

## Document 1: About the video

1. Name of the video, length, URL: “Stories about Takeshima I heard from my grandfather Matsutaro Ishibashi,” with commentary by Jun Sasaki, who lives in Okinoshima in Shimane prefecture. The video is 14 minutes long and can be viewed at: <https://youtu.be/teKvOFvapSI>
2. Date: The video was recorded on July 6, 2019.
3. Advisor: Advice and guidance for this video was provided by Associate Professor Rikinobu Funasugi, who specializes in historical geography, and who teaches at Shimane University’s Faculty of Law and Literature.
4. Cooperation: The video was made with the cooperation of the staff at the Shimane Prefectural Government and officials at the town of Okinoshima.
5. Interviewee: Jun Sasaki, who was 87 years old when the video was filmed, and who lives in Okinoshima, was interviewed.
  - Ms. Sasaki is the granddaughter of Matsutaro Ishibashi (1863-1941), who pioneered techniques for hunting sea lions at Takeshima during the Meiji era (1868-1912). Ms. Sasaki is the fifth oldest daughter of Katsuo Ishibashi, the eldest son of Matsutaro Ishibashi.
  - Ms. Sasaki heard stories on many occasions about Takeshima from her grandfather when she was growing up.
  - In appreciation of her cooperation with the activities of the Shimane Prefectural Government's Takeshima Mondai Kenkyukai (Takeshima Issue Research Group), Ms. Sasaki was awarded a certificate of appreciation from the Governor of Shimane in February 2014.
6. About Matsutaro Ishibashi (Documents 2):

Matsutaro Ishibashi, a resident of Okinoshima’s Kumi district, is regarded as a pioneer of sea lion hunting at Takeshima. Sea lion hunting at Takeshima reportedly began in the early 1890s. Shimane prefecture documents dating to 1903 show that Ishibashi was engaged in hunting for sea lions at Takeshima, along with Yosaburo Nakai of Okinoshima's Saigo district. In the latter half of the Meiji era, Ishibashi gave up hunting sea lions and moved to a different neighborhood. Ms. Sasaki allows us to get a glimpse of what the local fisheries and seafood industry was like before Takeshima was officially incorporated into Shimane prefecture in 1905.
7. Video contents
  - Memories of my grandfather
  - Stories I heard from my grandfather about Takeshima
    - Hunting for abalone off Takeshima; processing and selling abalone
    - Using the oil, skins, and meat of sea lions of Takeshima
    - Brewing sake on Takeshima
    - Russian sailors shipwrecked on Takeshima after the Battle of Tsushima
  - Memories about sharing stories about Takeshima with her classmates at a girl’s school
  - Ms. Sasaki’s surprise at seeing a photo of her grandfather on television
  - How I feel about Takeshima

## 8. Future plans

While there have been delays stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic, from fiscal 2020 onwards, interviews with about five more people in the Okinoshima area with ties to Takeshima will be filmed. The videos will be posted on YouTube for viewing by the public. They will be subtitled in languages including English and Korean.

Greater appreciation of Takeshima's status as an inherent part of Japanese territory is expected to be instilled by giving a global audience access to filmed interviews with people who are familiar with Takeshima. The videos will be used in educational settings to ensure that memories of Takeshima are passed onto future generations.