

(財)女性のためのアジア平和国民基金

第28回理事会

平成9年5月

元慰安婦支援 7200万円集まる

韓国の市民団体募金

【ソウル28日＝植村隆】

韓国の市民団体の連合組織「日本軍慰安婦問題の解決のための市民連帯（略称・市民連帯）」（尹貞玉共同代表ら）は二十八日、韓国内の元従軍慰安婦への生活支援のための募金活動で、合計約五億五千万ウォン（約七千二百万円）が集まったと発表した。うち日本からは約九千七百万ウォンが寄せられたという。当初は昨年末までに三十億ウォンを募金する計画だったが、目標額に達しないため、募金期間を延長していた。

アジア女性基金

台湾での事業開始

支給申請新聞で呼び掛け

元慰安婦被害者への償い金の支給を進めていく「女性のためのアジア平和国民基金」(以下「基金」)の台湾支部が、台湾の元慰安婦に対し支給申請する呼び掛けの新聞が、台湾の主要新聞「自由時報」に掲載された。

台湾支部は、基金の台湾支部の呼び掛けで、元慰安婦の申請を促進する。台湾の元慰安婦は、基金の呼び掛けで、台湾の主要新聞「自由時報」に掲載された。

基金は、台湾の元慰安婦に対し支給申請する呼び掛けの新聞が、台湾の主要新聞「自由時報」に掲載された。基金は、台湾の元慰安婦に対し支給申請する呼び掛けの新聞が、台湾の主要新聞「自由時報」に掲載された。

「台北市婦女救済社会福利事業基金会」(以下「基金」)が「日本政府の責任を明らかにし、元慰安婦の被害を認め、元慰安婦の生活を支援する」という目的を掲げ、台湾の元慰安婦に対し支給申請する呼び掛けの新聞が、台湾の主要新聞「自由時報」に掲載された。

この新聞は、台湾では昨年、元慰安婦の方が三人も亡くなっており、急がなければならない。基金は既にフィリピン、インドネシアでも事業に取組んでいる。

元従軍慰安婦債の金支給

台湾でも申請開始

アジア女性基金 新聞広告で呼び掛け

5/3 山金史

元従軍慰安婦への債の金の支給を始める「アジア女性基金」(英文略称AWFF)は、二日、台湾の元慰安婦にたいして支給申請するよう呼びかけ、この申請は台湾で自らの手続を始める、台湾での事業をスタートした。

同基金はこれまで台湾で元慰安婦への申請を始めたのは、この団体からの呼びかけが、事業を開始するにあたり、申請してからの元慰安婦の方々にたいして支給を始めた。台湾で元慰安婦への申請は、同基金が台湾で申請を受け、申請したとされている。

台湾ではこれまで三十数人の元慰安婦がいる。同日の朝刊に掲載された新聞広告では、「日本国民の債の責任を、台湾政府におおむね認め、債の金を本府が認める」という内容が、債の金を支給する手続について、現地の弁護士事務所を通じて紹介している。

昨年からの台湾で元慰安婦数人と面接するにあたり、債を認め、台湾政府の責任を認める。台湾政府の責任を認める。台湾政府の責任を認める。

「台湾政府の責任を認める」という内容が、債の金を支給する手続について、現地の弁護士事務所を通じて紹介している。

とする事業だ」と関係、元慰安婦との面接ができない状況になったという。

同日記者会見した関係者によると、同基金副理事長は、台湾政府からの事業を認める言葉を個人に聞いて、そのことを明らかにした上で、「債の責任を認める」というのは困難。台湾では昨年からの元慰安婦の方が三人も亡くなっており、急がなければならない」と話した。

同基金は既にアメリカンで十五人、韓国で七人の元慰安婦を対象に債の金を支給。インドネシアでも事業に取り組んでいる。

Former sex slave recounts horrors

A Filipino woman allegedly forced to have sex with Japanese soldiers during World War II sang a Japanese song in Friday's hearing of her damages suit at the Tokyo District Court.

The woman said she learned the song while being confined in an air-raid shelter.

Julia Porras, 68, of Quezon City, appeared before the district court to recount her experiences as an alleged sex slave. Cristeta Alcober, 70, and Rosario Nopueto, 70, also testified about their ordeals.

The three are among 46 people who filed a class-action suit against the Japanese government in 1993, demanding an apology and compensation of ¥20 million each.

Porras testified that in November 1944, Japanese soldiers came to Porras' house in North Davao Province and abducted her at gunpoint. She was confined in an air raid shelter some 5 km away, and was repeatedly raped by Japanese soldiers for eight months, she told the session.

At the request of her lawyer, Porras sang one of four songs that she said she had learned after having heard the troops sing them every day.

7/19/97 J.T.

NATIONAL

ESCALATION SPARKED BY TEXTBOOK CHANGE

Many voices join 'comfort woman' battle

By HIROSHI YAMAGIWA

Nationwide debate over "comfort women" will probably not end soon. Did wartime Japanese authorities really abduct Korean women for sex slavery, and is it the key question? Should school textbooks cover the issue and should Japan alone be mentioned regarding such practices?

Historical revisionists first gained momentum after last summer when it was reported that junior high school textbooks would mention the comfort women for the first time. The antirevisionist camp, which claims Japan was in the wrong, became more active after this. Venues for the debate include the media, Internet and symposiums.

The primary players are scholars and intellectuals. But many others have joined the fray, which has led to a lawsuit regarding the textbook revision, local-level assembly members taking action against the books, the formation of antirevisionist groups and an editorial cross fire between major newspapers.

Results of this year's textbook screening by the Education Ministry, to be released next month, may further fuel the debate, depending on the approved contents regarding comfort women, the euphemism for women mostly from Japanese-occupied parts of Asia who were forced to provide sex for Japanese soldiers during the war.

Both sides of the debate agree there were such women at "comfort facilities," but they sharply disagree on whether it was prostitution or slavery and whether Japanese authorities were responsible for the plight of these women.

Some people, including University of Tokyo Professor



Nobukatsu Fujioka, claim Korean agents were responsible for making deals with the women's parents or deceiving the women while recruiting.

He also claims such business practices were common in those days, and it is wrong to apply today's social values to such activities.

Others, including Chuo University Professor Yoshiaki Yoshimi, claim Japan violated international law because its army established and controlled comfort facilities. No matter how the women were recruited, forcing them, including minors, into sexual slavery must be condemned, according to Yoshimi.

Japanese-language World Wide Web sites discussing the issue include Yoshirin Watch at <http://www.wink.co.jp/~yoshirinwatch/kaigaku.html>.

This Japan-was-not-wrong site has its mutually acknowledged counterpart in the Japan-was-wrong-camp, which is called Jugun Ianfu Mondai Jochositsu, or Information

Room on Military Comfort Women <http://www.sasparam.com/jugun/>.

Yoshirin Watch was created by supporters of Yoshinori Kobayashi, a charismatic cartoonist and founding member of the Group to Make New History Textbooks, which since December has been demanding that the Education Ministry delete textbook descriptions of the comfort women.

Kobayashi has made arguments similar to Fujioka's in his cartoons in the biweekly magazine Sapio. In the past, he focused on contentious issues like the cult Aum Shinrikyo and the HIV infection of hemophiliacs through contaminated blood products.

It seems the antirevisionists can no longer ignore Kobayashi's influence on the public, especially young people.

Chuo University's Yoshimi, who has discovered government documents proving the army's involvement in con-

trolling comfort facilities, contributed to a recent issue of Sapio a three-page rebuttal to Kobayashi's cartoon.

Although Yoshimi admitted he cannot confirm that Japanese authorities abducted Korean women, he said Kobayashi "can't see the forest for the trees" by focusing on Korean agents who worked under the Japanese army during the time when the Korean Peninsula was a Japanese colony.

Kobayashi has urged Yoshimi to correct what he terms is the wrong image prevailing in South Korea: that the women were taken away by Japanese.

Two major newspapers, each with a circulation of several million, recently clashed on the issue.

On March 31, the daily Asahi Shimbun, which is considered liberal, used its front page, an editorial and two other full pages to summarize past findings, concluding that the Imperial Japanese Army was "deeply involved" in sex slavery.

The feature included an interview with former Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono, who stated in 1993 that comfort women from the Korean Peninsula were recruited, transferred and controlled "generally against their will."

The Sankei Shimbun, a conservative national daily, immediately responded in its own editorial, saying the Asahi effectively admitted errors in its reports that the Japanese army conducted "slave hunting" to find comfort women.

The Sankei also said testimony by 16 former comfort women, which led to the 1993 Kono statement, were not backed up by evidence.

On April 3, 356 parents and children from across Japan filed a suit with the Tokyo

District Court in a bid to prevent the children from being obliged to use what the plaintiffs called "biased" history textbooks, referring to comfort women and other issues.

On May 1, the Japan Federation of Bar Associations asked local assemblies nationwide not to adopt appeals to demand the references deleted from school textbooks.

Some assemblies already adopted such appeals, though they do not immediately affect the central government.

The Education Ministry plans to announce in late June newly approved high school textbooks for next spring.

Textbooks are screened every four years and last year's process dealt with junior high school textbooks. Many of the new textbooks will reportedly have more detailed descriptions of comfort women than before, including testimony from the victims.

Tokyo University's Fujio said discussing high school textbooks is more difficult than junior high school textbooks because high school education is not compulsory. But he did not rule out the possibility that the screening results will further fuel the debate.

"Of course textbooks must not carry anything false, and we have to check the information," he said.

But Nobuyoshi Takashina, a professor at the University of the Ryukyus who recently debated with Fujioka in the May 24 issue of the weekly magazine Shukan Gendai, is optimistic from an antirevisionist stand point.

"Current high school textbooks already mention comfort women," leaving no room to protest anew, Takashina said. "Besides, Mr. Fujio has admitted in Shukan Gendai that textbooks aren't everything in class."

5/21/97 JT

強制連行名簿から確認

労働省 閲覧要求に初の回答

本紙が戦時中の強制連行名簿を閲覧した事から、労働省(手)は「各道県に属する強制連行名簿を閲覧するに同意する」と答へた。労働省は「この名簿は、戦時中の朝鮮人労働者を、労働省が要求している間、四十年に渡り、朝鮮人労働者、同連行十六日、この名簿に記された名前が存在することを確認し、代理人を通じて本人に伝え、強制連行された朝鮮人の氏名について、労働省が求める名簿を閲覧した」と答へた。労働省は「この名簿は、戦時中の朝鮮人労働者を、労働省が要求している間、四十年に渡り、朝鮮人労働者、同連行十六日、この名簿に記された名前が存在することを確認し、代理人を通じて本人に伝え、強制連行された朝鮮人の氏名について、労働省が求める名簿を閲覧した」と答へた。労働省は「この名簿は、戦時中の朝鮮人労働者を、労働省が要求している間、四十年に渡り、朝鮮人労働者、同連行十六日、この名簿に記された名前が存在することを確認し、代理人を通じて本人に伝え、強制連行された朝鮮人の氏名について、労働省が求める名簿を閲覧した」と答へた。

強制連行名簿閲覧

戦時中の朝鮮人強制連行名簿の公開を求めた千歳市中央区南町の在日朝鮮人、鄭福基(とく)に對し、労働省は28日、本人に關する部分に限り、名簿の原本を閲覧した。同省は今月16日に名簿の閲覧内容を、その場で公表していたが、強制連行された人名を原本で見せたのは初め。

鄭福基(とく)は「この名簿を閲覧するに同意する」と答へた。労働省は「この名簿は、戦時中の朝鮮人労働者を、労働省が要求している間、四十年に渡り、朝鮮人労働者、同連行十六日、この名簿に記された名前が存在することを確認し、代理人を通じて本人に伝え、強制連行された朝鮮人の氏名について、労働省が求める名簿を閲覧した」と答へた。

戦時中の強制連行名簿

第二次大戦中に朝鮮から強制連行された、戦時中の在日朝鮮人(とく)は、本紙が「川崎製鐵所」に對して、戦時中の強制連行名簿を閲覧するに同意する」と答へた。労働省は「この名簿は、戦時中の朝鮮人労働者を、労働省が要求している間、四十年に渡り、朝鮮人労働者、同連行十六日、この名簿に記された名前が存在することを確認し、代理人を通じて本人に伝え、強制連行された朝鮮人の氏名について、労働省が求める名簿を閲覧した」と答へた。

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Primal therapy helps victims of abuse

AsiaBEAT

By CAROL HUI

In a small room, 20 girls are wailing, piercing sirens in an orchestra of human misery. In the dim light, shadows of arms flail out to punch walls and bang on the carpet floor. One small girl with curly hair and a blue T-shirt is in a corner reenacting the scene of her rape. She fights back, pulling down her shirt, screams and pounds her little fists hard into the wall.

If anyone has doubts that sexual abuse deeply scar the young, witnessing one session of primal therapy is evidence enough. This process is emotionally draining, but by entering into their own private bells, sexually abused children can recover from their trauma and go on with their lives.

Primal therapy was developed at the Preda Foundation, a private social service center in the Philippines, as a method of counseling drug dependents. When anger and frustrations are repressed, these emotions can deviate into destructive behavior. Primal therapy gives victims of abuse the opportunity to release their anger in a con-

trolled environment.

"While intensive one-to-one therapy is effective," says Father Shay Cullen, one of the founders of Preda, "it is unfortunately too expensive to implement in most social service organizations. The social workers at that time and I brainstormed and came up with this method. It has been extremely effective for us, so we continued using it in cases of sexual abuse as well."

He and his social workers emphasize that no pressure is ever placed on the children to participate, distinguishing this therapy from controversial cases in the United States where children were coaxed into conjuring up acts of sexual abuse.

Preda social worker Tess explains how she conducts a session: "You never force anything, but let the children go at their own pace. Primal therapy is creating a safe, comfortable space for them to release their pain, whatever it is."

The therapy ends in a circle where the kids are free to talk about their experience. Those who feel uncomfortable with commenting remain silent and just give a sympathetic ear.

While Preda has developed its own method, therapists in



REBUILDING LIVES — The Preda Foundation in the Philippines aims to provide a safe haven for girls who have suffered from sexual abuse. PHOTO BY CAROL HUI

the U.S. and elsewhere use a similar process to counsel a wide group of people, from disaster victims to survivors of child abuse. Even in Japan, counselors in private practices are beginning to use this method.

Aside from the weekly primal therapy session, the Preda Foundation is otherwise a den of giggling teenagers, baking cookies or practicing for local singing contests. Despite their traumatic experiences, they are not emotionally hardened but are tremendously friendly and kind, even

to strangers. "I prayed for you to get better last night, only I didn't know your name, so I had to say 'that lady from Japan' and hoped God knew who I meant," said 16-year-old Marilyn to me after I recovered from a fever and throat infection. She brought me cookies and some water.

It is almost difficult to imagine that these excitable teenagers were the same ones in anguish during the therapy session. One, sold into prostitution by her family at the age of 12, shows pictures from her trip to Germany. Seeing

the happy snapshots, it is easy to forget that the purpose of her trip was to testify against a German pedophile and to denounce sex tourism to Asia.

Others have toured America in a campaign called "Wake Up America, These Are Your Children Too," to lobby for compensation to the children sired and abandoned by the U.S. military.

One teenager has spoken at an international symposium on child sex trafficking in Sweden. At 17, she has already participated in various organizations on women's issues within the Philippines. Preda is squirreling away scholarship money for her post-secondary education.

Preda does not attempt to take in all the abused children of the Philippines, but rather aims to provide the best care for a small number of lost kids. The quality of care that the teenagers here receive is reflected in how most of them aspire to be social workers themselves when they finish school. A few want to practice law.

Cullen suggests that one reason why Preda succeeds and other well-intending organizations fail is simply the location of the center. Half way up a remote hillside, it is far away from the temptations of the city. The girls are able to study, relax and grow up in a peaceful environment.

At times, Preda has been

threatened with violence. Because the abused children are often involved in lawsuits against locals, some of the accused have shown up with thugs, shouting and carrying weapons. Therefore, security at Preda is tight. There is an iron gate, a live-in guard and windows and doors are constantly locked.

The children's residence is in a separate building, at the back of the main house with additional security. The girls are free to go wherever they please. During daylight hours, there are always people around, and locked doors can be opened easily with a greeting. One of the original ideas behind the Preda Foundation is "Childhood for Children," to reclaim the innocence of girls who unwillingly had to plunge into a sordid world early in their lives. With the sound of giggles and singing and the smells of baking, Preda does seem more like a girls' boarding school than a rehabilitation center.

For a minimal fee, Preda offers rooms as guest houses with spectacular views in a tranquil environment. Spacious dormitory-style rooms cater to groups. Meals of local seafood dishes are delicious. Since it is on the outskirts of Olongapo City near Subic Bay, its only drawback is that it is not conveniently located.

For more information, write to Father Shay Cullen at Preda Foundation, Upper Kalakau, Olongapo City, the Philippines

7/22/97 J.T.

Forum set on sexual exploitation

The Swedish Embassy and the Japan Committee for UNICEF will hold a meeting and international symposium Wednesday in Tokyo on the problem of commercial sexual exploitation of children.

Attended by Queen Silvia of Sweden, a followup meeting of the World Congress Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children will take place in the morning in the embassy to provide an update on the problem and efforts since the conference was held last August in Stockholm.

At the end of the meeting, participants will issue a joint statement to fight the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

The meeting will be followed by a symposium at Ginza Saison Theater where panelists, including House of Councilors member Sumiko Shimizu, will discuss the issue.

More information on the event is available by calling the organization at (03) 3355-0161.

5/21/97 J.T.

ND QUEEN'S VISIT

Events aim to protect children's rights

By SHUN WATANABE

Staff writer

During her upcoming visit to Japan, Queen Silvia of Sweden will take part in a series of events aimed at drawing Japanese and international attention to the protection of the rights of minors and to the problem of commercial sexual exploitation of children.

Queen Silvia has shown keen interest in many issues, particularly in the educational and social fields. She is actively involved in work for the disabled and is chairperson of the Royal Wedding Fund which supports research in sports and games for disabled youth.

On May 28, Queen Silvia is scheduled to deliver a keynote speech at the Swedish Embassy in Tokyo for a follow-up meeting of the World Congress Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, which was held last August in Stockholm. An additional international sym-

posium on the same topic is planned for the same evening in the presence of the queen at the Ginza Saison Theater in Tokyo.

Both events will be co-hosted by the Embassy of Sweden and the Japan Committee for UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund.

The follow-up meeting in Tokyo is designed to focus mainly on the situation pertaining to the rights of children in Sweden and Japan. "While other industrial nations have introduced measures in response to worldwide public uproar, Japan still lacks adequate legal provisions to protect children from sexual abuse and child pornography," said Junko Miyamoto, head of ECPAT Japan, an NGO group.

She is hoping that this meeting, held in Japan with the participation of the queen of Sweden, will raise public awareness on the subject and put pressure on politicians



A UNICEF poster against child prostitution

and senior bureaucrats to enact legislative changes. "The introduction of legal provisions is the absolute first step in eliminating this problem," Miyamoto said.

Other speakers at the meeting will include Interpol President Toshinori Kanemoto, who is expected to speak about international police co-

operation to fight crimes against minors.

Last year's world congress the first of its kind, was organized under the patronage of Queen Silvia, and the Swedish government acted as a host in cooperation with UNICEF End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism (ECPAT) and the NGO Group on the Rights of the Child. The event was a huge success, drawing representatives of 122 national governments, some 20 international organizations and about 500 nongovernmental organizations.

At the conclusion of the world meeting, the action plan based on the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child was adopted. It emphasized the importance of legal protection in child pornography and other forms of sexual abuse of children, and it also called for intensified national and international police cooperation to fight the sale and trafficking of children.

5/21/97 J.T.