

“Sex-Slave” Report: The UN's Global Hoax (Jiyu-sha)

— *Report from Japanese Delegations to the UN in Geneva* —

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FOREWORD

Currently the perception that Japanese military personnel abducted 200,000 Asian women and forced them to become sex slaves is spreading through the world like wildfire.

A tangible symbol of this perception is the statue of a young girl, installed directly across the street from the Japanese Embassy in Seoul, Korea. Another, identical statue can be found on the grounds of the Central Library in Glendale, a city located slightly north of Los Angeles, California. Engraved on a stone slab beside the statue are the words “I was a sex slave of Japanese military [sic].”

A world history textbook used by American high school students includes a passage that begins with the subheading “Comfort women.” The authors claim that Japanese military personnel abducted as many as 200,000 Asian women, whom they offered to their troops as gifts from the Emperor.

I will refrain from listing further examples, but the notion that Japanese military personnel once kept sex slaves has certainly penetrated the world’s consciousness.

An investigation into the source of the argument that equates comfort women with sex slaves leads us to a Japanese human rights attorney named Totsuka Etsuro. Totsuka first spawned the term “sex slave” in this context in February 1992 during a speech he delivered to the UN Commission on Human Rights. Since then the UN has issued all manner of declarations containing spurious claim after spurious claim about Japan’s comfort-women system. The chief stage for those declarations has been the Commission on Human Rights and, after a reorganization in 2006, the Human Rights Council (see chart in Chapter 6, a constituent agency of the United Nations Office at Geneva. Under the aegis of the Human Rights Council are 10 committees, including the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women. Five of those committees have singled out Japan’s comfort-women system of more than 70 years ago, maintaining that the military prostitutes were sex slaves. Although the accusation is a gross distortion of fact, at every one of the five committees’ sessions (just about every year), Japan has been subjected to denunciation “sex slavery” that allegedly occurred nearly a century ago.

Japan's government (the Foreign Ministry) might have countered the accusation by stating the facts, but it took no such action. In fact, it has consistently behaved in such a way as to give the impression that it *acknowledges* the sex-slave claim. Even the advent of the Abe administration brought no significant changes.

Sensing the need for decisive action, 14 conservative organizations decided to make a joint effort to address the comfort-women problem. On July 29, 2013 they formed the Alliance for Truth about Comfort Women. Since then we have engaged in a variety of activities. We have voiced our opinions at press conferences whenever the need arises. We have held symposiums, requested the cooperation of local assemblies, sponsored exhibitions, and initiated petition drives. However, we decided to send an investigative delegation, for the first time, to a session of the UN Human Rights Committee to be held in July 2014 in Geneva.

This book is intended to serve as a record of that session and two subsequent sessions also attended by our investigative delegation over the course of three years. Previously UN committee meetings had served as theaters for the antics of left-wing NGOs (non-governmental organizations). But a full 22 years after the term "sex slaves" became a part of the UN vocabulary, a conservative group finally dispatched a delegation. Our efforts have begun to bear fruit, to the point where we have exerted influence on government affairs.

[Book title] is organized into two sections: the first includes the Preface, Chapter 1 and Chapter 2; the second, Chapters 3 through 6.

In the Preface I explain how the perception that comfort women were sex slaves came into being and was made known to the UN. Chapter 1 is a description of the UN organization by two specialists. Chapter 2 discusses developments that occurred in the wake of US House Resolution 101 (passed in 2007), as well as the current situation vis à vis the comfort-women controversy (now an international issue) in the US, Australia, and Germany, with contributions from correspondents residing in those nations.

The second half of the book takes the form of a report on our activities and achievements, with a focus on the three missions to Geneva. Chapter 3 is a round-table discussion among the main members of the first delegation about their first venture into the UN. Chapter 4 is a description of the second mission, during which two women delivered prepared statements at the UN. This was a breakthrough, as the UN had previously been a theater for Japanese left-wing organizations. Chapter 5 is an account of the (unexpected) Japan-Korea Agreement concluded at the end of 2015, and an examination of the substance of the agreement and its connection with the debate at the UN. Chapter 6 contains a follow-up report on the undertakings of the UN Human Rights Council, the UN schedule, and an exhortation to participate in UN activities.

A great many people assisted me in the preparation of this book, and I extend my gratitude to all of them. I will continue my work in the hope that even the smallest

contribution on my part toward the restoration of Japan's honor will help repay my debt to them.

Fujioka Nobukatsu

April 2016 (while contemplating cherry blossoms at peak bloom)

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