

# Reconciled Historical Recognition Gap between the US and Japan

## Freedom from Comintern Resolutions

*President Barak Obama and PM Shinzo Abe, the then US and Japan leaders, visited Hiroshima and Pearl Harbor; the symbolic places of their respective war damages in 2016.*

*Why and when did the two leaders decide to go there?*

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PM Abe and President Obama shook hands after laying wreaths at the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park.

(Photo: MOFA, Japan)



President Obama and PM Abe gave statements with the USS Arizona Memorial and the USS Missouri as a backdrop.

(Photo: MOFA, Japan)



by **Kiyoshi Hosoya**  
Director of GAHT-US Corporation  
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Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and President Barack Obama visited the Hiroshima National Peace Memorial Hall for the Atomic Bomb Victims in Hiroshima and the USS Arizona Memorial in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii in 2016 and expressed their condolences. The significance of the active leaders of both Japan and the United States gathering together for the first time in the symbolic places of their respective war damages is that they have settled politically on the **gap - Was Japan bad?** in historical recognition between the two countries. The US-Japan Alliance Opportunity-The Achilles heel has been removed, and the alliance has been strengthened.

It also has historical significance that these actions free from the spell of the Communist resolution beyond the presumed personal speculation of the two leaders.

### 1. Recognition of Japanese History in the US

Why did non-concerned party-Americans approve an installation of the statue of Comfort Women? It has been a concern before I was personally involved in the trial to remove the statue erected in Glendale City, California.

To understand American's recognition of Japanese history, the focus is narrowed to the latter half of the 1980s - around the collapse of the Soviet Union.

The US at that time was under pressure from Japan's robust economy. Japan was the second-largest GDP globally, with annual growth of more than 7%, and the currency exchange rate against the US dollar appreciated from 250 yen in 1985 to 150 yen in 1990.

"*Japan as Number One*"<sup>1</sup> was published in 1979 and was touted as a book of praise for Japan. However, as the subtitle read "*Lessons for Americans*," historically it was a gong that announced the start of *Japan Bashing*. At first, the trade deficit with Japan, which accounted for nearly 50% of the US trade loss, was the issue.

However, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the issue shifted to the pursuit of war crimes committed by the Japanese

<sup>1</sup> Ezra F. Vogel, "*Japan As Number One: Lessons for America*" Harvard University Press 1999/6/1

Military. These pursuits eventually influenced S. Korea, China, and the U.S.

In Japan, the coverages of the Asahi Shimbun on the comfort women from 1980s, significantly the articles from 1991, which was later explained as false, had repercussion in South Korea (S. Korea) and became a nationwide issue, and in China, the nation reverted to back to its prewar days triggered by the Tiananmen Square Incident in 1989 and himself began public propaganda educations with a structure: barbaric acts of Japanese Military and resisted CCP (Chinese Communist Party) against them.

Such movements-pursuing Brutal Japan in Japan, S. Korea, and China also begun in the US.

Iris Chang published "*The Rape of Nanking*"<sup>2</sup> in 1997. In December 2000, the Japanese Imperial Government Disclosure Act<sup>3</sup> was enacted following the Nazi Crime Investigation Law. The investigation resulted in not finding any wrongdoing. Nevertheless, in July 2007, the House of Representatives resolved a request for an apology to the comfort woman.<sup>4</sup>

On the ground of this resolution, in October 2010, a Korean group with Chinese supports made the first monument of the *sex-enslaved comfort woman* symbolizing Japan's evil, and in July 2013, the statue in a park of Glendale city (CA).

In such ways, it was the momentum to become nationwide in the US as well.

Dr. Koichi Mera, the other and GAHT<sup>5</sup> filed a lawsuit in the federal district court in February of the following year for infringement of the diplomatic rights of the local government as the cause of action, called for the removal of the statue that worsens US-Japan relations, and thus put a hold on the pulse.

During this time, no one but John Dower<sup>6</sup> was the top person who spread the historical view of brutal Japan in the US. Dower, who looked up to E.H. Norman who must had been a spy of Comintern (Communist International), published the book: "*Embracing Defeat: Japan in the Wake of World War II*" in 1999. He alleged that the prewar Japanese regime and authorities were bad, the US and GHQ<sup>7</sup> at the time of occupation did not make the Japanese system and individual reforms, the pursuit of war crimes was not thorough, such Japan revives, allies with the US, and blocks democratization of Asia, and Japan was to have embraced the ideal - *democratization* and demilitarization as an opportunity of the defeat.

Mr. Dower won the Pulitzer Prize and other prestigious awards, and a Japanese translation was published.<sup>8</sup> It can be said that he rewrote the Comintern resolution in the paper and was praised. The Comintern resolution is explained later in Chapter 4.

However, there is no concreteness of Japan's crime, including the prewar claims he insisted. Documents of GHQ during the occupation were declassified in 1974 and began their publication at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)<sup>9</sup> of the USA.<sup>10</sup> The records show that the GHQ investigated the war criminals, saying "The more we investigated, the less we found in vain," and "We investigated based on the affidavits of Koreans, but I could not prove the wrongdoing."<sup>11</sup> A GHQ record also reported that he had set up a local office in China to investigate the rape, massacre, looting in the castle city, drug distribution, etc., by the Japanese Military and completed the initial investigation<sup>12</sup>. What was 'not thorough' was the research that Dower had to do.

Perhaps Chan and Dower's books had an effect, as the US conducted another investigation on which the nation, not exaggeratedly speaking, bet its national prestige.

The Japanese Imperial Government Disclosure Act was originally a one-year plan, but it took seven years to complete the report in April 2007.<sup>13</sup> The viewed documents were 17 million pages. The relevant government agencies were the three armed services, CIA, FBI, State Department, the Department of the Treasury, archives, etc., and no such cases were found. At this point, **Dower's allegations became groundless.**

<sup>2</sup> Iris Shun-Ru Chang "*The Rape of Nanking*" Penguin Books 1997

<sup>3</sup> PUBLIC LAW 106-567—DEC. 27, 2000 Title VIII Japanese Imperial Government Disclosure Act, Dec. 27, 2000

<sup>4</sup> H.Res.121 — 110th Congress (2007-2008) July 30, 2007

<sup>5</sup> The Global Alliance for Historical Truth, an NGO registered in the USA and Japan

<sup>6</sup> John Dower, Japanologist, born June 1938 in Rhode Island, Emeritus at MIT

<sup>7</sup> GHQ: **General Headquarters** established in Japan during the occupation from 1945 to 1952, The center core of the Allied Powers having and executing all-mighty power over Japan and Japanese

<sup>8</sup> National Book Award and John K. Fairbank Prize of the American Historical Association (1999), Bancroft Prize and Pulitzer Prize (2000), Japanese edition (2001) Iwanami

<sup>9</sup> NARA Department of the State Records: <https://www.archives.gov/research/foreign-policy/state-dept>

<sup>10</sup> GHQ/SCAP Recording files (<https://mavi.ndl.go.jp/kensei/entry/GHQ.php>), National Diet Library (Japan),

<sup>11</sup> GHQ Monthly No.3, December 1945, National Diet Library (Japan)

<sup>12</sup> GHQ Monthly No.10, July 1946, National Diet Library (Japan)

<sup>13</sup> Interagency Working Group Nazi War Crimes & Japanese Imperial Government Records Final Report to the United States Congress April 2007

The current top must be Ms. Alexis Dudden.<sup>14</sup> She is no less than Dower in terms of insufficient research. She has always been on the Korean side of Japan and S. Korea's historical issues and has denounced Japan *enthusiastically*. A good example is an opinion expressed in November last year that the Rising Sun Flag should be banned at the coming Tokyo Olympics. It is different from Prof. Robert Kelly, who is mentioned later.

Ms. Dudden received the Manhae Peace Award from a Korean private organization in June 2015. The reason for the award was only to protest the Japanese government by collecting the signatures of scholars from all over the world on the issue of comfort women.

Here's the story of how it came out:

In November 2014, shortly after the Asahi Newspaper (Japan) admitted its false articles that comfort women were forcibly taken whose number was 200,000, the Japanese government pointed out many written errors about the comfort women and asked their correction to the US history textbook publisher-McGraw-Hill.

On March 1, Ms. Dudden and other scholars totally 19 prominent universities in the US, and on May 5 after receiving a counterargument, 187 (thereafter became 464) protested against *censorship and infringement of free speech by the Japanese government*.<sup>15</sup> It was a time just after when Korea was pulled the rug under their feet by Asahi, so S. Korea might be so happy to award her.

More than half of the 464 signatories, 256 scholars including Vogel and Dower, were professors at leading positions in Asian studies of US universities.<sup>16</sup> We can see the Americans' historical recognition of Japan at that time.

Against such American scholars' opinions, Ikuhiko Hata<sup>17</sup> and the same number of nineteen people issued a counterargument on March 17, which stated the mistakes and their reasons.<sup>18</sup> The answer given after PM Abe's speech did not respond to Hata's counterargument; instead, they criticized the speech and accused Japan of being bad. It was poor content that nobody could think of as a leading scholar. An evaluation of a third-party-an American scholar was harsh, saying, "the flat condemnation of the Japanese government's response as censorship constitutes in itself the spirit of censorship," and that "Such a dogmatic stance (condemning the Japanese government act as a national censorship) threatens academic freedom."<sup>19</sup> This was a make-or-break controversy among scholars.

The historical understanding widespread in the US in the 1980s-990s that Japan had been bad was found to be poorly baseless by the US government's investigation and through the counterarguments made by the Japanese public and private sectors from the mid-2010s.

## 2. From the Democrat Party Government to the Abe Gov.

After Japan's regaining sovereignty in 1952, gaps of historical understandings between the Japanese and US governments had not become a public argument. Wisdom might work. Immediately afterward, Vice President Richard Nixon came to Japan in November 1953 and made nothing in his open speech<sup>20</sup>.

In September 2009, the Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ) won the majority in elections for the first time other than the Liberal Democratic Party after the war and came to power.

Its three years and two months-a social experimental periods of Dower's opinions were when a nightmare came true with the aggression and domineering behaviors of neighboring countries together with being suffered from the natural disaster. Its pro-China stance shook the foundation of the Japan-US alliance. In particular, Prime Minister Naoto Kan's one year and three months were *tempus horribilis*. The DPJ embraced the defeat and left the party name only on the grave marker.

President Obama must have been surprised to see those who were thought to be comrades under the same party name and spoiled the Japan-US alliance. It looks clear that his hope turned into disappointment, and finally despair. The same might be true for Mr. Abe, who was not in the government office, and because they both would have been convinced that historical recognition was an important political issue as well as academic, and its gap was the Achilles heel of the alliance, and the resolution of the gap would strengthen the alliance, their firm brief was embodied in their later actions.

<sup>14</sup> Alexis Dudden, Professor of Dept. of History, University of Connecticut, Specialty: Modern Japan, modern Korea, international history

<sup>15</sup> Alexis Dudden, 'Standing with Historians of Japan' Perspectives on History March 1, 2015, and Open Letter in Support of Historians in Japan UPDATED Asia-Pacific Journal (Updated) May 11, 2015

<sup>16</sup> Japan:39, U.K.:39, Germany:27, France:17, Canada:14, Australia:10 and the others

<sup>17</sup> Japanese historian. Ph.D. at the University of Tokyo

<sup>18</sup> I. Hata and others, 'By 19 Japanese Historians Requesting Correction of Factual Errors in McGraw-Hill Textbook' <https://19historians.com/requesting-correction-of-factual-errors-in-mcgraw-hill-textbook/> Mar. 17, 2015

<sup>19</sup> Elizabeth Redden 'The Right to Write History', Inside Higher ED, Dec. 7, 2015

<sup>20</sup> R. Nixon, 'U.S. Vice President Addresses America-Japan Society' Richard Nixon Library and Museum Nov. 19, 1953

When Mr. Abe succeeded Yoshihiko Noda and returned as the prime minister, the alliance was verging on a crisis, as the newspaper reported that "the Obama administration's distrust of Japan had reached its peak."<sup>21</sup> DPJ had three PM during their administration, and the damages of the first two prime ministers were terrible; even the third-Noda put a stop to the deteriorating relationship by having a unique top talk with Obama as the first PM of DPJ government.

PM Abe announced that he would *rebuild trust* when he took office, and two months later he had a summit meeting with Obama in Washington and appealed that "Japan will not become a second-class nation (which the US is worried about)," "Japan is back in an alliance with the United States," and "(I will) Make Japan strong and reliable," thus tried to wipe out the distrust.

From this talk, Japan and the US reunited and reached the reconciliation of different historical understandings that had stagnated at the bottom. DPJ gave the lesson to both. That contributed to the reconciliation and was just one achievement of the party.

### 3. To Redefine Relations with the US, China, and S. Korea

The Abe administration has redefined its fundamental relationships with the US, S. Korea, and China. We see them in the Diplomatic Bluebook<sup>22</sup> as below.

From the April 2012 edition, Japan-US relations have been clarified as "*The Japan-U.S. Alliance is the linchpin of Japan's diplomacy and security,*" and "*Japan and the U.S. cultivated discussion on measures to deepen the alliance with a focus on security, economy, and cultural and people-to-people exchanges.*" It was put by the Noda administration reflecting the deteriorated relationship, and the Abe government also used it as the keynote.

As for China, since the 2013 edition, it has clearly stated what it is now commonplace to say: "*there are a number of political and social differences between the two countries, and precisely because of their close relationship it is inevitable that frictions and confrontations should sometimes occur,*" which is different from "*Japan-China Friendship.*"

Regarding S. Korea, the invariable remark till then: "*The Republic of Korea (ROK) and Japan are the most important neighboring countries to each other; which share fundamental values such as freedom, democracy, and respect for basic human rights.*" became "*(ROK is) the most important neighbor that shares strategic interests with Japan*" only in the 2015 edition, and from the 2018 edition after the formation of the Moon Jae-in administration, the remark has been basically "*neighboring countries*" only.

The Abe administration redefined the relationships with China and S. Korea in line with reality.

Such revised relations, founding on the Japan-US alliance for the diplomatic relations and connecting to the realistic relations with China and S. Korea, led the issue-differences of historical recognition to end politically.

### 4. Source of *Brutal Japan* - Comintern's off-the-minutes Resolution and the US

After searching for the source of *Brutal Japan* that existed in the US in the 1980s, while there are ideas and theories based on white supremacy, the root lies in the resolution of the 7th World Congress of the Comintern held in August 1935 in Moscow.

At the congress, it was ostensibly resolved that in order to protect the Soviet Union, each country should pursue furtherly the contradictions among the imperialist countries because the intensification of such contradictions prevent the formation of anti-Soviet blocks at the time of 1935, and to deal with impending war, should prepare for revolutions by establishing united fronts and winning the masses in each country. Immediately after that, the Communist Party of each country implemented and realized the resolution under the slogan *Struggle for Peace* as the resolution demanded.<sup>23</sup>

At that time, the Japanese Communist Party was curbed by the authorities, and the participant Sanzo Nosaka returned to Japan after the war and aimed for a revolution with that slogan of peace ten years after the resolution.

History books may go down "peace" as **hypocrisy**, the resolution: "We dismiss the defaming conclusion of anti-communists that is as if the Communists desire a war in anticipation of revolution through a war" as a **lie**, and that the Comintern committed utter **fraud** of inducing the war by inflaming hostility between Japan and the US and of forming a communist country under exhausted post-war conditions. Some praise that the ostensible resolution was epoch-making, which changed tactics with advocating peace and had impacted even after the war. It was truly epoch-making in aiming at communization by deceiving the world with the **three fabrications** of the off-the-minute resolution. The Chinese

<sup>21</sup> Sankei News(Digital) "Trace the four years PM Abe and President Obama Took Steps, Ended in the Hawaii Summit of Dec. 28" Dec. 27, 2016

<sup>22</sup> Diplomatic Bluebook issued annually by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan

<sup>23</sup> Gaijikeisatsu-hou (Foreign Affairs Police Monthly Report) No. 165 "Jobs of Comintern for Imperialists' Preparations for a new world war" (The resolution based on the speeches of Palmiro Togliatti), The Resolutions of the 7<sup>th</sup>. Comintern Convention

Communist Party(CCP) faithfully carried out the back resolution, succeeded in seizing the nation, has continued to export conflicts to the world while not protecting the *homeland-Soviet Union*, has been continuing to export conflicts to the world.

The US was too lax in the strategies of the communists who were trying to divide Japan and the US according to the back resolution. Therefore, the US became the main battlefield that remained even after the war. The Venona documents<sup>24</sup> were disclosed in July 1995, which revealed that Communist forces influenced even national policy decisions.

Two years after the resolution the Sino-Japanese War began, and the war put another composition: *poor China and invaders Japan* as the division work that demanded to punish *Bad Japan*.

Besides, "sneaky Japan" in the declaration of war by FD Roosevelt, "brutal Japan" in the Cairo Declaration, followed by WGIP<sup>25</sup> during the occupation, those as mentioned earlier Japanese Imperial Government Disclosure Act, the resolution of House of Representatives, and resolutions of condemnation and claims for compensation of states and local legislatures and the installation of monuments and statues of "Sex Enslaved comfort women centered on California State were followed.

It is amazing about the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of the United States, China, and Korea having the obsession more than eighty years long. They have a different culture from Japan, which forgives and forgets someday and worships the dead as God and Buddha.

Comintern's ideology behind resolution is to incite hatred by binary opposition as communism is right, other principles evil, and whether a partner is an ally or an enemy, to tempt them into war, and to take over by revolution in a weakened opportunity. The ideology is a nation theft strategy- division, hostility, and after two dogs fight to the death over a bone, the third dog-communists take it. The world was deceived by the peace-masking devil's work, but Japanese people supported "Japan's bad system," so not overthrown. Many scholars, who plausibly argued as if defeating the "bad regime" was progressing and innovative, were its companions and accomplices.

## 5. A Historical Speech that Challenged the Gap

The time was April 29, 2015, just after the academic controversy was settled while the trial for removing the statue of comfort women was underway, when PM Abe stood for the first time after the war as the prime minister of Japan at the same place where 75 years ago FDR had asked the parliament to approve the start of the war and addressed all the members of both the Upper and Lower House.

He called for reconciliation with such words of condolences to the people as: *"Post-war; we started out on our path bearing in mind feelings of deep remorse over the war. Our actions brought suffering to the peoples in Asian countries. We must not avert our eyes from that."* There was neither self-torture nor apology. In closing, PM Abe proposed to deepen and develop the proven alliance that *"After all, our alliance has lasted more than a quarter of the entire history of the United States. It is an alliance that is sturdy, bound in trust and friendship, deep between us," "Toward an Alliance of Hope."*

The members of Congress stood up and applauded more than ten times. It was the turning point because it was the middle ground where the two nations implicitly accepted, and the historical recognition **gap was bridged**.

The speech, which advocated "reconciliation and alliance" instead of hated and war that had continued for eighty years since the Comintern convention's resolution, was the declaration of the end of the historical war between the Japanese and US governments and the declaration of overcoming the congress resolution.

With the subsequent visits to Hiroshima and Pearl Harbor, both solidified. They pledged the "reconciliation" and "alliance" in each place where the symbolic war damages exist.

The following year on May 27, PM Abe welcomed President Obama in Hiroshima, who visited there for the first time as the United States incumbent president. PM Abe stopped his speech at the point: *"71 years ago, in Hiroshima and in Nagasaki respectively, a number of innocent citizens were lost to a single atomic bomb without any mercy."* Then, President Obama spoke about the bombing as *"Seventy-one years ago, on a bright cloudless morning, death fell from the sky and the world was changed. A flash of light and a wall of fire destroyed a city and demonstrated that mankind possessed the means to destroy itself;"* and he mourned all the dead as: *"Why do we come to this place, to Hiroshima? We come to ponder a terrible*

<sup>24</sup> John Earl Haynes/Harvey Klehr, "Venona: Decoding Soviet Espionage in America" Yale University 1989

Japanese edition PP26 (Translation) Terumasa Nakanishi/Hiroshi Yamazoe/Taro Sasaki/Jason Kim.PHP Interface Feb.2010

<sup>25</sup> WGIP: War Guilt Information Program, Planned and implemented by GHQ during the occupation to imprint senses of war crimes on the Japanese as brutal

force unleashed in a not-so-distant past. We come to mourn the dead, including over 100,000 Japanese men, women and children, thousands of Koreans, a dozen Americans held prisoner."<sup>26</sup> There was neither reasoning nor excuse nor justification for the drop.

Seven months later, the two tops visited Pearl Harbor, and first President Obama remarked that "*Here at Pearl Harbor, America's first battle of the Second World War roused a nation. Here, in so many ways, America came of age.*" "*After one of the most horrific chapters in human history -- one that took not tens of thousands, but tens of millions of lives -- with ferocious fighting across this ocean -- the United States and Japan chose friendship and peace.*" There was no accusation of Japan with "sneaky attack."

Then Abe addressed his condolences to all the dead and continued that "*Japan and the United States, which fought a fierce war that will go down in the annals of human history, have become allies with deep and strong ties rarely found anywhere in history,*" and that the allies became "*Toward an Alliance of Hope*" "*that will tackle together, to an even greater degree than ever before, the many challenges covering the globe*" owing to the "*power of reconciliation,*" which PM Abe vowed to perpetuate.

## 6. After the Speech

Immediately after the speech at the US Congress, the Abe administration settled pending issues of historical warfare.

At the 70th anniversary speech about the end of the war on August 15, PM Abe swore not to let our children, grandchildren, and even further generations shoulder the fate of apologies, to engrave the past in our heart when the dignity and honor of many women were severely injured during wars, and to make the 21st century an era in which women's human rights are protected.

Four months later, at the end of December, the pending comfort women issue with S. Korea was settled "***finally and irreversibly***". Both foreign ministers announced the agreement at the press conference, and US presidents, the Secretary of State, the leaders of major countries such as Britain and Germany, the UN Secretary-General, etc. also endorsed.<sup>27</sup> PM Abe even said, "*If South Korea broke the promise, the nation would end up as a member of the international community.*"<sup>28</sup>

In February of the following year, at a meeting of the United Nations in Geneva<sup>29</sup> the government denied for the first time the enslavement of comfort women and the abduction of 200,000 of them, such false stories of which had been circulated there in the UN.

GAHT, which called for the removal of the statue of comfort women, filed a petition for retrial with the Federal Supreme Court on January 9, 2017, 11 days before Donald Trump's inauguration. GAHT appealed for the irrationality and inconsistency with the precedents of the appeal court's judgment. The Government of Japan supported the petition by very unusually submitting a statement of opinion.<sup>30</sup>

Still, the Supreme Court refused on March 27, probably because the wave of change had not yet reached the judges.

## South Korea who fatigued the US

South Korea reacted so violently as demanding the foreign minister's resignation who committed a diplomatic blunder of letting PM Abe spoke. Breaking news of the Hankyoreh newspaper reported that "Abe justified the grandfather of the suspected A-class war criminal."<sup>31</sup>

Among various comments, the writing of an American professor living in S. Korea – Prof. Robert Kelly is introduced.<sup>32</sup>

The article: "***Is America getting Korea fatigue as same as Japan?***"<sup>33</sup> is cut out that PM Abe's trip was successful from the fact that he made the speech at the Congress and had a close relationship with President Obama, etc., and Kelly continued that Japan is the only barrier against the expansion of its power of China - a trouble nation for the US in Asia, and the cornerstone of the security framework in Asia with its third-largest GDP in the world, so USA's intervention into defending

<sup>26</sup> The White House, Remarks by President Obama and Prime Minister Abe of Japan at Hiroshima Peace Memorial May 27, 2016

<sup>27</sup> MOFA of Japan 'Announcement by Foreign Ministers of Japan and the Republic of Korea at the Joint Press Occasion'  
[https://www.mofa.go.jp/a\\_o/nakr/page4e\\_000364.html](https://www.mofa.go.jp/a_o/nakr/page4e_000364.html)

<sup>28</sup> Sankei News, December 31, 2015 (translated by Hosoya from Japanese)

<sup>29</sup> CEDWA Committee UN Geneva 63rd Meeting, Feb. 2016

<sup>30</sup> The Government of Japan 'Brief for the Gov. of Japan as Amicus Curiae supporting Koichi Meru & GAHT' Feb. 2017

<sup>31</sup> Hankyoreh Newspaper Bulletin Board (Japanese edition) April 29, 2015, Translated by Hosoya

<sup>32</sup> Robert Kelly, born 1972, Studied at Ohio Uni. then teaching at Pusan National Uni.

<sup>33</sup> Robert Kelly 'Is America, like Japan, getting 'Korea fatigue?'' Lowy Institute (Aust.) Published 19 May 2015

S. Korea and Taiwan and involvement in the other Asian nations presuppose transit stations in Japan; thus he pointed the importance of Japan-US ally and Japan itself.

Then paying attention to the fact that the speech irritated S. Korean leaders, Kelly stepped into Japan-S. Korea relations and historical issues.

He commented on the change of S. Korea that the anger of the ruling Grand National Party: "*No less than American hegemony might be the cost of US's uninterest in Korean historical issues!*" reflects Korea's self-consciousness and concern as "*rather the comment illustrates Seoul's fear that the US is simply burned out with this issue,*" that even the left-wing Hankyoreh newspaper insisted that "*South Korea should give up defining its relationship with Japan through the lens of the war,*" and that so the Park Geun-hye administration "seems to realize this" as well.

Finally, he concluded S. Korea's national character that anti-Japan is politically correct, that Japan-S. Korean relations can be understood only by zero-sum thinking, and for S. Korea, Japan itself is a substitute for nationalists who guarantee the security of S. Korea. That is why the US gets tired, and the writing captured historical recognition depths of both Americans and Koreans.

As Prof. Kelly pointed out and implied, S. Korea recognized the US's Korea fatigue, gave up its connection with the war, and settled the comfort women issue at the end of December. However, awakened President Park was subsequently impeached and dismissed, and his successor, the Moon Jae-in administration, unilaterally broke this promise that was proclaimed to the world.

At the time of the settlement, the Hangyore Newspaper published an opinion of a Korean intellectual, and what he said indicated the end of the agreement: "*The Park administration easily compromised with Japan in response to the US request to solve the historical issues, could not negotiate, as we wanted, even the most sensitive issue in the history of Korea and Japan which is directly linked to the pride of the people; accordingly, the issue was dealt with as a part of US policy toward China.*"<sup>34</sup>

"*The pride of the nation and people*" denounced the president and broke the law and promises to the allies and the international communities. PM Abe's words have become a reality for people who are not enlightened and absorbed in self-glorification.

### The United States has changed

Whether was the United States awakened, sensed, and changed? An opportunity of verifying it came real.

On July 1, 2019, the Japanese government revoked the preferential export treatment of S. Korea<sup>35</sup> because of the inappropriate management of Japanese products there in S. Korea that could be converted into mass destruction weapons. S. Korea rebelled violently, and in seeking withdrawal, launched a boycott of Japanese products, involved the historical issue of recruitment workers, and finally on August 12, announced the abolition of GSOMIA,<sup>36</sup> which is the pivot of Japan-US-Korea military cooperation. By replacing the problem of imported product management with the historical recognition and involving the US in connection with the security issue, S. Korea schemed to direct Japan to withdraw the cancellation through the US's mediation. In response to President Moon Jae-in's request for mediation, President Trump virtually declined by saying, "I'm willing if **both** countries need." Finally, struggle after struggle, S. Korea retracted the annulment of abolition on the evening of November 22, just before the GSOMIA expired.

During these 145 days' solo play by the S. Korean government, such provocations were being able to suspect of supporting the Moon government as Chinese and Russian bombers flew in formation Japan's airspace verges over Takeshima Island and North Korea launched missiles as many as ten times, however, the US, in contrast, only waited and saw.

The United States has realized.

Whether it was a Korean side's request as their last resort or Dudden's obstinacy, she wrote an opinion for the New York Times in September,<sup>37</sup> when S. Korea had exhausted all possible measures.

She might want to say that because the current dispute between Japan and S. Korea was originated in the Treaty on Basic Relations between Japan and the Republic of Korea during the negotiations of which the US favored Japan to normalize

<sup>34</sup> Jeong Se-hyun (丁世鉉), Vice-Chairman of Kim Dae-jung Peace Center, Former Minister of the Ministry of Unification, ROK 'Why President Obama intervenes into comfort women issue?' Hangyore newspaper January 11, 2016, Japanese Edition (translated by Hosoya)

<sup>35</sup> The trading privileges so-called 'White Country Appointment' given to South Korea by Japan

<sup>36</sup> GSOMIA-General Security of Military Information Agreement

<sup>37</sup> Alexis Dudden 'America's Dirty Secret in East Asia' The New York Times Sept. 23, 2019

diplomatic relations in the 1960s and let both conclude without solving problems such as Japan's harsh rule over Korea and human rights violations, the US should enter into an intermediary and solve with compelling Japan to make a concession.

This Japanese-Korean history scholar, who only can discuss the Japan-Korea relation at a childish quarrel level through eyeing the past war with distortion, is over too.

## 7. Conclusion

Comintern himself has not talked about the source of "Brutal Japan", but forced many scholars to come up with theories premised on his brutality. So, they were empty stuff.

In the speeches of the two leaders of Japan and the United States in Hiroshima and Pearl Harbor, what forces them *to stop at the point short to the break* was the voice of heaven that advised, **Do not repeat mistakes fanned by hatred**. Both the US and Japan realized and begged God for forgiveness.

The reconciliation shall be inscribed in history as an event that marks a break in the fight against communism.

Japan once tried to produce a unified history of East Asia with China and S. Korea, but that was not materialized. Reconciliation is also difficult.

It is impossible to expect communist China who implemented the Comintern resolution and created the nation using Japan as a stepping-stone.

The Korean society, being seen through the comfort women issue, is maybe directing toward the ending with the collapse of ethics in both the public and private sectors. Nevertheless, the Koreans still promote that distorted historical recognition in the US and the international communities. It is Korea and China's philosophy that uses history as a tool to despise and defeat predecessors and political opponents.

Perhaps, because of that, both peoples could not achieve modernization of their countries by themselves, that why they are jealous and think ill of Japan.

We countered with a history of accumulating facts in line with common sense and theory and perceiving lessons.

We can contribute to solving historical problems not only in the US but also in the world by disseminating the method as a global standard.

Isn't it an opportunity for Japan to play a leading part in the world peace with the philosophy of history as a replacement of the US, which is worn out tired with that much Korea?

[Honorific titles are as of August 5, 2020]

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### Kiyoshi Hosoya

Researcher of Modern History, Director of GAHT-US Corporation, Instructor of International Business

Born in 1949, Graduated from Waseda University (BA), and Air University (MA), Worked as International Business Developer of Power Plant Co.

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