

EXHIBIT A

The Presidents of the PTA of the Japanese School of New York

		Inauguration month
1 st	Hashimoto, Mamoru	Jun/1976
2 nd	Suminaga, Hiroshi	Apr/1977
3 rd	Nishigami, Shosa	Apr/1979
4 th	Matsunaga, Kosuke	Apr/1980
5 th	Iwata, Tetsuro	Apr/1982
6 th	Kubo, Katsuhiko	Apr/1983
7 th	Shimizu, Akira	Apr/1986
8 th	Oishi, Takao	Apr/1987
9 th	Sudo, Kazuyoshi	Apr/1988
10 th	Takemoto, Hideharu	Apr/1989
11 th	Ujiie, Jun'ichi	Apr/1992
12 th	Toma, Tadashi	Apr/1994
13 th	Nakamura, Masaharu	Apr/1995
14 th	Maeda, Yoichi	Apr/1997
15 th	Matsuno, Takashi	Apr/1998
16 th	Urabe, Yoshikazu	Apr/1999
17 th	Masuda, Noboru	Apr/2000
18 th	Tabata, Hideki	Apr/2001
19 th	Yamaguchi, Hitoshi	Apr/2002
20 th	Ono, Kazuhiro	Apr/2004
21 st	Adachi, Takanori	Apr/2005
22 nd	Jachmann, Emil F.	Oct/2005

The PTA of the Japanese School of New York started on June 19, 1976.

EXHIBIT B

121vs8

SaveOurJapaneseSchool

Japanese

[Make a Donation](#)


This homepage is devoted to protect the educational environment for our children learning in the Greenwich Japanese School.

On May 29, 2005, we, the PTA of the Greenwich Japanese School made a overwhelming opposition to the Japanese Educational Institute plan of salling the Greenwich campus by 54-1.

This web site records the events after the resolution.

[Our Claim](#)
[GJS in News](#)
[BSA Plan](#)
[Archive](#)

Recent Events

Email: admin@SaveOurJapaneseSchool.org

We have visits since November 20, 2005.

Related Links:

[Greenwich Japanese School](#)
[Japanese Educational Institute of NY](#)
[Ministry of Education of Japan](#)
[Consulate General of Japan in NY](#)
[Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan](#)
[NYS Attorney General](#)
[NYS Education Department](#)
[Senate Joe Lieberman](#)

[Greenwich Time](#)
[Shukan NY Seikatsu](#)

July 6, 2005

Sale of Japanese School will endanger children

The New York Japanese School (GJS) is a semi public school that receives large grants from the Japanese government. The Japanese Education Ministry Department sends teachers to the GJS and subsidizes the personnel costs of \$600,000 yearly. The Japanese Foreign Ministry grants the school an annual endowment of \$70,000 to be used towards the mortgage. Together with tuition of \$137,000 and a small donation \$25,000 from Japanese companies this makes the school mostly a Japanese Taxpayer entity.

The school is treated as the private property of the board of trustee's, based on their tiny yearly donation. This fundamental disconnect from the reality of the school funding is what we consider immoral and potentially criminal.

Although the enrollment has trended downward from an all time high of 401 in 1997 the current enrollment has stabilized around 215 and has increased slightly from last year. We believe that this figure can increase significantly since only 1% of Japanese children in the area attend the school.

With this demographic in mind there is no evidence that the Japanese Educational Institute (JEI), responsible for running the school, has made any attempt to increase enrollment. Mr. Matsumura (former head of administration) clearly stated on 5/29 that the institute's marketing methodology was "word of mouth to attract new students". The sale of the school will dramatically impact enrollment as many parents have stated they will withdraw their children from the school.

There is no clear plan for the future of the school once the sale has gone through. Mr. Sakamoto's view is that a plan will be developed once the "money is in the bank". We have surveyed potential properties based on recent school closures and have found that none of these would suit the needs of the Japanese School. Based on real estate availability and market values we are very concerned that the sale of our school property without a future plan will put the school in danger of being destroyed.

Some trustee's from the Institute insist that our school is private and that there are many choices for parents in the public school system. This lack of understanding of the role of the school is of great concern to the parents. Many people use the school to make sure their children continue their Japanese education while they are on assignment in the New York area.

Fabricated Deficit.

Members of the JEI have continuously stated that the school is running a deficit and that selling is the only way to save the school. This reasoning was used to support the "Sale and Lease Back" decision voted by the trustees on March 24th 2004. We believe the numbers that were presented were manipulated to show a deficit where none existed.

Starting in 1997 the JEI is using depreciation as an expense to show a loss on the books. This methodology is not illegal but does not show the true picture of the schools finances. Even using depreciation as an expense and not cash outlay makes the school seem to have negative revenue for only one year.

Year	2002	2003	2004
Reported deficit	(\$303,370)	(\$379,198)	(\$338,951)
Add depreciation	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000
Real deficit	\$46,630	(\$29,198)	\$11,049

*2003 is the only negative year

Upon inspection of the numbers used by the JEI we believe that it does not show a fiscal crisis at the school and does not support the sale.

Greenwich Campus will be the vehicle to produce income.

We believe there is sufficient evidence to show that the JEI failed in its responsibility to increase revenue at the school.

1. Mr. Matsumura was approached by a Kindergarten who requested potential use of a part of the campus. When an outrageous fee of \$300,000 was proposed the kindergarten dropped their interest. This behavior shows a lack of respect for the school and the negligence of the JEI.
2. We have recently met with two Vice Selectman of Greenwich to discuss our difficulties with the JEI. We were encouraged by their suggestion that restrictions could be lifted which would allow the school to have the weekend Japanese Language School operate on campus thus saving significant rent. Other zoning changes could allow some unused parts of the property to be sold to neighbors not developers.
3. The school campus is being leased to the Gan Israel during the summer. JEI and not the school is absorbing the rent. This also shows that revenue is being allocated to strengthen the JEI's position to sell.

Reducing the deficit for the institute.

We also claim that the school is not running a deficit but the JEI itself actually is. We believe that the campus could be better utilized to further increase revenue. We also believe that the JEI could take some immediate measures to decrease their expenditure.

1. Mr. Matsumura was asked to resign in March 2005 but is still on the payroll even though his successor Mr. Ishida arrived in October 2005. We also know that Mr. Matsumura is currently on a H-1 visa, which incurs \$40,000 in tax liability that the JEI has to pay. Traditionally the chief administrator has an A2 visa, which is tax exempt.
2. Mr. Matsumura has been aware of a problem with the facilities thermostat since September 2002 but has failed to fix it. This has resulted in unnecessary energy costs to the school.

3. The administration uses expensive courier services to correspond with the board members. This could be managed by standard mail or e-mail.

Illegal activity.

After the PTA met on May 29th many of the members of the PTA were summoned by their superiors at work and strongly pressured to not become involved in PTA activity. We believe this violates the NY Civil Rights Act (Article 70-a, 76-a:SLAAP)

Japanese accused of discrimination

The baseless accusations of Japanese being Anti-Semitic have been published in the local press. This is not only unfounded but also insulting to all Japanese who have been involved with the school. We simply want to save our school and do not harbor any ill feeling or bias towards any group.

EXHIBIT C

December 12, 2005

Dear Parents:

The PTA convened a special membership meeting on Saturday, December 10.

As we have done on a regular basis since this crisis began last spring, the PTA officers sought from the membership a direction and verification of actions that reflect the will of the parents, who must require from the PTA the policies and actions that provide for the best interest of the children. On this occasion the membership was informed that JEI had ignored all appeals, recommendations, and solutions from the PTA and had voted unanimously to approve the sale of the school, despite the absence (still) of any solution to the fiscal deficit. There is not plan for a new location: no knowledge regarding the cost, no assessment of educational value, no enrollment prospects for a new location.

Several Trustees had verified to the PTA that the financial reserves would last for at least six more years, so the PTA had also suggested that the sale be frozen until JEI and the PTA together could devise, implement, and test PTA solutions to the fiscal problems and reduced enrollment. The PTA even offered to take responsibility for the successful outcome of such solutions, which would generate more than enough revenue and cost savings to eliminate the entire JEI deficit. In spite of all these offers to work together and solve problems together, the Trustees voted unanimously for the third and final time to sell the school, and they excluded the school principals from observing the vote and excluded the principals from any discussion before the vote.

Since the contract to sell the school requires court approval, the PTA officers asked the membership to decide to either give up and stop all opposition, or to oppose the contract of sale in court. A paper was circulated among the parents that described the court approval process and related legal processes. It should be noted that the processes approved by the PTA membership at this meeting did not include authorization to file lawsuits. If necessary, such actions can be taken at a later date if the membership so decides.

The teachers were prohibited from voting. Principal Toki is expected to send me a note this week explaining why the teachers were so prohibited from PTA participation on this occasion.

A long discussion of the many issues preceded the vote. The membership also discussed the possibility of requiring a super majority (such as a 2/3 vote) to authorize the opposition in Court. The membership decided to take the vote on the basis of a simple majority, but 38 members voted to oppose the sale in court and 14 voted against such opposition - a result that exceeds a super majority.

Each of the various steps taken to oppose that sale over the past months have consistently been approved by an overwhelming majority of PTA members. The PTA officers remain confident, therefore, that we are proceeding according to the will of the parents and therefore the best interest of the children.

Thank you for your continued interest and participation.

Sincerely,

EF Jachmann

PTA President

EXHIBIT D

Trustees Responses to Parents' Call

1. Kajima U. S. A., Inc.

October 17, The Secretary, Kojima said that there is nothing to talk in front of parents.

2. Itochu International Inc.

On October 11, the Secretary said that as an individual trustee, Mr. Akamatsu cannot see parents.

3. Nippon Express U.S.A., Inc.

October 11, the secretary said that JEI told them not to see parents individually.

4. Japan Airlines Co., Ltd.

October 19, the secretary, Ms. Mizuguchi said that the talk should be between the JEI top & PTA top. Nothing to talk individually, we act as JEI told us to.

5. The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd.

October 12, the secretary, Hara said that Mr. Omori cannot see the parents individually.

October 19, the secretary Hara said the JEI told then not to see the parents.

6. Mitsubishi Chemical America, Inc.

October 12, the secretary, Ms Brown said that the JEI told us not to see parents individually.

7. NEC USA, Inc.

October 12, the secretary said that Mr. Okuyama cannot see parents due to JEI direction.

8. UFJ Bank, Ltd.

October 11, Mr. Saji himself said that JEI told him not to see individually.

9. Fuji Photo Film U.S.A., Inc.

October 12, the secretary said no comment on this issue. It has been already decided.

10. Nomura Holding America, Inc.

October 14, the secretary said that Mr. Takahashi cannot even come to the phone.

11. Hitachi America, Ltd.

October 17, the secretary said, JEI e-mailed Mr. Tanigaki not to see parents individually.

12. JVC America Corp.

October 20, the secretary, Miki said that Mr. Tsuchitani cannot see parents individually.

13. Shiseido Cosmetics(America), Ltd.

October 12, the secretary said, Mr. Negami cannot see parents due to JEI direction.

14. IBM Japan

October 11, Mr. Asamura himself said that he cannot see parents because JEI told him not to.

15. Nippon Steel USA

Mr. Mori said, 'Now that I talked with you, I understood that PTA members are not crazy. I will talk to JEI executives.'