

**TAIPEI FORUM ON WARTIME
RESPONSIBILITIES
UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW**



**Second Preparatory Meeting of Prosecutors and Legal Advisers
for the Women's international War Crimes Tribunal – Tokyo 2000**

Time: September 15 to 18 , 2000

Sponsor: Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation

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**TAIPEI FORUM ON
WARTIME RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW**

Second Preparatory Meeting of Prosecutors and Legal Advisers
for the Women's international War Crimes Tribunal — Tokyo 2000

September 15 to 18, 2000
Taipei, Taiwan

Conference Program

Day 0 14 th September Thursday	Arrival and Registration of Participants	
Day 1 15 th September Friday		
7:00- 8:30am	BREAKFAST	
9:00-10:30am	Welcome Remarks	Henry K. Chuang Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation
		Ms. Chen ,Chu Minister of Labor
	Opening and Introductions	Yayori Matsui, Convenor / IOC, WIWCT
	Expectations, Objectives and Framework for the Conduct of the Taipei Meeting	Chun Yune Ok Convenor / IOC, WIWCT
	Background and Review of Minutes of the Prosecutors Meeting in Manila	Indai Sajor Convenor / IOC, WIWCT
10:30-10:45am	COFFEE / TEA BREAK	
10:45-11:15am	Charter, Rule and Guidelines for Presentation of Country Indictments	Rhonda Copelon Legal Adviser
11:15-12:00am	Opening Statement from Chief Prosecutors	Chief Prosecutors — Patricia Sellers, Tina Dolgopoll, Hina Jilani

12:00-1:30pm	LUNCH Presentation of Country Indictments (with Open Forum and Discussions)	
1:30-2:30pm	1. China	Zhou Hong-jun Head, Country Prosecutor
2:30-3:30pm	2. Indonesia	Nursyabhani Katjasungkana Head, Country Prosecutor
3:30-3:45pm	COFFEE / TEA BREAK	
3:45-4:45pm	3. North Korea	Jong Nam Yong Head, Country Prosecutor
6:30-8:00pm	DINNER / RECEPTION PARTY	
Day 2 16 th September Saturday		
7:00-8:30am	BREAKFAST	
8:30-9:00am	Recap/Review of previous day's activities Continuation of Country Indictments	
9:00-10:00am	4. Philippines	Dean Merlin Magallona Head, Country Prosecutor
10:00-10:15am	COFFEE / TEA BREAK	
10:15-11:15am	5. South Korea	KIM Myung-gi Head, Country Prosecutor
11:15-12:15am	6. Taiwan	Huang-chih Chiang Head, Country Prosecutor
12:15-2:00pm	LUNCH	
2:00-3:00pm	7. Japan	Kazuko Kawaguchi Head, Country Prosecutor
3:00-3:20pm	COFFEE / TEA BREAK	

3:20-5:00pm	Closing Statements from the Chief Prosecutors	Chief Prosecutors
5:00-6:00pm	General Comments, Discussions and Recommendations on the Indictments	
6:00-8:00pm	DINNER / SOCIALS	
Day 3 17 th September Sunday		
7:00-8:30am	BREAKFAST	
8:30-10:30am	Discussion on the Conduct of the Presentation of the Indictments during the Tokyo Tribunal	Chief Prosecutors Country Prosecutors Legal Adviser IOC Members
10:30-10:45am	COFFEE BREAK	
10:45-12:00am	Discussion on the Presentation of Evidences and Expert Opinions	-do-
12:00-1:30pm	LUNCH	
1:30-3:30pm	Discussion on other Technical Requirements for the Tribunal	-do-
3:30-3:45pm	COFFEE / TEA BREAK	
3:45-6:00pm	IOC Meeting	
6:30-9:00pm	DINNER / FAREWELL PARTY	
Day 4 18 th September Monday		
7:00-8:30am	BREAKFAST	
9:00-10:30am	IOC Meeting	
10:30-11:30am	PRESS CONFERENCE	

12:00-1:30pm	LUNCH Presentation of Country Indictments (with Open Forum and Discussions)	
1:30-2:30pm	1. China	Zhou Hong-jun Head, Country Prosecutor
2:30-3:30pm	2. Indonesia	Nursyabhani Katjasungkana Head, Country Prosecutor
3:30-3:45pm	COFEE / TEA BREAK	
3:45-4:45pm	3. North Korea	Jong Nam Yong Head, Country Prosecutor
6:30-8:00pm	DINNER / RECEPTION PARTY	
Day 2 16 th September Saturday		
7:00-8:30am	BREAKFAST	
8:30-9:00am	Recap/Review of previous day's activities Continuation of Country Indictments	
9:00-10:00am	4. Philippines	Dean Merlin Magallona Head, Country Prosecutor
10:00-10:15am	COFFEE / TEA BREAK	
10:15-11:15am	5. South Korea	KIM Myung-gi Head, Country Prosecutor
11:15-12:15am	6. Taiwan	Huang-chih Chiang Head, Country Prosecutor
12:15-2:00pm	LUNCH	
2:00-3:00pm	7. Japan	Kazuko Kawaguchi Head, Country Prosecutor
3:00-3:20pm	COFFEE / TEA BREAK	

3:20-5:00pm	Closing Statements from the Chief Prosecutors	Chief Prosecutors
5:00-6:00pm	General Comments, Discussions and Recommendations on the Indictments	
6:00-8:00pm	DINNER / SOCIALS	
Day 3 17 th September Sunday		
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8:30-10:30am	Discussion on the Conduct of the Presentation of the Indictments during the Tokyo Tribunal	Chief Prosecutors Country Prosecutors Legal Adviser IOC Members
10:30-10:45am	COFFEE BREAK	
10:45-12:00am	Discussion on the Presentation of Evidences and Expert Opinions	-do-
12:00-1:30pm	LUNCH	
1:30-3:30pm	Discussion on other Technical Requirements for the Tribunal	-do-
3:30-3:45pm	COFFEE / TEA BREAK	
3:45-6:00pm	IOC Meeting	
6:30-9:00pm	DINNER / FAREWELL PARTY	
Day 4 18 th September Monday		
	IOC Meeting (whole)	
7:00-8:30am	BREAKFAST	
9:00-10:30am	IOC Meeting	
10:30-11:30am	PRESS CONFERENCE	

Host : Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation

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**Forum on Wartime Responsibilities Under International Law
Preparatory Meeting of the Country and Chief Prosecutors
for the Women's International War Crimes Tribunal – Tokyo 2000
July 27 to 31, 2000
Manila, Philippines**

Minutes and Proceedings of the Meeting

**Day 1 – July 28 (Friday)
10:30 am to 12:30 pm**

Statements from the Chief Prosecutors:

TINA DOLGOPOL

- Tina Dolgopol expressed her appreciation for the opportunity to be in this forum. She feels inspired by the courage of the comfort women – by their revelations of their pain and sufferings and their brave fight for justice. She feels that this case will help in the development of international laws.
- This is a path to reconciliation although it is difficult in international law to find justice because of differences.
- The problem with international law is that we look to states to resolve problems but states act in self-interest. The significance of convening this tribunal is that we do not need states. We can do it as individuals, as people around the world working together, powerful enough to bring this problem before a tribunal
- The records of war tribunal will become a historical legacy
- The tribunal is a beginning process “a statement which will give comfort to these women
- We need to look at what will happen beyond the Tribunal. What will we leave as a lasting legacy? We must be clear about what we want to accomplish.
- We should highlight comfort women's role in the Tribunal. Encourage them to come forward and tell their stories.
- International law is still very male-dominated, despite women's efforts, and it must be made sensitive to the situation of women.

PATRICIA VISEUR-SELLERS

- Slavery is opposite of freedom. The history of slavery reveals that it is gender-based.
- To lose freedom is to lose identity
- We should not be attached to individual facts of the case but rather at the total picture of comfort women's experience of sexual enslavement.
- Referring to her experience with the Yugoslavia Tribunal,

- This is also an emotional-intellectual process.
- Our goal then is to consolidate our prosecution team. We must present a winning case such that the judges will be put in a place that there's no other legal or moral choice but what the prosecution presents.

INDAI SAJOR

Minimum Objectives of The Forum

1. There should be unity in the indictment of the different chief and country prosecutors despite the fact that they come from different legal systems.
2. Decide what kind of judgment we want to attain and more importantly have regard for the impact of this decision on international law, the comfort women and the international community
3. We should work on putting the charter into force. We may need to elaborate and clarify specific elements of the crime as well as the rules of procedure.
4. Define the roles and functions of the chief and country prosecutors. Another issue of concern is role of judges and legal advisers. Rhonda will play the role of the tribunal judges and will put forward legal points.

EXPECTATIONS OF INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES

Philippine Delegation: This is a progressive development in international law. But we should tackle the moral issues with the legal issues in mind. Legal concepts and principles must affirm the moral content of the issues to be able to change world public opinion after the trial

North Korea Delegation: Aims to raise public opinion regarding the issue. The Japanese committed brutal crimes against the Asian people. Unfortunately, one by one, the victims are dying so we should (and we are) determined to go for it.

Japan: We have made a lot of effort to identify who are those people responsible for these war crimes, particularly in the military and the government. We have almost finished our indictment but we still must address several issues: how should we consider the public opinion, should we let the defense present their argument/case, should we use the current law or the law at that time?

China: We should set up concrete timetables like when and what should be done. We should also agree on how we can approach the mass media people to generate public interest regarding this tribunal. We also have problems regarding the conflicting testimonies of our victims.

South Korea: We have to make a united effort. We must agree on the procedure. How do we move from hereon? We should set an example but we must also expedite justice for the victims, taking note of the particularities of the judgment

Our next step should be directed at our efforts on research and think of other practical steps. We should remember that our effort is our gain

Taiwan. We should provide assistance to the victims and take note of the experiences and comments and advice of other countries.

Indonesia we want to be part of giving justice to comfort women. This is our professional responsibility. The Tokyo tribunal is very important to Indonesian women since military sexual exploitation or enslavement is happening in Indonesia. This is a learning process for us considering that we will also be holding a Women tribunal for Aceh Women

July 28, 2000, Friday
1:30 – 5:00 pm

Introduction (Tina Dolgopel as facilitator)

- It is important to keep in mind that Rhonda will share the perspective of the judges with us based on her conversations with them.
- During this session we will discuss what we want the judges to say.
- Some issues that have been raised in the past during discussions and meetings and which we can decide on now are:
 - 1) Law of when? 1945 or the present law?
 - 2) Do we want the judgement to include a discussion of history context and the particular facts of cases.
 - 3) Who are the defendants? Government, military officers or individual soldiers? High ranking or lower ranking officers?
 - 4) Do we want reparations including compensations included in the judgement? What about other issues, such as textbook accounts and apologies?
 - 5) General concept of post-war responsibility? Individual or states' responsibility for violations of international criminal law?

Philippine delegation raised other issues:

- 1) The extent of psychological trauma should be included in the discussion of reparations.
- 2) The dilemma between individual and state liability and making a decision as to what is more important. Do we want the judges to weigh these two equally?

Law of when? 1945 or present law?

- The issue arises from the suggestion of Patricia Viseur-Sellers that the law of 1945 be invoked since most of the law that we refer to today existed in 1945 in customary international law.

- South Korea representative suggested that progressive development in international law should be incorporated in the indictments.
- North Korea representative said that we should apply treaties and conventions before 1945 because the Japanese government may not accept responsibility if post-1945 law is invoked. Japanese government accepts responsibility but not legal responsibility.
- Tina Dolgopel suggested a compromise between the two positions. **What if the case is tried with reference to the law of 1945 but also look at the present law to say that the crimes are still a violation of international law.**
- Philippine delegate proposed that the role of progressive NGOs and developments in the last decade recognizing human rights led to the possibility of holding the Tribunal. Tina said this can be raised in the Tribunal by the chief prosecutors,
- **The body agreed to the compromise proposal.**
- Patricia will introduce the changes relating to the applicable law in the Charter.

Who are the defendants?

- There was disagreement about who should be the subject of indictment. Some issues raised were:
 - a) Do we only name in indictments only high-ranking officials?
 - b) If high-ranking officials only, how high is the rank?
- Rhonda Copelan said that judges feel uncomfortable about indicting low-ranking officials. Judges tend to have regard for the principle of command responsibility. Patricia said that an expert witness to explain the concept of command responsibility so that in naming individuals it is possible to implicate higher-ranking officials. Or, it is suggested, lower-ranking officials may be named as part of evidence and not prosecuted.
- Tina informed the body that only individuals are subject to indictment for war crimes or crimes against humanity. She asked each of the delegate to answer two questions:
 - a) Should Rhonda ask judges if they will be willing to make a finding against a low-ranking official? Are they interested in including low-ranking officials?
 - b) If the judges say they are not willing, will you agree?
- Each country presented their position on the questions

Country	Question (a)	Question (b)
Philippines	Include lower-ranking officials	Judges should keep an open mind but delegation will adjust to judges position
North Korea	Japanese government should be held responsible	No decision yet

Japan	Higher officers but how high?	Will respect judges opinion
China	It is different for every country based on evidence gathered	No decision yet
South Korea	Low-ranking should be included if there is clear evidence but if high-ranking only Battalion commander to Emperor only.	Negotiate with the judges
Taiwan	More meaningful to prosecute high-ranking officials	
Indonesia	Indict high-ranking only but if low-ranking is included, they have a case against one	

- South Korea raised the possibility that right-wing factions in Japan will resort to defamation. Rhonda and Tina said that charge of defamation is something to be taken seriously. They said this is less likely if higher ranking officials the subject of indictment.
- The Japanese delegate, briefly on defamation laws in Japan, said it does not matter whether the person is named in evidence or indictment. If the person named in a indictment is related to public purpose, a charge of defamation may be made. If a dead person is named and the statements are true, a case of defamation will succeed.
- Tina Dolgopel said that given the difference in positions, delegates should discuss it further. It can be decided on Day 2. Also consider your response to the possibility that the judges will decline to participate in the Tribunal if we insist on indicting low-ranking officials.
- The issue of state responsibility or accountability for reparations. Should this be addressed or discussed by the judges? Rhonda said although international law does not impose criminal responsibility, there is sufficient vagueness here to make it plausible to pursue this line of argument. Tina said that never has a state been indicted for a war crime. Human rights and war crimes different things. Will this be a war crimes case or something different.
- Eleanor Conda said that the Charter distinguished between individual and state responsibility. Does this make a difference? Merlin Magallona asked if the judges

will take the risk. Rhonda said she could not say. She said we it is possible to go beyond the existing law so long as there is no violation of defendants rights. Tina Dolgopol said that there is no support in existing judgements but agreed that it is a noble route.

- Patricia explained that there is no notion of collective guilt in international law but states involvement is personalized in one individual, such as civil servants who act on behalf of the state. But it is the individual who is found guilty although the state may be made to make reparations. If the distinction is to be made, there should be some people to work study this.
- South Korea representative suggested that the group look at the Charter. Tina said that the Charter is from an abstract position. However, if we want to concretize the issues in international law we need to be clear about what we want the judge to say. Delegates should answer the questions:
 - a) Do we want judges to devote discussion to the responsibility and obligation for reparation of the state;
 - b) Do we want to name the state in our indictment?
- In closing, Patricia gave instructions for Day 2:
 - a) Submit the copy of indictment per country to the legal prosecutors.
 - b) Start early and limit country reports to 30 minutes.
 - c) Frame country reports with reference to what is the law, who is the accused and what is the scope of responsibility.

**Forum on Wartime Responsibilities Under International Law
Preparatory Meeting of the Country and Chief Prosecutors
for the Women's International War Crimes Tribunal – Tokyo 2000
July 27 to 31, 2000, Manila, Philippines**

Day 2 – 29 July 2000

Saturday

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Part I – CRIMES

- I. Crimes Against Humanity
 - A. Enslavement
 - Use sexual slavery and treat enforced prostitution as a euphemism of sexual slavery. Indicate this in the legal memorandum
 - B. Rape
 - Necessarily included in sexual enslavement but the crime of rape should be treated as a separate crime
 - C. Murder
 - D. Extermination
 - E. Torture
 - Inhumane and degrading treatment (whether sexual or not) . This necessarily includes the crime of forced abortion or infanticide
 - Likewise includes mutilation. The degree of mutilation of the comfort women qualifies it as torture
- II. Violations of International Law and Customary Laws of War
 - A. Rape
 - B. Abduction for purposes of prostitution
 - C. Torture
 - D. Slavery
 - Can this not be considered as a separate category of conventional crimes, not necessarily limited to the concept of war
 - E. Persecution
 - F. Deportation

Regarding the evidentiary matters on Part I & II, it is suggested that each country team will necessarily have to take care of the verification of its own facts and evidence.

Part II – Time Frame

- A. 1932 to 1945
- B. 1941 to 1945

The body will still decide on the time frame when the crimes that will be included in the indictment will start to run. This includes the what and the who as well. But the small details will be left to the prosecution. If the body decides to adopt the 1941-1945 time frame, evidence/facts gathered from 1932 to 1945 can be used as materials to establish how the war started

Part III – Defendants (who should be indicted)

EMPEROR



As the chart implies, the Emperor has direct responsibility for the atrocities committed by the Japanese soldiers during the war. So, in addition to using the command responsibility doctrine, direct responsibility of the emperor may be imputed to indict him. Art 3(1) of the Tribunal's Charter can be applied: organizing, planning, instigation, aiding and abetting. The command responsibility theory can be used secondarily to prove Emperor Hirohito's control over the military was such that it was impossible for him not to have known about the crimes being committed by the soldiers and his failure to stop the atrocities make him accountable for these crimes.

As the chart indicates, the Prime Minister, the Minister of the Army and the Minister of the Navy are directly reporting and accountable to the Emperor. In fact, these officials have the power to act on behalf of the Emperor. This can be confirmed from the minutes of cabinet meetings (At this point, we need the help of the Japanese delegation in getting these documents).

In the same vein, the governor-generals of the colonized countries are directly reporting to the Emperor. Another area we can look into is to check on the role of the Foreign Ministry who might/must have processed the necessary papers for the transportation of these comfort women to other countries. These facts strengthen our position that it is impossible for the Emperor not to have known these atrocities and thus the defense that he had no knowledge of these facts will necessarily fail.

This framework has been presented by Patty, the body discussed and there is an emerging consensus to work on the indictments based on this framework.

LEGAL ISSUES DISCUSSED IN THE PRESENTATION OF THE INDICTMENT PAPERS OF EACH COUNTRY

ISSUES			QUESTIONS/ISSUES RAISED & ANSWERS TO SUCH QUERIES
CHARGES (Elements of the crime need not be in the indictment. And may be left to the judges)	I. Conventional War Crimes	a. Sexual enslavement	- Is this a crime in itself or are we going to use slavery as a war crime? <i>*Use it as a war crime but we must point out that slavery exists with or without the existence of war</i> <i>*However, if slavery is considered as an independent crime, then we avoid having to decide the issue of whether the victimized country was annexed/colonized or merely occupied since there is the concept that if a territory is annexed, the colonized people acquire the citizenship of the colonizing country. But as was correctly argued in the Geneva Convention, the people of the colonized country certainly do not feel that they are citizens of the colonizing country thus it is better if slavery is considered as a war crime</i> <i>*We must note, however, that Japan was not a signatory to the Slavery Convention, thus we cannot use this particular convention against them.</i>

III.	CRIM ES AGAI NST HUM ANIT Y	b. rape	- Issue as to the term "mass rape" <i>*Such term was not used at that time (1945). It is only rape, whether collective or singular. (But it is important to note that the Korean delegate likewise used the term "continuous and consistent Rape" in its evidentiary documents, which is actually the definition for mass rape)</i> - Constituent crime or a separate crime? <i>*It depends on what you're charging. Thus, if you are charging it as a crime against humanity, then all are included (constituent)</i> <i>Issue raised re: discrimination in the selection of comfort women by the Japanese officials (as narrated by Yan, the Dutch witness)</i>
		c. murder	- Should we use the term extermination, which would dispense with the necessity of proving the intent to wipe out a certain race or genocide or murder? <i>*Definitely not genocide because this came after 1945. Moreover, genocide is more difficult to prove due to the intent. We can probably use extermination</i>
		a. Forced Prostitution	- Some delegates are not comfortable with the use of prostitution in the indictment. It has a negative connotation that would work against our case <i>*However, forced prostitution is what was used in the tribunal(Tokyo), and it is a war crime under the law. Substituting another term for the word "prostitution" might pose problems for the prosecution team. So a plausible compromise is treating such forced prostitution as a euphemism of sexual enslavement. We have to explain in the legal memorandum/memorandum of law that sexual slavery is what used to be known as forced prostitution. It is imperative that we clarify these two terms and that the use of prostitution in the term "forced prostitution" is a misnomer and/or misleading. The victims are not prostitutes and that these women did not receive or ask for money in exchange for the sexual services</i> 3 types of forced prostitution (classified by the Indonesian Delegation): with violence, deceit, fear
		b. Forcible Conscription (witnesses said that conscription done by naval vessels so there is evidence linking the Ministry of the Navy in this)	- Do we use trafficking or deportation? <i>*The term trafficking was not in use at that time but deportation is a good alternative since this was used in the Tokyo Tribunal</i> <i>*This occurred over a longer period of time, spanning several years, so the mental torture is definitely greater</i>
IV.		c. torture	
		a. maltreatment for political and ethnic reasons	- Does this issue of racial and gender discrimination a factor in considering the amount of reparation? <i>*Probably</i>

Forum on Wartime Responsibilities Under International Law
Preparatory Meeting of the Country and Chief Prosecutors
for the Women's International War Crimes Tribunal – Tokyo 2000
28 to 31 July 2000, Manila, Philippines

Day 3 – 30 July 2000
Sunday

I. OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

- A. Tribunal judges – open (15 minutes)
 - history of Tribunal
- B. Overview of case by "Chief Prosecutors" – include application of laws
- C. Presentation of countries' cases
 - Presentation methods can vary
 - Include general conclusions of law
 - Independent experts testify
 - Before presenting cases and expert testimonies, Country Prosecutors will say something to the effect that our evidence will show that this and that person/s is/are responsible for this and that crime/crimes.
- D. Summation by "Chief Prosecutors"
 - show whole picture incorporating the important points from each country
 - emphasize the responsibilities of the State of Japan and the individuals named in the indictment

The Roles of the Prosecutors

- South Korea brought up the topic of the distinction between International Prosecutors and Country Prosecutors – there should be no distinction; just call all of them Prosecutors.
- In the previous IOC meetings, this has been decided upon. Invitations have been issued in accordance with this decision. The Chief Prosecutors and the Country Prosecutors have different albeit closely related roles and the terms don't necessarily denote hierarchy.
- Accordg to Patty, the more relevant issue as to the Prosecutors is the division of labor (e.g. who can present the best evidence for a certain aspect of the case; who can present history best; etc)

The Defense Counsel Issue

- ♦ The sequence of defenses by the Japanese Government which we must debunk:

*not responsible because private entrepreneurs started
the recruitment of women not the military*

↓

minimal involvement in the recruitment but no force was used so still not liable

↓

involved in comfort stations but not legally responsible, just morally because of the San Francisco Treaty, et al

- ♦ The Body agreed to debunk the defenses of the Japan Government outlined above. However a defense counsel is not necessary because the Tribunal is a form of political action so the issue of due process for the defendants should not be a central concern. Moreover, no one is actually going to jail.

Therefore, the arguments against the defenses of the Japanese Government should just be incorporated in the indictments.

- ♦ The Japanese Government will be invited to admit its guilt before the Tribunal. However, the details in the invitation will be settled in Taipei after the possible reaction of right wing groups have been determined.
- ♦ Article 13 of the Charter shall be amended to reflect the intention of the Tribunal to avoid the appearance of defense counsels.

II. INDICTMENT FORM

After extensive discussions, the body finally agreed to the following indictment form:

A. Introduction

- 1). Overview Facts
- 2). Legal Points

B. Country Indictments

C. Summary

- Philippines commented that the compromise is okay with them as long as the countries present a unified and collective introduction covering the overview of facts and legal points, keeping in mind the creation of maximum impact and effectively in achieving the objectives of the Tribunal.
- North Korea agreed to the compromise but is concerned with the organization of the facts, evidence, and issues.

III. SCHEDULE

The body agreed to meet the following deadlines:

- ⊙ A draft of each indictment per country should be circulated among all the Country Prosecutors and the Chief Prosecutors by **end of August 2000**, at the latest. The drafts shall be e-mailed to Ascent and Ascent shall forward it to all concerned.
- ⊙ Country Prosecutors shall read the indictments beforehand, e-mail comments to the prosecutors concerned prior to the Taipei meeting.
- ⊙ All country indictments shall be reviewed finally in Taipei.
- ⊙ The country indictments shall be reviewed based on comments in Taipei and submitted to the judges by **1 October 2000**.

IV. CHARTER OF THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL ON JAPAN'S MILITARY SEXUAL SLAVERY

Charter was adopted on July 30, 2000 with the following revisions:

LOCATION	AMENDMENT	REASON
Preamble paragraph 7	★ Deleted <i>without</i> after <i>from these violations</i> and replaced it with <i>and from the failure</i>	★ To show continuing non-action of the Japanese

★ Including individual compensation and other reparations

Government

- ★ Clearly defines the reparations that Japan has to provide

Preamble paragraph 9

- ★ reparations *provided* instead of *reparations paid*

- ★ does not only connote monetary reparation

Preamble paragraph 14

- ★ inserted *respecting responsibility for commission of crimes against women between render its judgments and in light of the principles of law*

- ★ Emphasize the need for gender justice

- ★ replaced *focusing on the principles of women's human rights* with *that were an integral part of international law at the time of and that should have been applied by the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, as well as taking into account the subsequent developments in international law, particularly in relation to women's human rights*

- ★ illuminate the progressive development of international law to show the responsibility of the Japanese Government

- ★ change *accepted* to *recognized*

- ★ concept of gender justice consistent with human rights; use of *particularly* only highlights women's human rights and it doesn't exclude other human rights

- ★ last part to read as *:by the international community as a priority matter as the result...themselves and insofar as these developments illuminate the proper application of international law to the crimes against women and embody evolving principles of state responsibility for past violations.*

- ★ *embody* - stronger word
- ★ *evolving* - to show continuity

Article 2 no. 1

- ★ *genocide* deleted
- ★ *crimes against humanity and other crimes under international law*
- ★ arrangement of acts is as follows: *sexual slavery, rape and other forms of sexual violence, enslavement, torture, deportation, persecution, murder, and extermination*

- ★ reflects the discussions and agreement of the previous days

- ★ to cover more crimes

- ★ sexual slavery still listed although can be subsumed under enslavement since this most reflects what the victims went through

- ★ arranged as such to clear ambiguities

- ★ enforced prostitution deleted as agreed upon by the body since it doesn't sound well and it's not a good term

- ★ mutilation deleted since it is torture

		★ deportation, persecution, and extermination added as agreed upon by the body based on the prepared indictments
Article 2 no. 2	★ Deleted phrase after <i>as referred to in the above paragraph</i> and made into a separate paragraph	★ So as not to combine two different kinds of issues which the Tribunal may have jurisdiction over
Article 2 no. 3	★ New paragraph taken from no.2 – <i>The Tribunal shall also have jurisdiction over claims involving state responsibility under international law as referred to in Article 4.</i>	★ To broaden the Tribunal's jurisdiction especially with regard to state responsibility in int'l law.
Article 2 no. 4	★ The jurisdiction of the Tribunal shall cover all countries and regions that were colonized, ruled or under the military occupation and to all other countries that were similarly victimized by Japan before and during the Second World War. It shall also extend to the present day.	★ Only the paragraph number changed
Article 4b-i	★ <i>concealment, denial or distortion</i>	★ to reflect Japan's continued denial of its responsibility
Article 4b-iii	★ changed <i>paid to provided</i>	
Article 4b-iv	★ original 4b-iv moved to next paragraph (4b-v); new 4b-iv to read as <i>failure to take measures to protect the integrity, wellbeing and dignity of the human person</i>	★ related with issue on reparations and compensation; Japanese Gov't is responsible to protect these basic rights of humans specifically the victimized women
Article 4b-v	★ failure to take necessary measures to prevent recurrence	★ used to be 4b-iv but because of the new paragraph, moved to 4b-v
Article 11	★ the original formulation of this article should be retained	★ since the issue of the prosecutors has not been resolved and is put on hold
Article 13	★ whole article deleted	★ power of the Tribunal to issue summons is already implied under Article 9 to retain this article may open issues about appearance of defendants

Documentation prepared by: Marie Glenn Cedeño, Mayah Ongtangco, Atty. Mary Jane Real, Medj. Atty. Eleanor Conda

		b. forced abortion and infanticide	- Should we treat as this under the crime of murder or torture? <i>*Most probably under torture because the crime of murder/homicide for infanticide deals with the death of the child. We are more concerned about the crime committed on the women</i>
		d. Persecution	- COMMENT: this is not included in the charter <i>*Solution: revise the charter (???)</i>
		Concealment, Distortion and Denial of Crimes	- Is this included in the charge or indictment? <i>*No clear response</i>
CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY	Individual Responsibility (IMPT: China delegation suggested that we limit the number of defendants	a. low ranking officials	- However, it is inevitable that most of the testimonies of the victims cite low-ranking officials <i>*The victims testimonies will not be affected if we decide that we do not indict these low-ranking officials.</i> <i>*Use the low-ranking officials during the World War II</i>
		b. high-ranking officials	- Will these include the Ministry of the Army, Navy, as well as the Ministry of Interior? <i>*If we can prove that these officials are directly reporting to Emperor Hirohito, then we can definitely link the responsibility of Emperor Hirohito using the plausible defense of command responsibility</i> - Do we charge the prime minister? - Do we charge the head of the Foreign Ministry? <i>*If we can prove that papers needed for the transportation of these abducted women were issued by the Foreign Ministry, which further establishes the theory of "collaboration" in implementing the alleged state policy of "comfort station-system"</i> - What about the governor general of the colonized states? <i>*Evidence shows that the governor generals are directly reporting to the Emperor.</i> <i>*But an issue arises (raised by the Korean Delegation) based on the fact that several people took the posts of governor-general during the period of colonization. Solution is to ask the Japanese delegation to trace the chain of command and check the accountability of the governor general to the Emperor and vice versa</i> - What about the puppet president of Japan (particularly in the Phils) <i>*Philippine Delegation has to research more on this area</i>

c. Emperor Hirohito	- What legally sound argument can we use to point out the legal responsibility of the Emperor for these war crimes? <i>*The Emperor has the prerogative of supreme command (We must thoroughly explain his legal & de facto status/capacity) and we have to point out that the Emperor did not stop these soldiers from raping and looting. Whether the Emperor had knowledge of what was happening is irrelevant because his allowing the soldiers to do these acts may be considered as with implicit approval of the Emperor.</i> <i>*We must show that in practice, the Emperor plays an important role in decision making and in devising military strategies</i> - Will the fact that Emperor Hirohito ordered the cessation of the rape and abuses (eg. The issuance of the Code of Conduct of 1941 for the soldiers amidst reports of war atrocities) be a viable defense that will work against us? <i>* Point is he was considered an almost divine being that his word was law of the land. The fact that there were reports of these events thus he must have known (and it is impossible for him not to have known) what was happening, yet he did not stop the system. Or, even if he tried, (eg the issuance of the code), this did not stop the situation. In fact, it worsened in time so much so that there seems to be a systematic and widespread establishment of these comfort stations. This leads us to no other conclusion but that it was a state policy in Japan to put up these comfort stations for the Japanese soldiers as a solution to stop the rising anti-Japanese sentiments among the locals for the rapes committed by the soldiers on the Japanese women.</i> - Will we use the command responsibility doctrine as a supporting or back-up evidence only? <i>* No.</i> - Do we charge the Emperor himself? <i>* A suggestion is that we can sue the particular dynasty (which is the dynasty currently ruling right now) to whom Emperor Hirohito belongs to</i> - Does the Japanese Constitution contain an Immunity Clause for the Emperor? <i>*The issue of immunity from suit of the Emperor is immaterial since we are applying International Law, we are not using Japanese law</i>
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State Responsibility	Kinds of responsibility may either be :	
	- During the War, the responsibility to stop it - Post War Responsibility	
	a. Japanese government	- How do we legally argue that the state or government of Japan should be liable? <i>*It is the responsibility of the State to prevent crimes against humanity at all costs</i> <i>*Another argument is that mere issuance of a decree or law (e.g. code of conduct) is insufficient to debunk responsibility because this issuance does not overcome the assumption of negligence of duties. The responsible official must investigate, make sure that the proscribed acts do not happen again and that if the prohibited act does happen again, then one should provide for effective sanctions or punishment.</i> <i>*We should legally force an admission from the Japanese government of its legal responsibility for these war crimes, not only moral responsibility</i> <i>* One argument is that the State may be responsible if they do not provide effective and sufficient remedies re:reparation for the damage done after they were informed of such acts (eg they knew about the situation after the filing of civil suits). Moreover, failure to act on this knowledge would be relevant to the amount of reparation</i> <i>* But we must remember that a state has never been indicted for war crimes before. But it is more of our moral responsibility to indict the state for these crimes</i> - Is it important to consider the current political situation in Japan? <i>*Whether or not the right wing group in Japan are planning on filing defamation suit/s against us is an inevitable risk that we have to take if we really want to make a strong statement about war crimes and fight for justice for its countless victims</i> - Can we pursue the legal argument of liability of the state under tort (negligence or omission of due diligence concept)? <i>* This would, in effect, defeat the whole purpose of the people's Tribunal because we are going after the criminal aspect of responsibility of Japan and the perpetrators, and not merely civil liability. Besides, civil liability is impliedly instituted in a criminal prosecution</i>
	b. other states	- Why did you include other states in the indictment? <i>* On the part of the US and the Allied countries they treated the captured comfort women as prisoners of war (POW). But is this a viable charge considering that under the Geneva 1929 Convention, these POW's are considered as part (agents) of Japan? Not really.</i>
REPARATIONS DEMANDED	State will be liable for the liability of the individuals (due to the concept of command responsibility)	
	Public Apology	
	Demand for disclosure of all archives	
	Punish those who are responsible	
	Prevent recurrence of such crimes	

RULES OF PROCEDURE	a. Memorandum of Law	- What is the importance of a memorandum of law? <i>*This is very important in terms of having results that will reflect the public opinion. This would be very helpful specially for the judges</i> <i>But the submission of the memorandum of law should be done well before the hearing/Tribunal (a month or so???)</i>
	b. Testimonies of victims, witnesses and others (eg. Japanese soldiers???)	<i>*There is a need to verify the testimonies of victims. Some countries need the help of the Japanese delegation in ascertaining the veracity of the information supplied by the witnesses/victims. (Like the Philippines, China, Taiwan, Korea)</i>
	c. Documents & archives & other evidences	<i>*Some of the countries do not have access to the Bureau of (South Korea).</i> - Issue regarding the Comfort Pack: Is there evidence to show that the Emperor sent these comfort packs (w/ lipstick, etc) to the Japanese soldiers? (Note: this is good evidence to prove that the Emperor knew of the Japanese soldiers' practice of exploiting the comfort women and that he in fact supports and approves such practice) <i>*Theory debunked by a Korean delegate since it turns out that the contents of these packs were donated by school children.</i>
	d. Chain of command in the military and its direct relation to Emperor Hirohito	<i>*We need to establish that there was a direct relationship between E. Hirohito and the top military officials to prove that it was THE State policy to provide comfort stations for the military/ Japanese soldiers</i> <i>*We have to prove that the comfort stations were part of the military strategy (</i> - May we request the Japanese delegate to make a flow chart of the chain of command in the military? <i>*a resounding YES</i>
	e. applicable laws (IMPT) We must point out that the notion of prohibition of these crimes (eg slavery and other war crimes) existed even before 1945. It is just that such acts were codified after 1945 but essentially the notion that they are crimes against humanity existed even before that. Also, that the progressive development of the law deals more with the concept of reparation, state responsibility, etc.	- Can we use the concept of Forced Labor? <i>* Yes we can. In fact the Tokyo Tribunal used the provisions of the Forced Labor Convention. Japan's defense of "state of emergency" was denied by the Tribunal</i> Slavery Convention? <i>*No because Japan was not a signatory to that convention. However, we can point or cite this law...that this was a part of the progressive development of the law.</i> - Custom International Law? - Trafficking of Women? <i>*Japan is a signatory to this Convention (1933) but this is not a war crime</i> - Other laws?

f. Due Process Issue	- How do we indict a dead person? Can we use the concept of trial in absentia? <i>*. The trick is that we will consider this tribunal/Trial as an addendum to the Tokyo Tribunal. We will try to show that we are not indicting a dead person. Rather we will try to argue that if we had tried the Emperor at that time, then the existing humanitarian laws have prohibited these acts as early as then and he would have been convicted of such crimes (invoke the progressive development of law)</i> - Issue regarding the feasibility of applying the existing due process laws
g. amicus curiae	No action regarding this suggestion
g. General Indictment or Separate Indictment?	Under negotiation at the moment (madugo)

**Forum on Wartime Responsibilities Under International Law
Preparatory Meeting of the Country and Chief Prosecutors
for the Women's International War Crimes Tribunal – Tokyo 2000
28 to 31 July 2000, Manila, Philippines**

Draft Minutes of the Manila IOC Meeting

**Day 4 – 31 July 2000
Monday**

I. FLOW OF THE TRIBUNAL (Draft Proposal by VAWW-NET Japan)

Flow in between the opening and closing will be discussed further in the Taipei meeting.

1. Opening:

- ❖ Opening would be basically symbolic. The nature of the Tribunal must be represented rather than the speeches. Focus should be more on the purpose of the Tribunal, which is the united spirit of the Tribunal. We must also stress the importance or the feeling of necessity for this event.
- ❖ Sequence of events:
 1. Ring a gong
 2. Slide show (around 10 minutes) – each country to submit 10 slides depicting important events in each country related to the comfort women issue.
 - The use of narration must be limited. This should be more of a pictorial presentation which must effectively persuade the public as to the necessity of the tribunal.
 - The Japanese video or film implicating the Emperor can be used in the Trial but it will be edited so that it can be incorporated in the slide show. This part will show the victim's spirit and courage of coming out and accusing the Emperor. Nevertheless, this film will be shown in the film showing/exhibit during the Tribunal.
 3. Three convenors will officially open the event.
 4. Formal adoption of the charter
 5. Brief introduction of the judges. No speeches. There is no need to introduce the expert witnesses because they will be introduced during the trial.
 6. Country performance of each country – South Korea (tentatively with North Korea) will perform a musical dance. This dance is an expression of a woman's sufferings, her overcoming these sufferings and her subsequent "liberation".
 - read names of all the survivors but the names of all the comfort women will be presented in a commemorative list
 7. Candlelight Ceremony - Introduction of survivors. Survivors start lighting the candles and they will go down the stairs to light the candles of the audience and go back to the stage

- a moving poem that will be read during the candlelight ceremony

8. Ringing of a gong

- ❖ Ceremony Team is comprised of North and South of Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indonesia, China and Taiwan.

II. TRIBUNAL MEMBERS (Judges & Expert witnesses)

- ❖ 4 Expert witnesses (to be determined according to the chief prosecutors and country prosecutors – there is a need for a consultation). This is absolutely important in the issue of reparation
 1. for trauma and post-trauma effects c/o Hermann
 - ❖ but we should check other sources because Hermann focuses on one person only
 - ❖ Check out the following for other options:
 - Center for Trauma in Denmark for torture victims of war. However, they may not be that well-versed when it comes to treating torture victims from rape
 - International Organization for Torture in Geneva
 - Doctor on Trauma (???)
 2. Japanese military chain of command c/o the Japanese delegation, Yoshimi or Yoshida
 3. Racism and gender
 - Other suggestions: Gay MacDougall or Radhika Coomaraswamy
 - Gay MacDougall already met with Indai In June in NY and has agreed to be one of the expert witness.
 - Intergenerational trauma – Rhonda suggested that if we can get author of a book on this topic.
- ❖ Tentative list of the 7 judges, including more than one from Asia
 1. Gabrielle McDonald
 2. Pierre Sane Amnesty International Secretary General
 3. Carmen Argibay from Argentina
 4. Christine Jenkins from UK
 5. Savitri Goonesekera. from Sri Lanka (CEDAW expert)
 6. Emma Bonino from United Nations Human Rights Center
 7. Sylvia Cartwright, from New Zealand, who is a member of CEDAW Committee
 8. Ysabel Allende but she has refused already but we can try again
 - Danielle Mitterrand but we have to provide her perfect and simultaneous French translation
 - Fritz Kalshoven, the president of the International Red Cross Committee has already refused but she is willing to come as an expert witness
 - Adama Dieng can be an expert witness

- Vanessa Redgrave, well known actor, very political, but took KLA issues in the Kosovo Trial
- Nawal El Sadawi but she already said no; just ask for a message of solidarity
- One woman judge from South East Asia (eg. Savitri from Sri Lanka)
- Representative from the Nazi Holocaust Arielle _____, from Chile

OTHER SUGGESTIONS FROM THE BODY:

- Get a non-lawyer judge so that there would be a activists outlook in the jury. Since this is not a formal bench, one who has the potential of bringing a broader perspective into the trial so that the whole process will not be too legalistic.
- Invite one from the U.S. Department of Justice (Mr. Rosenberg???) who is involved in the issue of comfort women in the US. In fact, they will conduct a holocaust museum which will have a symposium on comfort women.
- Invite a judge from the ICJ, Legal Bar of Asia
- Contact Noble Prize winner/s
- The other judges we get must have a strong gender perspective
- (Please take note that in inviting imminent persons they have to take care of their own travel and accommodations unless agreed upon by the IOC to take on the travel expenses)

III. LOGISTICS

- ❖ Accommodation, Transportation, and Food
 - Each country will take care of their own expenses but the preparations for the logistics will be taken care of by the Japanese group
 - Victims need a place near the venue. The organizers have to be with the victims
- ❖ Simultaneous interpretation
 - We have to provide for a state-of-the-art translation system
 - There will be three languages which will go into simultaneous interpretation: Chinese, Japanese, and Indonesian language
 - Each country will have to provide their own interpreter, for the benefit of our Lolos
 - The Korean delegation will provide their own interpreter

IV. REGISTRATION

- Since there was an impasse on this matter, the body opted to form a Registration committee members: Philippines and South Korea
- Japan needs to get the list of the schedule or program (even just a rough draft) for the four day Tokyo Tribunal before the Taipei meeting because they will start registration/inviting the general Japanese Republic before September

- Three categories:
 1. general registration fee for the general Japanese public
 2. victimized countries
 3. foreign delegates/non-victimized countries
 - ASCENT will help in the registration of the foreign delegates; Japan will help with the coordination of other countries
 - A registration table per country is needed
- Suggestion: reduced rates for IOC members?
- Criteria to choose participants from non-victimized countries? C/o Registration Committee
- Invitation to be sent out to certain key persons

V. JOB ALLOCATION

- Volunteers needed for the preparatory works. Smaller messages will be conducted to discuss the preparatory works. Japan will head the preparatory works.
 1. Philippines volunteered to print the registration forms
- There is a need to print different ID cards per day for security reasons

VI. INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC HEARING

- The International Public Hearing Committee will take care of all the preparations for this event. In fact, they have been meeting to discuss the concept, themes and the countries to invite based on the theme testimonies. The Secretariat for the hearing is *Women's Caucus for Gender Justice* so all suggestions for what topics can be discussed in the hearing should be forwarded to them.

VII. RELATED EVENTS

- Opening (Day 7) – refer to #1 under the flow of the tribunal
- Video and film showing and exhibit (painting)
 - List of all the films and its contents needed by the Japanese delegation
 - We need a television/Video Room. The paintings will be displayed in the same room
 - IAC members and country participants will bring the films
 - Is it feasible to put some paintings in the hallways/corridors?
 - There must be a schedule for the film showing
- Pre-Tribunal publication
 - ASCENT has decided to withdraw its commitment in publishing the said book for IOC due impractical editorial arrangement.

VIII. MEDIA STRATEGY

- International Publicity Campaign – IOC International Media Team will be composed of media representative from each country. Korea will present a draft proposal plan for media work to be studied and approved by the media committee.
- One media person from each country will form part of the int'l media team. It was suggested that they start as early as August to gain international attention and to

attract potential donors. The media persons will be responsible for the coordination with their respective countries' local media. They will have to be in Tokyo at least a week earlier. The media person of each country will be part of their delegation.

- Press Conference for the Tokyo Tribunal will be headed by the media team but each country may start in the preparation (eg. Contacting media people) for the coverage
- IMPT: There should be a policy as to the granting of interviews with the comfort women so that there will be no ambush interviews.
- Internet – VAWWNET website and list serve c/o ASCENT

IX. ENDORSEMENT FROM NGOs AND EMINENT INDIVIDUALS

- Not to be included in the ceremony
- We should think about the kind of involvement and recognition we should give them
- Solidarity message from:
 1. Nawal el Sadawi
 2. Aziza Ibrahim of Malaysia
 3. Ceremonial and international celebrities like Vanessa Redgrave, Jane Fonda, Susan Sarandon
 4. Mary Robinson (probably a video presentation)
 5. Judge Navi Pillay (the sitting judge of the Rwanda Trial)
- NGO networking must be done immediately. Ask for their endorsements but more importantly, encourage participation in the Tokyo Tribunal itself, either financially, logistically or whatever

X. BUDGET AND FUND RAISING

Budget proposal for the Tokyo Tribunal:

Hall/Rooms	\$57,000	*Notes: Survivors – 30 (NK, Indo, China)
Interpretation	\$60,000	VIPs -- 20 (judges, chief
Survivors/VIP	\$124,000	prosecutors, legal advisors,
Rental of Machines	\$5,000	experts)
Transportation	\$5,000	Caregivers -- 12
Staff	\$5,000	
Materials	\$20,000	
Reward	\$4,000	
\$280,000 = give or take \$300,000 taking into consideration the early arrival of the media team, prosecutors, judges, legal advisers in Tokyo		

Additional: Taipei meeting	\$30,000
Judges meeting	\$30,000
Advance arrivals	\$20,000
\$80,000 = round-off to \$100,000 so plus \$300,000 = \$400,000, then just round-off to \$500,000 as the maximum budget	

- Shanghai Agreement : Japan - \$200,000
 Phils - \$100,000
 Korea- \$100,000
- } no one objected to this so these 3 countries still ok with their pledge

- Body agreed to ask/require Taiwan to give \$50,000
- A Finance Team is created, to be headed by Japan, to make the details on the budget proposal. Each country is requested to submit their transportation costs proposal.

Judges meetings and requirements:

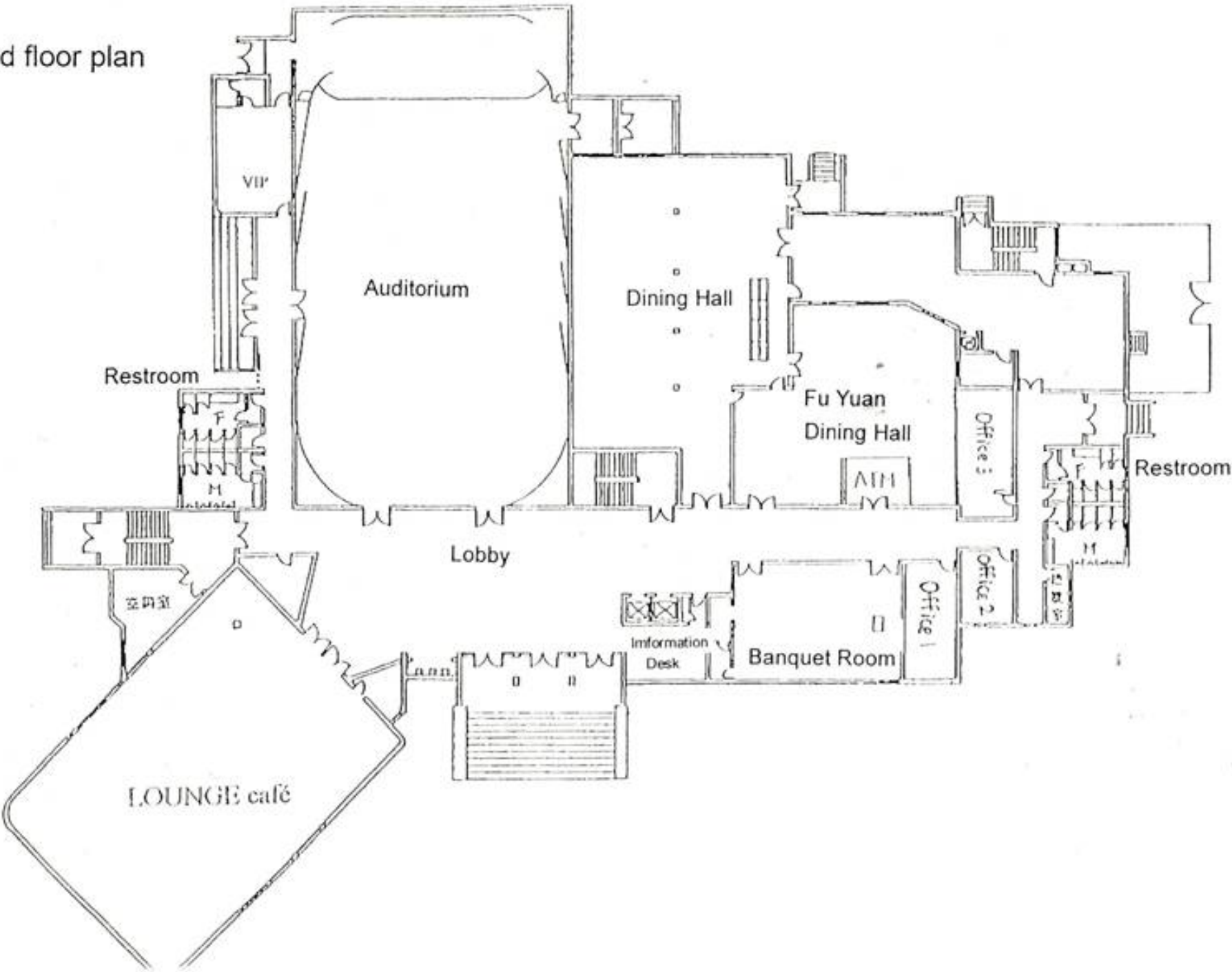
The following imminent persons have confirmed to be judges:

- Gabrielle Kirk McDonald - USA (former president of the Yugoslavia War Crimes Tribunal)
- Pierre Sane – Senegal (Secretary General of Amnesty International)
- Vitit Muntarbhorn – Thailand (UNESCO ambassador on the rights of the child)
- Carmen Maria Argibay - Argentina (President of the International Women's Association of Judges

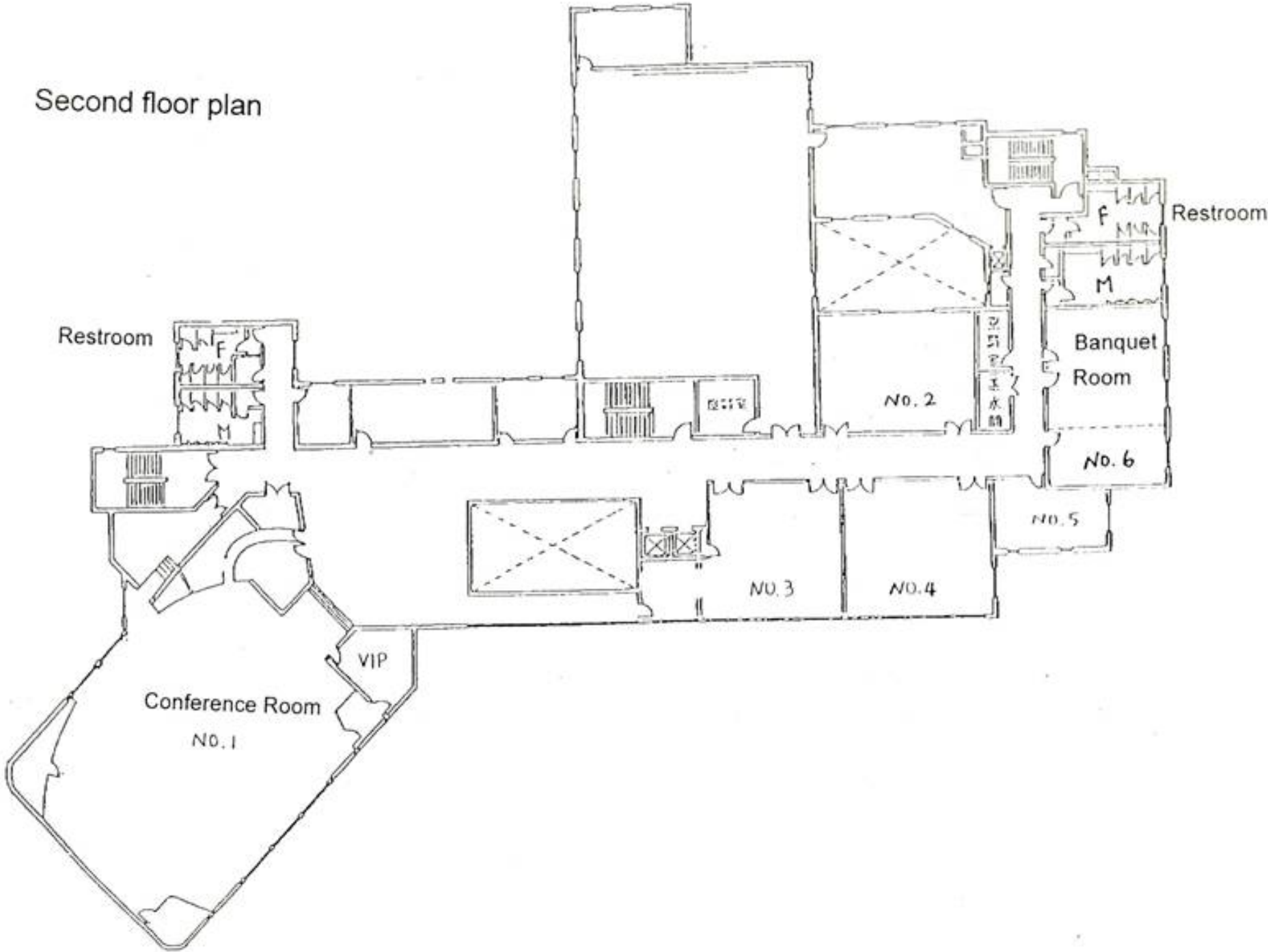
In the last meeting with Judge Gabrielle Kirk McDonald, (June in New York with Indai, Rhonda and Eleanor) she suggested that there should be a meeting of the judges before the Tokyo Tribunal proper. (September) In order for them to establish the outline of the judgement, study the indictments, and meet with the chief prosecutors and divide the work among themselves. This meeting would be crucial for preparations in Tokyo. Also their legal advisers should be present. They also requested that they be provided with the legal advisers, although in others they may want to get their own legal advisers.

For the meeting of the judges, each judge will have at least one legal adviser for whose transportation and accommodation costs we have to shoulder. Let's try to invite the judges to the Taipei meeting but they should meet with the prosecutors only after the prosecutors' meeting in Taipei.

Ground floor plan



Second floor plan



LIST OF DELEGATES
Taipei Forum on Wartime Responsibilities Under International Law
15-18 September 2000 , Taipei, Taiwan

	Name	Sex	Room	
Australia				
1	Ms. Unstina Dolgopol (Professor)	F	5032	
China				
2	Mr. Su , Zhi-liang	M	5006	
3	Mr. Zhou Hong-jun	M	5006	
Indonesia				
4	Ms. Nursyahbani Katjasungkana	F	5027	
5	Ms. Antarini Pratiwi	F	5033	
6	Ms. Asni Priyanti Damanik	F	5037	
7	Ms. Indrani Buntarian	F	5041	
8	Mr. Lexy J. Rambadella	M	5045	
9	Mr. Paulus Robert Mahulete	M	4019	
Japan				
10	Mr. Yuichi Yokota	M	4021	
11	Mr. Kazuko Kawaguchi	M	4023	
12	Ms. Yayori Matsui	F	4027	
13	Mr. Rumiko Nishino	M	4029	
14	Ms. Rutsuko Shoji	F	5035	
15	Ms. Atsuko Nemoto	F	5008	
16	Ms. Kim Booja	F	5008	
17	Ms. Eriko Ikeda	F	5010	
18	Ms. Yoko Shiba (Sato)	F	5010	
19	Ms. Noriko Seki	F	5012	

20	Ms. Mari Takenouchi	F	5012	
21	Ms. Mari Arai	F	5014	
22	Ms. Akiko Koyanagi	F	5014	
23	Ms. Hideko Mitsui	F	5016	
24	Ms. Makiko Matsumoto	F	5016	
N. Korea				
25	Mr. Hwang , Ho-nam	M	5018	
26	Dr. Jong , Nam-yong	M	5018	
27	Ms. Kim , Chun-sil	F	5020	
28	Ms. Li , Un-hye	F	5020	
Philippine				
29	Dean Merlin Magallona	M	5022	
30	Porf Sedfrey Candelaria	M	5022	
31	Ms. Evalyn Ursua (Attorney)	F	5024	
32	Indai Lourdes Sajor	F	5026	
33	Ms. Eleanor Conda (Attorney)	F	5026	
S. Korea				
34	Ms. Yune , Chung-ok	F	4031	
35	Ms. Kang , Jeong-sook	F	5028	
36	Ms. Yang , Mi-kang	F	5028	
37	Mr. Cho , Si-hyun	M	5030	
38	Ms. Shin , Hei-soo	F	5030	
39	Mr. Chang , Wan-ick	M	5035	
40	Mr. Han , Won-sang	M	5039	
E. Timor				
41	Ms. Lucia Maria Freitas Lobato	F	4033	
42	Ms. Carmelita Caetano Moniz	F	4035	
43	Ms. Maria Narwecai Gusmao Pereira	F	4037	

USA				
44	Ms. Rhonda Copelon (Professor)	F	4041	
Netherlands				
45	Ms. Patricia Viseur-Sellers	F	4045	
Thailand				
46	Ms. Jane Real	F	5024	
Taiwan				
47	Mr. Chuang , K.M. (Henry)	M	N/A	
48	Mr. Liao ,Ying-chih	M	N/A	
49	Mr. Hwang , Jau-Yuan	M	N/A	
50	Mr. Chiang , Huang-chih	M	N/A	
51	Ms. Wenmay Rei	F	N/A	
52	Ms. Lu , Chia-hsiang	F	N/A	