
43年12月4日	振込	1300	43530
43年12月5日	振込	1320	44850
43年12月6日	振込	1340	46190
43年12月7日	振込	1360	47550
43年12月8日	振込	1380	48930
43年12月9日	振込	1400	50330
43年12月10日	振込	1420	51750
43年12月11日	振込	1440	53190
43年12月12日	振込	1460	54650
43年12月13日	振込	1480	56130
43年12月14日	振込	1500	57630
43年12月15日	振込	1520	59150
43年12月16日	振込	1540	60690
43年12月17日	振込	1560	62250
43年12月18日	振込	1580	63830
43年12月19日	振込	1600	65430
43年12月20日	振込	1620	67050
43年12月21日	振込	1640	68690
43年12月22日	振込	1660	70350
43年12月23日	振込	1680	72030
43年12月24日	振込	1700	73730
43年12月25日	振込	1720	75450
43年12月26日	振込	1740	77190
43年12月27日	振込	1760	78950
43年12月28日	振込	1780	80730
43年12月29日	振込	1800	82530
43年12月30日	振込	1820	84350
43年12月31日	振込	1840	86190
44年1月1日	振込	1860	88050
44年1月2日	振込	1880	89930
44年1月3日	振込	1900	91830
44年1月4日	振込	1920	93750
44年1月5日	振込	1940	95690
44年1月6日	振込	1960	97650
44年1月7日	振込	1980	99630
44年1月8日	振込	2000	101630
44年1月9日	振込	2020	103650
44年1月10日	振込	2040	105690
44年1月11日	振込	2060	107750
44年1月12日	振込	2080	109830
44年1月13日	振込	2100	111930
44年1月14日	振込	2120	114050
44年1月15日	振込	2140	116190
44年1月16日	振込	2160	118350
44年1月17日	振込	2180	120530
44年1月18日	振込	2200	122730
44年1月19日	振込	2220	124950
44年1月20日	振込	2240	127190
44年1月21日	振込	2260	129450
44年1月22日	振込	2280	131730
44年1月23日	振込	2300	134030
44年1月24日	振込	2320	136350
44年1月25日	振込	2340	138690
44年1月26日	振込	2360	141050
44年1月27日	振込	2380	143430
44年1月28日	振込	2400	145830
44年1月29日	振込	2420	148250
44年1月30日	振込	2440	150690
44年1月31日	振込	2460	153150
44年2月1日	振込	2480	155630
44年2月2日	振込	2500	158130
44年2月3日	振込	2520	160650
44年2月4日	振込	2540	163190
44年2月5日	振込	2560	165750
44年2月6日	振込	2580	168330
44年2月7日	振込	2600	170930
44年2月8日	振込	2620	173550
44年2月9日	振込	2640	176190
44年2月10日	振込	2660	178850
44年2月11日	振込	2680	181530
44年2月12日	振込	2700	184230
44年2月13日	振込	2720	186950
44年2月14日	振込	2740	189690
44年2月15日	振込	2760	192450
44年2月16日	振込	2780	195230
44年2月17日	振込	2800	198030
44年2月18日	振込	2820	200850
44年2月19日	振込	2840	203690
44年2月20日	振込	2860	206550
44年2月21日	振込	2880	209430
44年2月22日	振込	2900	212330
44年2月23日	振込	2920	215250
44年2月24日	振込	2940	218190
44年2月25日	振込	2960	221150
44年2月26日	振込	2980	224130
44年2月27日	振込	3000	227130
44年2月28日	振込	3020	230150
44年2月29日	振込	3040	233190
44年2月30日	振込	3060	236250
44年3月1日	振込	3080	239330
44年3月2日	振込	3100	242430
44年3月3日	振込	3120	245550
44年3月4日	振込	3140	248690
44年3月5日	振込	3160	251850
44年3月6日	振込	3180	255030
44年3月7日	振込	3200	258230
44年3月8日	振込	3220	261450
44年3月9日	振込	3240	264690
44年3月10日	振込	3260	267950
44年3月11日	振込	3280	271230
44年3月12日	振込	3300	274530
44年3月13日	振込	3320	277850
44年3月14日	振込	3340	281190
44年3月15日	振込	3360	284550
44年3月16日	振込	3380	287930
44年3月17日	振込	3400	291330
44年3月18日	振込	3420	294750
44年3月19日	振込	3440	298190
44年3月20日	振込	3460	301650
44年3月21日	振込	3480	305130
44年3月22日	振込	3500	308630
44年3月23日	振込	3520	312150
44年3月24日	振込	3540	315690
44年3月25日	振込	3560	319250
44年3月26日	振込	3580	322830
44年3月27日	振込	3600	326430
44年3月28日	振込	3620	330050
44年3月29日	振込	3640	333690
44年3月30日	振込	3660	337350
44年3月31日	振込	3680	341030
44年4月1日	振込	3700	344730
44年4月2日	振込	3720	348450
44年4月3日	振込	3740	352190
44年4月4日	振込	3760	355950
44年4月5日	振込	3780	359730
44年4月6日	振込	3800	363530
44年4月7日	振込	3820	367350
44年4月8日	振込	3840	371190
44年4月9日	振込	3860	375050
44年4月10日	振込	3880	378930
44年4月11日	振込	3900	382830
44年4月12日	振込	3920	386750
44年4月13日	振込	3940	390690
44年4月14日	振込	3960	394650
44年4月15日	振込	3980	398630
44年4月16日	振込	4000	402630
44年4月17日	振込	4020	406650
44年4月18日	振込	4040	410690
44年4月19日	振込	4060	414750
44年4月20日	振込	4080	418830
44年4月21日	振込	4100	422930
44年4月22日	振込	4120	427050
44年4月23日	振込	4140	431190
44年4月24日	振込	4160	435350
44年4月25日	振込	4180	439530
44年4月26日	振込	4200	443730
44年4月27日	振込	4220	447950
44年4月28日	振込	4240	452190
44年4月29日	振込	4260	456450
44年4月30日	振込	4280	460730
44年5月1日	振込	4300	465030
44年5月2日	振込	4320	469350
44年5月3日	振込	4340	473690
44年5月4日	振込	4360	478050
44年5月5日	振込	4380	482430
44年5月6日	振込	4400	486830
44年5月7日	振込	4420	491250
44年5月8日	振込	4440	495690
44年5月9日	振込	4460	500150
44年5月10日	振込	4480	504630
44年5月11日	振込	4500	509130
44年5月12日	振込	4520	513650
44年5月13日	振込	4540	518190
44年5月14日	振込	4560	522750
44年5月15日	振込	4580	527330
44年5月16日	振込	4600	531930
44年5月17日	振込	4620	536550
44年5月18日	振込	4640	541190
44年5月19日	振込	4660	545850
44年5月20日	振込	4680	550530
44年5月21日	振込	4700	555230
44年5月22日	振込	4720	559950
44年5月23日	振込	4740	564690
44年5月24日	振込	4760	569450
44年5月25日	振込	4780	574230
44年5月26日	振込	4800	579030
44年5月27日	振込	4820	583850
44年5月28日	振込	4840	588690
44年5月29日	振込	4860	593550
44年5月30日	振込	4880	598430
44年5月31日	振込	4900	603330
44年6月1日	振込	4920	608250
44年6月2日	振込	4940	613190
44年6月3日	振込	4960	618150
44年6月4日	振込	4980	623130
44年6月5日	振込	5000	628130
44年6月6日	振込	5020	633150
44年6月7日	振込	5040	638190
44年6月8日	振込	5060	643250
44年6月9日	振込	5080	648330
44年6月10日	振込	5100	653430
44年6月11日	振込	5120	658550
44年6月12日	振込	5140	663690
44年6月13日	振込	5160	668850
44年6月14日	振込	5180	674030
44年6月15日	振込	5200	679230
44年6月16日	振込	5220	684450
44年6月17日	振込	5240	689690
44年6月18日	振込	5260	694950
44年6月19日	振込	5280	700230
44年6月20日	振込	5300	705530
44年6月21日	振込	5320	710850
44年6月22日	振込	5340	716190
44年6月23日	振込	5360	72

Historical Evidence 8: Korean Men Volunteered to Join the Japanese Army

- Documented evidence about Korean men volunteered for Japanese Army.
 - Korean men volunteered to join the Japanese army.
 - Japanese army was so popular that it was very competitive to get in (less than 10% acceptance rate).
 - There were Korean generals and officers in Japanese Army.

If Japanese Army did enslave Korean women, would Korean men have volunteered to join the Japanese Army?

Mr Park Chung-hee, current President's father, was elected Korean President after serving in Japanese Army. Would Korean people have elected an ex-Japanese Army Officer to Korean Presidency if Japanese Army had enslaved Korean women?

Historical Evidence 9: Japanese Official Documentation Prohibits Forceful Recruitment

- **Army Memorandum 2197, issued on March 4, 1938**, explicitly prohibits recruiting methods that fraudulently employ in the army's name or that can be classified as abduction, warning that those employing such methods would be punished.
- **A Home Affairs Ministry Directive (number 77) issued on February 18, 1938**, states that the recruitment of "comfort women" must be in compliance with international law and prohibits the enslavement or abduction of women.
- **A Directive (number 136) issued on November 8, 1938**, moreover, orders that only women who are 21 years old or over and are already professionally engaged in the trade may be recruited as "comfort women." It also requires the approval of the woman's family or relatives.

Historical Evidence 10: Japanese Police Arresting Human Trafficking in Korea



“Abducting a Girl – Selling her to Chinese Prostitution”

an article by Donga Daily, a major Korean newspaper, reported on 30 June 1933 an arrest by the police (under the authority of Japanese government-general of Korea) of a Korean human trafficking organization on 18 June, which was about to sell a girl to a Chinese brothel, and it notes that Japanese authority has increased police force in order to crack down on human trafficking.

「路上で少女略取。醜業中国人に売り渡し 金神通を売った男女 檢舉 判明した誘拐魔の手段」 東亞日報1933年6月30日付

惡德紹介業者が跋扈

農村婦女子を誘拐

被害女性100名を突破した

釜山刑事奉天に急行

【釜山 31日電】 釜山府下各郡農村に於て、悪徳紹介業者が跋扈し、農村婦女子を誘拐し、被害者100名を突破した。釜山府下各郡農村に於て、悪徳紹介業者が跋扈し、農村婦女子を誘拐し、被害者100名を突破した。釜山府下各郡農村に於て、悪徳紹介業者が跋扈し、農村婦女子を誘拐し、被害者100名を突破した。

農村婦女子を誘拐

Similarly, the police in Pusan under Japanese authority rescued over 100 victims who were abducted from farming villages by Korean human traffickers in 1939. Donga Daily reports "Corrupt Placement Agencies Rampant – Abducting Women and Girls in Farming Villages – Victims over 100." This article reports Korean traffickers selling both Korean and Japanese women and girls. Donga Daily, 31 August 1939.

「悪徳紹介業者が跋扈。農村婦女子を誘拐。被害女性が100名を突破する～釜山の刑事。奉天へ急行」東亞日報1939年8月31日

誘引事件多端

遊廓業者三娼妓賣地方に轉賣

警察三營業停止라도 시킬方針

이런 사건이 잇달아 발생하고 있다. 이 사건은 서울에서 발생한 것으로, 경찰이 이를 단속하기 위하여 단속을 강화하고 있다. 이 사건은 서울에서 발생한 것으로, 경찰이 이를 단속하기 위하여 단속을 강화하고 있다. 이 사건은 서울에서 발생한 것으로, 경찰이 이를 단속하기 위하여 단속을 강화하고 있다.

妙齡看護婦가

路上서 飲毒

이런 사건이 잇달아 발생하고 있다. 이 사건은 서울에서 발생한 것으로, 경찰이 이를 단속하기 위하여 단속을 강화하고 있다. 이 사건은 서울에서 발생한 것으로, 경찰이 이를 단속하기 위하여 단속을 강화하고 있다.

Donga Daily, 9 March 1939. "Numerous Enticement Cases – Brothel Dealers Abduct and Sell Women and Girls." The article states the police suspended brothel operations on the suspicion of human trafficking.

「遊廓業者の人身売買を憂慮して警察が營業停止」東亞日報1939年3月9日

Donga Daily, 15 March 1939 reports the police under Japanese authority formed a special investigation team to enquire into a recruitment agency linked to a brothel operator selling girls abroad.

「河允明誘惑事件波紋拡大 悪辣な遊郭業者 警察の救出を念慮 続々海外に転売 人事紹介所に検察のメス 特別調査隊編成内探」東亞日報 1939年3月15日

河允明誘惑事件波紋擴大

悪辣な遊郭業者

警察の救出を念慮

続々外國に転賣

人事紹介所に

検察のメス

特別調査隊編成内探

出外公使館

河允明誘惑事件の波紋が擴大し、悪辣な遊郭業者の警察の救出を念慮、続々海外に転賣され、人事紹介所に検察のメスがつけられ、特別調査隊が編成され、内探が行われている。出外公使館にも関係がある。

Historical Evidence 11: Korean People had voting right and the right of representation in Japanese Diet

1. When Korea was annexed to Japan, Korean people had a voting right and the right of representation in Japanese Diet. They were legally Japanese citizens.

Very unlikely that the democratically elected Japanese government would have a policy of enslaving part of its voters as sex slaves.

2. In Korean Peninsula during Japanese rule, historical records indicate that approximately 80% of the local parliamentarians were Koreans, and many Koreans occupied high ranking positions in public institutions and the police. It is technically not feasible to carry out forced mobilization of Korean women.

3. Korean women were not coerced by Japanese military because the Korean Peninsula was not the battlefield and therefore Japanese military was NOT in Korea.

Historical Evidence 12: Japanese Authority prohibited the forced prostitution

- 1944, a group of Dutch women was forced into sexual servitude by 11 Japanese military personnel in Sumalan, Indonesia.
- The Japanese military authority explicitly ordered to hire comfort women only upon their consent; these officers ignored the order.
- When a father of one of the Dutch women reported the incidence to the Japanese military authority, his plea was immediately accepted and the comfort station in question was ordered to close. This comfort station was in operation for two months in total.
- The perpetrators were all judged and found guilty.
- *An example of Japanese Authority prohibiting sex slavery*

Historical Evidence 13: No Slavery in Japanese History

- In Japan's 2600 years of history, slavery never existed.
- It is not in the mentality of Japanese to enslave people.
- Suddenly do they decide to enslave women?
Documented evidence from WWII indicates contrary.

Interagency Work Group Report of 2007

Investigated Nazi War Crimes & Japanese Imperial Government Records

8 years of extensive study (1999-2007)

Covered 8 million pages of classified US official documents and spent USD 30 million

Published in April 2007 and reported to the US Congress

Studied by: Department of the State, the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, Director of the CIA, Director of the FBI, National Security Council, Director of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum

- Objective was to uncover Japan's war crimes in Asia during the WWII
- **In the extensive search of classified US official documents, no documented evidence of sex slavery by Japan was found.**
- The report is available online

Interagency Work Group Report of 2007

«Among the disappointed (of the result of this study) will be those who had hoped for a voluminous release of U.S. records relating to Japanese war crimes..... Many people around the world had hoped that the IWG would unearth records that would help them document Japanese atrocities. To these people, I state unequivocally that the IWG was diligent and thorough in its search for relevant records about war crimes in Asia. The IWG uncovered and released few Asian theatre records because few such U.S. records remained classified. Unclassified records were not under IWG jurisdiction.»

Steven Garfinkel, Acting Chair, January 2001-September 2006

Washington, April 2007

Testimonies of Former Comfort Women

Report “Testimonies of Forcefully Mobilized Korean Comfort Women”, published in February 1993, by "Korean Council for the Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan" or "**Chong Dae Hyup**" (Anti-Japanese Lobby).

Dr. An Byong-jik, then a Seoul University professor of Korean History (now professor Emeritus) and the head of this study group testified that they interviewed 40 ex-comfort women and only 19 testimonies were considered reliable. He commented in the report that some testimonies seem to be “deliberately distorting the facts”. The 19 testimonies were published in the report.

- Only four ex-comfort women claimed that they were forcefully taken away. One claimed to have worked in Pusan, Korea, and another in Toyama Prefecture, Japan; however, there was no comfort station there as they were not a battlefield.

Testimonies of Former Comfort Women

- This report of ex-comfort women's testimonies were handed by the Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Japanese counterpart.

The most official report of Korea on ex-comfort women's testimonies is proven to have few reliable testimonies of forced mobilization.

Dr. An Byong-jik, having witnessed the fabrication of stories by "**Korean Council for the Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan**" or **Chong Dae Hyup (Anti-Japanese lobby)**, he discontinued his cooperation with the association.

Professor Ahn Byong Jik of Seoul University had discovered in 2013 a diary written by a Korean comfort station manager. Professor An Byong-Jik confirms that **Korean comfort women were recruited by Korean prostitution brokers, not by Japanese military.**

Several people had witnessed the scenes in which **Chong Dae Hyup** (anti-Japan lobby) coached former comfort women to say "I was abducted by Japanese military." (*The Comfort Women, Chunghee Sarah Soh, Univ. of Chicago Press, 2008.*)

- Professor An Byong-Jik of Seoul University who interviewed former Korean comfort women says, "When I first interviewed them, none of them had anything bad to say about Japanese military. In fact they all reminisced the good times they had with Japanese soldiers. But after **Chong Dae Hyup or "Korean Council for the Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan"** confined them, their testimonies had completely changed." (*The Comfort Women, Chunghee Sarah Soh, 2008.*)

What is Chong Dae Hyup (anti-Japan lobby) ?

- Members include North Korean spies (see the next slide)
- Considered by many in South Korea that Chong Dae Hyup is a North Korean Propaganda machine which tries to discredit Japan and prevents Japan-South Korea reconciliation, **thus weakening the military cooperation between South Korea, Japan and the US.**
- Initiator of Comfort Women statues in the US, which create fissures between Japan and the US, **thus weakens the US-Japan Security Alliance.**



The Link between Chong Dae Hyup or "Korean Council for the Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan" and the North Korean spies and the creators of comfort women memorials.

- Yun Mihyang is the Chair Woman of Chong Dae Hyup, who is known to have North Korea connection.
- Building of Comfort Women statues is backed by Chong Dae Hyup.
- Members include several N. Korean spies.

Reference for Further Readings

- Books are written by Korean academics on Comfort Women
- ***Comfort Women of the Empire***, by Park Yuha, Professor, Yonsei University, 2014, in Japanese.
- ***The Comfort Women***, by C. Sarah Soh, University of Chicago Press, 2008.

PART II:

How Did Comfort Women Controversy Started?

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

1983 a book "*My War Crimes: Abduction of Korean Women*", by **Seiji Yoshida**, claiming he was a team leader of a Japanese military group which rounded up many Korean girls in Cheju Island to send them to comfort stations.

- Yoshida claimed it to be a true story but later disproved and discredited as a fiction

- **August 11, 1991, Asahi Newspaper** revealed a Korean ex-comfort woman, Kim Hak-sun, **misreporting** that she testified that she was removed from her home and forced to join the «Women's Volunteer Corps». **(First coming-out of an ex-comfort woman)**
 - However, in her petition to Japan, she clearly stated that she was sold by her mother for 40 yen to a Kisaeng school (for prostitutes) in Korea and later taken by her father-in-law to a comfort station in China.
 - «Women's Volunteer Corps» is a group of women who had been called to work at war-related factories. Not related to comfort women. But Asahi described it as if this is a group of comfort women.

FIRST INCIDENT OF DELIBERATE FABRICATION OF COMFORT WOMEN ISSUE

- **August 14, 1989**, Cheju Island News reported that after its interviews with locals, the story of **Yoshida was proved to be completely groundless** as no locals witnessed such forced mobilisation by Japanese Army.
 - But this report was largely ignored by the public.

- **January 11, 1992**, Asahi Newspaper reported : «an evidence of Japanese military involvement in the management of comfort stations was discovered»

- The article stated: Professor Yoshiaki YOSHIMI of Chuo University found a document issued by the Ministry of Army, regarding the recruitment of comfort women.
 - The details of the order was not disclosed in the article.
 - Yoshimi called for «Official apology and reparation» to Japanese government.
 - Asahi reported of «forceful mobilization of Korean women, which counts between 80,000 to 200,000.»
- Other researchers discovered : this was an order to enforce more rigorous selection procedure of private agencies recruiting comfort women, on the ground that some agencies have been recruiting women bordering on kidnapping. The order states «the Japanese military's honor is at stake.»
- **This documentation indicates Japan's policy of prohibiting forceful recruitment of comfort women.**
- **HOWEVER, THE PUBLIC BELIEVED ASAHI'S CLAIM BECAUSE THE DISPROVAL CAME MUCH LATER**

- **January 13, 1992** – Then the Chief Cabinet Secretary, Mr Kouichi KATO, officially apologized to Korea *without corroborating the claim of Professor YOSHIMI of before-mentioned Asahi Article.*

(Asahi published the article just before Jp Prime Minister's visit to Korea, thus not giving time to Japan for investigation.)

- **January 17, 1992** – then the Prime Minister Kiichi MIYAZAWA visited South Korea and made 8 official apologies.
- **January 23, 1992** – Asahi reports YOSHIDA's claim «at least 950 women forcefully recruited»
- **February 17, 1992** – Japan Federation of Bar Association brings up the comfort women issue to the UN Human Rights Committee and ask for the UN intervention.
- **May 25, 1992** – Asahi reported that YOSHIDA would start «a journey of apology» to Korea – meaning apologies in front of Korean public

- **May 1992** – Professor Ikuhiko HATA, Chiba University, publish his research findings in Cheju Island and disproved YOSHIDA's testimony.
- **July 6, 1992** – Based on Professor HATA's findings, Japanese government conducts research on Japan's involvement in comfort women.
 - Chief Cabinet Secretary KATO, who previously apologized to Korea, confirmed «No evidence was found on forceful recruitment of women», «but military involvement in the management and supervision of comfort stations».
 - Discloses more than 100 official documents
- **August 12, 1992** – YOSHIDA visits Korea and apologize in front of Ms. Kim, the ex-comfort woman, who made the first coming-out.
- **December 25, 1992** – 10 ex-comfort women from Busan sue Japan
- **April 2, 1993** – 46 ex-comfort women from the Philippines sue Japan
- **April 5, 1993** - Song Sin-do, a Korean ex-comfort woman sue Japan

- **August 4, 1993 – KONO Statement** : then the Chief Cabinet Secretary Mr KONO officially recognizes Japanese Army's involvement in forced mobilization of comfort women.
 - The basis of this statement is the testimonies of 16 ex-comfort women, who were selected by Korean government.
 - Their testimonies were not disclosed to the public.
 - No counter-interrogation by Japanese government to these former comfort women were accepted by Korean government.
- **July 19, 1995** – Japan establishes Asian Women's Fund to provide reparations to ex-comfort women

April 19, 1996: Coomaraswamy Report

- UN Human Rights Commission publishes «Coomaraswamy Report», and defines comfort women as «sex slaves», and declares it is the violation of human rights.
- **Basis of Her Argument:**
 - Testimonies of former comfort women (Several former comfort women confessed they told a lie to Special Rapporteur, Ms. Coomaraswamy, that they were abducted by Japanese Army. List of confessions available at: Professor Chunghee Sarah Soh's book, *The Comfort Women*.)
 - Yoshida Seiji's testimony (Later proven to be a fiction)

- **May 3, 1994** – Minister of , Mr Shigeto NAGATO, declares «comfort women are prostitutes». Upon severe criticisms from Asian nations, he resigns 4 days later.
- **August 31, 1994** – then the Prime Minister Tomiichi MURAYAMA makes a public apology regarding comfort women issue
- **January 24, 1995** - Japan Federation of Bar Association makes a recommendation to Japanese government to compensate former comfort women individually
- **May 2 and 9, 1996** - Magazine *Shukan Shincho* publishes its interview with YOSHIDA, in which he admits part of his testimony was a fabrication, especially the «place where he hunted comfort women» (Cheju island : no locals new of the incident)

- **March 9, 1997 - Former Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary, Mr Nobuo ISHIHARA, who was involved in drafting KONO Statement, revealed**

- The statement was based mostly on the testimonies of former comfort women. *But the authenticity of their testimonies was never verified.*
- There is a likelihood that the language of Kono Statement was coordinated with the Republic of Korea.
- *Political Compromise:* He testified that Korea promised not to raise this issue again if Japan publicly declares the existence of forceful recruitment of comfort women, and that the Japanese Military was involved in this matter. And Japan accepted Korea's demand in the hope that this issue will be settled after the Kono Statement.

- **June 17, 1997** – former Chief Cabinet Secretary Mr KONO «no documentation testifying force mobilization of comfort women was found, but that does not mean there was no forced mobilization.»
- **August 1998** - McDougall Report supporting the Coomaraswamy Report was ratified in the Committee On The Elimination Of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
- **August 1998** - Comfort Women Museum opens in Korea
- **October 1998** – Professor Ikuo HATA testifies that YOSHIDA admitted in their private conversation his work was a fiction, published in magazine «Shokun!», November edition.

- **30 July 2007 - US House of Representatives passed House Resolution 121, which asks Japan to apologize to former comfort women and state the issue in Japan's history textbooks.**

- Initiated by Mr Mike HONDA, who cites as evidence
 - YOSHIDA's testimony, (Disproved)
 - Asian Women Fund, (Political gesture, not historical evidence)
 - Prime Ministers apologies, (Political gesture, not historical evidence)
 - KONO Statement (Later recognized to be a political compromise with Korea rather than a finding based on objective analysis)

(Source: Feb. 25, 2007, *Reportage 2001*, 『報道2001』, a Japanese TV program.)

- Mr Mike HONDA has been financed by and collaborate *with the Global Alliance for Preserving the History of WWII*, an anti-Japanese organization linked to the Chinese communist government

- **June 20, 2014** – Japanese government publishes *Background Review of the process in the announcement of KONO Statement*

The review unveiled

1. Exchange of views between Japan and ROK took place concerning preparation of the Kono Statement
2. The ROK repeatedly demanded inclusion of falsified verbiage implying direct involvement of the Japanese government regarding the comfort women recruitment. Such demands were rejected by the Japanese government, but allowed phrases which may be interpreted as its involvement.
3. **The Statement was fully drafted prior to hearings** from the Korean former comfort women of how they were recruited, and treatments received while providing their services.

- **August 5, 2014 – Asahi Newspaper published an official recognition that its articles relative to the testimony of Seiji YOSHIDA regarding «hunting of comfort women» were false, and announced its decision to withdraw these articles published between 1980s to 1990s.**
- **25,768 Plaintiffs sued Asahi Newspaper for the defamation of Japan in March 25, 2015.** *(Asahi is a left-wing Japanese newspaper recruiting journalists from China and Korea every year.)*

PART III:

Comfort Women a Human Rights Issue?

Not likely – It is a POLITICAL ISSUE

Korea brings up only Japanese comfort women issue to the UN Human Rights Committee but keeps silence to its own forced prostitution and rapes, massacres which have abundant historical records.

CASE 1: Records indicate Korean government forced its own women to sexual servitude for the US military during the Korean War, which developed into law-suit in Korea. The plaintiffs show various records of forced servitude by the Korean government.

CASE 2: Abundant evidence indicates that Korean troops massacred and raped local women during Viet Nam War. **Lai Đại Hàn**, children born from these rapes are a serious issue that has not been resolved to date. No official compensation nor apology from Korea so far. No such children were born between Japanese Army and other nationals.

Geopolitical Context

EFFECTS OF COMFORT WOMEN ISSUE IN THE WORLD

- **Building of comfort women statues in the US, Canada, Australia, etc.** (Countries with which Japan is strengthening its security cooperation)

-> Anti-Japanese movements in the countries which have security cooperation with Japan.

- **US-Japan Security Treaty weakens**
- Japan Bashing increases in various countries
- Japan's isolation in the international community

-> **Who profits from this situation? Answer: CHINA.**

It proposed to form an anti-Japanese coalition between Russia, China, Korea and the United States. (Proof in the next slide.)

China's Grand Strategy Announced in Moscow

At the trilateral security conference between Russia, China and Korea in Moscow in 2012, Guo Syangan, vice-president of the Chinese Institute of International Affairs of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced:

The Voice of Russia (Russian national radio) reports:

"By consciously escalating the territorial disputes with its neighbors Japan showed that it does not recognize the results of World War II, stressed Guo Syangan. ... In his opinion, this is the reason why Japan must give up its claims not only for the South Kuril Islands, Dokdo (Takeshima) and Senkaku (Diaoyu) Islands, but also for Okinawa.

Guo Syangan suggested forming a united anti-Japanese front that would include China, Russia and South Korea. The USA should also be included in the front in order to force Japan to recognize the results of World War II and give up its territorial claims to its neighbors."

Ivanova, Irina. "China proposes a united anti-Japanese front." The Voice of Russia, 15 Nov. 2012. Web.

In summary....

- China proposing an «anti-Japan» front to Russia, the US and South Korea.
 - Mastermind in this story is China.
 - Comfort Women issues, largely instigated by communists in North Korea, South Korea and Japan, aim to label Japan as «a country unwilling to admit its atrocities of WWII». When Japan refutes the sex slave theory, they label Japan as «growing nationalist» and «revisionist, imperialist», thus creating a fissure between Japan and the US, and with the rest of the world.
- ➡ Weakening Japan-US security alliance and isolate Japan in the international community.
- ➡ **Japan, without US military assistance, will not be able to defend Senkaku and Okinawa from China.**
- ➡ **China claiming these two territories as its own.**

Why does China want Senkaku & Okinawa?

Senkaku

- Located in midway between Taiwan and Japan. Important stronghold when defending Taiwan. If China controls Senkaku, the US cannot effectively send military forces to Taiwan.

Taiwan

- Taiwan, without US military protection, falls in the hand of China
- Situated at the crossing of East China Sea and South China Sea
- Control of Taiwan gives free hand over the critically important military / sea lane connecting these two seas
- Controlling Taiwan gives the control of the East and South China Seas and the access to the Pacific Ocean, effectively breaking the containment line of Japan-Taiwan-the Philippines. Easy to attack Japan and the Philippines from Taiwan.
- Japan, having its life-line sea lane dominated by China, will kneel down to China and becomes China's puppet

Okinawa

- One major access route to the Pacific Ocean is sailing between Okinawa and Miyako Island
- 74% of US force in Japan is based in Okinawa and ensures the security of East and South China Seas
- Half of the US power projection in the world comes from Okinawa. Eliminating US presence in Okinawa means break-down of US hegemony

East Asia
Hegemony

- **Eliminating US military presence from East Asia by dominating Okinawa and Senkaku**
- **China gains Hegemony of East Asia**

Manipulating History

- China's intent: framing Senkaku and Okinawa as its own territories being dominated by Japan illegally since the WWII (*fabrication – Japan is the righteous owner of these islands*), and portrays Japan's rule of these islands as a proof that Japan is acting like imperialist from the WWII era, thus putting pressure on Japan to give up these islands – a case of manipulation of history. Comfort women issue is one of the tools to this end.
- Why use historical issues? – because the US cannot side with Japan regarding the WWII. (If sided with Japan, the US cannot justify dropping two atomic bombs and massacring over 100,000 civilians in Tokyo.) *China's aim is to alienate the US from Japan.*

CONCLUSION

Comfort Women
Issue

- Tool to defame Japan
- Isolate Japan internationally and alienate the US from Japan
- US-Japan Security Alliance nullified

China takes
Okinawa and
Senkaku

- Without US assistance, Japan cannot defend its territories against China
- Without US military support, much easier to take these strategically important islands from Japan

China establishes
East Asia
Hegemony

- Without Okinawa and Senkaku, the US cannot ensure its dominance of East Asia
- Effectively eliminating the US military presence from East Asia and establishing Chinese Hegemony in the region

ANNEXES

1. US Army Report No 49 (original and transcribed versions)
2. English Translation of Comfort Women Articles by Korean Scholars
October 26, 2014

National Archives at College Park

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College Park, MD 20740-6001

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Tony Marano
[Redacted]
TX
[Redacted]



NATIONAL ARCHIVES

July 11, 2013

Tony Marano
[Redacted]
TX
[Redacted]

Dear Mr. Marano:

This letter is in reply to your recent request to the National Archives for a copy of Japanese Prisoner of War Interrogation Report No. 49, which you saw posted on the Internet.

Per your request, we have enclosed a copy of the report, free-of-charge. It comes from Record Group 208 *Records of the Office of War Information*.

Sincerely,

[Redacted]
Archives II Reference Section [Redacted]
National Archives at College Park, MD
[Redacted]

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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: Leda Stockade Date interrogated: Aug. 26 - Sept. 10, 1944 Date of Report: October 1, 1944 By: T/S Alex [unclear]

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

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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

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DATE: 1973

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Approximately 800 of these girls were recruited in this manner and they landed with their Japanese "house master" at Rangoon around August 20th, 1942. They came in groups of from eight to twenty-two. From here they were distributed to various parts of Burma, usually to fair sized towns near Japanese Army camps. Eventually four of these units reached the Myitkyina vicinity. They were: Kyoei, Kinsui, Bakushinro, and Momoya. The Kyoei house was called the "Maruyama Club", but was changed when the girls reached Myitkyina as Col. Maruyama, commander of the garrison at Myitkyina, objected to the similarity to his name.

PERSONALITY:

The interrogations show the average Korean "comfort girl" to be about twenty five years old, uneducated, childish, whimsical, and selfish. She is not pretty either by Japanese or Caucasian standards. She is inclined to be egotistical and likes to talk about herself. Her attitude in front of strangers is quiet and demure, but she "knows the wiles of a woman." She claims to dislike her "profession" and would rather not talk either about it or her family. Because of the kind treatment she received as a prisoner from American soldiers at Myitkyina and Ledo, she feels that they are more emotional than Japanese soldiers. She is afraid of Chinese and Indian troops.

LIVING AND WORKING CONDITIONS:

In Myitkyina the girls were usually quartered in a large two story house (usually a school building) with a separate room for each girl. There each girl lived, slept, and transacted business. In Myitkyina their food was prepared by and purchased from the "house master" as they received no regular ration from the Japanese Army. They lived in near-luxury in Burma in comparison to other places. This was especially true of their second year in Burma. 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.

PRICE SYSTEM:

The conditions under which they transacted business were regulated by the Army, and in congested areas regulations were strictly enforced. The Army found it necessary in congested areas to install a system of prices, priorities, and schedules for the various units operating in a particular area. According to interrogations the average system was as follows:

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1. Soldiers 10 AM to 5 PM 1.50 yen 20 to 30 minutes
2. NCOs 5 PM to 9 PM 3.00 yen 30 to 40 minutes
3. Officers 9 PM to 12 PM 5.00 yen 30 to 40 minutes

These were average prices in Central Burma. Officers were allowed to stay overnight for twenty yen. In Myitkyina Col. Maryena slashed the prices to almost one-half of the average price.

SCHEDULES:

The soldiers often complained about congestion in the houses. On many occasions they were not served and had to leave as the army was very strict about overstaying leave. In order to overcome this problem the Army set aside certain days for certain units. Usually two men from the unit for the day were stationed at the house to identify soldiers. A roving MP was also on hand to keep order. Following is the schedule used by the "Kyoei" house for the various units of the 18th Division while at Kaymoy:

- Sunday ----- 18th Div. Hdqs. Staff
- Monday ----- Cavalry
- Tuesday ----- Engineers
- Wednesday ----- Day off and weekly physical exam.
- Thursday ----- Medics
- Friday ----- Mountain artillery
- Saturday ----- Transport

Officers were allowed to come seven nights a week. The girls complained that even with the schedule congestion was so great that they could not care for all guests, thus causing ill feeling among many of the soldiers.

Soldiers would come to the house, pay the price and get tickets of cardboard about two inches square with the price on the left side and the name of the house on the other side. Each soldier's identity or rank was then established after which he "took his turn in line". The girls were allowed the prerogative of refusing a customer. This was often done if the person were too drunk.

PAY AND LIVING CONDITIONS:

The "house master" received fifty to sixty per cent of the girls' gross earnings depending on how much of a debt each girl had incurred when she signed her contract. This meant that in an average month a girl would gross about fifteen hundred yen. She turned over seven hundred and fifty to the "master". Many "masters" made life very difficult for the girls by charging them high prices for food and other articles.

In the latter part of 1945 the Army issued orders that certain girls who had paid their debt could return home. Some of the girls were thus allowed to return to Korea.

The interrogations further show that the health of these girls was good. They were well supplied with all types of contraceptives, and often soldiers would bring their own which

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had been supplied by the army. They were well trained in looking after both themselves and customers in the matter of hygiene. A regular Japanese Army doctor visited the houses once a week and any girl found diseased was given treatment, secluded, and eventually sent to a hospital. This same procedure was carried on within the ranks of the Army itself; but it is interesting to note that a soldier did not lose pay during the period he was confined.

REACTIONS TO JAPANESE SOLDIERS:

In their relations with the Japanese officers and men only two names of any consequence came out of interrogations. They were those of Col. Maruyama, commander of the garrison at Kyitkyina, and Maj. Gen. Mizukami, who brought in reinforcements. The two were exact opposites. The former was hard, selfish and repulsive with no consideration for his men; the latter a good, kind man and a fine soldier, with the utmost consideration for those who worked under him. The Colonel was a constant habitue of the houses while the General was never known to have visited them. With the fall of Kyitkyina, Col. Maruyama supposedly deserted while Gen. Mizukami committed suicide because he could not evacuate the men.

SOLDIERS' REACTIONS:

The average Japanese soldier is embarrassed about being seen in a "comfort house" according to one of the girls who said, "when the place is packed he is apt to be ashamed if he has to wait in line for his turn". However there were numerous instances of proposals of marriage and in certain cases marriages actually took place.

All the girls agreed that the worst officers and men who came to see them were those who were drunk and leaving for the front the following day. But all likewise agreed that even though very drunk the Japanese soldier never discussed military matters or secrets with them. Though the girls might start the conversation about some military matter the officer or enlisted man would not talk, but would in fact "scold us for discussing such un-lady like subjects. Even Col. Maruyama when drunk would never discuss such matters."

The soldiers would often express how much they enjoyed receiving magazines, letters and newspapers from home. They also mentioned the receipt of "comfort bags" filled with canned goods, magazines, soap, handkerchiefs, toothbrush, miniature doll, lipstick, and wooden clogs. The lipstick and clogs were definitely feminine and the girls couldn't understand why the people at home were sending such articles. They speculated that the sender could only have had themselves or the "native girls" in mind.

REACTION TO THE MILITARY SITUATION:

It appears that they knew very little about the military situation around Myitkyina even up to and including the time of

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their retreat and capture. There is however some information worth noting:

"In the initial attack on Myitkyina and the air strip about two hundred Japanese died in battle, leaving about two hundred to defend the town. Ammunition was very low.

"Col. Maruyama dispersed his men. During the following days the enemy were shooting haphazardly everywhere. It was a waste since they didn't seem to aim at any particular thing. The Japanese soldiers on the other hand had orders to fire one shot at a time and only when they were sure of a hit."

Before the enemy attacked on the west air strip, soldiers stationed around Myitkyina were dispatched elsewhere to stop the Allied attack in the North and West. About four hundred men were left behind, largely from the 114th Regiment. Evidently Col. Maruyama did not expect the town to be attacked. Later Maj. Gen. Mizukami of the 56th Division brought in reinforcements of more than two regiments but these were unable to hold the town.

It was the consensus among the girls that Allied bombings were intense and frightening and because of them they spent most of their last days in foxholes. One or two even carried on work there. The comfort houses were bombed and several of the girls were wounded and killed.

RETREAT AND CAPTURE,

The story of the retreat and final capture of the "comfort girls" is somewhat vague and confused in their own minds. From various reports it appears that the following occurred: on the night of July 31st a party of sixty three people including the "comfort girls" of three houses (Raku-shiro was merged with Kinsui), families, and helpers, started across the Irrawaddy River in small boats. They eventually landed somewhere near Waingmaw. They stayed there until August 4th, but never entered Waingmaw. From there they followed in the path of a group of soldiers until August 7th when there was a skirmish with the enemy and the party split up. The girls were ordered to follow the soldiers after a three hour interval. They did this only to find themselves on the bank of a river with no sign of the soldiers or any means of crossing. They remained in a nearby house until August 10th when they were captured by Kachin soldiers led by an English officer. They were taken to Myitkyina and then to the Ledo stockade where the interrogations which form the basis of this report took place.

PROPAGANDA,

The girls know practically nothing of any propaganda leaflets that had been used against the Japanese. They had seen a few leaflets in the hands of the soldiers but most of them were unable to understand them as they were in Japanese and the soldiers refused to discuss them with the girls. One girl

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remembered the leaflet about Col. Maruyama (apparently it was Myitkyina Troop Appeal), but she did not believe it. Others heard the soldiers discussing leaflets from time to time but no tangible remarks resulted from their eavesdropping. However it is interesting to note that one officer expressed the view that "Japan can't win this war".

REQUESTS:

None of the girls appeared to have heard the loudspeaker used at Myitkyina, but they did overhear the soldiers mention a "radio broadcast".

They asked that leaflets telling of the capture of the "Comfort girls" should not be used for it would endanger the lives of other girls if the Army knew of their capture. They did think it would be a good idea to utilize the fact of their capture in any droppings planned for Korea.

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APPENDIX "A"

Following are the names of the twenty Korean "comfort girls" and the two Japanese civilians interested to obtain the information used in this report. The Korean names are phoneticized.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
1. Shin Jyun Nini	21	Keishonando, Shinshu
2. Kak Yonja	28	" Sanzoko, Tama
3. Pen Yonja	26	" Shinshu
4. Chinga Chunto	21	Keishohokudo, Taiyu
5. Chun Yonja	27	Keishonando, Shinshu
6. Kim Manja	26	Keishohokudo, Taiyu
7. Kim Yonja	19	" "
8. Kim Kenja	25	Keishonando, Iosha
9. Kim Sanni	21	" Kumboku
10. Kim Kun Sun	22	" Taiyu
11. Kim Chongi	26	" Shinshu
12. Pa Kija	27	" "
13. Chun Punyi	21	" Keisan Gun, Koyama Iur-
14. Koko Sunyi	21	" Konyo, Sakiboku Kyu Ruri
15. Yon Luji	31	Heisannando, Keijo
16. Opu Ni	20	" "
17. Kim Tonhi	20	Keikido, Keijo
18. Ha Tanyo	21	" "
19. Oki Song	20	Keishohokudo, Taiyu
20. Kim Guptogo	21	Zonranando, Koshu
 Japanese Civilians:		
1. Kitamura, Tomiko	38	Keikido, Keijo
2. " Eibun	41	" "

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**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: Ledo Stockade

Date Interrogated: Aug. 20 - Sept. 10, 1944

Date of Report: October 1, 1944

By: T/3 Alex Yorichi

Prisoners: 20 Korean Comfort Girls

Date of Capture: August 10, 1944

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at Stockade

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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 war for the "house master" for a period of from six months to a year depending on the family debt for which they were advanced ...

Approximately 800 of these girls were recruited in this manner and they landed with their Japanese "house master" at Rangoon around August 20th, 1942. They came in groups of from eight to twenty-two. From here they were distributed to various parts of Burma, usually to fair sized towns near Japanese Army camps.

Eventually four of these units reached the Myitkyina. They were, Kyoei, Kinsui, Bakushinro, and Momoya. The Kyoei house was called the "Maruyama Club", but was changed when the girls reached Myitkyina as Col. Maruyama, commander of the garrison at Myitkyina, objected to the similarity to his name.

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The interrogations show the average Korean "comfort girl" to be about twenty-five years old, uneducated, childish, and selfish. She is not pretty either by Japanese or Caucasian standards. She is inclined to be egotistical and likes to talk about herself. Her attitude in front of strangers is quiet and demure, but she "knows the wiles of a woman." She claims to dislike her "profession" and would rather not talk either about it or her family. Because of the kind treatment she received as a prisoner from American soldiers at Myitkyina and Ledo, she feels that they are more emotional than Japanese soldiers. She is afraid of Chinese and Indian troops.

LIVING AND WORKING CONDITIONS;

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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.

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- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|----------|------------------|
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These were average prices in Central Burma. Officers were allowed to stay overnight for twenty yen. In Myitkyina Col. Maruyama slashed the prices to almost one-half of the average price.

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certain days for certain units. Usually two men from the unit for the day were stationed at the house to identify soldiers. A roving MP was also on hand to keep order. Following is the schedule used by the "Kyoei" house for the various units of the 18th Division while at Naymyo.

Sunday	18 th Div. Hdqs. Staff
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Tuesday	Engineers
Wednesday	Day off and weekly physical exam.
Thursday	Medics
Friday	Mountain artillery
Saturday	Transport

Officers were allowed to come seven nights a week. The girls complained that even with the schedule congestion was so great that they could not care for all guests, thus causing ill feeling among many of the soldiers.

Soldiers would come to the house, pay the price and get tickets of cardboard about two inches square with the prior on the left side and the name of the house on the other side. Each soldier's identity or rank was then established after which he "took his turn in line". The girls were allowed the prerogative of refusing a customer. This was often done if the person were too drunk.

PAY AND LIVING CONDITIONS;

The "house master" received fifty to sixty per cent of the girls' gross earnings depending on how much of a debt each girl had incurred when she signed her contract. This meant that in an average month a girl would gross about fifteen hundred yen. She turned over seven hundred and fifty to the "master". Many "masters" made life very difficult for the girls by charging them high prices for food and other articles.

In the latter part of 1943 the Army issued orders that certain girls who had paid their debt could return home. Some of the girls were thus allowed to return to Korea.

The interrogations further show that the health of these girls was good. They were well supplied with all types of contraceptives, and often soldiers

would bring their own which had been supplied by the army. They were well trained in looking after both themselves and customers in the matter of hygiene. A regular Japanese Army doctor visited the houses once a week and any girl found diseased was given treatment, secluded, and eventually sent to a hospital. This same procedure was carried on within the ranks of the Army itself, but it is interesting to note that a soldier did not lose pay during the period he was confined.

REACTIONS TO JAPANESE SOLDIERS;

In their relations with the Japanese officers and men only two names of any consequence came out of interrogations. They were those of Col. Maruyama, commander of the garrison at Myitkyina and Maj. Gen. Mizukami, who brought in reinforcements. The two were exact opposites. The former was hard, selfish and repulsive with no consideration for his men; the latter a good, kind man and a fine soldier, with the utmost consideration for those who worked under him. The Colonel was a constant habitué of the houses while the General was never known to have visited them. With the fall of Myitkyina, Col. Maruyama supposedly deserted while Gen. Mizukami committed suicide because he could not evacuate the men.

SOLDIERS REACTIONS;

The average Japanese soldier is embarrassed about being seen in a "comfort house" according to one of the girls who said, "when the place is packed he is apt to be ashamed if he has to wait in line for his turn". However there were numerous instances of proposals of marriage and in certain cases marriages actually took place.

All the girls agreed that the worst officers and men who came to see them were those who were drunk and leaving for the front the following day. But all likewise agreed that even though very drunk the Japanese soldier never discussed military matters or secrets with them. Though the girls might start the conversation about some military matter the officer or enlisted man would not talk, but would in fact "scold us for discussing such unlady like subjects. Even Col. Maruyama when drunk would never discuss such matters."

The soldiers would often express how much they enjoyed receiving magazines, letters and newspapers from home. They also mentioned

the receipt of "comfort bags" filled with canned goods, magazines, soap, handkerchiefs, toothbrush, miniature doll, lipstick, and wooden clothes. The lipstick and cloths were feminine and the girls couldn't understand why the people at home were sending such articles. They speculated that the sender could only have had themselves or the "native girls".

MILITARY SITUATION;

"In the initial attack on Myitlyna and the airstrip about two hundred Japanese died in battle, leaving about two hundred to defend the town. Ammunition was very low.

"Col. Maruyama dispersed his men. During the following days the enemy were shooting haphazardly everywhere. It was a waste since they didn't seem to aim at any particular thing. The Japanese soldiers on the other hand had orders to fire one shot at a time and only when they were sure of a hit."

Before the enemy attacked on the west airstrip, soldiers stationed around Myitkyina were dispatched elsewhere, to storm the Allied attack in the North and West. About four hundred men were left behind, largely from the 114th Regiment. Evidently Col. Maruyama did not expect the town to be attacked. Later Maj. Gen. Mizukami of the 56th Division brought in reinforcements of more than two regiments but these were unable to hold the town.

It was the consensus among the girls that Allied bombings were intense and frightening and because of them they spent most of their last days in foxholes. One or two even carried on work there. The comfort houses were bombed and several of the girls were wounded and killed.

RETREAT AND CAPTURE;

The story of the retreat and final capture of the "comfort girls" is somewhat vague and confused in their own minds. From various reports it appears that the following occurred: on the night of July 31st a party of sixty three people including the "comfort girls" of three houses (Bakushinro was merged with Kinsui), families, and helpers, started across the Irrawaddy River in small boats. They eventually landed somewhere near Waingmaw. They stayed there until August 4th, but never entered Waingmaw. From

there they followed in the path of a group of soldiers until August 7th when there was a skirmish with the enemy and the party split up. The girls were ordered to follow the soldiers after three-hour interval. They did this only to find themselves on the bank of a river with no sign of the soldiers or any means of crossing. They remained in a nearby house until August 10th when they were captured by Kaahin soldiers led by an English officer. They were taken to Myitlyna and then to the Ledo stockade where the interrogation which form the basis of this report took place.

REQUESTS

None of the girls appeared to have heard the loudspeaker used at Myitkyina but very did overhear the soldiers mention a "radio broadcast."

They asked that leaflets telling of the capture of the "comfort girls" should not be used for it would endanger the lives of other girls if the Army knew of their capture. They did think it would be a good idea to utilize the fact of their capture in any droppings planned for Korea.

<End of Exhibit C>

This report corroborates well with writings by Hata(1999). The Korean women reported they were recruited by private sector agents with a promise of good income and prospect of a new life in a new land without any specific description of the nature of work, other than the work is related to provide services to the soldiers. Some were attracted by the possibility of being able to pay off their family debts. Hence they entered into an agreement by signing a contract to work for a House Master for a period of six months to a year, depending on the amount of advance payment received.²³

The report goes on to say these women lived a rather luxurious life. They purchased clothes, shoes, cosmetics; all with their money received as gifts from soldiers. They enjoyed picnics and parties with soldiers, and were allowed to go shopping into town. The work hours were regulated from 10 AM to 12 PM, but Wednesdays were designated as holidays, and for medical checkups. In addition, women were allowed to refuse services

²³ U.S. Office of War Information (1944), p.1.in Exhibit D.

<http://scholarsinenglish.blogspot.com.au/> The original book: <http://goo.gl/StGsnZ>

English Translation of Comfort Women Articles by Scholars
October 26, 2014

Summary of Professor Park Yuha's Book "Comfort Women of the Empire"



Professor Park Yuha

Preface

I first confronted the comfort women issue in 1991. It was near the end of my study in Japan. As a volunteer I was translating former Korean comfort women's testimonies for NHK. When I returned to South Korea, Kim Young-sam was the president, and Korean nationalism was on the rise. **The anti-Japan lobby "Korean Council for the Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan" or "Chong Dae Hyup"** in Korean was gaining momentum. **Its leader said publicly it was determined to discredit Japan for the next 200 years.** I regained my interest in this issue in the early 2000's when I heard that **Chong Dae Hyup was confining surviving comfort women in a nursing home called "House of Nanumu."** The only time these women were allowed to talk to outsiders was when Chong Dae Hyup needed them to testify for UN interrogators or U.S. politicians. **But I was allowed to talk to them one day in 2003.** One of the women (Bae Chun-hee) told me she reminisced the romance she had with a Japanese soldier and the sorrow when he died in combat. **She said she hated her father who sold her.** She also told me that women there didn't like **being coached by Chong Dae Hyup to give false testimonies** but had to obey Chong Dae Hyup's order. When Japan offered compensation through Asian Women's Fund in 1995, about **60 former Korean comfort women defied Chong Dae Hyup's order and accepted compensation.** **Those 60 women were vilified as traitors.** Their names and addresses were published in newspapers as prostitutes by Chong Dae Hyup, and they had to live the rest of their lives in disgrace. So the surviving women were terrified of Chong Dae Hyup and wouldn't dare to defy again.

1. The origin of comfort women

With Japan's victory in Sino-Japanese war (1894 - 1895) the Korean Peninsula was no longer under the control of China. As Japanese military personnels and male workers began to spend time in Korea, women (mostly from Nagasaki and Kumamoto poor families) followed to comfort them.

2. Korean comfort women

After Korea became part of Japan in 1910, ethnic Korean women (Japanese citizens) also became comfort women. By 1920's Japanese women along with Korean women traveled abroad to comfort Japanese men and ethnic Korean men there.

3. Comfort women and female troops

Although women were working as prostitutes, some of them accumulated enough savings to lend money and rent places for secret meetings to men who were fighting for the nation. That is why they were also called female troops (娘子軍) and they took certain pride in their contribution.

4. Comfort stations

Comfort women system was not created suddenly by Japanese military in 1930's. At first Japanese military licensed existing prostitution houses in Manchuria as comfort stations. As Japan advanced into China and Southeast Asia, more comfort stations were needed. So Japanese military commissioned prostitution brokers to recruit more women and create more comfort stations. Japanese brokers recruited Japanese women in Japan. They owned and operated comfort stations employing Japanese women. Korean brokers recruited Korean women in Korea. They owned and operated comfort stations employing Korean women. (See footnote *3, *4)

5. Two types of comfort women

There were two types of comfort women. (1) Japanese, Korean and Taiwanese women (all Japanese citizens) - They were not coerced by Japanese military. (2) Local women in the battlefields (Dutch women in Indonesia, Filipino women in the Philippines, etc.) These two types should have been treated differently. But when the comfort women became an issue in the early 1990's, all women who provided sex to Japanese military were treated uniformly, and that created a big confusion.

6. The Myth "Korean comfort women were coerced by Japanese military"

The Korean woman who first claimed this in the early 1990's belonged to Chongsindae during the war. Chongsindae (also called Teishintai in Japanese) was a group of teenage girls conscripted by Japanese military. They worked in factories to manufacture military equipments and uniforms. Since she was conscripted, she thought comfort women were

also conscripted. It wasn't that she fabricated the story. It was an innocent mistake on her part. When I examined initial testimonies of former Korean comfort women, none of them claimed she was coercively taken away by Japanese military. (Japanese military was NOT in Korea) But some of them were recruited on false pretenses by Korean brokers.

7. The Myth "200,000 young girls were coerced by Japanese military"

Two hundred thousand was the number of factory workers conscripted. About 150,000 of them were Japanese and 50,000 were Koreans. Common misunderstanding in the West of "200,000 young girls were coerced by Japanese military" arose because Asahi Shimbun mistook factory workers for comfort women in August 11th, 1991 article. The estimates of comfort women numbers vary from 20,000 to 70,000 depending on the historians. Most comfort women were Japanese, Koreans and Taiwanese, and they were recruited by brokers, not by Japanese military. Most comfort women were not teenage girls but were in their 20's and 30's

8. Japanese military and Korean comfort women

Korean comfort women worked in kimono using Japanese names. Lower ranked soldiers committing violence to women were punished by higher ranked officers. Korean comfort station owners exploiting Korean women were also punished. Comfort women attended sports events, picnics and social dinners with both officers and men. They were also allowed to go shopping in towns.

9. Korean prostitution brokers

There is no evidence to support that Japanese military permitted Korean prostitution brokers to lie or use violence when recruiting Korean women or operating comfort stations. In fact there are documents which indicate that Japanese military sent orders to police in Korea to crack down on Korean brokers who engage in illegal recruiting. So if one wants to use the term "sex slaves" to describe former Korean comfort women, they were sex slaves of Korean brokers. They were not sex slaves of Japanese military. Japanese military personnels visited comfort stations only as customers. A diary written by a Korean comfort station manager was discovered in 2012, and it makes it clear that Korean brokers not only recruited women in the Korean Peninsula but also owned and operated comfort stations employing Korean women. And Korean women were treated badly by Korean brokers according to the memoir written by a former Korean comfort woman. Japanese and Taiwanese women worked at comfort stations owned and operated by Japanese brokers and were treated much better. That is why we hear little or no complaint from former Japanese and Taiwanese comfort women. Again, the common perception in the West that Japanese military operated comfort stations is incorrect.

10. Japan-Korea Annexation Treaty of 1910

Official Korean representatives did sign the treaty, and treaty documents do exist. So this treaty is legally binding.

11. Japan-South Korea Treaty of 1965

1965 Japan-South Korea Treaty was concluded to decide how to distribute assets. Japanese government asked South Korean government during treaty negotiation to identify and separate individual claims from the treaty because Japanese government wanted to make sure victims received compensation by delivering compensation directly to them. South Korean government declined, accepted the entire sum of 800 million dollars in place of its citizens and spent all of it on infrastructures and so on. Therefore it is not reasonable for South Korean government to keep asking for additional compensation from Japan.

(Note: Korean victims recently sued South Korean government claiming that 300 million of the 800 million dollars were meant for them)

12. Kono Statement in 1993

Kono Statement did not acknowledge that Japanese military coerced them. Therefore, there is no need to revise Kono Statement.

13. Asian Women's Fund

Asian Women's Fund was established by Japanese government in 1995. (Compensation came with a letter of apology from Prime Minister of Japan) Although Korean women were not coerced by Japanese military and all individual claims were settled in 1965 Japan-South Korea Treaty, Japanese government still offered additional compensation to Korean women through Asian Women's Fund as a good gesture. Ironically every nation involved except South Korea accepted compensation through Asian Women's Fund and reconciled with Japan. (Note: South Korean government and Korean women wanted to accept Asian Women's Fund as well, but the anti-Japan lobby 'Chong Dae Hyup' threatened Korean women not to accept Japan's apology and compensation so that it could continue its anti-Japanese propaganda campaign. So most Korean women could not accept Japan's apology and compensation.)

14. Why has it been so difficult to resolve this issue only with South Korea?

The anti-Japan lobby Chong Dae Hyup opposed Asian Women's Fund, claiming it did not go through a legislation vote in the House. But considering all individual claims were settled in 1965 Japan-South Korea Treaty, a cabinet member decision was the best Japanese government could do. Chong Dae Hyup has had a very close relationship with North Korea. The real reason why Chong Dae Hyup opposed Asian Women's Fund was because it wanted to use the comfort women issue to block reconciliation between Japan and South Korea. Japan-South Korea discord is precisely what North Korea wants. The dynamics of South Korean politics is very difficult for foreigners to grasp.

15. World's view

Instead of reconciling with Japan by accepting Japan's apology and compensation, Chong Dae Hyup (= North Korea) and its U.S. affiliate KACE have appealed to the world by

dragging former Korean comfort women (now in their 80's and 90's) around the world as exhibitions. UN reports such as Coomaraswamy Report and U.S. House Resolution 121 were issued based solely on materials provided by the Korean lobby. Most Western media and scholars fell for Chong Dae Hyup's (North Korean) propaganda and believe "200,000 young girls including Koreans were coercively taken away by Japanese military." This view is not based on facts. And Korean women were not coerced by Japanese military because the Korean Peninsula was not the battlefield and therefore Japanese military was NOT in Korea. The comfort women issue remains only with South Korea because Chong Dae Hyup refuses to accept Japan's apology and continues to spread the false claim of "200,000 young girls including Koreans were coerced by Japanese military" throughout the world. Chong Dae Hyup is a very powerful special interest group in South Korea, and Korean politicians are scared to defy it. Chong Dae Hyup has no interest in the welfare of former Korean comfort women. Its goal is to discredit Japan and to block reconciliation between Japan and South Korea.

16. Empires and comfort women

The United States has military bases all over the world. And wherever U.S. military bases are located, there are women who provide sex to U.S. military personnels. It is ironic that the United States keeps coming up with resolutions to criticize Japan and **comfort women statues keep going up in the U.S.**

◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇ ◇

Footnote: Professor Park Yuha's book "Comfort Women of the Empire" was banned from publishing in South Korea. Professor Park is also being sued for defamation by anti-Japan lobby and receives death threats from time to time. In South Korea, government often uses anti-Japan lobby to hunt down people who speak out the inconvenient truth. It is now very difficult for Professor Park to publish anything in Korea without being persecuted, but her books can be purchased in other Asian countries.

<http://scholarsinenglish.blogspot.jp/2014/10/former-korean-comfort-woman-mun-oku.html>

(*2) The following is a U.S. military report. Except for the part where it says "Japanese agents recruited women and Japanese housemasters operated comfort stations," this report is accurate. It should have said "ethnic Korean agents recruited Korean women and Korean housemasters operated comfort stations." **The U.S. military interrogator should have realized the ethnic Koreans (being Japanese nationals) used their Japanese surnames.**

<http://ww2db.com/doc.php?q=130>

(*3) The following article reports that Professor Ahn Byong Jik of Seoul University had recently discovered a diary written by a Korean comfort station manager. Professor Ahn

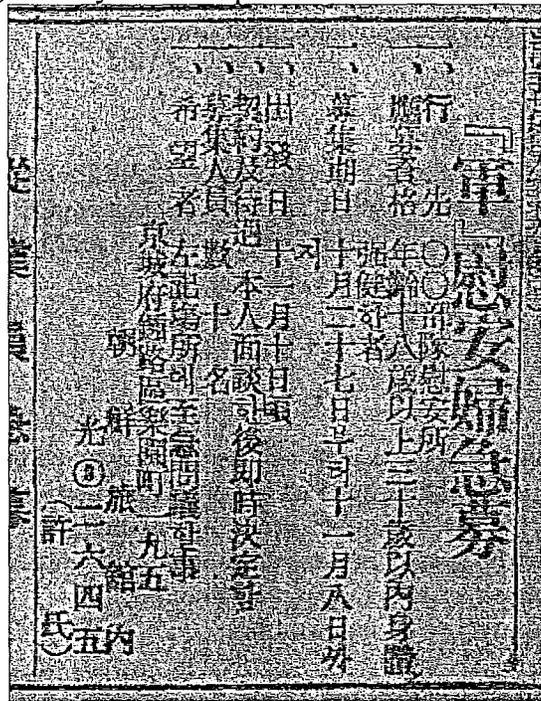
Byong Jik confirms in this article that **Korean comfort women were recruited by Korean prostitution brokers, not by Japanese military.**

<http://archive.today/1jcC4>

The Korean comfort station manager's diary (available only in Korean and Japanese) can be downloaded at the following site.

http://www.naksung.re.kr/xe/index.php?mid=sepdate&document_srl=181713&ckattempt=1

(*4) The photo below is a recruitment ad in Korean newspaper Maeil Sinbo on October 27, 1944 by a Korean prostitution broker. There are more ads like this.



Maeil Sinbo (Korean newspaper)
October 27, 1944 edition

Comfort women wanted
18 - 30 years old in good health
Apply between Oct. 27 & Nov. 8
Will depart on November 10th
Will negotiate pay upon interview
Apply at Kyeongseong-bu,
Jongrogu, Akwon-jeong 195
Inside Joseon Inn
Telephone: (3) 2645
Ask for Mr. Ho

(*5) The photo below is a record of how much a typical Korean comfort woman made.

(*6) The photo below is an article in Korean newspaper Dongailbo (동아일보 東亞日報) on August 31, 1939. It says, "**About 100 Korean women were abducted by Korean prostitution brokers but were rescued by Japanese military police.**" There are dozens of articles like this. (other articles)



(*7) The photo below is an order sent by Japanese military to police in Korea to crack down on Korean brokers who engage in illegal recruiting. Professor Yoshiaki deliberately misrepresented this document as proof that Japanese military coerced Korean women. Confronted by other scholars, Mr. Yoshimi admitted to Japanese media that he lied, but he never did so to Western media. New York Times in its 2007 article used his initial statement as proof that Japanese military coerced Korean women. Many scholars have demanded New York Times to retract the article, but NYT has refused to do so.

Hyup (Korean Council for the Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan) and North Korea.



Asahi Shimbun (left-wing Japanese newspaper with close ties to North Korea) published a series of fabricated articles on comfort women in 1980's. Based on these articles, the anti-Japan lobby Chong Dae Hyup was formed in South Korea in 1990. Then out of nowhere a woman named Kim Hak-sun came forward in 1991 and claimed she was abducted by Japanese military. There is clear evidence (recorded tapes) that suggests she was coached by Chong Dae Hyup to give false testimony. If Korean women were indeed abducted by Japanese military, it is rather odd that not a single woman claimed anything for over 45 years after the end of World War II. Former South Korean President Roh Tae-woo said in 1993 interview with Bungeishunju, "Asahi Shimbun created the comfort women issue out of nothing, provoked Korean nationalism and infuriated Korean people."

It is ironic that 99% of Westerners fell for Chong Dae Hyup's (North Korean) propaganda and believe 200,000 young girls including Koreans were coerced by

Japanese military while the majority of South Korean scholars (Professor Park Yuha of Sejong University, Professor Lee Yong-hoon of Seoul University, Professor Ahn Byong-jik of Seoul University, Professor Jun Bong-gwan of Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Professor Han Sung-jo of Korea University, Professor Lee Dae-gun of Sungkyunkwan University, Professor Choi Kei-ho of Kaya University, Professor Oh Seon-hwa of Takushoku University, Professor Chunghee Sarah Soh of San Francisco State University, etc.) **and a good number of South Korean public agree that Japanese military did not coerce Korean women and that the number of women (Dutch and Filipino) coerced by Japanese military was less than a hundred.** Westerners must realize that **North Korean and Chinese operatives are using the comfort women issue to drive a wedge into U.S.-Japan-South Korea security partnership.**

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October 24, 2014

"The Comfort Women" by Professor C. Sarah Soh

Professor Chunghee Sarah Soh was born in South Korea and graduated from Sogang University there. She received her Ph.D. in anthropology from University of Hawaii. She is a professor of anthropology at San Francisco State University.



Professor Chunghee Sarah Soh

Professor Chunghee Sarah Soh's book "The Comfort Women" is available on Amazon.
<http://www.amazon.com/The-Comfort-Women-Postcolonial-Sexuality/dp/0226767779>

The following is an excellent book review.
<http://www.japantimes.co.jp/culture/2009/05/10/books/book-reviews/continuing-controversy-of-comfort-women/#.VLzLMpX9mcx>

In this book, Professor Soh criticizes the South Korean activist group "Korean Council" (also known as Chong Dae Hyup) for spreading North Korean propaganda and using the comfort women issue to block reconciliation between Japan and South Korea. She insists that Korean society must repudiate victimization, admit its complicity and accept that the system was not criminal. She also argues that the case of a small number of Dutch and Filipino women who were coerced by lower ranked Japanese soldiers in the battlefields was an anomaly, and that most women (Japanese, Korean and Taiwanese) were recruited and employed by prostitution brokers.

The following is an excerpt from her book "The Comfort Women." (Pages 10 - 11)

By 1920 some Korean women had become "overseas prostitutes." Those who worked at a restaurant in Sapporo, Japan, became what Yun Chōng-ok calls "industrial comfort women," serving Korean men who worked there.⁴³ When the adult entertainment business in Korea suffered as a result of the Great Depression of the 1920s, female workers and business owners migrated to China. By the late 1920s the capital of colonial Korea, Kyōngsōng, was home to four pleasure quarters, which employed a total of 4,295 prostitutes.⁴⁴ By the mid-1930s 45 percent of Koreans had become infected with syphilis, compared to 15 percent of the French.⁴⁵ Beginning in the early 1930s many Korean women were sold overseas to labor as prostitutes. *Dong-a Ilbo*, one of Korea's major daily newspapers dating from the colonial days, reported on December 2, 1932, that about a hundred women a month were sold for 40 to 50 wōn to brothels in Osaka, Hokkaido, Sakhalin, and Taiwan; this report, in hindsight, seems to predict the large-scale mobilization of Korean women to serve the troops through the 1930s up to 1945. In fact, the survivors' testimonials amply illustrate that during the war Korean men and women actively collaborated in the recruitment of young compatriots to service the Japanese military and also ran comfort stations. For young, uneducated women from impoverished families in colonial Korea, to be a victim of trafficking became "an ordinary misfortune" in the 1930s.⁴⁶ Amid widespread complicity and indifference to young women's plight, the adult entertainment business in Korea began to recover after the start of the Second Sino-Japanese War in 1937, and it flourished until early 1940.

When the war effort intensified in the early 1940s, however, many adult entertainment establishments had to close down, and by 1943 it was practically impossible to run such a business. This encouraged some brothel owners to seek their fortune abroad, including in Taiwan and occupied territories in the Southeast Asia. As Song Youn-ok noted, had there not been a "widespread network of traffic in women used in the state-managed prostitution system, the mobilization of Korean comfort women would have been a very different process."⁴⁷ Under grinding poverty, working-class families in colonial Korea sold unmarried daughters for 400-500 wōn for a contractual period of four to seven years. The parents received 60-70 percent of the money after various expenses involved in the transaction had been deducted, such as the mediator's fee, clothing, document preparation, transport, and pocket money.⁴⁸ Kim Sun-ok, who labored at a comfort station in Manchuria for four years, recalled:

I had no childhood. I was sold four times from the age of seven. As

In this excerpt it says, "By 1920 some Korean women had become overseas prostitutes. "Beginning in the early 1930's many Korean women were sold overseas to labor as prostitutes. Dong-a-Ilbo, one of Korea's major daily newspapers dating from the colonial days, reported on December 2, 1932, that about a hundred women a month were sold to brothels in Osaka, Hokkaido, Sakhalin and Taiwan; this report predicted the large-scale mobilization of Korean women to serve the troops through the 1930's up to 1945. In fact, survivors' testimonials amply illustrate that during the war Korean men and women actively collaborated in the recruitment of young compatriots to serve the Japanese military and also ran comfort stations." In an interview with Professor Chunghee Sarah Soh of San Francisco State University, a former Korean comfort woman Kim Sun-ok said that she was sold by her parents four times.

Yet she testified in front of UN interrogator Radhika Coomaraswamy that she was abducted by Japanese military.



Kim Sun-ok



In an interview with Professor Park Yuha of Sejong University in South Korea, a former Korean comfort woman Bae Chun-hee said that she hated her father who sold her.

Yet she testified in front of UN interrogator Radhika Coomaraswamy that she was abducted by Japanese military.

Bae Chun-hee



A former Korean comfort woman Mun Oku-chu said in her memoir:

"I was recruited by a Korean prostitution broker. I saved a considerable amount of money."

According to Professor Chunghee Sarah Soh's book, Mun Oku-chu continued to work as a prostitute in Korea after the war.

Yet she testified in front of UN interrogator Radhika Coomaraswamy that she was abducted by Japanese military.



Mun Ok-chu



In an interview with Korean newspaper The Hankyoreh (the article was published on May 15th, 1991) a former Korean comfort woman Kim Hak-sun said that she was sold by her mother.

In an interview with Professor Chunghee Sarah Soh of San Francisco State University, Kim Hak-sun said that her mother sent her to train as a Geisha in Pyongyang before she sold her.

Yet she testified in front of UN interrogator Radhika Coomaraswamy that she was abducted by Japanese military.



Kim Hak-sun



In an interview with Professor Ahn Byong Jik of Seoul University, a former Korean comfort woman Kim Gun-ja said that she was sold by her adoptive father.

Yet she testified in front of UN interrogator Radhika Coomaraswamy that she was abducted by Japanese military.

Kim Gun-ja also testified in front of United States House Committee on Foreign Affairs in 2007 and said she was abducted by Japanese military.



Kim Gun-ja



In an interview with Professor Ahn Byong Jik of Seoul University, a former Korean comfort woman Lee Yong-soo said that she and her friend Kim Pun-sun were recruited by a Korean prostitution broker.

In an interview with Professor Chunghee Sarah Soh of San Francisco State University, Lee Yong-soo said, "At the time I was shabbily dressed and wretched. On the day I left home with my friend Pun-sun without telling my mother, I was wearing a black skirt, a cotton shirt and wooden clogs on my feet. You don't know how pleased I was when I received a red dress and a pair of leather shoes from a Korean recruiter."

Yet she testified in front of UN interrogator Radhika Coomaraswamy that she was abducted by Japanese military.

Lee Yong-soo also testified in front of United States House Committee on Foreign Affairs in 2007. She was told that she had five minutes to speak. She ignored the instruction and went on for over one hour putting on a performance of crying and screaming. Her false testimony resulted in the passage of United States House of Representatives House Resolution 121.



Lee Yong-soo



In an interview with Professor Ahn Byong Jik of Seoul University, a former Korean comfort woman Kim Ok-sil said that she was sold by her father.

In an interview with Professor Chunghee Sarah Soh of San Francisco State University, Kim Ok-sil said that her father sent her to train as a Geisha in Pyongyang before he sold her.

Yet she testified in front of UN interrogator Radhika Coomaraswamy that she was abducted by Japanese military.



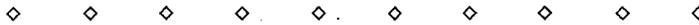
In an interview with Professor Ahn Byong Jik of Seoul University, a former Korean comfort woman Kil Won-ok said that she was sold by her parents.

In an interview with Professor Chunghee Sarah Soh of San Francisco State University, Kil Won-ok said that her parents sent her to train as a Geisha in Pyongyang before they sold her.

Yet she testified in front of UN interrogator Radhika Coomaraswamy that she was abducted by Japanese military.



Kil Won-ok



Several people had witnessed the scenes in which Chong Dae Hyup (anti-Japan lobby) coached women to say "I was abducted by Japanese military."

Professor Ahn Byong Jik of Seoul University who interviewed former Korean comfort women says, "When I first interviewed them, none of them had anything bad to say about Japanese military. In fact they all reminisced the good times they had with Japanese soldiers. But after Chong Dae Hyup confined them, their testimonies had completely changed."



Korean women were not abducted by Japanese military because the Korean Peninsula was not the battlefield and therefore Japanese military was **NOT** in Korea. (Korean prostitution brokers recruited Korean women in Korea and operated comfort stations in the battlefields). Japan apologized and compensated, and Netherlands, Indonesia, the Philippines and Taiwan had all accepted Japan's apology and reconciled with Japan. So there are no comfort women issues between those nations and Japan. The comfort women issue remains only with South Korea because Chong Dae Hyup refuses to accept Japan's apology and continues to spread the false claim of "200,000 young girls including Koreans were abducted by Japanese military" throughout the world.

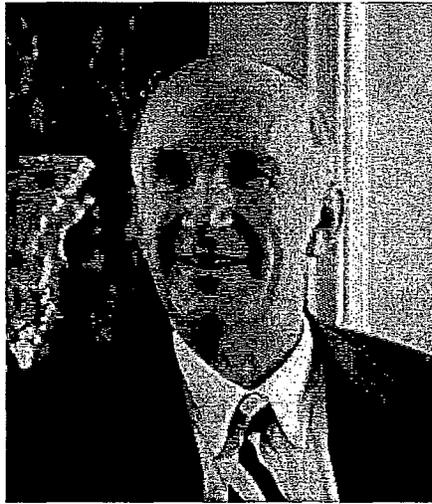
Posted by Pursuit of Truth Institute at 10:30 PM No comments:
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October 23, 2014

[What Is Behind South Korea's Criticism On Comfort Women Issue](#)

The following is a summary English translation of Professor James E. Auer's op-ed in Sankei Shimbun on October 22, 2014. Dr. Auer is an emeritus professor of international relations and public policy at Vanderbilt University.

The original post: <http://www.sankei.com/column/news/141022/clm1410220001-n1.html>



Professor James E. Auer

It is not surprising that China criticizes Japan because China is under Communist Party dictatorship. But why did South Korea begin to criticize Japan in the 1990's? and insists Japan's apology and compensation were not enough.

When the allied forces prosecuted war criminals, the comfort women system never became an issue because the U.S. military reports concluded with testimonies from Korean women that they either volunteered or were sold by their parents to Korean prostitution brokers.

Let us verify some facts.

1) Past and present, there were/are women who got/get into prostitution unwillingly. But prostitution is not slavery.

2) The comfort women system was not illegal in Japan's eyes in 1930's, and the allied forces didn't think it was illegal, either.

3) Korean government established comfort women system for U.S. troops in 1970's. Koreans for some reason think coercion and confinement took place in Japan's system but not in Korea's system.

4) If Japanese government or people tried to get facts out, the international community would perceive that effort as revisionism.

5) In August, Asahi Shimbun published retraction articles admitting it falsely reported on abduction in Jeju Island. Asahi also admitted it mistook factory workers for comfort women, which inflated the number of comfort women. Many Westerners praised Asahi for admitting its mistakes. However, what they failed to realize was Asahi told more lies in its retraction articles, which infuriated Japanese public. Westerners mistook mainstream Japanese's disgust toward Asahi for right wing's bashing on Asahi.

When Japan apologized for what it did during the war, its sincerity was backed by 50 odd years of good behavior.

In 1998, South Korean president Kim Dae-jung accepted apology from Japan's Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi and promised South Korea would never bring up the comfort women issue again. But subsequent Korean presidents have annulled Kim's gesture and used nationalism to bolster their low approval ratings.

Footnote: The following is a U.S. military report. Under 'Recruiting' this report misrepresents ethnic Korean agents and house masters using Japanese surnames as Japanese agents and house masters. (Ethnic Koreans were Japanese citizens at the time, so in that sense they were Japanese)

<http://ww2db.com/doc.php?q=130>

The following is excerpts from Korean comfort woman Mun Oku-chu's memoir. Her memoir is consistent with the U.S. military report.

<http://scholarsinenglish.blogspot.jp/2014/10/former-korean-comfort-woman-mun-oku.html>

Posted by [Pursuit of Truth Institute](#) at 8:37 AM [No comments:](#)
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October 19, 2014

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October 18, 2014

"Comfort Women of the Empire" Reviewed by Professor Jun BongGwan

The following is a summary English translation of Professor Jun BongGwan's review of the book "Comfort Women of the Empire." Dr. Jun is a professor of Korean Literature at Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology. The review was published on July 20, 2014 in Korea's leading newspaper ChosunIlbo. The original article is shown at the

bottom.



Professor Jun BongGwan

After reading the book, I was a little bit disappointed because there was nothing in the book that I didn't know. We all knew that Korean comfort women were not coercively taken away by Japanese military. Japanese military commissioned Korean prostitution brokers to recruit women in the Korean Peninsula and operate comfort stations in the battlefields. Japanese military was busy fighting all over Asia, and it certainly didn't have time to be in Korea recruiting women.

Posted by Pursuit of Truth Institute at 11:47 PM No comments:
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October 17, 2014

Posted by Pursuit of Truth Institute at 12:32 PM No comments:
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October 16, 2014

Former Korean Comfort Woman Mun Oku-chu's Memoir The following is a English translation of excerpts from a former Korean comfort woman Mun Oku-chu's memoir.

The original memoir: <http://goo.gl/sI8Ett>



Ms. Mun Oku-chu

Posted by [Pursuit of Truth Institute](#) at 4:16 AM [No comments:](#)

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Maire d'Osaka
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Alcalde de Osaka

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CITY HALL
OSAKA, JAPAN

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Oberbürgermeister von Osaka
Mey Osaka
Prefeito de Osaka

August 27, 2015

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Dear Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco,

I would like to notify you that I have read the "Resolution Urging the Establishment of a Memorial for 'Comfort Women'" currently pending in the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco.

I am aware that this resolution is still under deliberation, and will be referred to the committee for further consideration, and presumably there will be a public meeting in which public opinions will be openly expressed. I would therefore like to take this opportunity to express my thoughts at this moment as the mayor of one of your sister cities.

Please allow me to respond to your resolution in detail in the form of an open letter, so that the citizens of San Francisco can directly read the letter and understand my views. I hope that this may be of some use during the decision-making process.

We must bring about efforts to strive for a world where the dignity and human rights of women, both having universal value, are protected on the battlefield as well

In today's 21st century, women's dignity and human rights have been recognized as having universal value. This is indeed an enormous achievement made by humankind. However, in reality, the issue of violations of the dignity of women by soldiers has not been eradicated. We must strive for a future where women's rights are respected all over the world.

What is essential for that purpose is to directly face what has happened in the past and what is happening right now. Each nation in the world, including Japan, should squarely face the past violations of women's rights on the battlefield by its own soldiers. Each nation and its citizens should come together, be fully determined not to repeat the same mistakes in the future, bring about efforts to protect the dignity of women who are under threat in areas of regional conflict in the present-day world, and create a future where women's rights are respected all over the world.

I am in favor of activities to protect the dignity and human rights of women. However, if the purpose is to protect the human rights of women, I would suggest that some of the special attention currently being given to Japan's "comfort women" issue should be broadened to memorialize all the women who have been sexually assaulted and abused by soldiers of countries in the world, and should represent a pledge to the world that we will never allow the same offense and tragedy to happen again.

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The violation of the dignity of women by soldiers during wartime is a common problem in many parts of the world. Each nation in the world, including Japan, should address this unacceptable problem as a "common" issue for human beings. It is also an undeniable historical fact that troops of countries around the world as well as those of wartime Japan used women for sexual purposes on the battlefield. It is regrettable that even to this day, there are many news reports on women and children being sexually abused on the battlefield.

Reject the denial of the "comfort women" issue; expressing understanding and remorse towards the indescribable pain and suffering inflicted on "comfort women"

It goes without saying that the use of "comfort women" by Japanese soldiers before and during World War II was an unforgivable act that violated the dignity and human rights of women. I am aware that the great pain inflicted on those who were forced to work as "comfort women" against their will and the deep emotional scars they have borne afterwards are beyond description.

Therefore, I am not on the side of any attempts to justify Japan's "comfort women" issue in any sense, nor do I intend to do so in the future. Japan must express deep remorse and offer a sincere apology to former "comfort women," and show determination not to repeat the same mistakes and tragedies in the future.

However, trivializing the issue by singling out Japan will not lead to resolving it as a global issue

On the other hand, the issue of sex on the battlefield is not a problem particular to the former Japanese army. This problem was present during World War II with the American, British, French, German, and Soviet armies, as well as during the Korean War and Vietnam War with the South Korean Army.

I have no intention to legitimize or defend the problem of "comfort women" by the former Japanese Army just because the other countries have had the same issue. Still, attempts to single out and criticize only Japan will make us blind to other past atrocities and also to contemporary problems of the same kind. This issue should not be treated as an issue specific solely to the Japanese military. As long as widespread sexual problems on the battlefields by countries other than Japan are not openly recognized, past offenses, which the whole world must face, will go uncorrected, and those violations in other parts of the world will not be resolved. This is my biggest concern.

Counterargument for Japan's case being called "exceptional"

There are two reasons behind why Japan's comfort women issue is called "exceptional." One is the change in attitude by the Republic of Korea, and the other is the clever development of their argument to persuade people to accept mistaken notions as true.

Firstly, the change in attitude by the Republic of Korea is a big factor. Disputes between Japan and the Republic of Korea from the colonial period have already been resolved through signing the Treaty on Basic Relations between Japan and the Republic of Korea and Agreement between Japan and the Republic of Korea Concerning the Settlement of Problems in Regard to Property and Claims and Economic Cooperation. However, the Republic of Korea has recently claimed that the "comfort women" issue has not been included in the agreements.

There is a big difference in acknowledgement between the two countries with regard to legal responsibilities. From Japan's standpoint, the government acknowledges that they have inflicted indescribable suffering on "comfort women," but believes that the issue has been resolved with the signing of treaties, and therefore does not need to accept further legal responsibility, whereas the Republic of Korea disagrees because they do not believe the legal disputes were resolved by the peace treaties.

I agree that Japan bears moral responsibility in global society. However, with the Japanese Government having already provided the appropriate compensations according to the above treaties, as well as from an international law standpoint, it is unrealistic to expect Japan to take on any further legal responsibility for this issue.

If there are exceptional cases in which we could hold people accountable, then it should be for "incomparable" acts of genocide or crimes against humanity such as the Holocaust, where individuals involved would be charged for committing such war crimes, with no statutes of limitation.

It is similar to what is stated in the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 of 2000, Article 11, which emphasizes the need to exclude "genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes...from amnesty provisions" indicating the need to prosecute those responsible without statutes of limitations or regardless of treaties.

In recent years, the Korean side has strengthened its criticisms now, repeatedly claiming that Japan's "comfort women" issue involves a crime against humanity.

This leads to the second factor, which is the clever development of their argument to emphasize the "comfort women" issue as if it were an act of genocide or crime against humanity, when it is not. There seem to be activists and reports that argue

that the use of "comfort women" during wartime is an act of genocide or crime against humanity, but these are not correct.

If we focus on the argument that the "comfort women" issue is genocide or a crime against humanity, then the accuracy of the terminology in the inscription of the "comfort women" memorial, such as "kidnapped by the Imperial Japanese Army," "forced into sexual slavery," and "200,000" women and young girls, is an important point to clarify. To seek the true nature of the problem, there needs to be some verification regarding the inhumane treatment of "comfort women," including further investigation on whether the state authority of Japan was systematically involved in the coercive recruitment of "comfort women." It is obvious that these terms are not accurate, from the information that was recently made public and in the light of other actively debated topics.

To give an example, the Coomaraswamy Report (submitted in 1996 by Ms. Radhika Coomaraswamy, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women to the UN Commission on Human Rights) states that "comfort women" were "military sex slaves." The testimony of Seiji Yoshida is used as evidence, in which he states that he had "taken part in the slave raids where as many as 1,000 women were obtained for 'comfort women' duties." Yoshida himself has acknowledged that his testimony had been fabricated, and the Asahi Shimbun, which had been reporting on the "comfort women" issue, also concluded Yoshida's testimony as false on August 5, 2014 and retracted a series of articles that said many Korean women were "forcibly taken away" to become "comfort women." This caused a big controversy in Japan and is still fresh in our memories.

Against this backdrop, in October 2014, the Japanese Government requested that part of the Coomaraswamy Report (the portion based on Yoshida's falsified testimony which stated that the Imperial Japanese Army had forcibly taken away "comfort women" from the Republic of Korea) be retracted, but was rejected because Coomaraswamy argued that Yoshida's testimony was only one part of the evidence. In addition, the Coomaraswamy Report uses *The Comfort Women* written by the journalist George Hicks as the main source of reference; however, researchers have pointed out that this book lacks sufficient evidence.

The Coomaraswamy Report itself is a 50-page-long report on violence against women. The "comfort women" issue is mentioned in the "Report on the mission to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea and Japan on the issue of military sexual slavery in wartime," which is one of the two documents attached to the report. The United Nations Commission on Human Rights adopted a 6-page resolution called "The Elimination of Violence against Women," which uses Coomaraswamy's special report as a reference. The resolution states that it "welcomes" the work of the Special Rapporteur. However, it only "takes note" of the attached document, which means that the document was not highly evaluated enough to be "welcomed." If the Coomaraswamy report had been appreciated at the

highest level, the resolution would have "commended" it. Therefore, we can conclude that the UN Commission on Human Rights does not "endorse" the notion that "comfort women" were "sex slaves."

Let me show you another example. During World War II, according to the high school world history textbook *Traditions & Encounters: A Global Perspective on the Past*, published by McGraw-Hill, a major U.S. textbook publisher, "the Japanese army forcibly recruited, conscripted, and dragooned as many as two hundred thousand women age fourteen to twenty to serve in military brothels, called 'comfort houses' or 'consolation centers,'" "others were killed by Japanese soldiers, especially if they tried to escape or contracted venereal diseases," and "at the end of the war, soldiers massacred large numbers of comfort women to cover up the operation." The textbook contains many false statements like these that have been introduced in classroom environments as if they were true, even though they are based on the wrong perception and completely contrary to fact. When the Japanese Government asked McGraw-Hill to retract these statements as they contained serious factual errors, the author responded that this request was "an infringement on his freedom of speech and academic freedom." This is simply wrong. It is he who criticizes the individual pointing out the factual errors who is the one infringing on the freedom of speech and academics.

On May 5, 2015, American scholars remarked in their "Open letter in support of historians in Japan" statement, "Among the many instances of wartime sexual violence and military prostitution in the twentieth century, the 'comfort women' system was distinguished by its large scale and systematic management under the military, and by its exploitation of young, poor, and vulnerable women in areas colonized or occupied by Japan." However, this is not an issue of scale, nor is it one of whether or not there was systematic management by the military. We must approach this issue as a "common" problem regarding the human rights of women by military groups from countries all over the world regardless of the scale or systematic management. If people do not squarely face what was done by their own countries, treating the issue as a problem unique to Japan, it will only cause us to avert our eyes from the pain and suffering experienced by young, poor and vulnerable women in other parts of the world.

In addition, the "comfort women" issue is often regarded as the same kind of problem as the Holocaust. However, the Holocaust was an unprecedented historical crime involving an attempt at the extermination of an ethnic group. Although the "comfort women" system was an inexcusable act that violated the dignity and human rights of women, equating the issue of "comfort women," which is one of the "common" phenomena as wartime violations of the dignity of women by soldiers, with the Holocaust, which is an incomparable act of genocide in the history of mankind, is far beyond my understanding.

In addition, organized rape that occurred during the Rwanda Genocide in 1994 was

judged as an act of genocide at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR). In the case of the genocide in Rwanda, rape was part of an organized act of hostility with the intent to exterminate an entire group of people, whereas the comfort women system by the former Japanese Army was of a different nature in its purpose and method.

Currently, there is no concrete evidence that shows that the state authority of Japan had systematically been involved with the coercive recruitment of "comfort women." As long as this is the case, we must conclude that Japan cannot take further legal responsibility for this issue.

There are many expressions that describe the former Japanese Army's "comfort women" issue as "exceptional" and "distinguished." However, this is because the depiction of Japan's "comfort women" issue as "a clear act of genocide" has wrongly been spread across global society, on top of countries not accepting Japan's apologies and existing peace treaties, and not being aware of Japan's efforts.

If Japan must take legal responsibility, so must the rest of the world

If the global society persists in believing that Japan has not fulfilled its duty for accepting responsibility after signing treaties and bilateral agreements, and that Japan's "comfort women" issue is comparable to genocide or crimes against humanity, then those countries must also be guilty of the same crime.

It is an undeniable historical fact that troops around the world as well as Japan used women for sexual purposes on the battlefield. Aside from the contentious point of whether or not the military was systematically involved, no matter what authority the orders come from and no matter what nationalities partake, the deed of making women into sexual targets violates women's dignity.

As I said before, each nation in the world should address this problem as not just unique to Japan but as a common issue for all human beings, in other words, accept it as one of their own problems and squarely face the past. If not, the violations of women's dignity by soldiers that still occur today will not be eradicated.

Concerns about the resolution and the problem with the inscription of the "comfort women" memorial in Glendale

My concern about the resolution is that there will be inaccurate statements written on the inscription of the memorial based on the wrong perception of the "exceptional" behavior of the former Japanese Army.

The "comfort women" memorial established in the City of Glendale in July 2013 states, "In memory of more than 200,000 Asian and Dutch women who were removed from their homes in Korea, China, Taiwan, Japan, the Philippines,

Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, East Timor and Indonesia, to be coerced into sexual slavery by the Imperial Armed Forces of Japan between 1932 and 1945..." This statement has no historical evidence behind it. The "Open letter in support of historians in Japan" released on May 5, 2015 and signed by 187 scholars mainly from the United States has confirmed that there is disagreement among historians regarding the precise number of "comfort women" and regarding the degree to which the former Japanese Army was involved in the recruitment of these women. Regardless, due to this memorial inscription and the wide media coverage, many people around the world will have an unconfirmed, one-sided view and will accept this as historical truth. I find this highly regrettable.

Although this resolution does not specifically state what will be included in the inscription on the memorial, I am concerned that expressions similar to those on the Glendale memorial may be used, as the resolution already contains words such as "200,000" women and young girls who were "kidnapped" and "forced into sexual slavery by the Imperial Japanese Army."

The inscription of the memorial in Glendale concludes with, "It is our sincere hope that these unconscionable violations of human rights shall never recur." I fully agree with the sentiment of this sentence. However, the problem resides in the rest of the inscription, which is what will be presented as being historically true.

As indicated in the UN Security Council Resolution 1325, during armed conflicts women and children have been particularly adversely affected by violence including sexual abuse, and this has been observed all over the world. I believe that all countries must bring about efforts to fight against sexual violence on the battlefield.

Meanwhile, the statement "of the few top Japanese military leaders who were investigated and convicted as war criminals...many escaped prosecution" is false. In the postwar war crimes tribunals, many relevant parties convicted as war criminals were prosecuted. In the Batavia Military Tribunal, Japanese military officers were found guilty for forcibly taking Dutch women from camps in Semarang, Java, and other areas in Indonesia to work at comfort stations, and one of the Japanese officers responsible was sentenced to death. In this way, those who deserved to be punished were prosecuted, including the officers who had been involved in the "comfort women" system.

Accurate understanding and perception of the truth is what will truly prevent future mistakes; that is why it is essential to eliminate inaccuracies and present the truth if the memorial is established

Allow me to repeat myself in order to avoid any misunderstandings: I have no intention of legitimizing or defending the institution of "comfort women" on the grounds that other countries besides Japan have had the same problem. Japan must face its past mistakes and express sincere remorse.

If there is any significance in establishing a "comfort women" memorial, it should be that it serves as a declaration to squarely face the past and strive for a world where every country respects the dignity and human rights of women as a universal value. Thus, if such memorial were to be established, the inscription should be written from this standpoint so that the message can be shared by the whole world.

Regardless of what soldiers from other countries have done, the violation of the dignity and human rights of women by Japanese soldiers is an unforgivable act. That is why, in addition to squarely facing the past, Japan has worked through this issue as its own problem, and has contributed to resolving the issue by making public apologies and providing compensation.

The stance of the Japanese Government, and how it has given sincere care to former "comfort women," and the determination to create a world that protects the dignity and human rights of women

Currently, some former "comfort women" are requesting reparations from the Japanese Government. However, legal disputes (including individual compensation) between Japan and the Republic of Korea have been completely resolved with the 1965 "Treaty on Basic Relations between Japan and the Republic of Korea," and the "Agreement between Japan and the Republic of Korea Concerning the Settlement of Problems in Regard to Property and Claims and Economic Cooperation." In addition, China had declined Japan's offer of compensation for individual victims, as communicated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, based on the premise of renouncing war reparations claims in the 1972 "Joint Communiqué of the Government of Japan and the Government of the People's Republic of China," and therefore there are no legal disputes between Japan and China.

Since resolving its legal disputes with the Republic of Korea and China, Japan has also made extra effort to demonstrate its acceptance of moral responsibility for "comfort women" with the establishment of the Asian Women's Fund in 1995 by soliciting donations from Japanese citizens. The Asian Women's Fund was started for "comfort women" all over the world, and has provided compensation for "comfort women" from four countries and one region, which include not only the Republic of Korea, but also the Philippines and Indonesia, after discussing the appropriate solutions according to each country's circumstances. Compensation was offered to former comfort women from China as well, but it is said that the Chinese Government had declined the offer. The Asian Women's Fund has also sent the Japanese Prime Minister's letter of apologies and messages from Japanese citizens today. It has taken part in activities to advocate women's dignity by supporting projects on contemporary issues, such as violence against women, in a manner reflective upon the harm done by Japan's past atrocities to women's dignity. In this

way, the Japanese Government has made sincere efforts along with the Asian Women's Fund's activities.

In his statement on the 70th anniversary of World War II, Prime Minister Abe displayed determination that Japan will squarely face the fact that the dignity and honor of many women were severely injured during the wars, and that Japan will lead the world in making an era in which women's human rights are not infringed upon.

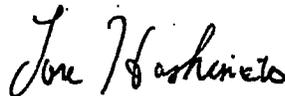
Request for consideration of Japanese in the U.S., concern about the influence on sister city relations, responsibility to create environment where young generations can live in cooperation without disputes

For today's generation, directly facing past mistakes and tragedies and remembering the people who have suffered in order to not repeat such mistakes and ease the pain of the victims is a task to be undertaken by everyone across borders. Furthermore, it is also our responsibility to create an environment for the younger generation where people can cooperate without disputes for a better future.

There are many Japanese people living in San Francisco. I am concerned that the establishment of a "comfort women" memorial will likely cause disruption amongst communities. As the mayor of Osaka, one of your sister cities, I request that you give careful consideration for the greater relationship between the United States and Japan.

By building on the strong foundation of friendship that both cities have enjoyed over many years, I sincerely hope that we can create an even better future by deepening our mutual cooperation.

Sincerely,



Toru Hashimoto
Mayor
The City of Osaka

Carroll, John (BOS)

From: Carroll, John (BOS)
Sent: Thursday, August 20, 2015 10:58 AM
To: 'Keiko Dam'
Cc: Evans, Derek (derek.evans@sfgov.org)
Subject: RE: Victory for democracy as comfort women statue fails to get the go-ahead | Our Strathfield

Thank you for your comment letter. I am adding the message to the official file for the matter.

John Carroll
Legislative Clerk
Board of Supervisors
San Francisco City Hall, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415)554-4445 - Direct | (415)554-5163 - Fax john.carroll@sfgov.org | bos.legislation@sfgov.org

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-----Original Message-----

From: Keiko Dam [mailto:mintvioletsf@icloud.com]
Sent: Thursday, August 20, 2015 10:22 AM
To: Carroll, John (BOS) <john.carroll@sfgov.org>
Subject: Victory for democracy as comfort women statue fails to get the go-ahead | Our Strathfield

We are against erecting a comfort woman statue in SN Francisco. Keiko D.

<http://www.ourstrathfield.com.au/article/victory-democracy-comfort-women-statue-fails-get-go-ahead>

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Home

Victory for democracy as comfort women statue fails to get the go-ahead

ARTICLE | TUE, 11/08/2015 - 23:00 | BY PETER LYNCH



Peter Lynch

In what most agreed was a victory for Australian democracy played out on an international stage, Strathfield councillors tonight voted to take no action on a proposal to build a statue to commemorate the so-called comfort women of World War II.

The decision is expected to finally draw a line under a long running and at times emotion-charged debate on whether or not Strathfield's town square was the place for such a memorial.

The issue made headlines and led news bulletins in Japan and Korean

– the two countries at the centre of claims that 200,000 young women were taken from Korea, China and other Asian countries to serve as sex slaves to Japanese soldiers over 70 years ago.

It became a major historical argument which last night spilled into Strathfield Town Hall at an extraordinary council meeting devoted solely to the topic.

Security personnel manned the entrance as more than 160 mainly Japanese and Koreans turned up to give their views or listen.

There were TV screens explaining proceedings in three languages and copies of the Strathfield Scene, which published a preview in English, Korean and Japanese.

But while some were concerned that the outcome would spark protests, in the end the debate was civilised, sensible and well conducted.

Mayor Gulian Vaccari, who chaired the meeting, told three reporters from the foreign media: "I saw respect for Australian democracy. I saw Australian democracy in action."

Asked if he thought the 15 months it took to reach a conclusion was too long, Cr Vaccari replied: "I wish it was over sooner – but we had to get it right."

A survey of residents showed the majority were against the monument, and opinions sought from the Prime Minister's office, the Department of Foreign Affairs and the State.

Six councillors voted unanimously to take no action, a position endorsed by council officers who maintained the memorial breached the municipality's policy.

Monuments should commemorate the sacrifice of local residents, said their report. The proposal did not "meet the criteria of the Council's Memorial Policy".

Cr Sang Ok absented himself from the proceedings because, he said, he was a passed chairman of the Korean Committee of the United Astral Korean-Chinese Alliance Against Japanese War Crimes.

Eight speakers – four from each side of the argument – were allowed five minutes to put their points. All received applause as they left the speaker's chair.

There were claims the comfort women issue was a plot to destabilise relations between Australia, Japan and America. And there were pleas to erect the statue as a way of righting a historical wrong.

South African born Brian Rycroft, whose Japanese wife recently gave birth, maintained the statue was "not a humanitarian nor a women's rights issue".

Peter Wertheim told the meeting: "If we can't commemorate these things in multi-cultural Strathfield, where can we?"

Glenn McRae, on the other hand, read from a letter from a Chinese resident opposing the statue and maintaining those for the plan did not represent the Chinese community of Strathfield.

Mr McRae maintained some migrant communities continued to play out their historical hostilities when they came to Australia. "They must accept and respect our Australian values," he said.

Dr Panayiotis Diamadis, a UTS lecturer in genocide studies, maintained reports that Islamic State was selling women and young girls showed the issues raised by comfort women was still relevant today, and the statue was a monument to women of all races.

Retired newsagent Geoff Boyce, son of a former mayor and alderman of Strathfield, said the council's memorials policy was for war heroes who came from the area. The statue, he said, was divisive.

"This is Australia – we don't have sub-branches of Koreans, Chinese or citizen of United States. We are all Australians."

He added that council had been "somewhat remiss" in letting the issue get this far.

Mr Dong Dong Yang of the Sydney Inner West Chinese Business Federation and the Australia Chinese Korean Alliance, said: "This statue... represents women of all races around the world who suffered during war times."

But Mieko Goto maintained the statue would compromise Australia's national security, and Japan had apologise many times over the comfort women issue.

Finally, 21-year-old Yeo Ji Yan said the statue would help stop violence against all women.

Cr Helen McLucas told the meeting this was not a Strathfield issue, but had been "foisted on us" by an "anti Japanese" organisation.

There was no support for the statue in the local community, she said, and references to Australia's Anzacs and claims this would help end violence against all women were "offensive".

"It's creating great division in the community", she added.

Cr Daniel Bott maintained this was an issue for the Department of Foreign Affairs, not Strathfield.

Cr Stephanie Kokkolis said she was bound to represent the views of residents, the majority of whom were not in favour of the statue. Cr Andrew Soulos agreed and said it was not appropriate at this time.

Cr Vaccari told the meeting: "There are no winners in war. It's a tragedy for men, women and for mankind."

Acknowledging there were "two sides to the story", he too maintained the issue was a Federal one and

“greater than Strathfield.”

Finally, Cr Raj Datta said it was a tribute to Australia that this debate could take place. In the end, he said, most would accept the decision made and “go home as Australians.”

And so, it appears, they did. The meeting broke up peacefully.

About the Author »

Peter Lynch

Editor, Strathfield Scene

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Carroll, John (BOS)

From: Carroll, John (BOS)
Sent: Thursday, August 20, 2015 10:58 AM
To: 'Keiko Dam'
Cc: Evans, Derek (derek.evans@sfgov.org)
Subject: RE: Strathfield Council knocks back plan to build a Comfort Women statue proposed by Korean community | DailyTelegraph

Thank you for your comment letter. I am adding the message to the official file for the matter.

John Carroll
Legislative Clerk
Board of Supervisors
San Francisco City Hall, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415)554-4445 - Direct | (415)554-5163 - Fax john.carroll@sfgov.org | bos.legislation@sfgov.org

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-----Original Message-----

From: Keiko Dam [mailto:mintvioletsf@icloud.com]
Sent: Thursday, August 20, 2015 10:30 AM
To: Carroll, John (BOS) <john.carroll@sfgov.org>
Subject: Strathfield Council knocks back plan to build a Comfort Women statue proposed by Korean community | DailyTelegraph

We are against erecting a comfort woman statue in San Francisco. Keiko.D.

<http://www.dailytelegraph.com.au/newslocal/inner-west/strathfield-council-knocks-back-plan-to-built-a-comfort-women-statue-proposed-by-korean-community/story-fngr8h4f-1227480838923>



Inner West

Strathfield Council knocks back plan to build a Comfort Women statue proposed by Korean community

🕒 August 13, 2015 5:32pm

👤 Catherine Zuill Inner West Courier Inner City

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The statue aimed to commemorate women such as Australian Jan Ruff O'Herne (second from right) pictured here with other comfort women in Tokyo in 1993.

NEWSLOCAL

This week Strathfield councillors voted unanimously to "take no further action" concerning the Comfort Women Memorial, saying it did not meet the criteria of the council's memorial policy.

The decision comes after the proposed statue honouring women who were forced into sexual servitude by the Japanese during WWII was first raised in April last year.

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Deputy mayor Salim's dark past



'Get out of here, you f***ing little b****!'



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NEWSLOCAL



An example of a comfort women statue that has been erected in California.

A council spokeswoman said this week's decision "was not taken lightly."

Strathfield Council's Memorial Policy is aimed at building harmony in the community by not supporting requests that are deemed to be offensive to any community groups," the spokeswoman said.

"This proposal in itself has divided the community."

The proposed Three Girls statue became a long drawn-out issue after the Korean Committee of United Austral Korean-Chinese Alliance approached the council in March 2014 wanting to erect the statue in Strathfield Square or a nearby public location.

NEWSLOCAL



A Strathfield Council meeting where opposing sides argued for and against the statue being erected last year.

But it was quickly criticised as misguided by the Japanese embassy in Australia and emotions ran high. Opposing sides packed the council's chambers last April and submitted petitions containing thousands of signatures.

At one stage the council even sought Prime Minister Tony Abbott's advice on the matter.

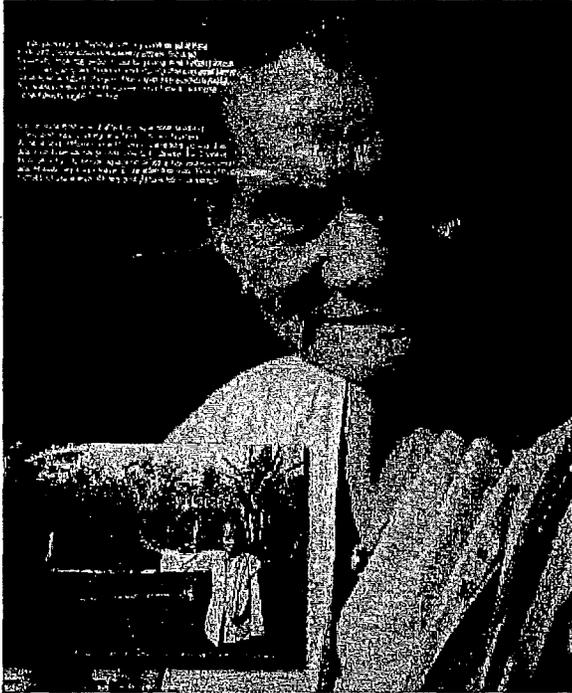
A council spokeswoman said that Strathfield Council had heard from numerous people for and against the proposal over the past year.

"With this in mind and after extensive community consultation, it was decided at an extraordinary council meeting last night to take no further actions concerning the proposal as it does not meet the criteria of the council's memorial policy."

SEE ALSO: COMMUNITY DIVIDED OVER STATUE PROPOSAL

SEE ALSO: MAYOR SAYS STATUE MIGHT 'GO AWAY'

NEWSLOCAL



A Comfort Women exhibition was held at Strathfield Square recently.



Women and their stories were used in the exhibition.

The spokeswoman added: "Strathfield prides itself in being a multicultural community bringing people from

NEWSLOCAL

...through mutual respect and understanding, it is Strathfield's hope that this potentially divisive issue can be turned into an opportunity to engage with each other in a positive way moving forward.

"If a jointly agreed-upon proposal for a statue is put forward in the future, Strathfield Council will consider the application at that time."

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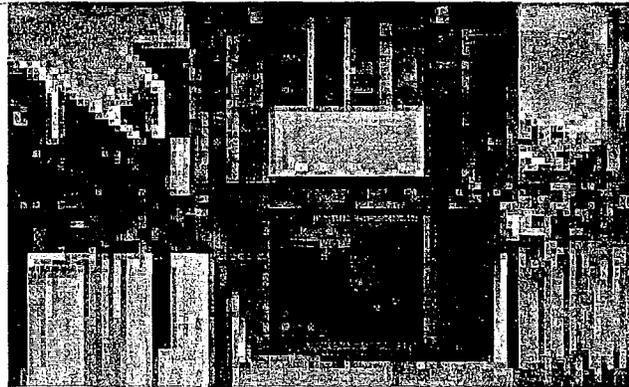
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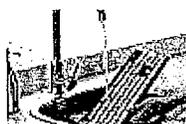
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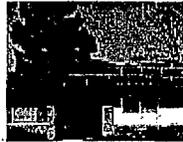
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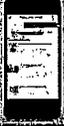


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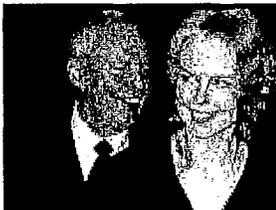
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Evans, Derek

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
Sent: Wednesday, August 05, 2015 8:36 AM
To: BOS-Supervisors; Evans, Derek
Subject: FW: File No. 150764 Intelligence activities of the communist forces. I am against Item 72 Resolution [Urging the Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women"]

From: shigeshige77 [mailto:3eco-elements@jcom.home.ne.jp]
Sent: Wednesday, August 05, 2015 7:47 AM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS) <board.of.supervisors@sfgov.org>
Subject: Intelligence activities of the communist forces. I am against Item 72 Resolution [Urging the Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women"]

I am against Item 72 Resolution [Urging the Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women"]

Dear and rational to the United States, San Francisco city council of everyone.

I am one citizen living in rural Japan.

"LAW & ORDER" and "HOMELAND", it is "THE BLACKLIST" every day to watch the drama of the United States is looking forward to such.

Why you say that you like American drama, attitude to explore the truth on the back of the sense of justice and things because appealing.

But American society of reality sounds like different.

And why Korean and hostile view of the Japanese extraordinary if, is in China Communist forces to take advantage of them because there is you who are trying to pander.

Communist forces, is the people using the comfort women issue is trying to bad the relationship between Japan and the United States and Japan and South Korea.

It might not know less information in the United States mainland.

However, here in Japan it is offensive of communist forces can be significantly identified.

One of them is the comfort women issue.

Japan and South Korea is home to people of many North Korean system.

Currently, the intelligence agencies of North Korea has succeeded in bad the relationship of Japan and by using the comfort women issue with South Korea.

It is also the bill necessary to supply munitions to South Korea and the USFK in the event of war in the Korean Peninsula.

Originally, comfort women is a wartime prostitutes.

Private company that received the request of the army gave the recruitment of comfort women.

Comfort women had a contract because there is a contract period.

A copy of the consent form and the family register of parent in order to Japanese women and the Korean Peninsula of women become comfort women was needed.

And, it was also necessary passbook of post office in order to pay the high salary.

The military had dispatched a doctor for health management of infection-comfort women of venereal disease in the living quarters of the comfort women.

Many of the above documents and materials have remained.

More than anything, many of the military private company that has received the request, is the Koreans management.

Also remain diary of comfort women and administrators.

Communists who ignores these evidence.

Japan at the fuss the comfort women issue is the "Japan Communist Party," "Socialist Party" and North Korea-based organizations and the Communists.

In addition, "Asahi Newspaper" a lot of people from North Korea in the employees "Mainichi Newspaper" also commotion newspapers and broadcasters such as.

The other day, Asahi Newspaper has apologized to the comfort women issue was a forgery.

However, they are clamoring to change the issue.

Currently, they are in the bill to strengthen the alliance between Japan and the United States, has a impressive operation as people have a bad image.

And, people who are active in the previous Parliament of Japan in order to oppose the bill is a communist and North Korea-born persons and Chinese people in Japan.

In this way, the offensive of the communist who in Japan are you day by day stronger.

Wise America San Francisco city council of everybody, you ask so that it is not fooled by the ruse of whether communists us.

Postscript

Comfort women problem is there is conclusive evidence is fake.

Was summarized in 2007 is "and Nazi war crimes Japan each ministry working group of the imperial government of the record (IWG)" of the United States Congress addressed the final report.

For example, the United States average annual income of Japanese generals to report wartime information station of comfort women in the era of 6600 yen salary, it is described that it was 9000 yen.

In addition, only South Korea's rioting in comfort women issue. China and North Korea are on the back does not fuss almost.

South Korea North Korea is the same Koreans. North Korea do not think strange not to attack Japan with comfort women problem?

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Shigeru Ishiwada

Japan Shimonoseki, Yamaguchi Prefecture Mukuno cho 3-24-27

Where Should We Cast the First Stone in Condemning War Crimes?

By Jim Smith

(From John 8)

Protecting a woman about to be stoned for adultery by people Jesus perceived as hypocrites, Jesus said, **He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her.**

Do we have prostitution in SF? Did a now-defunct progressive SF newspaper, for many years, earn a great deal of revenue from prostitution advertising?

Has prostitution been associated with the U.S. military? **Did the U.S. Army and Navy forces avail themselves of the comforts provided by prostitutes throughout Asia in the postwar period?** Did any of our Asian allies in Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines, and Vietnam make money off prostitution set up to serve U.S. forces?

Has prostitution increased or decreased in China since Deng Hsiao-ping came to power? Do girls from poor farming families in China come to Shanghai and sometimes end up as prostitutes?

In the 1960s, a different type of Chinese government issued statements—often on Radio Peking—saying that “The U.S. imperialists are worse than Hitler.” Any idea why they used such strong language? Were they justified? That was during the Vietnam War, when U.S. imperialist forces attacked the Vietnamese people. **Were there brothels in Vietnam serving U.S. troops in those days?**

Do we have a monument to Vietnamese victims of U.S. imperialist atrocities?

We do have a monument in Washington DC honoring U.S. military war dead. Is there any monument in Washington in memory of Vietnamese women and children killed by U.S. bombing?

The Japanese government and Japanese conservative political leaders are attacked for visiting Yasukuni, a shrine honoring Japanese war dead, including military fighters some would call war criminals.

Does San Francisco have a monument glorifying U.S. imperialism and colonialism in Asia?

At Union Square, on May 13, 1903, Theodore Roosevelt dedicated a monument to the U.S. Navy's victory on May 1, 1898, when Commodore George Dewey steamed into Manila Bay in the Philippines; 200,000 San Franciscans crowded the streets to see the event. The Chronicle's editorial page, declared that “. . . this city is destined to become the future seat of empire.”

Atop an 83-foot column, sculptor Robert Aitken designed a 12-foot statue of Victory carrying a laurel wreath in one hand and Neptune's trident in the other. The SF municipal report of 1901 explained that Dewey “added glory to American arms and gave the United States a position in the world as one of the great powers, thus extending American influence and exalting American citizenship.

Today imperialist rivalry between Chinese imperialists on one side and Japanese and U.S. imperialists on the other is intensifying. China and Japan are in an arms race. Each government is mounting propaganda campaigns against the other. **Could some of the impetus for monuments to victims of Japanese war crimes come from Chinese imperialist rivals?** Millions of Japanese citizens are disgusted by the

activities of Prime Minister Abe, Osaka Mayor Hashimoto and other right-wing Japanese politicians and academics who deny Japanese war crimes and promote Japanese patriotism and imperialism.

Do we have any right-wing pro-imperialist politicians in the U.S.? In San Francisco?

Do we have any monuments in the city to victims of U.S. war crimes?

I would urge the San Francisco Board of Supervisors to think a little more deeply about these issues and hold off on monuments to **particular sets of victims of war crimes committed by non-U.S. forces**. We should particularly hold off on such monuments while we have a disgraceful monument glorifying U.S. imperialism in the center of our city.

In the early 1900s, Filipinos resisted American occupiers, sustaining heavy casualties. Stanley Karnow, in his history of the islands, "In Our Image," wrote that "**an estimated 200,000 people died, the overwhelming majority of them Filipino civilians.**"

We should be concerned about war crimes, and the brutality of the Japanese Imperial Army and Navy inflicted on "comfort women," including Chinese, Korean AND Japanese women should be condemned. **But if we want to condemn war crimes in Asia, shouldn't we first address our own war crimes.** The annual observances of the dropping of Atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki are approaching. **Was the killing of more than 100,000 civilians with two atomic bombs justified? Or was that a war crime?** Arguments saying it was justified are regularly made in our history textbooks and on our big city newspaper editorial pages.

He who is w/o sin cast the first stone.

Our time and efforts can be better spent on working for international unity against imperialism be it Chinese, Japanese or American. **Let's start by getting rid of the Dewey Monument and cancelling the Blue Angels festival. We can also discuss developing a peace park with proper monuments and exhibits in memory of all victims of imperialist war.**

James B. Smith
1985 Grove Street
San Francisco, CA 94117
Email: luckyj67@gmail.com

Carroll, John (BOS)

From: Caldeira, Rick (BOS)
Sent: Tuesday, July 21, 2015 9:28 AM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS); BOS Legislation, (BOS)
Subject: FW: RE: Resolution Based on Propaganda
Attachments: comfort women 1.pdf; comfort women 2.pdf; comfort women 3.pdf; comfort women 4.pdf; comfort women 5.pdf; comfort women 6.pdf; comfort women 7.pdf

Categories: 150764

For File No. 150764

-----Original Message-----

From: KATO Ken [mailto:kenkato.hra@nifty.com]
Sent: Monday, July 20, 2015 9:27 PM
To: Caldeira, Rick (BOS)
Subject: Re: RE: Resolution Based on Propaganda

Dear Deputy Director Caldeira,

Thank you very much for including my message in the file.

I would very much appreciate it if you could also include the attached documents to the file. These are interrogation report on "comfort women" by the U.S. Office of War Information Psychological Warfare Team in 1944, and is the most important document on this issue written by a trustworthy third party officials.

Today's meeting of the Board of Supervisors has been reported by Japan's major newspaper the Sankei Shimbun, with a circulation of 1.61 million, on its front page and millions of Japanese people are watching it very closely.

<http://www.sankei.com/world/news/150719/wor1507190022-n1.html>

I am hoping that the Board of Supervisors will show discretion and fairness in looking into what really happened 70 years ago.

Yours truly,

Ken Kato
Director, Human Rights in Asia

----- Original Message -----

>From: "Caldeira, Rick (BOS)" <rick.caldeira@sfgov.org>
>To: KATO Ken <kenkato.hra@nifty.com>
>Subject: RE: Resolution Based on Propaganda
>Date: Mon, 20 Jul 2015 15:48:11 +0000
>
>
>Your e-mail has been received and included in File No. 150764.

-----Original Message-----

>From: KATO Ken [mailto:kenkato.hra@nifty.com]
>Sent: Monday, July 20, 2015 7:51 AM
>To: Caldeira, Rick (BOS)

>Subject: Resolution Based on Propaganda

>

>Dear Deputy Director Caldeira,

>

>I have learned that the Board of Supervisors is going to adopt a resolution tomorrow that urges the City and County of San Francisco to establish a memorial for so called "comfort women."

>[https://sfgov.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=3866247&GUID=1B765573-9914-](https://sfgov.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=3866247&GUID=1B765573-9914-45FE-8F03-B40036DAF02D)

>45FE-8F03-B40036DAF02D

>

>Regrettably, the issue is riddled with propaganda and I urge that you refer to reliable official documents, such as U.S. Army report written in 1944, in order to ascertain the veracity of the claims and avoid defaming U.S. ally on false charges. The issue has become a major human rights problem for the Japanese people who have been suffering from defamation campaigns.

>

>Many South Korean people, influenced by fictional TV dramas and cartoons, believe the women were forced to become sex workers, however, documentary evidence show that there was no Korean woman forced to become a sex worker by the Japanese authorities. They were very well paid and according to a U.S. Army document, some even married to Japanese soldiers.

>In a reply to a parliamentary question, the Japanese government stated on 16 March 2007 that they found no evidence of coercion by the Japanese authorities in recruiting "comfort women". Until now, there is no evidence to the contrary despite extensive and thorough researches conducted by various actors.

>

>Testimonies made by former "comfort women" change from time to time and sometimes contradict historical facts. For example, one of the most famous former "comfort women" Ms Kim Hak-sun told the media and the Tokyo District Court in Japan that she was sold to a Korean brothel by her mother, and then three years later her step father sold her to a brothel used by Japanese soldiers. However, she later changed her testimony and told the media: "A commissioned officer took me to the next room which was partitioned off by a cloth. Even though I did not want to go he dragged me into the room. I resisted but he tore off all of my clothes and in the end he took my virginity. That night, the officer raped me twice." She accused Japan of making her a sex slave.

>

>It is true that many Korean "comfort women" had hard time after the Second World War. In 1992 a former "comfort woman" Ms Moon Ok-ju sued the Japanese government demanding to pay back her postal savings she deposited in just a few years until 1945 and the amount was 26,145 Japanese Yen which is equivalent to US\$1,000,000 today. Many Japanese people, including ethnic Korean Japanese, lost their savings after the war owing to hyperinflation and I feel sympathy for "comfort women" who endured the hardship.

>

>However, the Japanese government cannot compensate for their losses. Japan and South Korea signed the Treaty on Basic Relations on 22 June 1965 and in the Agreement on the Settlement of Problems Concerning Property and Claims and on Economic Co-operation between Japan and the ROK, both countries agreed that it has been "settled completely and finally."

><http://www.ioc.u-tokyo.ac.jp/~worldjpn/documents/texts/JPKR/19650622.T9>

>E.html After receiving tens of billions of dollars (in current value)

>from the Japanese government, South Korea's military government lead by the incumbent president Pak Geun Hye's father paid only a small amount to individuals seeking reparations, but Japan cannot intervene on South Korea's legal affairs and cannot be responsible for the action of the military government. This is basically South Korea's internal affairs.

>

>An interrogation report by the U.S. Office of War Information Psychological Warfare Team in 1944 tells us the truth about "comfort women". You can see it on the website of Mr. Tony Marano in Texas who received it from the National Archives.

><http://texas-daddy.com/comfortwomen.htm>

>It says very clearly: "A 'comfort girl' is nothing more than a prostitute or 'professional camp follower'"

>Their lifestyle was: "They lived in near-luxury in Burma in comparison to other places. This was especially true of their second year in Burma. 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."

>It was amazing for me to find out that: "However there were numerous instances of proposals of marriage and in certain cases marriages actually took place."

>However, for humanitarian grounds, the Japanese government cannot announce the fact that "comfort women" were well-paid prostitutes, and Japan's consideration for the old women has been taken advantage of by North and South Korea.

>
>I hope you would understand that the Japanese government's position is based on the rule of law. Japan already made an unlawful compromise and paid a huge amount in the 1990s and 2000s, and cannot bend the Treaty or deny historical facts anymore.

>
>
>South Korean media estimated that there are about 100,000 South Korean sex workers in the U.S., the EU, Australia and Japan and hundreds of thousands in their home country nowadays, but they cannot save one million dollars in just a few years like "comfort women". In 2011, South Korean sex workers threatened to set themselves on fire in a demonstration to protect their brothels and one protestor complained her earnings have plunged from as much as \$9,200 a month to about \$3,700 after police crackdown.

>http://www.nbcnews.com/id/43650531/ns/world_news-asia_pacific/t/s-korea

>[n-sex-workers-threaten-set-themselves-fire-protect-their-brothels/](http://www.nbcnews.com/id/43650531/ns/world_news-asia_pacific/t/s-korea)

>Decades later, South Korean sex workers in San Francisco might demand apology and compensation from the U.S. government.

>
>Finally, I would like to point out that raising the issue of military prostitution is not in the interest of the U.S. In 1945 when the U.S. military occupied Japan, something called the Recreation and Amusement Association was established in Japan for U.S. soldiers. I do not want to go further and I hope you will not ignite a row over it.

>
>Thank you for your consideration,

>
>Yours truly,

>
>Ken Kato
>Director, Human Rights in Asia

>
>
>P.S. If evidence emerged that "comfort women" were forced to become sex workers by the Japanese authorities, the Japanese government will certainly make a formal apology. I will be the first one to strongly demand it.

>Until such evidence emerges, accusations based on inconsistent testimonies are defamation.

Classified

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: Lodo Stockade Date interrogated: Aug. 20 - Sept. 10, 1944 Date of Report: October 1, 1944 By: T/S Alex Farich

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

SECRET

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DATE: 1973

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D

Approximately 800 of these girls were recruited in this manner and they landed with their Japanese "house master" at Rangoon around August 20th, 1942. They came in groups of from eight to twenty-two. From here they were distributed to various parts of Burma, usually to fair sized towns near Japanese Army camps. Eventually four of these units reached the Myitkyina vicinity. They were; Kyooi, Kinsui, Bakushiro, and Momoya. The Kyooi house was called the "Maruyama Club", but was changed when the girls reached Myitkyina as Col. Maruyama, commander of the garrison at Myitkyina, objected to the similarity to his name.

PERSONALITY:

The interrogations show the average Korean "comfort girl" to be about twenty five years old, uneducated, childish, whimsical, and selfish. She is not pretty either by Japanese or Caucasian standards. She is inclined to be egotistical and likes to talk about herself. Her attitude in front of strangers is quiet and demure, but she "knows the wiles of a woman." She claims to dislike her "profession" and would rather not talk either about it or her family. Because of the kind treatment she received as a prisoner from American soldiers at Myitkyina and Ledo, she feels that they are more emotional than Japanese soldiers. She is afraid of Chinese and Indian troops.

LIVING AND WORKING CONDITIONS:

In Myitkyina the girls were usually quartered in a large two story house (usually a school building) with a separate room for each girl. There each girl lived, slept, and transacted business. In Myitkyina their food was prepared by and purchased from the "house master" as they received no regular ration from the Japanese Army. They lived in near-luxury in Burma in comparison to other places. This was especially true of their second year in Burma. 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.

PRICE SYSTEM:

The conditions under which they transacted business were regulated by the Army, and in congested areas regulations were strictly enforced. The Army found it necessary in congested areas to install a system of prices, priorities, and schedules for the various units operating in a particular area. According to interrogations the average system was as follows;

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|-------------|---------------|----------|------------------|
| 1. Soldiers | 10 AM to 5 PM | 1.50 yen | 20 to 30 minutes |
| 2. NCOs | 5 PM to 9 PM | 3.00 yen | 30 to 40 minutes |
| 3. Officers | 9 PM to 12 PM | 5.00 yen | 30 to 40 minutes |

These were average prices in Central Burma. Officers were allowed to stay overnight for twenty yen. In Myitkyina Col. Naruyama slashed the prices to almost one-half of the average price.

SCHEDULES:

The soldiers often complained about congestion in the houses. On many occasions they were not served and had to leave as the army was very strict about overstaying leave. In order to overcome this problem the Army set aside certain days for certain units. Usually two men from the unit for the day were stationed at the house to identify soldiers. A roving MP was also on hand to keep order. Following is the schedule used by the "Kyoel" house for the various units of the 18th Division while at Maymyo:

Sunday	-----	18th Div. Hdqs. Staff
Monday	-----	Cavalry
Tuesday	-----	Engineers
Wednesday	-----	Day off and weekly physical exam.
Thursday	-----	Medics
Friday	-----	Mountain artillery
Saturday	-----	Transport

Officers were allowed to come seven nights a week. The girls complained that even with the schedule congestion was so great that they could not care for all guests, thus causing ill feeling among many of the soldiers.

Soldiers would come to the house, pay the price and get tickets of cardboard about two inches square with the price on the left side and the name of the house on the other side. Each soldier's identity or rank was then established after which he "took his turn in line". The girls were allowed the prerogative of refusing a customer. This was often done if the person were too drunk.

PAY AND LIVING CONDITIONS:

The "house master" received fifty to sixty per cent of the girls' gross earnings depending on how much of a debt each girl had incurred when she signed her contract. This meant that in an average month a girl would gross about fifteen hundred yen. She turned over seven hundred and fifty to the "master". Many "masters" made life very difficult for the girls by charging them high prices for food and other articles.

In the latter part of 1943 the Army issued orders that certain girls who had paid their debt could return home. Some of the girls were thus allowed to return to Korea.

The interrogations further show that the health of these girls was good. They were well supplied with all types of contraceptives, and often soldiers would bring their own which

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had been supplied by the army. They were well trained in looking after both themselves and customers in the matter of hygiene. A regular Japanese Army doctor visited the houses once a week and any girl found diseased was given treatment, secluded, and eventually sent to a hospital. This same procedure was carried on within the ranks of the Army itself, but it is interesting to note that a soldier did not lose pay during the period he was confined.

REACTIONS TO JAPANESE SOLDIERS:

In their relations with the Japanese officers and men only two names of any consequence came out of interrogations. They were those of Col. Maruyama, commander of the garrison at Myitkyina, and Maj.Gen. Mizukami, who brought in reinforcements. The two were exact opposites. The former was hard, selfish and repulsive with no consideration for his men; the latter a good, kind man and a fine soldier, with the utmost consideration for those who worked under him. The Colonel was a constant habitue of the houses while the General was never known to have visited them. With the fall of Kyitkyina, Col. Maruyama supposedly deserted while Gen. Mizukami committed suicide because he could not evacuate the men.

SOLDIERS' REACTIONS:

The average Japanese soldier is embarrassed about being seen in a "comfort house" according to one of the girls who said, "when the place is packed he is apt to be ashamed if he has to wait in line for his turn". However there were numerous instances of proposals of marriage and in certain cases marriages actually took place.

All the girls agreed that the worst officers and men who came to see them were those who were drunk and leaving for the front the following day. But all likewise agreed that even though very drunk the Japanese soldier never discussed military matters or secrets with them. Though the girls might start the conversation about some military matter the officer or enlisted man would not talk, but would in fact "scold us for discussing such un-lady like subjects. Even Col. Maruyama when drunk would never discuss such matters."

The soldiers would often express how much they enjoyed receiving magazines, letters and newspapers from home. They also mentioned the receipt of "comfort bags" filled with canned goods, magazines, soap, handkerchiefs, toothbrush, miniature doll, lipstick, and wooden clogs. The lipstick and clogs were definitely feminine and the girls couldn't understand why the people at home were sending such articles. They speculated that the sender could only have had themselves or the "native girls" in mind.

REACTION TO THE MILITARY SITUATION:

It appears that they knew very little about the military situation around Myitkyina even up to and including the time of

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their retreat and capture. There is however some information worth noting:

* "In the initial attack on Myitkyina and the air strip about two hundred Japanese died in battle, leaving about two hundred to defend the town. Ammunition was very low.

"Col. Maruyama dispersed his men. During the following days the enemy were shooting haphazardly everywhere. It was a waste since they didn't seem to aim at any particular thing. The Japanese soldiers on the other hand had orders to fire one shot at a time and only when they were sure of a hit."

Before the enemy attacked on the west air strip, soldiers stationed around Myitkyina were dispatched elsewhere to stem the Allied attack in the North and West. About four hundred men were left behind, largely from the 114th Regiment. Evidently Col. Maruyama did not expect the town to be attacked. Later Maj. Gen. Mizukami of the 56th Division brought in reinforcements of more than two regiments but these were unable to hold the town.

It was the consensus among the girls that Allied bombings were intense and frightening and because of them they spent most of their last days in foxholes. One or two even carried on work there. The comfort houses were bombed and several of the girls were wounded and killed.

RETREAT AND CAPTURE,

The story of the retreat and final capture of the "comfort girls" is somewhat vague and confused in their own minds. From various reports it appears that the following occurred: on the night of July 31st a party of sixty three people including the "comfort girls" of three houses (Balushiro was merged with Kinsui), families, and helpers, started across the Irrawaddy River in small boats. They eventually landed somewhere near Waingmaw. They stayed there until August 4th, but never entered Waingmaw. From there they followed in the path of a group of soldiers until August 7th when there was a skirmish with the enemy and the party split up. The girls were ordered to follow the soldiers after a three hour interval. They did this only to find themselves on the bank of a river with no sign of the soldiers or any means of crossing. They remained in a nearby house until August 10th when they were captured by Kachin soldiers led by an English officer. They were taken to Myitkyina and then to the Lado stockade where the interrogations which form the basis of this report took place.

PROPAGANDA:

The girls know practically nothing of any propaganda leaflets that had been used against the Japanese. They had seen a few leaflets in the hands of the soldiers but most of them were unable to understand them as they were in Japanese and the soldiers refused to discuss them with the girls. One girl

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remembered the leaflet about Col. Maruyama (apparently it was Myitkyina Troop Appeal), but she did not believe it. Others heard the soldiers discussing leaflets from time to time but no tangible remarks resulted from their eavesdropping. However it is interesting to note that one officer expressed the view that "Japan can't win this war".

REQUESTS:

None of the girls appeared to have heard the loudspeaker used at Myitkyina, but they did overhear the soldiers mention a "radio broadcast".

They asked that leaflets telling of the capture of the "Comfort girls" should not be used for it would endanger the lives of other girls if the Army knew of their capture. They did think it would be a good idea to utilize the fact of their capture in any droppings planned for Korea.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX "A"

Following are the names of the twenty Korean "comfort girls" and the two Japanese civilians interrogated to obtain the information used in this report. The Korean names are phoneticized.

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
1.	Shin Jyun Kini	21	Keishonando, Shinshu
2.	Kok Yonja	28	" Sanzenpo, Yuzai
3.	Pan Yonja	26	" Shinshu
4.	Chinga Chunto	21	Keishohokudo, Taijyu
5.	Chun Yonja	27	Keishonando, Shinshu
6.	Kim Manju	25	Keishohokudo, Taijyu
7.	Kim Yonja	19	" "
8.	Kim Kenja	25	Keishonando, Hosen
9.	Kim Sanni	21	" Kumboku
10.	Kim Kun Sun	22	" Taijyu
11.	Kim Chongi	26	" Shinshu
12.	Pa Kija	27	" "
13.	Chun Panyi	21	" Keisan Sun, Koyonen Iura
14.	Koko Sunyi	21	" Kengo, Sokiboku Kyu Ruri
15.	Yon Luji	31	Heianando, Keijo
16.	Opu Ni	20	" "
17.	Kim Tenhi	20	Keikido, Keijo
18.	Ha Tonyo	21	" "
19.	OkI Song	20	Keishohokudo, Taijyu
20.	Kim Guptogo	21	Zonranando, Koshu

Japanese Civilians:

1.	Kitamura, Tomiko	38	Keikido, Keijo
2.	" Eibun	41	" "

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Carroll, John (BOS)

From: Caldeira, Rick (BOS)
Sent: Monday, July 20, 2015 8:29 AM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS); BOS Legislation, (BOS)
Subject: FW: Resolution Based on Propaganda

Categories: 150764

For File No. 150764

-----Original Message-----

From: KATO Ken [mailto:kenkato.hra@nifty.com]
Sent: Monday, July 20, 2015 7:51 AM
To: Caldeira, Rick (BOS)
Subject: Resolution Based on Propaganda

Dear Deputy Director Caldeira,

I have learned that the Board of Supervisors is going to adopt a resolution tomorrow that urges the City and County of San Francisco to establish a memorial for so called "comfort women."

<https://sfgov.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=3866247&GUID=1B765573-9914-45FE-8F03-B40036DAF02D>

Regrettably, the issue is riddled with propaganda and I urge that you refer to reliable official documents, such as U.S. my report written in 1944, in order to ascertain the veracity of the claims and avoid defaming U.S. ally on false charges. The issue has become a major human rights problem for the Japanese people who have been suffering from defamation campaigns.

Many South Korean people, influenced by fictional TV dramas and cartoons, believe the women were forced to become sex workers, however, documentary evidence show that there was no Korean woman forced to become a sex worker by the Japanese authorities. They were very well paid and according to a U.S. Army document, some even married to Japanese soldiers.

In a reply to a parliamentary question, the Japanese government stated on 16 March 2007 that they found no evidence of coercion by the Japanese authorities in recruiting "comfort women". Until now, there is no evidence to the contrary despite extensive and thorough researches conducted by various actors.

Testimonies made by former "comfort women" change from time to time and sometimes contradict historical facts. For example, one of the most famous former "comfort women" Ms Kim Hak-sun told the media and the Tokyo District Court in Japan that she was sold to a Korean brothel by her mother, and then three years later her step father sold her to a brothel used by Japanese soldiers. However, she later changed her testimony and told the media: "A commissioned officer took me to the next room which was partitioned off by a cloth. Even though I did not want to go he dragged me into the room. I resisted but he tore off all of my clothes and in the end he took my virginity. That night, the officer raped me twice." She accused Japan of making her a sex slave.

It is true that many Korean "comfort women" had hard time after the Second World War. In 1992 a former "comfort woman" Ms Moon Ok-ju sued the Japanese government demanding to pay back her postal savings she deposited in just a few years until 1945 and the amount was 26,145 Japanese Yen which is equivalent to US\$1,000,000 today. Many panese people, including ethnic Korean Japanese, lost their savings after the war owing to hyperinflation and I feel sympathy for "comfort women" who endured the hardship.

However, the Japanese government cannot compensate for their losses. Japan and South Korea signed the Treaty on Basic Relations on 22 June 1965 and in the Agreement on the Settlement of Problems Concerning Property and Claims

and on Economic Co-operation between Japan and the ROK, both countries agreed that it has been "settled completely and finally."

<http://www.ioc.u-tokyo.ac.jp/~worldjpn/documents/texts/JPKR/19650622.T9E.html>

After receiving tens of billions of dollars (in current value) from the Japanese government, South Korea's military government led by the incumbent president Park Geun Hye's father paid only a small amount to individuals seeking reparations, but Japan cannot intervene on South Korea's legal affairs and cannot be responsible for the action of the military government. This is basically South Korea's internal affairs.

An interrogation report by the U.S. Office of War Information Psychological Warfare Team in 1944 tells us the truth about "comfort women". You can see it on the website of Mr. Tony Marano in Texas who received it from the National Archives.

<http://texas-daddy.com/comfortwomen.htm>

It says very clearly: "A 'comfort girl' is nothing more than a prostitute or 'professional camp follower'"

Their lifestyle was: "They lived in near-luxury in Burma in comparison to other places. This was especially true of their second year in Burma. 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."

It was amazing for me to find out that: "However there were numerous instances of proposals of marriage and in certain cases marriages actually took place."

However, for humanitarian grounds, the Japanese government cannot announce the fact that "comfort women" were well-paid prostitutes, and Japan's consideration for the old women has been taken advantage of by North and South Korea.

I hope you would understand that the Japanese government's position is based on the rule of law. Japan already made an unlawful compromise and paid a huge amount in the 1990s and 2000s, and cannot bend the Treaty or deny historical facts anymore.

South Korean media estimated that there are about 100,000 South Korean sex workers in the U.S., the EU, Australia and Japan and hundreds of thousands in their home country nowadays, but they cannot save one million dollars in just a few years like "comfort women". In 2011, South Korean sex workers threatened to set themselves on fire in a demonstration to protect their brothels and one protestor complained her earnings have plunged from as much as \$9,200 a month to about \$3,700 after police crackdown.

http://www.nbcnews.com/id/43650531/ns/world_news-asia_pacific/t/s-korean-sex-workers-threaten-set-themselves-fire-protect-their-brothels/

Decades later, South Korean sex workers in San Francisco might demand apology and compensation from the U.S. government.

Finally, I would like to point out that raising the issue of military prostitution is not in the interest of the U.S. In 1945 when the U.S. military occupied Japan, something called the Recreation and Amusement Association was established in Japan for U.S. soldiers. I do not want to go further and I hope you will not ignite a row over it.

Thank you for your consideration,

Yours truly,

Ken Kato
Director, Human Rights in Asia

▷ S. If evidence emerged that “comfort women” were forced to become sex workers by the Japanese authorities, the Japanese government will certainly make a formal apology. I will be the first one to strongly demand it. Until such evidence emerges, accusations based on inconsistent testimonies are defamation.

Carroll, John (BOS)

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
Sent: Monday, July 20, 2015 11:04 AM
To: BOS-Supervisors; BOS Legislation, (BOS)
Subject: File 150764 FW: Anti-Japanese Racism By SF Board of Supervisors
Attachments: ltr-comfort%20women-1.docx

Categories: 150764

From: Dana Sack [mailto:ds@sackrosendin.com]
Sent: Sunday, July 19, 2015 6:10 PM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
Subject: Anti-Japanese Racism By SF Board of Supervisors

Dana Sack
One Kaiser Plaza, Suite 340
Oakland CA 94612
510-286-2200
ds@sackrosendin.com

July 16, 2015

Board of Supervisors
City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco CA 94102

Re: Resolution No. 130632 – Bashing Japanese Citizens Over WWII

Dear Supervisors:

Please vote No on the racist anti-Japanese motion regarding the war crimes committed by the fascist government which took over Japan and drove its people to war. That government was conquered. That government is gone. The current people of Japan have had a constitution dedicated to peace ever since, and have abided by the literal terms and the principles which it represents.

Why do members of the Board of Supervisors believe that it is alright to insult the current peaceful people of Japan, and not pass similar resolutions and build similar monuments to the Native Americans and Africans slaughtered and enslaved by Americans, or the Tibetans and Uighurs attacked by the Chinese, or the Native Americans slaughtered and enslaved by the Spanish throughout Central and South America, or Christians and Jews slaughtered and exiled throughout the Arab world? Why single out the Japanese living today for conduct by people long dead and a government conquered, its leaders imprisoned and executed?

I am a native San Franciscan and the product of San Francisco schools and one of its universities. I majored in Chinese history and politics in college.

This resolution will not solve any problem and will not promote better relations among any of the parties. It will encourage anti-Japanese passions in Korea and China, and it will insult and demean the peaceful people of Japan. It could even promote and encourage a fascist movement in Japan which has been a fringe element since the war. This resolution will make the problem and the bad feelings in that part of the world worse.

Please do the right thing and vote no.

Very truly yours,

Dana Sack

Dana Sack

Carroll, John (BOS)

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
Sent: Monday, July 20, 2015 11:05 AM
To: BOS-Supervisors; BOS Legislation, (BOS)
Subject: File 150764 FW: Resolution Based on Propaganda

Categories: 150764

-----Original Message-----

From: KATO Ken [mailto:kenkato.hra@nifty.com]
Sent: Monday, July 20, 2015 7:50 AM
To: Board of Supervisors; (BOS)
Subject: Resolution Based on Propaganda

Dear Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place,

I have learned that the Board of Supervisors is going to adopt a resolution tomorrow that urges the City and County of San Francisco to establish a memorial for so called "comfort women."

<https://sfgov.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=3866247&GUID=1B765573-9914-45FE-8F03-B40036DAF02D>

Regrettably, the issue is riddled with propaganda and I urge that you refer to reliable official documents, such as U.S. Army report written in 1944, in order to ascertain the veracity of the claims and avoid defaming U.S. ally on false charges. The issue has become a major human rights problem for the Japanese people who have been suffering from defamation campaigns.

Many South Korean people, influenced by fictional TV dramas and cartoons, believe the women were forced to become sex workers, however, documentary evidence show that there was no Korean woman forced to become a sex worker by the Japanese authorities. They were very well paid and according to a U.S. Army document, some even married to Japanese soldiers.

In a reply to a parliamentary question, the Japanese government stated on 16 March 2007 that they found no evidence of coercion by the Japanese authorities in recruiting "comfort women". Until now, there is no evidence to the contrary despite extensive and thorough researches conducted by various actors.

Testimonies made by former "comfort women" change from time to time and sometimes contradict historical facts. For example, one of the most famous former "comfort women" Ms Kim Hak-sun told the media and the Tokyo District Court in Japan that she was sold to a Korean brothel by her mother, and then three years later her step father sold her to a brothel used by Japanese soldiers. However, she later changed her testimony and told the media: "A commissioned officer took me to the next room which was partitioned off by a cloth. Even though I did not want to go he dragged me into the room. I resisted but he tore off all of my clothes and in the end he took my virginity. That night, the officer raped me twice." She accused Japan of making her a sex slave.

It is true that many Korean "comfort women" had hard time after the Second World War. In 1992 a former "comfort woman" Ms Moon Ok-ju sued the Japanese government demanding to pay back her postal savings she deposited in just a few years until 1945 and the amount was 26,145 Japanese Yen which is equivalent to US\$1,000,000 today. Many Japanese people, including ethnic Korean Japanese, lost their savings after the war owing to hyperinflation and I feel sympathy for "comfort women" who endured the hardship.

However, the Japanese government cannot compensate for their losses. Japan and South Korea signed the Treaty on Basic Relations on 22 June 1965 and in the Agreement on the Settlement of Problems Concerning Property and Claims and on Economic Co-operation between Japan and the ROK, both countries agreed that it has been "settled completely and finally."

<http://www.ioc.u-tokyo.ac.jp/~worldjpn/documents/texts/JPKR/19650622.T9E.html>

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It says very clearly: "A 'comfort girl' is nothing more than a prostitute or 'professional camp follower'"

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It was amazing for me to find out that: "However there were numerous instances of proposals of marriage and in certain cases marriages actually took place."

However, for humanitarian grounds, the Japanese government cannot announce the fact that "comfort women" were well-paid prostitutes, and Japan's consideration for the old women has been taken advantage of by North and South Korea.

I hope you would understand that the Japanese government's position is based on the rule of law. Japan already made an unlawful compromise and paid a huge amount in the 1990s and 2000s, and cannot bend the Treaty or deny historical facts anymore.

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Decades later, South Korean sex workers in San Francisco might demand apology and compensation from the U.S. government.

Finally, I would like to point out that raising the issue of military prostitution is not in the interest of the U.S. In 1945 when the U.S. military occupied Japan, something called the Recreation and Amusement Association was established in Japan for U.S. soldiers. I do not want to go further and I hope you will not ignite a row over it.

Thank you for your consideration,

Yours truly,

Ken Kato
Director, Human Rights in Asia

P.S. If evidence emerged that "comfort women" were forced to become sex workers by the Japanese authorities, the Japanese government will certainly make a formal apology. I will be the first one to strongly demand it. Until such evidence emerges, accusations based on inconsistent testimonies are defamation.

Carroll, John (BOS)

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
Sent: Monday, July 20, 2015 11:07 AM
To: BOS-Supervisors; BOS Legislation, (BOS)
Subject: File 150764 FW: Letter in support of Resolution #72
Attachments: SF_CW_support.pdf

Categories: 150764

From: yukoyukoyukoyuko@gmail.com [mailto:yukoyukoyukoyuko@gmail.com] **On Behalf Of** SANS Nuclear
Sent: Monday, July 20, 2015 8:09 AM
To: Board of Supervisors, (BOS); Lee, Mayor (MYR)
Subject: Letter in support of Resolution #72

July 20th, 2015

Mayor Edwin Lee

City and County of San Francisco

City Hall, Room 200

1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place

San Francisco, California 94102

Dear Mayor Lee and the Members of the Board of Supervisors,

We are writing to you in support of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors for building a memorial to commemorate the victims of "Comfort Women" system.

We are NYC-based group of activists and researchers organizing educational programs and actions for social and environmental justice. We are deeply troubled by Japanese Nationalists in Japan as well as in the US who are attempting to revise the history of "Comfort Women" system. They claim that the memorial is an attack on Japanese Americans, and that similar memorials elsewhere in the U.S. have resulted in widespread hate crimes against Japanese residents, even though no such incident has been reported to authorities.

We are sure that you are already receiving a great number of messages from Japanese far-right groups in opposition to the proposed memorial. We want to assure you that these antagonistic nationalists and historical revisionists do not speak for the Japanese-American communities.

We appreciate your interest in addressing this very important issue, and we recognize your efforts as one of the important steps to learn lessons from the atrocities advanced by colonialism. We hope that the Board of Supervisors will express full support for the victims and survivors of the women harmed in the "comfort women" system.

Sincerely,

Members of Sloths Against Nuclear State

Sloths Against Nuclear State
227 E 7th Street Apt 7G
Brooklyn, NY 11218

July 20th, 2015

Mayor Edwin Lee
City and County of San Francisco
City Hall, Room 200
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, California 94102

Dear Mayor Lee and the Members of the Board of Supervisors,

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Sincerely,
Members of Sloths Against Nuclear State

Carroll, John (BOS)

From: Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
Sent: Monday, July 20, 2015 11:08 AM
To: BOS-Supervisors; BOS Legislation, (BOS)
Subject: File 150764 FW: In Support of Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women"
Attachments: SF_CW_BOS.pdf

Categories: 150764

From: yukoyukoyukoyuko@gmail.com [mailto:yukoyukoyukoyuko@gmail.com] **On Behalf Of** SANS Nuclear
Sent: Monday, July 20, 2015 8:28 AM
To: BreedStaff, (BOS); Board of Supervisors, (BOS)
Subject: In Support of Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women"

July 20th, 2015

The Honorable London Breed
President of the Board of Supervisors
City and County of San Francisco
City Hall, Room 244
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, California 94102

Dear Members of the Board of Supervisors,

We are writing to you in support of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors for building a memorial to commemorate of the victims of "Comfort Women" system.

We are NYC-based group of activists and researchers organizing educational programs and actions for social and environmental justice. We are deeply troubled by Japanese Nationalists in Japan as well as in the US who are attempting to revise the history of "Comfort Women" system. They claim that the memorial is an attack on Japanese Americans, and that similar memorials elsewhere in the U.S. have resulted in widespread hate crimes against Japanese residents, even though no such incident has been reported to authorities.

We are sure that you are already receiving a great number of messages from Japanese far-right groups in opposition to the proposed memorial. We want to assure you that these antagonistic nationalists and historical revisionists do not speak for the Japanese-American communities.

We appreciate your interest in addressing this very important issue, and we recognize your efforts as one of the important steps to learn lessons from the atrocities advanced by colonialism. We hope that the Board of Supervisors will express full support for the victims and survivors of the women harmed in the "comfort women" system.

Sincerely,

Members of Sloths Against Nuclear State

--

Sloths Against Nuclear State

227 E 7th Street Apt 7G

Brooklyn, NY 11218

Sloths Against Nuclear State
227 E 7th Street Apt 7G
Brooklyn, NY 11218

July 20th, 2015

The Honorable London Breed
President of the Board of Supervisors
City and County of San Francisco
City Hall, Room 244
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place
San Francisco, California 94102

Dear Mayor Lee and the Members of the Board of Supervisors,

We are writing to you in support of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors for building a memorial to commemorate of the victims of "Comfort Women" system.

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Where Should We Cast the First Stone in Condemning War Crimes?

By Jim Smith

(From John 8)

Protecting a woman about to be stoned for adultery by people Jesus perceived as hypocrites, Jesus said, **He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her.**

Do we have prostitution in SF? Did a now-defunct progressive SF newspaper, for many years, earn a great deal of revenue from prostitution advertising?

Has prostitution been associated with the U.S. military? **Did the U.S. Army and Navy forces avail themselves of the comforts provided by prostitutes throughout Asia in the postwar period?** Did any of our Asian allies in Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines, and Vietnam make money off prostitution set up to serve U.S. forces?

Has prostitution increased or decreased in China since Deng Hsiao-ping came to power? Do girls from poor farming families in China come to Shanghai and sometimes end up as prostitutes?

In the 1960s, a different type of Chinese government issued statements—often on Radio Peking—saying that “The U.S. imperialists are worse than Hitler.” Any idea why they used such strong language? Were they justified? That was during the Vietnam War, when U.S. imperialist forces attacked the Vietnamese people. **Were there brothels in Vietnam serving U.S. troops in those days?**

Do we have a monument to Vietnamese victims of U.S. imperialist atrocities?

We do have a monument in Washington DC honoring U.S. military war dead. Is there any monument in Washington in memory of Vietnamese women and children killed by U.S. bombing?

The Japanese government and Japanese conservative political leaders are attacked for visiting Yasukuni, a shrine honoring Japanese war dead, including military fighters some would call war criminals.

Does San Francisco have a monument glorifying U.S. imperialism and colonialism in Asia?

At Union Square, on May 13, 1903, Theodore Roosevelt dedicated a monument to the U.S. Navy's victory on May 1, 1898, when Commodore George Dewey steamed into Manila Bay in the Philippines; 200,000 San Franciscans crowded the streets to see the event. The Chronicle's editorial page, declared that “. . . this city is destined to become the future seat of empire.”

Atop an 83-foot column, sculptor Robert Aitken designed a 12-foot statue of Victory carrying a laurel wreath in one hand and Neptune's trident in the other. The SF municipal report of 1901 explained that Dewey “added glory to American arms and gave the United States a position in the world as one of the great powers, thus extending American influence and exalting American citizenship.

Today imperialist rivalry between Chinese imperialists on one side and Japanese and U.S. imperialists on the other is intensifying. China and Japan are in an arms race. Each government is mounting propaganda campaigns against the other. **Could some of the impetus for monuments to victims of Japanese war crimes come from Chinese imperialist rivals?** Millions of Japanese citizens are disgusted by the

activities of Prime Minister Abe, Osaka Mayor Hashimoto and other right-wing Japanese politicians and academics who deny Japanese war crimes and promote Japanese patriotism and imperialism.

Do we have any right-wing pro-imperialist politicians in the U.S.? In San Francisco?

Do we have any monuments in the city to victims of U.S. war crimes?

I would urge the San Francisco Board of Supervisors to think a little more deeply about these issues and hold off on monuments to **particular sets of victims of war crimes committed by non-U.S. forces**. We should particularly hold off on such monuments while we have a disgraceful monument glorifying U.S. imperialism in the center of our city.

In the early 1900s, Filipinos resisted American occupiers, sustaining heavy casualties. Stanley Karnow, in his history of the islands, "In Our Image," wrote that "**an estimated 200,000 people died, the overwhelming majority of them Filipino civilians.**"

We should be concerned about war crimes, and the brutality of the Japanese Imperial Army and Navy inflicted on "comfort women," including Chinese, Korean AND Japanese women should be condemned. **But if we want to condemn war crimes in Asia, shouldn't we first address our own war crimes.** The annual observances of the dropping of Atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki are approaching. **Was the killing of more than 100,000 civilians with two atomic bombs justified? Or was that a war crime?** Arguments saying it was justified are regularly made in our history textbooks and on our big city newspaper editorial pages.

He who is w/o sin cast the first stone.

Our time and efforts can be better spent on working for international unity against imperialism be it Chinese, Japanese or American. **Let's start by getting rid of the Dewey Monument and cancelling the Blue Angels festival. We can also discuss developing a peace park with proper monuments and exhibits in memory of all victims of imperialist war.**

James B. Smith
1985 Grove Street
San Francisco, CA 94117
Email: luckyj67@gmail.com

Introduction Form

By a Member of the Board of Supervisors or the Mayor

Time stamp
or meeting date

I hereby submit the following item for introduction (select only one):

- 1. For reference to Committee:
- An ordinance, resolution, motion, or charter amendment.
- 2. Request for next printed agenda without reference to Committee.
- 3. Request for hearing on a subject matter at Committee:
- 4. Request for letter beginning "Supervisor inquires"
- 5. City Attorney request.
- 6. Call File No. from Committee.
- 7. Budget Analyst request (attach written motion).
- 8. Substitute Legislation File No.
- 9. Request for Closed Session (attach written motion).
- 10. Board to Sit as A Committee of the Whole.
- 11. Question(s) submitted for Mayoral Appearance before the BOS on

Please check the appropriate boxes. The proposed legislation should be forwarded to the following:

- Small Business Commission Youth Commission Ethics Commission
- Planning Commission Building Inspection Commission

Note: For the Imperative Agenda (a resolution not on the printed agenda), use a different form.

Sponsor(s): KIM

Mar, Cohen, Christensen, Yee, Farrell, Campos | AVALOS

Subject:

Resolution Urging the Establishment of a Memorial for "Comfort Women" in San Francisco

The text is listed below or attached:

Please see attached document.

Signature of Sponsoring Supervisor: _____

ERIC MAD

For Clerk's Use Only:

File No. 150764

Committee Item No. _____

Board Item No. _____

COMMITTEE/BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

AGENDA PACKET CONTENTS LIST

Committee: _____
Board of Supervisors Meeting

Date: _____
Date: July 21, 2015

Cmte Board

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Motion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Resolution |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Ordinance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Legislative Digest |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Budget and Legislative Analyst Report |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Youth Commission Report |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Introduction Form |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Department/Agency Cover Letter and/or Report |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | MOU |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Grant Information Form |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Grant Budget |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Subcontract Budget |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Contract/Agreement |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Form 126 – Ethics Commission |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Award Letter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Application |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Public Correspondence |

OTHER (Use back side if additional space is needed)

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Completed by: John Carroll
Completed by: _____

Date: July 16, 2015
Date: _____

Caldeira, Rick (BOS)

From: Lee, Ivy (BOS)
Sent: Tuesday, July 14, 2015 3:18 PM
To: BOS Legislation, (BOS)
Cc: Caldeira, Rick (BOS); Lim, Victor (BOS)
Subject: Mar - Resolution re: 'comfort women'

Please add Supervisor Kim as a co-sponsor. Thank you!

Ivy

Ivy Lee
Legislative Aide, Supervisor Jane Kim/District 6
415.554.7973 (direct)
ivy.lee@sfgov.org

[Sign up for the District 6 newsletter](#)

