

(財)女性のためのアジア平和国民基金

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「從軍慰勞券發したつた方に國家補償するには新報・立憲に法がある。それは、いづれになるか分からない。『アジヤ・アベニ基金』で、東京と神戶を示す時だ。

「被爆者に与ける補本、軍本部首相の手紙も歴代故政府の漁夫の補償の結果だ。國に責任はなく、被害者に何もしてくれない」といふ意見は、はつきり返けられた。

從軍慰勞問題の深刻は、朝
鮮についてある者なられたせが
感ぜてゐるであらう。しかゞこ
れは過去的事実だと思つてた。
正解、私は同僚代々吾人間の
問題としてとらへてゐた。
だから、從軍慰勞にされた方が
慰勞に乏しい中へれた時は衝動を
受けた。

これは政府、團の勢力でまひ
んとした凶險策が打ち出されなけ
ればならぬといふことを思ひました。
だから眉山(舊山前)團が「ア
ジア女性基金」(女性のためのア
ジア平和団)を始めた時、
聞いた下から入り、可能なること
をやるゝと決ましました。

政府と民間が一様になり、税金を徴め、それを提議要請たつた被害者に配り給ふのは、體面的だといふ意見がある。政府がこの問題を根絶犯罪と認め、國家として個人に補償し、責任者の処罰を要求

反省と誠意、できることから

செய்து கொடுத்தேன்.

しかし、日本の戦後の歩みの中で、可憐か否か、日本は自ら、戦争犯罪を犯がなかつた国です。因来として戦争犯罪と認定するに、

は新たな法も必要です。それを待つていれは、この先、従軍慰安婦だった方々に、日本人の反省と謝意を示す機会を得てないかもしれない。自分たちの希望を全部実現しなければならぬという立場はとれません。

三木(即ち武夫・元隨相夫人)
さんは、途中で「基金」の呼びか
け人を和やめになったが、團家と

A high-contrast, black and white portrait of a man, likely a portrait of a man, with a hand visible near his face. The image is heavily stylized, with deep blacks and bright whites, giving it a graphic, almost stencil-like quality. The man's face is the central focus, with his hand raised towards his forehead or temple. The background is dark and textured.

撮影 藤井 太郎

日曜論争

したかと云へば、残念だがそうならなかつた。だが、私たちの恐れたい朝鮮の暴動騒ぎといふことは國民の間で扱われてはいません。

併せて真鍮の手紙を寄せている。あるお嬢さんが、〇〇〇円寄せてくれた。缺つてある、在日韓国人でした。奥さんは出さず、きではなうと言われた。しかし、今回の対応は、韓通連には、フリン、給養の方もある。それを知って、奥さんに、お切ったという。

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆
お願いするほかない

韓国では、この問題を最初に明るみに出した運動団体が「明韓全国家」による團體を以て「革命」に反対しています。しかし、獨逸の状況下で韓族に固がわなければならぬことを、何とぞ理解してものをあつち努力します。日本の政府、國民が到達したレベルと、被壓者の方たちの心算の兼ね合いの問題でもあるでしょうが、韓

新規立法を待てない

もしかぬべき内容になったようです。新聞人甲として真剣なわけ

ひと反響の勢持ちが込められたと聞かれています。そこまで到達したのには、玉木さんの行動をはじめ

の集まりが少なかったとほ、悔えていません。集まった4億200

0.1%に決して少ない。要金はまだ続いている。「基金」をマスコミも支持し、国民に深く浸透

[illegible]

直接、慰安所を開設、運営したのではない、あるいは当時、戦争

(わた・はるこ) 1938年大阪市生まれ。「女性のためのアジア平和国民基金」呼びかけ人。ロシア・ソ連主義者。60年東京大学社会科学研究所助。国教員、日韓連帯委員会代表委員を務める。夫・金中氏放出運動にかかわる。ロシア・ソ連関係の進展のほか「韓国国民をみつめること」「朝鮮戦争」など。

當事国の幾つかは慰安所を待っていた、日本がどうして謝らねばならないのかという意見があります。

要するにではどんな意見もあり得ても、今回到達したレベル、日本首相のおおびき反発の手紙は、日本首相個人ではなく、歴代政府の責任の重荷の結果です。因らば、責任がない、被害者は何もなっていないという意見は、はるかに遅いといふ意見は、はるかに遅いといふ。そして、今後日本は待つていけません。

「慰安」はなくなった被害者の方々待望にしていませんが、現在

苦しんでいるアジアの女性を援助することは、亡くなった方への償いできないかとも思つていまふ。今後、慰安所の閉鎖なども出てくるでしょう。また、インドネシア、中国の被害者の問題も大きい。これは今後の両国政府の方針とかわる際でもあります。

今後の日本は例えば「東北アジアの共同の安全」という指題で、共同の安全と環境保護を自衛と隣国に代へると思う。未来のためには過去を明らかにし、清算する。従軍慰安婦問題の解決はその中心の一つなのです。

國內外の政治無常の庄園に多數の
女が聚集し出られないところ、一番
熱になつてゐる。それは、男が
女を愛するを日常としてゐる一
方、男が女を性慾の爲めに使
れた状態、男にけなく女も腐
敗する特殊社會が公然としてあ
るのを熟知していらしやるから
でしようね。

だからさう日本では、この方た
ちに対して、人間としての尊厳の
回復のために、國家として罰罪す
る必要があると思ひます。

日本の前相は財閥の首脳で、こ
の問題に対して國體大義論に「必
から」むねがあるやうな態度をとる日
本國內で育つたものか、かたわら
前相は時間無能を持つ。本質はこ
ちらの方にあつたのではないでし
ょうか。

アジア女性基金

被害者に「償い金」を願はせようとする「女性のためのアジア平和国民基金」(アジア女性基金)がつまづいている。従軍慰安婦問題は「国家」として謝罪し補償すべきと

たとふ被官関係保護の態度は厳しい。51回頁の8、15が来る。未来のために過去に現在にやう向き合つか（聞き手・構成＝論説委員・大橋 弘）



攝影 爾雅 充

山崎 朋子さん

「基礎」の價の金の支給が始まりながら、お金を受け取るかどうかの選択権は、私は被相続者本人のみにあると思えます。受け取る人拒否する人、受け取つてない被相続人、遺言要求し拒ける人、百人百様あって良いが、どんな能力も、支障も被相続者のためにこそあるわけですね。

要は、黙安納だった方が、「青春は戻らないけれど、ここまで生きていて良かった」と、心から思っていたけるかどうかなのではないでしょうか。

被害者の心の尊重を

ほ笑むと、日本顔で「どこから来たの？」と語じ掛けられる。「年は五十九」「何じで来たの」「八時半ねられるままに話してますと、たぐさんの人が着いてくる。

歴史秘蔵の方が、終究や財寶の有力者たちよりも、むしろ、ずっとホットではないかしら。

そして、こうした体験を踏まえた歴中秘蔵は、子や孫たちに語り

昨午御覽、ソウルから金海方面を訪ねた時も、韓國の人々の中に、この様な服装を著した。ソウル中央駅には、列車で地方から出てきて、管内で夜泊を待つお客が、

日本の次の世代のためにも、国と国民が加害の事実を率直に認め、謝罪を行うことが必要だと書いたのです。

れまです。一人のねばあちゃんと言が合つてほ

こつした韓国一般の人たちの

日曜論争

國內でもそうです。十数年前に開いた、日本人が主催した方々の話ですが、人の集まき増えだじつと別の年配者の團體が當てられてゐることに感ずる回数が増えたら、必ず引越すと云われまして、それほどなのです。

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孤独に寄り添いたい

★★★★★★★

それから理想郷だと言われるが、もしあれませんが、私は静寂であつた方と心の深いところを燃れ合つてゐる。その心で思つています。感情は休養されたにも見えなかつたといふことは、愛つしゝ風船を抱えて生きてこれたといふことです。そのとききれない悲しみや怒りのはかからぬやうな生を刷しものであるいんだけれども、でも、そのお辞儀にそつと

私はからゆきさん（日本を出てアジアを中心に海外で働いた売春婦）の本を書きましたが、そのばあちゃんとしてゐるまの18年間付き合ひました。ばあちゃんと一緒にいはずん、ずんが話さないことも、ただ一緒に居るというだけで二人旅がうつ。その思い出はいつでも私を支えてあります。その付き合ひの中で、ばあちゃんにお金のゆとりのできた後の、予想だになかった世間の反応というものも知らされました。お金は魔物なんですね。

夜間開にせよお金が渡されたあとで、貧しかった質には知らなかった新たなつらいつらいつらに出されたといふも限らない。そうしただけに、本当に心を許しあえる人間関係を持ていらつしやるかどかが、かなり重要な問題となってくるという気がします。私の妻と心を通さなければよろしいのですけれど、も。

大いなる理想論は、結局のところ二階現実的なものかもしれない、ということをお私はいま書えていゐるのです。

(やまざき・とも) 1932年、結婚を止む。女性を研究、婦人誌「アジア女性交流」研究」を発行。胎内女性の生に根拠を定めた「サンタカハ八幡宮」で大宅壮一、フランク・ヨシダ、夫、上峯一臣との共著「日本の幼稚園・幼児教育の歴史」で毎日出版文化賞。その他「引渡された人生」を。

心通うまで作業の持続を

論戦(思)

フーリン元元駐米大使、マリア・ロサ・ヘンソンさんが8日、「女性のためのアジア平和国民基金」による「償い金」を受け入れを表明した。ヘンソンさんは「ある日本軍『慰安婦』の回想」の著書で、体験した実情を訴えてきた。その人の表明は、同国人被害者間に一定の影響を与えただろうか。

「基金」はいま、「償い金」で行き詰まっている。8月15日までは届けたい。それが「基金」の希望だ。「基金」の呼びかけ人の一人、和田春樹さんは今月初め韓国で、「基金」の意図と、「償い金」の内容を説明した。が、韓国側支援団体は了解しない。台湾も現段階では受け取りを拒否し、フーリンは二つに分かれている。

国家による補償ではなく、民間から資金を集め、それを届けようというあいまいさが理由だ。「基金」が行おうとしているのは、民間の資金をもとに、韓国158人、フーリン107人、台湾33人の被害者に1人200万円、「償い金」として届ける。これに10年間で合計7億円の医療、福祉、住宅援助を政府資金で加える方針だ。

しかし、一部政府資金が導入されても「償い金」の性格のあいまいさが、拒否にぶつかっている理由である。

これは昨年7月、「基金」が発足した当初からある程度予想されたことだ。だが、「基金」としては懸命に積み上げた成果でもある。にもかかわらず、まだ大半の被害者に受け入れられない。国内における被害者の行動が、被害を与えた外国の当事者やその支援者の心をつかめな「フーリン」のものは何か。国内の相対であり、あいまいさであり、国家補償問題は政府間で決着済みとする政府の態度である。

山崎、和田さんの考えは共に多くの読者に共感されるのではない。山崎さんは「サンダカン八番娼館」で、からゆきさんに寄り添い抜いた。慰問の女性への理解はきわめて深い。和田さんの日韓関係にかける情熱も昨日や今日のものでは無い。それでも拒否される。それほど深刻なのだ。

現況は、名乗らない被害者の方が圧倒的に多い。今後多数の被害者が分かるだろう。これで終わりではない。被害と被害をどう伝えられるか。心通うまで持続して作業を進めるほかはない。

戦時中、皇民化教育の少年収容施設

戦後51年の夏から

物語から見る戦後の夏。戦時中、皇民化教育の少年収容施設。戦後51年の夏から。物語から見る戦後の夏。戦時中、皇民化教育の少年収容施設。戦後51年の夏から。

「天国と地獄」を告白



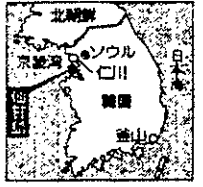
井原宝光さん

「天国と地獄」を告白。井原宝光さん。戦時中、皇民化教育の少年収容施設。戦後51年の夏から。物語から見る戦後の夏。戦時中、皇民化教育の少年収容施設。戦後51年の夏から。

現地での会見で謝罪巡りズレも

謝罪巡りズレも。井原宝光さん。戦時中、皇民化教育の少年収容施設。戦後51年の夏から。物語から見る戦後の夏。戦時中、皇民化教育の少年収容施設。戦後51年の夏から。

韓国の島で目撃した



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かつての仙甘学園の授業風景を写した写真。黒板には11月6日土曜日の日付のほか、「天皇陛下のありがたなおぼしめしで私ももへいたいにしていただけることになりました……」と書かれているのが読みとれる。やはり元教官の息子で、井原さんと島の分館で同居主だった井原博さんが写っていた

戦場で荒稼ぎ

発言は許せぬ

東京都 山本 由美子
(無職 34歳)

私的な集会における私的な発言だとしても許されない内容だと思つたのが、十六日朝刊に載つた「英雄にこたえる会」会長堀江氏の発言である。彼はこんな客観的根拠を基に「戦場に荒稼ぎに行った婦人」だと判断しているのだろうか。

国は、当時の國家が関与した強制的なものの露顯の上で、今回の勇勳金の支給に携つたはずである。堀江氏はこの点についてどうお考えなのか、公式に意見を伺いたい。

自分の妻や肉親が國家によつて強制的に肉體を汚され続けた過去をもつていたら、堀江氏は「戦場に荒稼ぎに行った婦人」とその事實を却下できるのだろうか。彼の発言は、かつて大本營が事實を曲げた情報流し続けることによつて、國民をコントロールした手法と同じように思えてならない。

客観的な事実を踏まえない彼の発言は、臆断でしかない。また、標題が國民の先頭に立つことで精神統一ができるなどの意見にも疑問がわく。總理大臣によつて精神統一をしても必ず必要は私たちにない。「精神統一」をされた結果「通過してきたはずの方の発言か」と思うと、残念でならない。

首相の手紙は

心に響かない

横浜市 富本 忠之
(自営業 49歳)

本紙十四日夕刊に元従軍慰勞婦の女性への償い金に添えられるという首相の手紙の全文が載つていた。

何とまあ心に響かない文面だと思つた。その原因

の二つは受け取る側の心に寄り添おうとしない文体的にある。

「気持ちを表明します」と書かず「表明させていただきます」と書くのほのぼのとした感じが、ピンとこない。むしろ、ビシヤリと言いぬけるような印象もある。「おわび申し上げます」と書かず「おわびと反省の気持ちを申し上げます」と書くのほのぼのしている。一取り組んでいかねればならないと考えておられます」と書くのは「取り組む」「決意を固めたことにはならない。要するに用心深い言い回しをしているわけである。

心強い中学生

「憲法九条」で

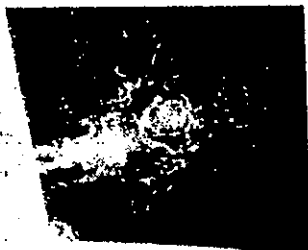
町田市 山崎 郁夫
(編纂者 62歳)

朝日学生新聞社の平和意識アンケート(全國の中学校から無作為に六十校選び、一三年生、二百七人から回答)によると、「憲法九条を改めるべきだと思ひますか」の問いに七六%が「いいえ」だったという。

第九条で「戦争放棄」を



たかきごゆり



元勳と婦人 めぐる 現象

建前論だけでは癒されぬ過去

「こんな女になつた責任」
と強引に日本國家のせいにし
て、さて、元敵女將たちの心
は壊されるのか？」

（編集特別委員）

『毎週月曜日に掲載』

South Korea to seek resolution of sex-slave issue

SEOUL. (Kyodo) South Korea will ask Japan for further efforts to settle the issue of women forced into sexual servitude for Japanese troops before and during World War II, Yonhap News Agency said Saturday.

The settlement should properly reflect demands by victims and related support groups, Yonhap quoted a South Korean government official as saying.

Japan has launched the government-backed private Asian Women's Fund to raise public donations to pay "atonement money" for the

former sex slaves, euphemistically known as "military comfort women."

The fund began on Wednesday procedures to pay ¥2 million each to four former sex slaves in the Philippines who said they are ready to accept the money. The women also received a letter of apology from Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto.

But many other former comfort women in the Philippines, Taiwan and South Korea have rejected the offer, saying that the Japanese government itself should provide official compensation based

on its legal obligations.

Tokyo insists that its legal obligations to pay for war-related claims have been settled through government-to-government treaties.

The South Korean official also told Yonhap that Seoul would convey to Tokyo its regret over the visit by Cabinet ministers to Tokyo's Yasukuni Shrine, which enshrines Japan's war dead as well as war criminals.

On Thursday, the 51st anniversary of the end of the war, six members of the Cabinet of Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto paid a visit to the

shrine.

Hashimoto himself visited the shrine earlier in the month, becoming the first prime minister to do so since 1985.

The official told Yonhap that Japan should respect feelings of neighboring countries which had suffered from past Japanese imperialism and try to build better relations with them.

Seoul will convey its stance to Hiroshi Hirabayashi, chief of the Cabinet Councilors' Office on External Affairs, who is to go to South Korea today, the official told Yonhap.

8/18 '96 J.T.

COMFORT WOMEN:

Four women who had been forced into sexual slavery during World War II by Japan picketed the Japanese Embassy outside Manila on Wednesday, saying they refuse to accept money from a private fund. The fund is "beggar's money," said Gertrude Balisalisa, 75. The women are demanding direct compensation from the Japanese government. The protest was held while three other of the so-called former "comfort women" formally accepted the money provided by the Asian Women's Fund, and a letter of apology from Japanese Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto.



By Fernando Sape, AP

Angry: Gertrude Balisalisa protests outside the Japanese Embassy Wednesday.

8/18 '96 USA Today

Ex-Taiwan 'comfort woman' OK's settlement

CHIBA (Kyodo)—A 75-year-old Taiwanese woman who says she was forced to serve as a sex slave to Japanese servicemen before and during World War II said she will accept indemnity from the private Asian Women's Fund.

Wen Hong-shin is the first Taiwanese to accept the compensation offer.

Her decision followed Maria Rosa Henson, a 68-year-old Filipina, who announced she would also accept the offer.

Both Wen and Henson attended a two-day international forum on compensation for victims of the war. The forum ended Saturday in the city of Chiba.

The government-initiated fund will provide ¥2 million in cash and additional welfare aid worth ¥3 million to each of an estimated 300 surviving victims, known as "comfort women," in South Korea, the Philippines and Taiwan.

Wen, who identified herself by

name for the first time Saturday, told a news conference that she hopes to use the lump sum for treatment of leg and heart problems.

The Taiwanese woman said she was forced to provide sex to Japanese soldiers at the age of 14, suffering mentally and physically. But she says she no longer has a grudge against the Japanese government, saying it is all in the past.

Henson said she was criticized as abandoning her dignity by giving up a demand for government compensation, as opposed to private compensation. But Henson said her dignity was lost 50 years ago and she will use the money offered by the fund to help relieve poverty.

Compensation fund spurned

HONG KONG—A group supporting Taiwanese women forced to serve as sex slaves for Japanese soldiers before and during World War II has

formally decided to reject compensation from Japan's private Asian Women's Fund, Central News Agency reported Saturday.

The Taiwanese news agency attributed the report to Chen Mei-zhen, head of the Taipei-based women's relief fund.

Chen spurned compensation offered by a private Japanese organization, saying it is designed to capitalize on poverty and illness suffered by the victims and it is the same trick employed by the former Japanese military to round up women to serve as sex slaves for servicemen.

Chen said 33 victims reside in Taiwan.

She was quoted as saying her fund plans to offer 10,000 new Taiwan dollars monthly to each victim and appealed to Taiwanese citizens for donations to assist them until they receive a satisfactory amount of indemnity from the Japanese government.

8/11 '96 Daily Yomiuri

改修中の自宅の玄関口で



夢のロラ 元慰安婦 安慰元

マリア・ロサ・ヘンソンさん

「償い金」

マニラ首都圏バサイ市にある大規模な不法占拠地帯の一角に、マリア・ロサ・ヘンソンさん(68)の家はある。約60平方メートルの敷地を占拠したコンクリートで固めたものだ。先月半ばから、2階を増築する工事にかかっている。「私の自伝の映画化が決まり、その契約金がもたらされたよ」。照れたように語った。

「ロラ・ロサ」と呼ばれる。ロラはフィリピン語で「おばあさん」。老人を敬う意識が強いこの国で、気取らない敬愛と愛情が込められた言葉だ。

ロラ・ロサは先月、元慰安婦の団体「リラ・ピリピーナ」を創設し、各国の元慰安婦と支援者の団体の「償い金」を受け取るのをおわびの手紙もつけられるのだから、私にはもうそれで十分」

貧困の中で子供を育て上げてきたフィリピンの老婦人らしく、快し目の祝いの視線の奥に悲しみとやさしさ

「あと何年闘えば…」

となくまじまじと同時期にひそむ。意思の強さを示すようだ。しかし、その口調には、貧しさの闘い、日本政府を相手に闘争と補償を求める困難な闘いへの疲労感がにじむ。

娘と孫2人、ひ孫との5人暮らし。収入は横み立て年金の払戻金月2928バソ(約1万2000円)と、

1993年4月、17人の元慰安婦とともに日本政府に謝罪と個人補償を求めて東京地裁に提訴した。しかし「補償は決着済み」との姿勢を崩さない日本政府を相手に裁判は最引く。「もう闘い続けるつもりは、あと何年闘えばいいの? 私にはもう疲れた」

【マニラ 藤田 哲、写真も】

11月26日



人の決断だった。

「新聞記事や基金が発行しているパンフレットなどを読み、自分の考えで受け取りを決めた。日本の首相のおわびの手紙もつけられるのだから、私にはもうそれで十分」

い。

娘が街角でたばこを売る1日100バソほどの稼ぎ。夕食は3、55セントボ(約13円)のインスタントラーメンで済ませることが多い。



夢のロラ 元慰安婦

マリア・ロサ・ヘンソンさん③

「勇気という立ち」

マリア・ロサ・ヘンソンさん(88)は、ラシオで元慰安婦に呼び掛けられて市民団体に電話し、メンバーに会った。メンバーの女性たちは、ロラ・ロサが自らの体験を公にし、他の元慰安婦にも乗り出せることを呼び掛けるよう説得した。ロラ・ロサはためらったが、決意した。「同じような経験をした人たちが名

家族、支援者に支えられ

乗り出て、死ぬ前に公正な扱いを受ける機会が得られるように。そして、若い世代の人々に戦争の悲惨さを知らせ、涙を流し続けた。1999年9月18日、マニラ首都圏ケソン市のレス・トラシで記者会見が開かれた。ロラ・ロサは慰安婦と

パースターになって金もうけしようとしている」などと近所の人たちが陰でするうわさを伝え聞いたことだ。いじめられた孫の一人は、「どうして名乗り出たの」と泣きながらロラ・ロサを責めた。



それでもロラ・ロサは家族や支援者に支えられ、テレビやラシオで他の元慰安婦たちに名乗り出るよう呼び掛けた。これに促されて次々と、日本軍に慰安婦にされた女性たちが市民団体に名乗り出た。今では100人になる。

12月、日本の市民団体の招きで初めて日本を訪れ、フォーラムで戦争の経験を話した。そこで会ったのは半世紀前に自分を犯すた

に列を作った日本兵とは別の日本人に見えた。「たかさんの若い人たちが私の話を真剣に聞き、肩を抱いて気遣ってくれた。そんな新しい世代の日本人たちに心を打たれた」

ロラ・ロサは精神的に動いた。日本政府に対して謝罪と個人補償を求めるデモ行進で先頭に立ち、集会で演説した。しかし、事態は動かず、疲れを募らせていく。その疲弊感にロラ・ロサと支援者との間に微妙な意識のずれを生み始めていた。【マニラ・藤田 恒】

＝つづく＝

ひ孫の成長が最大の楽しみ



ロラの夢

元従軍慰安婦

マリア・ロサ・ヘンソンさん④

「おわびの手紙」

マリア・ロサ・ヘンソンさん(68)は体力と気力をすり減らせていった。炎天下のデモ。一向に判決の見通しがつかない「慰安婦訴訟」。日本政府から謝罪と補償を勝ち取るまで使命感到、命の残り少ないを自覚するロラ・ロサ。その間に薄が形作られていった。

昨夏、日本の「女性のた

私はもう泣かない

めのアジア平和国民基金」

金反対を叫ぶ中、そんな思

い金受け取りを公言した。

「首相の『おわびの手紙』

がなければ償い金は意味が

ない。でも『おわび』があ

初めて報われた感動で声は

わすかに震えを帯びてい

た。

「私は日本兵によって体

を汚された。でも、多くの

日本人が私の思いを理解し

てくれ、もう怒りは静まっ

た。とロラ・ロサは言う。

「あと何年生きられるかと

いう今になつてやっと、子

や孫に少しでもいい生活を

も



U.N. report claims female genital mutilation is still rampant

GENEVA (AP) Mothers in dozens of nations are not doing enough to stop the genital mutilation of their daughters, a U.N. investigator said Friday.

"They think they have to do what has been done for centuries. They think this is the only way they can survive," Halima Embarek Warzazi said.

Tradition in non-Western cultures often requires women to ensure that their daughters are circumcised so they will be accepted in society and can be married, said Warzazi, of Morocco.

She has been working for 13 years to gather a comprehensive picture of traditional practices affecting the health of women and children for the U.N. Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

It took more than a decade to come up with the report, Warzazi said, because governments were so reluctant to cooperate.

Talking about genital mutilation was taboo for many years because it was seen as an attempt to impose Western values on other cultures, Warzazi explained.

Governments and U.N. organizations ignored the issue for years because it was considered so sensitive, she said.

"As soon as it was dealt with as a matter of health — reproductive health and mental health — it was much better accepted," she said.

Also, as governments became more aware that it was considered a serious human rights violation, it became less acceptable, she said.

Up to 120 million living females in at least 35 nations have undergone the ritual cutting of their genitals, the World Health Organization estimates. UNICEF says most girls are between 4 and 10 when they undergo the rite, thought by many to protect virginity. Many females suffer infection and difficult childbirth, and some die, because of the procedure.

It can be a small but painful nick across the hood of the clitoris but is typically more severe. The clitoris, the organ of sexual pleasure in women, is removed. In a method called infibulation, the clitoris, inner labia and most of the soft flesh of the labia majora are scraped or cut away. The two sides of the vulva are

then fastened with acacia thorns, catgut, silk, or a glue made from a tree gum or eggs.

In Africa, genital mutilation is practiced in 23 nations, particularly in Sudan, Somalia and Ethiopia, Warzazi said.

A modified form of the practice is also found in some Asian countries, including Malaysia and Indonesia, and has spread to Western nations through migrants, she added.

African nations have been in the forefront of trying to end the practice, Warzazi said. She singled out Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Guinea and Burkina Faso as states that have made efforts to educate people against it.

But only Sudan and Burkina Faso have passed laws condemning and punishing people who carry out the mutilation, her report noted.

Asian nations were reluctant to discuss it and refused to participate in her report, Warzazi said.

She is asking the U.N. to support a public information campaign to overcome "ignorance, poverty and women's lowly status" in many parts of the world.



HALIMA EMBAREK WARZAZI of Morocco comments about her U.N. report on female genital mutilation Friday during a news conference in Geneva. AP PHOTO

2/15/96 J.T.

Tokyo civic group to launch Internet 'peace museum'

A group of Tokyo citizens plans to have a museum on the Internet dedicated to world peace through an exploration of the horrors of war, group members said Friday.

The Internet Peace and War Museum will be maintained on the globally linked computer network by the Japan Peace Museum, and computer users will be able to view photographs of the destruction wrought by war and related text.

In addition, the Internet page will allow users access to images and text from sites dedicated to the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by atomic bombs 51 years ago, said the group.

8/19 '96 J.T.

1996年
来月ソウルで
初の全体会議

日韓歴史共同研究会

【ソウル18日共同】韓国の聯合通信は十八日、韓国外務省当局者の話として、日韓両国政府が日韓歴史共同研究会の早期発足のため、今月中に両国の中心メンバー各三人の人数を定め、来月中旬にソウルで最初の全体会議を開くと報じた。

同当局者によると、日韓双方は十三日に東京で行われた外務省のアジア局長会談で、この方針を決定したという。双方は今月開く中心メンバー六人の会議で①研究会の討議分野と内容②研究会の活動結果と活用の方③分野別の研究委員選定の原則——などを決め、研究委員の人数に入るとい

う。日韓歴史共同研究会は昨年十一月、当時の村山富市首相と金泳三大統領との間で合意、今年六月の橋本龍太郎首相と金大統領の首脳会議でも、早期設置で合意している。

戦後補償巡る批判

北朝鮮でも高まる

帰国のピースボート報告

市民団体「ピースボート」が企画した朝鮮民主主義人民共和国（北朝鮮）への船旅は、十八日朝、チャーター船が新海へ戻り、十一日間の日程を終えた。戦後補償をめぐる日本への反発は高まっているという。

「北朝鮮が日本を見る目は、五年前よりさらに厳しくなっている」。帰国報告した責任パートナーの辻元清美さんは一九九一年の北朝鮮クルーズの時と比べて語った。あらゆるスピーチに日本批判があったと

述べられて、こんな入れ墨をされてしまったと証言。当国関係者は二百十人の元慰安婦が確認され、うち五十人が名乗っていることを明らかにしたという。

閣僚の参拝 中国が批判

【北京十六日＝藤原秀人＝】
中国外務省スポークスマン

は十五日、日本の閣僚が同日、靖国神社を参拝したとについて、「日本の侵略戦争の被害を受けた中国人民の感情を傷つけるもので、我々は憤慨している」と強い調子で批判するとともに、日本が侵略の歴史を反省し、平和の道を歩むよう求めた。

6閣僚の靖国参拝 憂慮の念を伝達へ

【ワウル17日共同】聯合通信は十七日、橋本龍太郎首相に続いて日本の閣僚が靖国神社を参拝したことに、韓国政府は未来志向的な日韓関係を築くためには望ましくないとする憂慮の念を、日本政府へ伝達する方針だと報じた。

同日付によると、韓国政府は

マレーシア 華人団体 戦時賠償求め覚書

【クアラルンプール十五日】主要な華人団体は、十五日「田村宏嗣」マレーシアの「までに橋本龍太郎首相にあ

てた覚書をまとめた。第二次世界大戦中の日本の行為についての公断の謝罪と、少なくとも五億マレーシア（約二百十五億円）の民間賠償を求めている。華人団体は近く、この覚書を当地の日本大使館に届ける。

覚書は華人団体の全国連合組織であるマレーシア中華大会議連合会（マ・テク・フォン会長）が中心になってまとめ、福建省や広東省など華人の出身地別の合わせて八団体の連名になっている。

「対日賠償請求覚書」は、冒頭で「我々は最近の首相の参拝を含む閣僚の靖国神社参拝や、日本の文部省による教科書の史実の歪曲など、過去の戦争を肯定する動きに深い憂慮と不安を覚える」として、橋本首相の参拝を批判している。

さらに、日本の謝罪と賠償を求めたうえで、「世界平和を守るために、日本は誠実に具体的な貢献をすべきだ」としている。

元慰安婦がアジア女性基金で抗議集会
【マニラ15日川瀬真人】フィリピンの元慰安婦、四十数人が十五日午後、マニラ首都圏マカティ市の在フィリピン日本大使館前で「女性のためのアジア平和国民基金」(略称・アジア女性基金、原文兵衛理事長の一時金支給に反対する抗議集会を開いた。元慰安婦の支援団体「リラ・ビリビナ」(ネリテ・サンチヨ代表)に参加している元慰安婦らで、「アジア女性基金は不要、法的責任を取れ」と書いたプラカードを掲げ、元慰安婦らが「基金は日本の責任を回避するまかしだ」などと演説し、大戦中、少女らを慰安婦にした日本政府の責任を追及。

国家の賠償を
求めくまで要求
【香港15日共同】香港のタリ各紙によると、台湾の元慰安婦支援活動を行っている婦人女性救済基金は十四日、台北市内で記者会見し、「女性のためのアジア平和国民基金」がフィリピンでの補償を開始したことについて「必要なのは賠償であって同情や施しではない」との抗議声明を発表した。元慰安婦四人も会見し「当時、日本国家に奉仕せよ、と命じたのだから、国家が賠償すべきだ」と涙ながらに訴えた。元慰安婦は黒い布で顔を隠し、足先だけ見える形で会見。書機前に座り、とどまされて日本に連れて行かれた。日本人は、国家に奉仕するのだから光栄だと書いた。一緒に連れて行かれた十六人のうち、生きていたのは既に二人だけになってしまった」と語った。救済基金の調査では、台湾には三十三人の元慰安婦がいる。

「償い金」支払いは
同志を分裂させた
【マニラ15日共同】フィリピンの被害者に、「女性のためのアジア平和国民基金」による「償い金」が支払われたことに激れ「基金事業は、アジアの平和のために運轉していた同志を分裂させた」と批判した。200人が参加した。慰安婦の問題がテーマとなり、集会には、韓国の女性運動のリーダーの一人、韓明淑さん(52)が出席。韓

1941年12月5日
余録
少女の14歳の誕生日だった。14歳になった私は、人生に朗らかな希望を抱いていました。夢いっばいの少女でした。その3日後、思いもよらない出来事が起こった。太平洋戦争の始まりだ。少女の名はマリ・ア・ロサ・ヘンソン。ロサ(バラ)の名前のように、未来はバラ色に包まれているはずだったが、戦争が少女の運命を暗転させた。42年1月、日本軍はフィリピンに上陸し、たきぎ拾いに行った少女は日本兵に捕らえられて、暴行された。マニラを去って母の故郷に帰った少女は43年、日本軍の検閲所で警備兵に呼びとめられ、有無を言わさず慰安所に連行された。気絶した少女が抗日人民軍のゲリラに救出されたのは、9カ月後の44年である。それから2カ月たって、少女はようやく意識を取り戻した。▲「生き続けること、自分の正気を保つことそのものが、たえまなしい闘いでした」私は部屋の隅でさまたまなことを思い出して泣いて暮らしました。もしあの検問所を通らなかつたら、日本兵は私を連行していかなかったでしょう。でも、それが私の運命でした。▲45年8月、日本軍は降伏した。悪夢のような戦争は終わったが、未来は戦争によって粉々に砕かれてしまったような気がした。「私はもうボロボロになってしまった」「ぶつぶつ独り言をつぶやき続ける私を、母は発狂するのではないかと心配していました」とマリ・ア・ロサ・ヘンソンさんは回顧している。▲周囲の冷笑やあざけりにひるまず、だれにも語らなかつた過去を公表する決心を固めた経緯はヘンソンさんの「ある日本軍『慰安婦』の回想」(岩波書店)に詳しい。橋本竜太郎首相はヘンソンさんなど3人に「おわびの手紙」を送ったが、希望を無残に打ち砕いた過去の傷が「おわび」でいやされるとは思えない。

名高いバリの大通り、
シャンセリセは極楽浄土
の意味である。

極楽通りのゆい勾配
をのぼるとエトワール広場
があつて、凱門がそび
えている。注意深い旅行
客はそのアーチの下に、
五輪の聖火のような炎が
永遠に燃えているのを見
るであらう。

フランスのために戦場
で死んだ英霊をまつる聖
火である。無名戦士の墓
とよばれる。

靖国が英霊を独占

戦勝記念日には大統領
がここに参拝する。かつ
てフランスとたたかいた
国々や、フランスの植民
地だつた國々の元首も、
公式訪問にきたときは
聖火の前に黙とうして花
束を捧げるのである。



△175△

肝試しか、おちよっかい
の桃をこころみようと
する気配もほの見える。
一國の政治指導者がお
困のために死んだ英霊に
参拝するのはよいことで
ある。難題は靖国神社に

とどこに問題がある。
どこの國にも無名戦士
をまつた慰霊や記念碑
はあるが、ひとつの宗
教、ひとつの教派が英霊
を管理するなんて話は何
いたこともない。

者と合祀されることを
をかうつよになつた。
戦争になる、アジア支
配地城のいたるところに
神社をたてて、住民にむ
りやり拜ませたり、贈か
せたりした。アジアの隣
人たちにどうして國は戦
であつた。

年もつづいて、明治元年
までは神も仏も一心同
体、神宮寺などという同
じ建物にまつられてい
た。天皇は神祇の大祭司
であると同時に最高位の
仏教徒で、しばしば僧侶
であつた。

神仏分離がひきおこし
た廢仏毀釈で、神道派が
寺と仏像をつちこわし、
興福寺の五重塔を二重三
文で作りかへるところまで
追いつめられたのに、仏
教界が靖国の英霊独占に
抵抗を覚えないのは、長
い國史の歴史にさるので
あらうか。

正統性ある方法で
御座な魂の持ち主にも
みえない大臣たちが、編
本さんになつて、ひと
かどの愛国者になつたつ
もりで、靖国参拝を望ん
であらう。それはア
シアの隣人たちを日本か
ら遠ざける醜良の方法で
ある。

英霊の行方

ある。靖国が英霊を独占
管理すると主張している

神道は日本古来の信仰
だが、英霊のなかには仏
教僧やキリスト教徒も
たくさんいる。戦争を呪
いながら殺された者や罪
をなされた教派の信徒
もいる。戦争を繰って死
んだ英霊は、戦場で死ん
だわけでもない戦争指導

いる。境内の広場には歴
台や見世物がでて、庶民
のにぎわいがあつた。

鳥居は戦争の象徴
いつの間にか、靖国は
軍部のみが管理運営する
別格の神社になつて、財
政になつた陸軍が全備

神仏混合はおよそ一千
戦争下の宗教指導者は
神さまや仏さままでも勳
賞して、若者を死地に追
いやる手伝いをした。戦
争の遂行が新版の神仏混
合の復活をもつたがし
た。

英霊をまつる、胸れや
かに正統性をそなえた方
法をみつけたさなければ
なるまい。聖火をもって
英霊をまつるのは、それ
ほどにわるい方法ではな
いであらう。



靖国が英霊を独占
管理すると主張している

神道は日本古来の信仰
だが、英霊のなかには仏
教僧やキリスト教徒も
たくさんいる。戦争を呪
いながら殺された者や罪
をなされた教派の信徒
もいる。戦争を繰って死
んだ英霊は、戦場で死ん
だわけでもない戦争指導

いる。境内の広場には歴
台や見世物がでて、庶民
のにぎわいがあつた。

鳥居は戦争の象徴
いつの間にか、靖国は
軍部のみが管理運営する
別格の神社になつて、財
政になつた陸軍が全備

神仏混合はおよそ一千
戦争下の宗教指導者は
神さまや仏さままでも勳
賞して、若者を死地に追
いやる手伝いをした。戦
争の遂行が新版の神仏混
合の復活をもつたがし
た。

(欧州駐在 本社寄稿)

[illegible]

償いは緒に就いたばかり

世界中から日本は白紙説されている。なほ陸軍の寄付を募つてゐるが、この國庫の底持たけでも表そうといふのが基金の殆どだつた。基金は勤切な特許の移轉を持っていたから、なにもなくても裁判の付きまゝに賣却されてしまふであらう。

て買附の手紙と二帖に添えられた類文兵衛「基金」理事長の手紙くらゐであつたらうとも思う。ただ首相は一時期、手紙を書くと必ず拒否返を示していた。眞い金に強權の強い自派黨の負荷としてはこれが害でなければならぬ。

さし當渡りながら、元佐賀安樂縣の医家・津社支務を現計圖よりその間の國家の政策を支へてゐることを示すべく書ではないか。なに屬しににするのであらう。關係者と關係者の

士說

8/16'96 首相はだれに謝ったのか

橋本龍太郎首相から元従軍慰安婦への「おわびの手紙」が公表された。

「いわゆる従軍慰安婦問題は、当時の軍の関与の下に、多数の女性の名誉と尊厳を深く傷つけた問題でございました」

「心身にわたる慰めがたい傷を負われたすべての方々に対し、心からおわびと反省の気持ちを申し上げます」

手紙には「おわびと反省」「女性の名誉と尊厳」がそれぞれ二回所引いれぬ。「反省と尊厳」がそれぞれ二回所引いれぬ。「反省と尊厳」がそれぞれ二回所引いれぬ。

「道義的責任」への言及はない。だが問題とは、国としての「法的責任」はないといふ主張の裏面からいへば受け取れな

とだ。確固とした歴史認識に立つて被害者に對罪するといふより、裁判をへるの配座を優先させたといふことを痛恨する。

この問題の根本にある侵略戦争と植民地支配には触れないまま、一女性の名義と尊厳を強調した姿勢にあつて、その態度がうかがれる。同様に国家賠償を求めている旧植民地出身の軍人、軍属への対応など、ほかの戦後処理問題に波及するのを防ぐ狙いがありあつたとされる。

一九九三年八月、当時の河野洋平首相は、慰安婦の募集などに強制した事実があつたことを認め、首相の手紙はそれに触れず、「女性のためのフナ平和国民基金」の原典兵衛理事長の手紙の方に盛り込まれた。いかにも姑息ではないか。

フナリビでは、元慰安婦慰安婦三八に首相や原典の手紙を渡し、「償い金」を支給する手続きを始める式典が開催された。

女性の一人は「お金も何もことがない首相の手紙には満足してゐる」と語つた。かかげのない人生を傷つけられた尊厳を奪ひ去が償ひた言葉であつた。

これでは足りないのは、韓国や中国の元慰安婦が「償い金」の受け取りを拒んでゐる事実である。一部の元慰安婦への支給を先行させたことで、支援団体までも慰安婦の間の隔はますます深まり、事故が層層と増える。

首相の手紙が、すべての被害者に対するものといふなら、政府には全力を絞つてその女性たちへの償いを果たす責任がある。一國策・増殖支援」の各目で、十年間に七億円の巨額を支拂ふこと自体、理解は外れていないのだ。

此外には、実質的な謝人補償であるかのような説明をし、国費では「国の責任を認めるのではない」と繰り返す。こんな手のこんな使い分けは、せつかくの支出の意味を、かえつて失わせてしまふ。

五十箇目の終戦記念日だった昨年八月十五日、村山富市首相は談話を発表し、「過去の時期、国策を執り、戦争への道を歩んだ」と認めた。日本の植民地支配や侵略で被害を受けた人々に対しても率直に謝罪し、海兵六千人を報道された。

村山首相は談話を決定した閣議に、道義相して出席していた。当然、村山氏のこの認識を引き継ぐべき立場にある。

「アジアの植民地に対しても多くの苦しみ慰みを与えたい」。十五日の全国慰安婦追悼式で首相はこう述べ、「深い反省と謝意」を表明した。

元慰安婦問題をはじめとする戦後処理で、真相を究明するところだが、その具体的な経緯は、



MANILA — Japanese Ambassador to the Philippines Hiroyuki Yushita presents a letter of apology Wednesday from Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto to former "comfort women" (from left) Maria Rosa Henson, Anastacia Cortes and Rufinal Fernandez. REUTER PHOTO

Asia's former sex slaves urged not to break ranks for fund ^{8/16/96}

Asian women forced into sexual slavery for the Japanese military before and during World War II rallied in outrage as several Philippine women broke ranks to accept compensation from a controversial private Japanese fund.

Activists denounced the payments as an attempt to undermine their joint fight for legal compensation and an official apology from the Japanese government and as a plot to gloss over Japan's war crimes.

In South Korea, activists repeated their ardent opposition to private compensation payments. They have been staging demonstrations in front of the Japanese Embassy in Seoul every Wednesday since the Tokyo government initiated the Asian Women's Fund to compensate surviving sex slaves.

"We would rather die than accept this deceptive national fund, because it is a measure aiming to circumvent the Japanese government's legal responsibility," the protesters declared on a banner.

Organizers of the fund, which consists of private contributions from Japanese citizens, planned to pay ¥2 million each to about 300 surviving sex slaves in the Philippines, South Korea and Taiwan.

The new wave of outrage was triggered when three former sex slaves in the Philippines on Wednesday formally accepted fund money and a letter of personal apology from Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto in a ceremony at a hotel in Pasay, near Manila. A fourth woman who has accepted the money was not able to attend the event due to illness.

In the letter, Hashimoto extended his "most sincere apologies and remorse to all the women who underwent immeasurable and painful experiences and suffered incurable physical and psychological wounds as comfort wom-

en," as the women are euphemistically called in Japan.

Four other former Philippine sex slaves who refused to accept money from the fund picketed the Japanese Embassy in Manila, demanding direct compensation from Tokyo.

The fund is "beggar's money," said Gertrude Balisalisa, 75, the group's leader. "We are not beggars; we want our dignity restored."

The protesters criticized Hashimoto's letter of personal apology as "full of high-sounding words but not genuine."

In Taiwan, a pressure group for 33 former sex slaves called an emergency meeting to urge the women not to waver in their opposition to the fund.

The group, which has rejected discussing the compensation scheme with Japanese mediators, reiterated its demand for official compensation.

Mel Nuqui, executive director of the Philippine Development Action for Women Network, expressed regret that some women were accepting money from the fund.

"It saddens us that this is happening, considering that comfort women in other Asian countries have rejected the fund," she said.

A Japanese support group accused Tokyo of "using the power of money to get its way." Some activists professed bewilderment that the Filipino women took the money, but also said it was "natural to respect their personal decisions."

Hitomi Taniguchi of the Kansai Women's Network fumed over the fund's policy, saying pushing the money on to the elderly women, most of whom live in poverty, "amounts to a crime."

In Beijing, criticism was comparably low-key. "It's a start for the Japanese government toward solving the problem, although the payments

are far too low," said Li Dingguo, a leader of a private group seeking compensation from Japan over wartime suffering.

But Li expressed dissatisfaction that the fund does not cover former sex slaves in China.

Lee Hyo Jae, leader of a group for Koreans who were drafted into so-called volunteer corps for the Japanese military during the war, accused the Asian Women's Fund of deliberately trying to sow discord within the movement.

"By pushing through acceptance of a one-time solatium (in the Philippines), they aim to split our movement. We definitely cannot allow this to happen," she said.

The head of a group of British prisoners of war seeking government compensation from Japan criticized Hashimoto's apology as "insufficient" and slammed the private fund.

Arthur Titherington, who heads the 12,000-strong Japanese Labor Camp Survivors Association, said the apology needs to be stated unambiguously and the Japanese government should offer to pay direct compensation to the women.

Hashimoto told reporters in Tokyo he realizes opinions are divided over the fund and urged the women to understand this. "If they could accept the Japanese people's sympathies over this issue just a little bit, I would be glad," he said.

At a news conference, Bunbei Hara, the fund's chief manager, echoed this view, saying he hopes the women will accept the compensation as evidence of the Japanese people's wish that such things as the wartime forced prostitution never happen again.

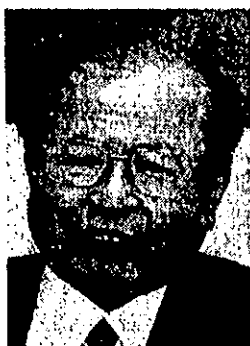
"I don't think at all that the victims' lifelong suffering can be undone by delivering apologies and compensation," Hara said.

(第31卷第2期1984)

「51年目の夏」識者座談会(下)

裁判を通じた戦後処
理もなかなか進まないよう
いいからです。

つれもなうとは、どうも思ふたか、といふことと、
か、英語でエンバシーといふ
言葉がある。相手の立場
に立つて自分を眺める。望
するに、できるだけ自分を
抑えて朝鮮人やアメリカ人



大城 立裕氏



ジェラルド・カーティス氏



辛 淑玉氏

[illegible]

隣人の目で自分を見よう

ければいい。その点で、大正五年（昭和初年）の開き
政がたゞに開きです。

幸氏 大田さん、いつも
モデルの下ではものを決
めるの面は政治的のやりか
たを、問題点を首の固さに
付け出して「やあ、やあう
じやなか」と。最終的に
は誰かがそれを審判するん
だということと、中央政府
に聞いていてる。

カネ子氏 辛さんに
聞きたいんですけど、三代
目ですか、日本に住んで。
アメリカだったか、辛とい
う朝鮮の名前を持ちなが
ら、当然国権を取られるけ
です。しかし、おなたは日

時、辛組として名前を
全羅日本の諸藩にある
から、これを精化したいと
申し出たそうじゃないや、日
本らしい名前をつけて今
本人様つて今の名前に申
するこは「奥宮本人」に
なるつてます。華族に見られ
ない」。じやあ、日本
人らしい名前はこれから
こそでなかつた。麻呂輩とか
三はどつちなのか。つて
聞いたが、も怒りやつ
て肉づら。結局、それで
申請機がもうえなかつた。

カネ子氏 今の話で

出陣

辛 淑玉氏

コロンビア大空教授
ジェラルド・カーティス氏

縣を戦つたと傳教する。しの「置用賠償」裁判で、か、ベトナムの村へ行つて金貨を殺すような悪い兵士もいた。これは悪いとだても認めるんです。アメリカの（ベトナム）政策が間違つていたと認める人も、クリントン大統領をはじめ批判的に多い。

日本も、南京事件とかひどいことをした兵士もいたんですね。これを認めることのどこが悪いかと僕は思った。辛さんが書かれたよう

大城氏 明治以来、の、特に知識人たちは、鮮や台湾、あるいはア

二週間が（時効を理由に）勝ちましたよね。あれで思つてんですけど、ド

のクルップ、ベンツ社の別には、別に聞か

人さう前に自分たちのちゃんと賠償している

れは当たり前と思つ

大城氏 明治以来、

自分たちは日本

、不
に)
を見
つて
の顔
です
が落
ちて
はし
らな
い。そ
に、初
めて
顔が
見えて
きた。
これ
から
先、
経済
的に
明る
くない
とす
れば、
本当
の日
本の
良き
振舞
いが
見え
て差
が、お
付き
合ひ
でき
るか
もな
い。

カーティス氏 二十一世

戦後処理と外交は不可分

若い世代、自ら歴史を学べ

本の市民権を取つていない。取つと思ふは取れる人じやありませんか。

辛氏　そこが非常に巧妙で、日本の補化は、市民権ではなく、あくまでも日本人にならんと欲するものゝなりです。何年求めたら水往き取れるというルールではなく、最終的には公の調査と、法務大臣の裁量の中に入つてくる。実は今、五年前に補化した青年を、國のために一生

——ところで、戦後処理をめぐる「日本行を願く輩」のはどうだといふか。反発も根強いよすうか。

イ・チヤス氏　過去に徴兵戦争に参加し人の死を無駄にする、といふことをしようだ。アメリカでも、ベトナム戦争で戦死した青年を、國のために一生

に、「どう見られているか」は、なかなかつらいところがあるから、だいたいはそれを客観的に話そうとしない。これは相互理解が足りない、つまり外国人人は日本のことをよく理解できない、という結構なことやうんです。

幸氏 いつも日本とドイツが比べられますが、本質的な部分において良いことはまねた方がよい。先月

んだ。そういう意識の上に仲間外れにおける大きな権威があったわけ。つまり、日本人と認められたいばかりでなく天龍閣下方機をやっています。だから、戦前から切り離され、ハ自分自身に目撃されてなっている。その意味ではアメリカ占領下に二十七年置かれたことは「不幸」というのか、幸甚であるとも思っています。

の延び、ドイツとフランスとイタリ
ーとが、西欧各国が、絶対に
對してあり得ない格好をつ
つてゐた。日本の場合を考
へて見れば、朝鮮半島は
遅かれ早かれ、朝鮮半島は
統一する。當然アメリカ力
は撤退するし、中国から
も、一軍は撤退するでしよ
う。その時に、国内問題で
ある沖縄、在日朝鮮人問題
などの戦後処理が片付いて
いないと、隣國との關係で
深刻なダメージを受ける。
だから外交と戦後処理は密

精進しようとしたことがあ
 るんです。朝鮮人だと大變
 なんです。結婚もしてなく
 て、女でね。銀行はお金に
 使してくれないし。煉化中
 心の精進をもらいに行った



——最後、今般の日本人について、ひとこと。
大城氏 日本人は歴史を忘れ過ぎる。幸さんがドイツの例に触れたように、歴

出席者

作家
大城 立裕氏
人材養成コンサルタント
辛 淑玉氏
コロムビア大学教授
ジェラルド・カーティス氏

在比大使館前でデモ
 マニラ15日 光山敏之
 フィリピンの元従軍慰安婦
 四十人と支持者の団体「リ
 ラ・ビリビナ」(ネリア・
 サンチョ代表)は十五日午
 後、マニラ首都圏マカティ
 の在日日本大使館前で抗議
 デモを行った。サンチョ代
 表は「首相の『おわびの手
 紙』は個人的な気持ちの表
 明で、国による謝罪とは受
 け取れない」と批判した。

元慰安婦がアジア
 女性基金で抗議集会
 マニラ15日 光山敏之
 フィリピンの元従軍慰安
 婦、四十数人が十五日午
 後、マニラ首都圏マカティ
 市の在フィリピン日本大使
 館前で「女性のためのアジ
 ア平和国民基金」(略称・
 アジア女性基金、原文兵衛
 理事長)の一時金支給に反
 対する抗議集会を開いた。
 元慰安婦の支援団体「リ
 ラ・ビリビナ」(ネリア
 ・サンチョ代表)に参加し
 ている元慰安婦らで、「ア
 ジア女性基金は不要、法的
 責任を取れ」と書いたフラ
 カードを掲げ、元慰安婦ら
 が「基金は日本の責任を回
 避するごまかしだ」などと
 演説し、大戦中、少女らを
 慰安婦にした日本政府の責
 任を追及。
 さらに「きょうは戦後五
 十一周年にあたるが、元慰
 安婦にとって戦争は終わっ
 ていない。アジア女性基金
 は問題の解決にならない。
 (国家賠償を求め東京地裁
 で保身中の裁判で)正義を
 勝ち取るまで闘い続ける」
 との声明を読み上げた。

LD

韓國、台灣の支那団体なる
の反動が予想されること
について聞かれると、「そ
を避けたいから最後まで
力した。しかし、マイナ
の転機を逃れて条件の整
たフィリピンに待てば
えはない。困難は覚悟して
いる。恐嚇も覚悟してい
くしかならぬ」。

また、受け取りを説明し
ている近衛安福ですらその
多きが「国家前途」を求め
ていることについて、昭藤
氏は「近衛安福の方
の固い決心がどうか。支援
の根拠を尋ねられた
。一方、基金は、樺本鮎太
郎首相の手紙とは別に、原
文典義卿邸事名で独自の
手紙を用意。首相の手紙より
力強い込んで、近衛安福へ
の「強固」を認めた。「強
固」の結果を尋ねられた
。

原理事長は「政府の調停
に従った」と三年前の首
長官職を踏まえていること
を明らかにした。さう
に、基金呼びかけ人の和
府・東大教授は聞き取
調査の結果から「占領下の
フィリピン」などでは、直
レインによって始まり、
安所などに閉じ込められ
犠牲者が多い」と説明

団体の方は大きい。必ず
しも近衛安福の方々の気持
ちを代弁しているかどうか
まだ確信していない」との
認識を示した。

基金は、樺本鮎太
郎首相の手紙とは別に、原
文典義卿邸事名で独自の
手紙を用意。首相の手紙より
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レインによって始まり、
安所などに閉じ込められ
犠牲者が多い」と説明



従軍慰安婦だったマリア・ロサ・ヘンソンさんに14日、橋本龍太郎首相からの「おわびの手紙」を手渡す通下博之駐フィリピン大使＝AP

8/15/96
TAP

償い金比で支給手続き

元慰安婦3人に式典で

アジア女性基金

【マニラ14日ロイター電】「女性のためのアジア平和国民基金」(アジア女性基金、原文英語略)は14日、フィリピンの元従軍慰安婦らに償い金を支給する手続きを始めた。比政府が同日午前、四人の被害者を「元慰安婦」と認定したことを受けてマニラ前都議式典が催され、前島喜博駐日大使が前理事長の手紙を、通下博之駐フィリピン大使が橋本龍太郎首相の「おわびの手紙」を、出席した三人の被害者にそれぞれ手渡した。

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「強制的な手段」認める

女性基金の首相より踏み込む

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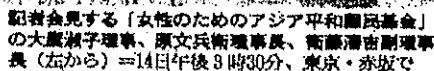
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きょう51回目
終戦記念日

十五日は、戦後五十一回目の終戦記念日。半世紀の節目だった昨年は、当時の村山首相が過去の日本の植民地支配や侵略をめぐって反省と謝罪の気持ちを込めて「静かなる」を、と「あえす」四人について慰安婦であったことを認定、この日の式典にこぎつけた。一人はフィリピンを守りたいとして、式には参加しなかった。

基金がつかんでいる周囲の被害者は百七人。一方、受け取り拒否派の元慰安婦や支援者でつくる団体「マリア・ロサ」は十四日午後、日本大使館前で集会を開き、兵隊の活動に抗議した。

(19・22面に関係記事)



国家補償回避におお反発

円滑支給、見通し立たず

富田は十四日、駐米公使に對して是れを告げ、事實があることは承知しているが、戦後五十年にして動向に國民の心のこもった税金で仕事を推し進めることが、一落たと思つてゐる。日本事實上の個人給付に近い。

國の志を「元寇防衛の人
ならしむ」と掲げ止めて
いたが、そのならしむとい
ふはたゞ

「首相は、僕の金選り取り
を指さして、お多數の元寇
防衛を企圖して、日本國の
熱意に理解を求めたが、
「政府」「國」を主眼とす
る言ひ方は違つた。戦後
処理について、政府は「國
家間の關係は法的に解決済
みとしてきた從來の立場
を離れてゐないからだ。

一方政府は、こうした
露々の内外の世間にとた
えるため謙歩を重ねてきた。
原爆・都市空襲に七億七

アジア女性基金・理事長の手紙 (要旨)

原文英語 ジン女性基金国際理事長が元慰安婦の人たちに送る手紙の要旨は、次の通り。

日本国との償いの気持ちを抱いていたます。かつて戦争の時代に、旧の女性が犠牲に對する「慰

日本軍の関与のもと、多数の慰安所が開設され、多く

アジア女性基金・理事長の手紙

(要旨)

十六、七歳の少女もよく来た。若い女性たちが、そうも知らずに集められたり、占領下では直接強制的な手段が用いられることもありました。

これは、まことに女性の根源的な尊厳を踏みにじる

列強に行動を共にせしめ、
彼女に加入せられたこの行爲
に対する遺憾の表は、現在
の政府と國民も負つてお
ります。われわれも彼女に
對して心から抱託（むかひ）を
申し上げる次第です。

彼女が戦後を過つた身
體と殘餘の記憶をかかえ、

たに押寄せたします。
謝罪の言葉や金銭的な苦
しいによって、貴族の生活
の苦しみが増えるものと
思いません。しかし、この
ようなことを二度とやりか
えさないという国民の決意
の徴（しるし）として、惜

アジヤ女性鞋基金は、「**服装問題の眞実を明らかにせしめ、歴史の教訓とするための資料調査研究事業も実施してまいります。**」

淑女の善し美と勇氣を曰く
本国民は忘れません。

が、かえって元敵の編入に「まやかし」と映り、要領を硬くさせた側面もある。

ただ、同様日本政府に補償を求める旧植民地出身の軍人・軍属ら、まだ元が

あてられていない分野の被
害者との間に、基金の事案
に期待を寄せている人々が
いることも事実。預け金も
医療・福祉支援も、実質的
には「補償」であり、政府

をこまで関与させたことは、他の問題の突破口になりうるとの評価からだ。

基金の原理事長は今月初め、賛助人厚相に、軍人・軍属問題など他の問題への

対応を要請した。政府も従来の法的枠組みにとらわれることなく、より幅広い「後処理」に柔軟に対応していくことで、事態の進展をはかる必要がありそうだ。

Demonstrators in Seoul slam private payments

SEOUL (Kyodo) Several hundred people, including women forced into sexual servitude by the Japanese military before and during World War II, protested here Wednesday about payments from a private Japanese fund to former sex slaves in the Philippines.

The protesters, who have been staging demonstrations in front of the Japanese Embassy in Seoul every Wednesday since Tokyo initiated the Asian Women's Fund to provide surviving "comfort women" with consolation money, reiterated that they were ardently opposed to private payments.

"We would rather die than accept this deceptive national fund, because it is a measure aiming to circumvent the Japanese government's legal responsibility," the protesters declared on a banner.

Organizers of the fund, which consists of private contributions from Japanese citizens, have decided to pay ¥2 million each to some 300 surviving sex slaves in the Philippines, South Korea and Taiwan.

Procedures for disbursing the money to several Philippine women who want to accept the funds began Wednesday, a day before the 51st anniversary of Japan's surren-

der in the war. 8/15 '96 J.T.

Consolation payments to South Korean and Taiwanese women are still pending, because they continue to demand direct payment from the Japanese government.

Lee Hyo Jae, leader of a pressure group for Koreans who were drafted into so-called volunteer corps for the Japanese military during the war, decried the Philippine women's decision to accept money from the fund, but voiced understanding that the elderly and mostly poor women saw no other choice.

"Frankly speaking, I feel it's regrettable that disbursement procedures have started in the Philippines, given that we have been fighting in solidarity all this time," Lee said.

She accused the Asian Women's Fund of deliberately trying to sow discord within the movement. "By pushing through acceptance of a one-time solatium (in the Philippines) they aim to split our movement. We definitely cannot allow this to happen," she said.

Lee's group issued a statement vowing to fight on until Japan pays official compensation and issues a formal apology.

社説 「負の遺産」超え、改革へ踏み出す日に

今年も八月十五日がやってきた。テレビの街頭インタビューを見て、この日が何の日であるか正確に知らない若い人々が、いかにも多に驚く。戦後生まれが人口の七割に達するいま、「終戦記念日」に歴史の一部になりつつある悲愴な戦争の記憶をよみがえらせるだけでなく、これからの日本にとっての新たな意味をも付け加える必要がある。

毎年、この時期になると、日本人は戦争が残した「負の遺産」に直面し、憂うつな気分になる。今日の日本人の多くは、一九四五年に敗戦を迎えた戦争が国家の興りであり、近隣諸国の人々に多大の苦痛を与えたと認識している。この点において、わたしたちは、昨年の八月十五日に首相として村山富市氏が「植民地支配、韓国政府などの非難を浴びた。

今年もまた、従軍慰霊館問題に關して奥野誠亮元法相が「慰安婦は募集されて参加した商行為」と発言し、韓国政府などの非難を浴びた。

こうした発言が出るたびに、あたかも日本人すべてに対するかのような不信感が近隣諸国から噴き出し、不信感をあおるような国内の報道が続くことにも、日本人の多くはある種のやりきれなさを感じる。

戦争と非難と謝罪の繰り返し、尊大さと不信と自虐の悪循環からは、未来に向けた建設的な友好関係は生まれにくい。わたしたちは過去の日本の非を歴史的な事実として率直に認め、また、近接する国々や民族相互の関係は、憎悪や不信、歴史的な怨念(おんねん)だけで成り立っているのではないと主張したい。

国際関係とは「愛憎と懸念」の期待と不信が相半ばするものだ。お互いの間に存在する懸念や不信が過大な存在になるような事態を避け、

愛憎や期待などの側面をうまく引き出し、より大きく育てていくことが、それが、建設的な外交である。

マレーシアやインドなどの政府当局者も、旧宗主国である英国の外交と比べて日本に欠けているのは「プラスの面に焦点を当てて、友好関係を増進する発想だ」と、しばしば指摘している。

日本には、これまで相手の主張をほぼ無条件で受け、自らの非を並べ立てることをよしとするような風潮も一部に存在した。しかし、こうしたうわべだけの「友好」は、いびつだし、長続きしない。アジア諸国の国民にそれぞれ発展への自負とナショナリズムが存在するようには、日本にも責任と同時に自然なプライドが存在しても、決しておかしくない。そのうえで、相互の信頼感を醸成し、永続的な協力関係を構築していくことが、今後の課題になる。

橋本幸太郎首相は、今年一月の施政方針演説の中で「自立的な外交」の展開を強調し、「国際社会に受け入れられる理念を打ち立て、自らのイニシアチフで行動する国家になる」との目標を掲げた。その目標を追求していくためには、まず多分に時代遅れになり、世界の一体化の流れにもそぐわなくなってきた自らの制度を改めなければならない。

行政を統制から創造型に
今日の日本の経済行政機構や法規の多くは、戦時の統制体制にその源を発する。行政改革の推進に政治生命をかけると思惟した橋本首相がなすべきことは、半世紀以上も前の発想に根差す行政のあり方を抜本的に見直し、自らスローガンとした変革と創造にふさわしいよう変えていくことだ。終戦から五十一年度の日に、国民の多くが政治に問うてい

るのは、行革への意欲である。目まぐるしく変化しているのはアジア諸国だけではない。冷戦終結と統合一体化のうねりの中で欧州諸国も一斉に内政の整備を抱えながら行政改革に着手している。米国でも情報通信革命に加えて行政改革が始まっている。民間企業の自己変革はさらに急だ。現在の日本の制度改革の果たすべきは、今後の発展の可能性を制約しかならないのである。

ビジネスの国際化が当たり前の時代になったのに、最近、多くの企業で社員が海外勤務を敬遠する風潮も顕著になってきた。無難に既存の枠の中に安住したがるムードは、社会全体の活力の低下にもつながる。

熱土の中で終戦を迎えてから五十年。わたしたちは、今日の記念日を、次の世紀へ向けて新たな活力を得るために日本が自己改革に踏み出す日と位置付けたい。

5/15/96 The Times



Hashimoto: sent funds to Philippine women

Apology by Japan to war sex slaves

FROM ROBERT WHYMANT
IN TOKYO
AND ABBY TAN
IN MANILA

JAPAN'S Prime Minister, Ryutaro Hashimoto, yesterday expressed his country's remorse for degrading Asian women by forcing them into sexual slavery for Japanese soldiers before and during the Second World War.

In a letter delivered to former sex slaves in the Philippines, together with compensation money, Mr Hashimoto admitted the involvement of the former Japanese Imperial Army in setting up brothels for troops advancing across Asia. Historians estimate that up to 200,000 women, mostly from the Korean peninsula, were forced into sexual servitude.

Three hundred surviving "comfort women", as they are known in Japan, are being offered two million yen (£12,000) each from a nominally private fund set up by the Government. Tokyo is afraid that direct government compensation would unleash a flood of claims from other victims of Japan's wartime aggression, including thousands of forced labourers and prisoners of war.

Some former sex slaves in South Korea, Taiwan and the Philippines are reluctant to accept the money, insisting on direct compensation from the Japanese Government.

The first three payments were made yesterday, on the eve of the 51st anniversary of Japan's surrender in the war. Makiko Arima, vice-president of the Asian Women's Fund of Japan, handed the money to Maria Rosa Henson, 68, Rufina Fernandez, 69, and Atanasia Cortes, 73, at a ceremony in a Manila hotel. Hiroyuki Yushita, the Japanese Ambassador to the Philippines, gave them copies of Mr Hashimoto's letter — the most contrite apology from Japan to the sex slaves so far.

ASIA/PACIFIC

Japan Apologizes as 'Comfort Women' Are Compensated

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

TOKYO — With Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto expressing his "sincere apologies and remorse," a controversial Japanese fund on Wednesday began paying compensation to Asian women who were forced to provide sex to Imperial soldiers during World War II.

But all except a handful of the women are refusing to accept such payments. They say that having the money come from a private fund rather than from the national treasury allows Japan's government to escape accepting responsibility for running wartime brothels that forced as many as 200,000 women from many Asian countries, many of them teenagers, to provide sex for soldiers.

Initial payments of 2 million yen (\$19,000) were made to each of only

four women in the Philippines on Wednesday, one day before the 51st anniversary of Japan's surrender in the war. "We finally got justice after more than 50 years," one of the women, Rufina Fernandez, 69, said at a brief ceremony at a Manila hotel, according to the Kyodo news agency.

The payments were accompanied by a letter from Mr. Hashimoto stating that Japan was "painfully aware of its moral responsibility" in the affair.

"As prime minister of Japan, I thus extend anew my most sincere apologies and remorse to all the women who underwent immeasurable and painful experiences and suffered incurable physical and psychological wounds as 'comfort women,'" Mr. Hashimoto wrote, using Japan's euphemism for the sex slaves.

The prime minister's apology is similar to some others issued by senior

Japanese officials since 1992, when the government began acknowledging — if only grudgingly, when confronted with overwhelming evidence — the role of military authorities in coercing young

But many women say having the money come from a private fund allows the government to escape accepting responsibility.

women to have sex with as many as 20 or more soldiers a day.

Still, until recently it was uncertain whether Mr. Hashimoto, who has nationalistic views regarding Japan's role in the war, would apologize. His reluctance forced the most prominent

backer of the private fund, the widow of a former prime minister, to resign in protest this spring.

By issuing his letter Wednesday, Mr. Hashimoto probably averted opening a new wound in Japan's relations with its Asian neighbors. But some critics still attacked the apology as not being strong enough.

"He does not recognize the nation's legal responsibility," only its moral responsibility, said Yoshiaki Yoshimi, a historian at Chuo University who unearthed much of the proof that the government, not private enterprise, established the brothels. He said the prime minister also used a less formal Japanese word for "apology" than he might have.

Even an administrator of the private fund said the statement was not ideal.

"What the comfort women want Japan's society and government to do,"

said the administrator, Katsumi Taga "is recognize that they were forcibly taken to work in the brothels and in that regard the wording is very vague."

Japan has refused to make direct government payments to the comfort women because it is afraid of opening the floodgates to claims from all sorts of victims of its wartime atrocities.

Japan maintains that it settled all its legal obligations in agreements it reached with other nations after the war. So the government last year created a nominally private Asian Women's Fund to solicit donations and make payments.

Partly because of the opposition from the intended recipients of the money however, the fund has raised only about \$4 million. That is far less than the initial goal of \$10 million to \$20 million and not enough even for planned first round of payments to 300 women in South Korea, Taiwan and the Philippines.

元慰安婦一時金

歡迎と不満交錯

アジアの
各国・地域
国家補償求める声も

フィリピン・マニラ首都圏で十四日、「女性のためのアジア平和国民基金」(原
文: 女性同盟事務局) による式典が開かれ、地元元従軍慰安婦の間からは「人生で一番
幸せな瞬間」との喜びの声も上がった。平面、韓国の遺族団体などからは民間基金
による一時金支払いに対して強い不満が噴出。あくまで日本政府による国家補償を
求める面がアジア各国・地域で一段と高まった。(一面参照)

【マニラ14日「佐藤浩三」】
 九二年に遼東元慰安婦であ
 ると明かしたロザ・ヘンリ
 ーさん(68)は、首相の手
 紙について「無罪だと思っ
 た夢がなかった」と、時折
 涙ぐみながら語った。「私
 が日本兵の罪を許さなければ、
 神様も私の罪を許さない
 だろう」と語る。韓国や
 台湾では、政府による補償
 ではないとして一時金への反
 対が強いが、「民間の募金
 とはいえ、政府も協力して
 いるので受け取ることにし
 た」(ヘンリーさん)。

同情と正義は別

台
灣

【香港14日共同】台湾の

を婦人女性救援基金会の職員として、救援援助局長は十四日、マイリペンへの元慰安婦に対する「謝罪・補償」式典において、マイリペンについて、マイリペン人民が生活費から一時金を受け入れたのは理解できないが、同情と正義は別だ。

台湾の元慰安婦は国家賠償を求めるとして一致してい

憤り隠し切れず

インドネシア

【ジャカルタ14日共同】

インドネシアの元外務省顧問
フナトオウツの元外務省顧問
婦は、フィリピンと同じ東
南アジアにあるインドネシ
アの被害者を事実上差別す
る今回の日本側の措置に、
憤りと失望を隠し切れずに
いる。

これまで人権擁護団体を
通じ、日本政府に謝罪など
の要求を伝えてきたインド
ネシアの被害者たちは今後
も、謝罪と未払い資金問題
の解決や、日本の歴史教科

存命の元寇安福が三万人にも上るとされるインドネシアだが、スハルト政権は、強く求めていく姿勢だ。

も苦しい事情がある。三人は一時金を「健康診断や医療費に使いたい」「子供の生活の助けにしたい」と頼す。ヘンソンさんは最近酷いに疲れた」と瀕らしており、生きているうちに何らかの決着を見ておきたいとの気持ちもあるようだ。

アナスタシア・コルテスさん(73)は、首相の手紙を評価しながらも「私の身に起こったことは、変えら

れない」と話す。周囲の目を
を気にしてか、フィリピン
政府がこの日までには元慰安
婦と認定した四人のうち、
一人は「順や名前を公表し

たくない」と式典に出席しなかつた。

有馬真喜子・同基金副理事長は「法的責任と道義的責任は別で、償い金は道義的

「一時金を受け取るかどうか」の問題」と枯す。多くの慰安婦が属する支那団体「リ・ピリビナ」(ヘネリア・サンチヨ代表)は最近、

韓國の元慰安婦國出
「ソウル14日 石川一郎
韓國の元従軍慰安婦として成
成する難國抵(てい) 母
問題対策協議会は十四日
慰、ソウルの日本大使館
で約百人がデモをし、元
安婦に対する償いを求め
いる「女性のためのアジア
平和国民基金」の一時金
給計画の中断を求めた。同
時に声明を発表し「日本必

に反対している基金の支給
という欺瞞（きまん）的主
式で、慰安婦犯罪行為を隠
ぺいし具体的な謝罪、賠償
要求を適当に済ませようと
している」と批判した。



かは個人にまかせる」と方針を転換したが、この日も「基金で慰安婦問題は解決しない」との声明を発表。改めて日本政府の責任を問う姿勢を示した。

アジア女性基金
計画中断求める

韓国の元慰安婦団体
「ソウル14日 石川一郎」

韓國の元從軍慰安婦らで構成する韓国挺身(てい)隊

問題、対策協議会は十四日、
疑、ソウルの日本大使館前
で約百人がデモをし、元慰

安婦に対する憤りを述べて
いる「女性のためのアジア

給計画の中断を求めた。同時に萬明を養育し「日本政

肝は慰安婦被害者が公式的に反対している基金の支給

といふ欺瞞（きまん）の方式で、慰安婦犯罪行為を隠ぺいし具體的な謝罪、賠償

要求を適当に済ませようとしてゐる」と批判した。

前編は全編九

「板挟みで驚く」

日本の恒産三郎からの解放を記する五五篇(十五日)に何となく「ソノワルの日本大使館前、精舎人のデモ隊が「日本政府の」

「其が当國の支給対象と」

「大英國、台灣、フィリピン」

「以外でも解放要求の聲が」

「強まっている。二万人とも」

「いわれるインドネシアの元」

「駐紮所は同國を無視する」

「基金と日本政府に憤りを募」

「らせている。」

● 3. 環境保護の取り組み

韓国の協力 今後の焦点

の方々へのわが国の国民的
な責任が行われるに願ひ
たい。三月二十三日、

[illegible]

る降
矢張り、行、防、固、体、が、精、神、の、へ、の
の、か、一、年、植、動、で、あ、る、こ、と、な、う、か、が、わ、

「ラム」のメンバーが同
行、防衛隊が新勢力への
脅威であることなどがわ

「さうして、犯罪者 治罪団」(東京シアター放送ワイド)から人権侵犯「ラム」のメンバーが同 会外せないも 行、防衛隊が新勢力への のか。昨年 胎動であることだろうか。

「戦後処理」引き組む

首相の手紙

法的責任は回避

「謝罪」拒み「おわび」に固執

社民党首相内閣が通称「推進してきた戦後処理問題」に、自民党首相内閣が引き組むようとしている。14日、政府が公表した元従軍慰安婦に対する橋本龍太郎首相の「おわびの手紙」に込められた政治的意味合いを要約すれば、そんなところだろう。ただし、橋本内閣は迷った。政治的争点だった「謝罪」という言葉の使用を拒みつつ、代わりに「おわび」と反省を連発し、低姿勢を強調した。堀山静六官房長官の「朝鮮半島有事」発言（8日）に対する韓国などの「妄言」批判への配慮があった、とみていいのではない。

【山田 孝典】



フィリピンの元従軍慰安婦に渡す「おわびの手紙」を眺む堀山官房長官＝首相官邸で14日午前11時40分

従軍慰安婦問題は1984年8月、村山富市首相が発表した談話の中で、戦後50周年を期して取り組むべき戦後処理問題の自玉事業として示された。しかし、財政支出を伴う新たな戦後補償は行わないという従来の政府方針が壁になり、主体は民間組織の「女性のためのアジア平和国民基金」というところに落ち着いた。この事業に対する政府の関与の焦点は「首相のおわびの手紙」に絞られ、文意が論点になった。公表された手紙のキーワード「おわび」と反省の英訳は「apologies and remorse」。

「おわび」も「謝罪」も「apology」（複数形がapologies）に変わる。ところが、漢字圏の中国、韓国、台湾などは日本政府が「謝罪」という言葉を使うかどうかに注目している。た。「謝罪」なら日本政府が法的な責任を認めて国家補償に踏み出すというニュ

アジア各国から批判

韓国

【ソウル14日中島哲夫】韓国挺身隊問題対策協議会は14日、ソウルの日本大使館前で集会を開き、「日本政府は民間基金というごまかしの方式で犯罪行為を隠ぺいし、国際的な謝罪・賠償の要求を免れようとしている」と激しく批判した。

台湾

【香港14日小林猛夫】台湾の元慰安婦らを支援する台北市婦女救援基金会は14日、「道義的おわびなら過去に十数人の首相が行って

アンスに受け取られる可能性がある。そうならば、元慰安婦らが日本国内で提起した訴訟で日本政府が不利になるだけでなく、他の未解決の戦後補償問題にも飛び火しかねない。政府が「おわび」という表現に固執し、「謝罪」か「おわび」か」という

一見とつけない論議が繰り返されてきた背景には、そうした事情があった。首相は結局「おわび」という表現で押し通し、「道義的な責任を痛感」と書き加えたものの、裏を返せば「法的な責任は認めない」、政府としての支出はできない」と宣言したに等しい。橋本内閣は、村山内閣が広げたフロシキをたたもつとしているのだ。

総選挙をにらみ、自民党の有力支持団体である「日本遺族会」や神社本庁に配慮して靖国神社を「参拝参加した判断と軌を一にする」とみるべきだろう。政府はつい最近まで「手紙はマスコミに公表すべき筋合いではない」と取材を拒み続けた。それが、菅原みのり元首相の堀山官房長官が臨時記者会見を開き、進んで公開したのである。

堀山氏は講演で「朝鮮半島有事の場合、韓国と朝鮮民主主義人民共和国（北朝鮮）から難民が来て日本国内で紛争を起し、自衛隊と交戦する」といった虚言の発言をし、両国の反発を招いたばかりだ。この失言を補うという外交上の配慮も働いたのではない。

インドネシア

【ジャカルタ14日共同】インドネシアの元従軍慰安婦は、インドネシアの被害者を事実上差別する今回の日本側の措置に、憤りと失望を隠し切れずにいる。人命の元慰安婦が万人にも上るとされるインドネシアだが、スハルト政権は、日本政府の戦後賠償によって基本的な決着したこの方針を貫いている。このため同国の被害者は一時金の支給対象になっていない。

Four Filipino sex slaves get first 'atonement' pay

The Asian Women's Fund paid out its first "atonement" money Wednesday to four former "comfort women" in the Philippines, as controversy continued over the government-initiated private effort to help Japan's wartime sex slaves.

The four women, in addition to Y2 million each, received a letter from Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto that expressed "moral responsibility" for Japan forcing these women into sexual slavery before and during World War II.

In the letter, Hashimoto acknowledged the involvement of Japanese military authorities in organizing the brothels and voiced his "most sincere apologies and remorse" to the victims as prime minister.

Hashimoto went on to say in the letter that Japan "should face up squarely to its past history and accurately convey its future generations."

Tokyo is hoping this will be sufficient.

"With the prime minister's letter, we expect that former comfort women will understand our position," Hiroshi Hirabayashi, head of the councilor's office on external affairs at the Prime Minister's Office, said in Tokyo.

In the Japanese version of the letter, Hashimoto used the term "owabi" instead of "shazai" to express apology. Although the two words in general can be translated into the same English word — "apology" — some analysts say that "shazai" has a more

Prime minister's letter

(Unofficial government translation)

The Year of 1996

Dear Madam,

On the occasion that the Asian Women's Fund, in cooperation with the Government and the people of Japan, offers atonement from the Japanese people to the former wartime comfort women, I wish to express my personal feelings as well.

The issue of comfort women, with an involvement of the Japanese military authorities at that time, was a grave affront to the honor and dignity of large numbers of women.

As Prime Minister of Japan, I thus extend anew my most sincere apologies and remorse to all the women who underwent immeasurable and painful experiences and suffered incurable physical and psychological wounds as comfort women.

We must not evade the weight of the past, nor should we evade our responsibilities for the future.

I believe that our country, painfully aware of its moral responsibility, with feelings of apology and remorse, should face up squarely to its past history and accurately convey it to future generations.

Furthermore, Japan also should take an active part in dealing with violence and other forms of injustice to the honor and dignity of women.

Finally, I pray from the bottom of my heart that each of you will find peace for the rest of your lives.

Respectfully yours,
Ryutaro Hashimoto
Prime Minister of Japan

official sound than "owabi."

A fund official said that there is no difference in "owabi" and "shazai," but analysts say the government avoided the term "shazai" for fear that it would weaken its position in a lawsuit filed by former sex slaves calling for state compensation.

Fund officials said that no final decision has been made how to translate "owabi" into Korean. The letter to the Filipino women was translated into both English and Tagalog.

Hashimoto did not clearly point out in the letter that the women were forced into the

wartime brothels, in contrast to a statement issued in August 1993 by then Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono. In that statement, Kono acknowledged that in most cases, the women were recruited and forced to provide sex "against their will."

But fund officials maintain that the prime minister is not retreating from the government's earlier stance, saying that Hashimoto's letter is based on Kono's statement and that it was too short to include every element.

Fund officials said that the fund is not in a position to judge whether the govern-

ment has "legal responsibility" to pay out individual compensation. They said that the fund's activities stem from the nation's "moral responsibility" to address the sex slave issues. The letter was handed to the victims by Japanese Ambassador Hiroyuki Yushita at a ceremony in Manila. Also attending was Makiko Arima, vice president of the fund.

One of the four women did not attend the ceremony because she did not want to be identified, according to fund officials.

The exact form in which the money was extended was kept confidential out of security concerns and consideration for privacy.

The three women who appeared at the ceremony are Maria Rosa Henson, 68, who in May became the first victim to announce her wish to accept the fund's money; Anastasia Cortes, 73; and Rufina Fernandez, 69.

The four women formally submitted the necessary documents to the Philippine Justice Department and received interviews for screening Tuesday.

Three other women also filed applications Tuesday but did not show up for interviews for varying reasons, according to fund officials.

The fund was established July 19, 1995, at the initiative of the government of then Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama. Collecting private donations was chosen as a workable alternative for the government, which refuses to pay direct compensation.

The government maintains

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

Filipinos get first 'atonement' pay

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

that all its responsibilities for wartime reparations have been concluded with past treaties.

The fund originally planned to start distributing the atonement money to about 300 survivors living in the Philippines, Taiwan and South Korea before Aug. 15, the 51st anniversary of Japan's surrender in World War II. The fund gathered ¥437 million as of Aug. 8, according to its officials.

The fund had to give up on meeting the deadline because groups of victims and their supporters in South Korea and Taiwan have refused to cooperate.

These groups have been calling for direct state compensation. They see the fund as nothing but a sham that lets the government evade its responsibility to pay direct compensation.

"We hoped that we would be able to start extending the money to comfort women in South Korea, Taiwan, and the Philippines simultaneously," Bunbei Hara, the fund president, said at a news conference.

"But we have by no means given up on providing the atonement money to those in South Korea and Taiwan," he said, reiterating the fund's resolve to continue its efforts to persuade them.

Prospects are not clear regarding whether survivors in South Korea and Taiwan will change their minds and accept the money in the foreseeable future.

To gain the understanding of support groups as well as authorities in South Korea and Taiwan, the government informed them of the contents of Hashimoto's letter through diplomatic channels, government officials said.

In Seoul, the decision to offer the atonement money to Filipino women first refueled the hardline stance of support groups and prompted them to organize a protest in front of the Japanese Embassy.

Shinkichi Eto, vice president of the fund, said that fund members were aware of this danger but went ahead with their decision based on their shared view that this should not hamper the Filipino women's wish to receive the money as soon as possible.

Fund officials — and perhaps government officials as well — would not be able to declare the fund a success as

long as some women, especially in South Korea, do not accept the money.

Having suffered atrocities during Japan's 1910-1945 colonial rule of the Korean Peninsula, South Korea has showed the harshest reaction among Asian nations to Japan's handling of war issues.

Because of this bitter relationship between Japan and South Korea, satisfying South Korean victims with the atonement money and with other related matters was always a key consideration for fund officials.

At the ceremony in Manila, Arima also handed a letter from Hara to each of the three victims.

In the letter, Hara explained that the money represents the feelings of apology and regret of the Japanese people toward the sex slaves, Hara said.

He also expressed his wish that the money would help heal the pains the women have felt over the past decades.

In addition to the atonement money, the Filipino

women are to receive welfare and medical services that will come from the Japanese government's coffers.

The government plans to provide a total of ¥700 million in the form of welfare and medical services to the 300 victims within 10 years.

While the atonement money is set at ¥2 million regardless of the recipients' nationality, the sum of welfare and medical services will differ depending on their country's economic level.

The Filipino women are expected to each receive assistance worth at least ¥1 million.

A Foreign Ministry official said the government hopes to start the service to the four Filipino victims by the end of this year.

The distribution of money to the Filipino women came about after LILA Pilipina, the largest group of former sex slaves and their supporters in the country, decided to help some of its members wishing to receive the money by cooperating in the qualifying process. 8/15 '96 J.T.

大崎孝典に就任したが、九月から厚生省エイズ研究班
六年二月に辞任。八二年六の班長を務めた。



14日、マニラ首都圏パサイ市のホテルで行われた「謝罪・
補償」式典で、元従軍慰安婦3人に橋本首相の「おわびの
手紙」を手渡す湯下博之駐フィリピン大使＝ロイター

8/15/96
東京

元慰安婦4人に一時金

首相の補償、ようやく開始 手紙も

アジア女性基金

【マニラ14日川瀬真人】

元従軍慰安婦への補償事業

を進めている民間団体「女
性のためのアジア平和国民
基金」(略称・アジア女性
基金、原文兵衛理事長)は
十四日、マニラ首都圏パサ
イ市内のホテルでフィリピ
ンの元慰安婦四人に一人当
たり二百萬円の一時金を支
給する伝達式を開いた。こ
れにより同基金による償
の事業がスタート、戦後五
十一年を経てようやく元慰
安婦に対する個人補償が開
始された。また日本政府は
橋本首相の「おわびの
手紙」を一人ひとりに手
渡し、旧日本軍による過去

の罪を被害者個人に対して
初めて公式に謝罪した。

【関連記事3、21面に】

一時金の受け取りに応じ
た四人のうちマリア・ロー
ザ・ヘンソンさん(60)、ア
ナスタシア・コルテスさん
(65)、ルフィーナ・フェル
ナンデスさん(60)の三人が
式典に出席。他の一人はプ
ライバシーを理由に出席を
見合わせた。

式典の冒頭、同基金の有
馬真喜子副理事長が「国民
の募金による一時金をわれ
われの心からの気持ちとし
て届けにきた」と説明。さ
らに約七億円の規模の政
府の資金援助を得て行っ

宅改修、介護など「医療・
福祉支援事業」の慰安婦問
題を歴史の教訓とする「資
料調査研究事業」の一の実
施を伝える原理事長の手紙
と、同基金に募金者が寄せ
たメッセージを手渡した。
また日本の道義的責任を

初韓国・フィリピン、台湾
の元慰安婦約三百人へ一時
金の支給を計画。しかし、
韓国、台湾では「国家賠償
を求めており、民間団体の
一時金支給には応じられな
い」と、理解を得られずフ
ィリピンでの先行実施とな
った。

【マニラ14日川瀬真人】「五十年以上私
たちは我慢してきた」「夢が現実になっ
た」。「女性のためのアジア平和国民
基金」(原文兵衛理事長)による一時金と
橋本首相の手紙の伝達式が、十四日行われ
たマニラ首都圏内のホテルで、元従軍慰安
婦らは目につくすうと涙を浮かべた。

南園の花模様をあしらったカミフルな服
を着込み正装したマリア・ローザ・ヘンソ
ンさん(60)ら三人の元慰安婦は、それぞれ
に有馬真喜子・同基金副理事長らにお礼の
言葉を返した。「五十年前に日本帝國軍に
よって痛みを受けた……。今、私の人生の
中で最もうれしい瞬間。橋本首相の反省の
手紙を手にした」とヘンソンさん。興奮の
伝達式の比元慰安婦

ためか、声が高くて聞かえる。目にはうっ
すらと涙が。「過去はいやされないが、私
は今大変に幸せに感じている」とアナスタ
シア・コルテスさん(65)が続けた。

現在、東京地裁で係争中の国家賠償を求
めた裁判について質問を受けたヘンソンさ
んは「もうチ毛行進は行わないが裁判の活
動は弁護士を通じて続けていきます」。

一時金二百萬円の使い道を聞かれた三人
は、三人ともが「体に異常を感じる、チェ
ックしたい」と述べ、長い間の苦しい生活
をしのばせた。

一時金を支給された四人のうち、一人は
「人前に顔をさらしたくない」と伝達式への
出席を拒否。心の傷の深さをつかかわった。

我慢の半世紀…「夢が現実に」

裁判は継続方針

伝達式の比元慰安婦

ためか、声が高くて聞かえる。目にはうっ
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比元慰安婦に一時金支給へ

首相の手紙
添え伝達式

謝罪びぬ募金

一方、原班議長は十四日の記者会見で、予定してい

た六億円の募金が四億三千七百四十万しか集まっていな

【マニラ14日時事】フィリピン政府が元慰安婦四人を認定したのを受けて、「女性のためのアジア平和国民基金」(アジア女性基金、原立憲兵團理事長)は十四日午後、マニラ首都圏バサイ市のホテルで伝達式を行い、元慰安婦のマリア・

む約三百人の元慰安婦に一時金支給を始める計画だったが、国家補償を求める元慰安婦らの反発が強く、受け入れ態勢の整ったフィリピンで先行実施された。

「国民の心こめた」首相 橋本龍太郎首相は十四日、フィリピンの元慰安婦への一時金支給について「国民の心のこもったお金で仕事を推し進められる」として答えた。

謝罪色濃い文面

韓国、台湾とは持久戦必至

「女性のためのアジア平和国民基金」(原文兵衛理事長)が十四日、マニラで一時金の受領を了済した元慰安婦三人に橋本龍太郎首相の、おわびの手紙を手渡すなど、一連の事業をスタートさせたが、手紙の内容は謝罪色が濃く、今後問題を残した形だ。一方、韓国、台湾では元慰安

苦心の文案

橋本龍太郎首相名で元慰安婦に手渡された、おわびの手紙の文案は、昨年七月に基金が発足して以来、念入りに準備されてきた。結局、「謝罪」という言葉を使わず、「深いおわびと反省の意を表した」(政府筋)ものとなったが、平成五年八月に、河野洋平官房長官(当時)が記者会見で「極めて」「強制的な状況」というキーワードを用いた「強制連行」を印象付けた発言が「大きな影響を与えている」(自民党筋)事実を否めない。政府高官

「とが、一番心のこもったことだ」と思っている。少しでも日本国民の心を受け止めていた方がいいだろうという、受け止めていた方がいいことを願っている」と語った。

「軍が商用として関与、慰安婦も存在していたが、これまで二度にわたって公開された政府調査では、明白に強制連行があったと認められる事実がなかった」としている。

る一時金支給がやりやりの線だった。しかし、国家補償を求める韓国、台湾の元慰安婦は反発、フィリピンの元慰安婦への支給も難航し、政府関係者は「基金発足一年で支給者ゼロという事態になれば格好なものをのりかきかねない」と危機感を募らせていたからだ。

このため橋本首相の重点を、聞き取り調査を比較的に柔軟な姿勢をみせていたフィリピンに置き、目標としていた「八月十五日」までに四人への支給を現実させた。ただ、韓国、台湾の元慰安婦の姿勢は固く、「情勢に変化はみられない」(同)状況だ。

政府側で元慰安婦問題の処理を中心として行った平林博内閣外政審議室長は今月下旬、訪韓して韓国政府に一時金支給問題で協力を求める方針だが、歴史認識問題ともかかわるだけに、「ある程度時間を置くしかはない」(外務省筋)と持久戦の構えだ。

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首相の「謝罪」は避ける

手紙の趣旨は「内閣総理大臣として（中略）、心身し、心からわびと反省の

いもの。これに我々は、過去、現在からちも未来の責任から逃げないわけにはまゐりません。『過去』の歴史を覆つて、正してこれを後世に伝える』などの決意を加へている。

手紙は、「女性のためのアジアン平和国際募金」(原文英語題)が元締め、文藝春秋に送附する「買値」(一人あたり万円)に添へて郵送される予定。嵐山雄寛はこの手紙を同日午後とある「フィリピン」の4女性宛て、タガログ語と

いふも明かになつた。
【有田 浩子】

「名譽、尊嚴傷つけた」
 比の元從軍
 烈安處あて
 9/14/46
 (5)
 首相が、おわびの手紙

異山勝六宮内長官は十四日午時、首相官邸で金見し、翌日午後にはフィリピン元佐藤首相に手渡す日本國大元帥首相の、たけびの手紙の内容を明らかにした。

手紙の中で首相は、從前野安藤閣下以下に出張の軍の調子について、多数の女性の名を「貴族を捧ぐべき」と改め、自日本國の調子を認めたうえで、「日本の首相として改め

て、從軍歌謡として数多
の苦難を経験され、心身に
わたりのやじがたい傷を負
われたすべての方々に対し、心からおわびと感謝の
気持ちを申し上げる」とと
断じた。

「道義的責任を痛感」

首相がおわびの手紙

堀田靜六は慶應義塾十四
 年前の記者会見で、「女
 のためのアジア平和開闢
 金」(原文は協同事業
 金)が元徳信太郎に支給する
 一時金に替えて渡す積立金
 として初めて明記すること
 もに「おわびと反省の姿勢
 について」軍の多数の女性
 の名前を公開する旨を述べた。



基本前提

海付けた」と指摘。「いや
 しがたい點を免れたすべ
 ての方々に、心からおわび
 と反省の気持ちを上し上げ
 る」と述べている。さらに
 「道義的な責任を明確にし
 つつと徹底して」

ただ、国家補償問題に火
 を付けかねない法的責任に
 は触れたくないとの判断か
 ら、「謝罪」という言葉を
 使つては避けた。

回金金は十四日午後、フ
 ーテンベルグ首相は、

婦への一時金(二百万円)
の文藝手稿を、開始、館相
の手紙も手渡す。韓国、台
湾は国家賠償を求め、立場
から一時金に反発が強く、
当面支給を見合わせるが、
政府は公式・非公式の外交
ルートで韓国、台湾にも手
紙の内容は伝達する。

元慰安婦 5/4 96-
16歳 (9) **心身に癒しがたい傷**
首相「おわびと反省の手紙」

山崎氏は十四年
 の結婚後、一女性
 のアジヤ平和国民基金
 の顧問兼、フィリピン
 の援助員として、二百
 萬圓の基金を支配する
 ことを正式に承認するこ
 とを、見舞金と共に併せ
 て、本首相が元勳五卿に
 出ず

われなき勢力と女性の名
 著と聯繫にかり、同
 じに機軸的に取り組む
 かなければならないと考
 へてゐる。

同筆では、白鳥、
 フィリピンの元勳約三
 百人を対象に、見舞金の支給

白鳥についで、現地の三
 聖堂を訪問して、日本
 による国家復興を求め、
 見舞金の支給を促して
 ゐる。

ルートを過ぎて、其の
 旅の内部を伝え、

おわびの手紙は、四日午後二時(日本時間同三時)にも、マニラで元従軍慰安婦四人に対して謝下す之、在比日本大使から手渡される。「女性のためのアジア平和国民基金」からの一時金一人一百万円につい

内務省からした。ついで「反省の手帳」の
書名は手帳の中で從軍慰勞
安撫團「ついで」「当國の
軍の慰勞の下に、多數の女
性の名前に慰勞を添へ備つ
けた」としたうえ、「從軍
慰勞會」に於て多數の言葉を
採擷され、心身にわたる癒
しがたに對し、心からお
わびと反省の気持ちを示し
上げることを述べている。

さて、「道義的な責任を
擔負しつつおわびと反省の
気持ちを培ふ、過去の歴
史を顧み、正しくこれを

ては、種々の事情で其目的が實現を考慮して、それそれが適宜の時機に形式で交結される。

興山監獄長官は補充完て、「道義的な数知りながら最大限の努力をしてきた」と述べた。

また、国家補償を要求し、名譽の公認ならざるべし、元軍政府が強く反対している韓国、台湾について興山監は「國境が空よりよる解決に努力する」と強調した。(4面に全文)



MARIA ROSA HENSON (center), says Tuesday in Manila that even though she has started the procedure to accept money from the Asian Women's Fund, she won't drop her lawsuit against the Japanese government.

STATE COMPENSATION STILL SOUGHT

Sex slaves apply for money

MANILA (Kyodo) Three former wartime sex slaves who want to accept money from a Japanese government-initiated compensation fund have formally submitted necessary documents to the Justice Department, one of the women said Tuesday.

Maria Rosa Henson, 68, the first Filipino woman to go public with her story of being forced into sexual slavery by the wartime Japanese military, said she and Anastasia Cortes, 73, and Rufina Fernandez, 69, have given their personal data and testimony to the department to prove they were sex slaves.

An official from the Japanese Embassy in Manila accompanied them to the Justice Department, she said.

A fourth woman who also wishes to accept money from the fund, 71-year-old Juanita Jamot, is sick and reportedly hospitalized.

The interview is a requirement for former sex slaves who wish to receive money from the Asian Women's Fund.

"It's part of the qualifying process," Henson said.

The fund is an independent body set up by the Japanese government as a way to draw private contributions for women forced into sexual slavery by the Japanese military.

Henson, Cortes, Fernandez and Jamot are part of a group of 44 Filipino former sex slaves who filed a suit in a Tokyo court in 1993 demanding \$200,000 in compensation for each former "comfort woman," as they are euphemistically known in Japan, or their heirs.

Although the four have expressed willingness to accept money from the nominally private fund, Henson said they will not drop the suit that is demanding direct compensation from the Japanese government.

"For us, this is a victory," Henson said. "Compensation and an apology are acceptable. But we will still continue our struggle."

The Asian Women's Fund on Tuesday announced details of the compensation for Filipinos who were wartime sex slaves.

The announcement, published in the Manila Bulletin and the Philippine Daily Inquirer, said the compensation is "to offer an atonement from the Japanese people to meet moral responsibility to those who suffered as wartime comfort women."

A letter of apology from Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto will also be sent to recipients of the compensation, the notice said.

Those eligible for the com-

pensation are former sex slaves who were alive when the fund was set up July 19, 1995, or a representative of the family in cases where a former sex slave has since died, it said.

LILA-Filipina, a task force of Filipinos who were "comfort women," has documented at least 169 former sex slaves in the Philippines. Out of the number, 14 have died.

The Japanese Embassy is set to hold a news conference today on the private fund, Henson said.

Historians estimate that before and during the war, up to 200,000 women, mostly from the Korean Peninsula then under Japanese colonial rule, were forced into sexual slavery.

First payment

The government-initiated Asian Women's Fund is "hopeful" that it will be able to make its first payment to former sex slaves in the Philippines by this afternoon, a fund official said.

But as of Tuesday night, a task force set up by the Philippine Justice Department was still interviewing and qualifying screening aid applicants.

Fund officials said late in the evening that there were a total of seven women in the qualifying process.

東京新聞

夕刊

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「わが国として道義的責任」

踏み込んだ表現回避

元慰安婦への首相の手紙発表

堀山静六官房長官は十四日午前の記者会見で、フィリピンなどの元慰安婦慰安婦「わが国として道義的責任」の内容を発表し、心身の苦痛を軽減され、心身

『わが国として道義的責任』全文
このたび、政府と国民が協力して進めている「女性のためのアジア平和国民基金」を通じて、元慰安婦の方々へのわが国の国民的責任が示されるに際し、私の気持ちを表明させていたがきます。
いわゆる従軍慰安婦問題は、当時の軍の関与の下に、多数の女性の名誉と尊厳を深く傷つけた問題でござい

安所の管理などに、日本軍の関与の下、「多数の女性の名誉と尊厳を傷つけた問題」と認めた。さらに日本政府として「道義的な責任を痛感」していることを明確にし、「過去の歴史を直視し、正しくこれを後世に伝える」としている。
これは首相が今年六月に韓国を訪問した際、「心からおわびと反省の言葉を申し上げたい」と謝罪した内容や、九三年八月に当時の官房長官が発表した官房長官談話、九四年八月の村山首相(当時)による戦

さいました。私は、日本国の内閣総理大臣として改めて、いわゆる従軍慰安婦として数多くの苦痛を経験され、心身にわたり癒しがた

慰安婦一時金4人に支給へ
「マニラ14日山崎真人(元慰安婦への償い事業を進めている「女性のためのアジア平和国民基金」(原文兵衛理事長)は十四日午後二時(日本時間同三時)からマニラ首都圏バサ

式典では橋本蔵太郎首相の「おわびと反省の手紙」が最終的な書類・面談調査をした結果、四人を元慰安婦として認定した。



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「道義的責任を痛感」

慰安婦問題 首相、おわびの手紙

国家補償の言質避ける

首相の手紙 (全文)

拝啓 このたび、政府と国民が協力して進めている「女性のためのアジア平和国民基金」を通じて、従軍慰安婦の方々へのわが国の国民的責任が、行われるに際し、私の気持ちも説明させていただきます。

いわゆる従軍慰安婦問題は、当時の軍の関与の下に、多数の女性の名誉と尊厳を深く傷つけた問題でございました。私は、日本国の内閣総理大臣として改めて、いわゆる従軍慰安婦として数多くの苦痛を被った方々に対し、心からおわびと反省の気持ちを示す申し上げます。

我々は、過去の事みからも未来への責任からも逃

けるわけにはまいりません。わが国としては、道義的な責任を痛感しつつ、おわびと反省の気持ちを踏まえ、過去の歴史を直視し、正しくこれを後世に伝えるとともに、いわれなき暴力など女性の名誉と尊厳に関わる諸問題にも積極的に取り組んでいかなければならないと考えております。

未だながら、皆様方のごからの人生が安らかなものとなりますよう、心から祈りしております。

平成八(一九九六)年
日本国内閣総理大臣
橋本龍太郎 敬具

政府は十四日、「女性のためのアジア平和国民基金」(アジア女性基金)が元従軍慰安婦の人たちへの償い金の支給手続きを始めるにあわせ、元慰安婦へ渡す橋本龍太郎首相の手紙を公表した。「軍の関与」を明記したうえ、元慰安婦の人たちに対し「心からおわびと反省の気持ち」を表明するとしたものの、国の責任については「道義的な責任を痛感」するとの表現にとどめた。先の戦争に関する「法的責任」には踏み込まず、元慰安婦らが求めてきた「国家補償」の実現につながる根拠は与えないよう留意している。

(10面関係記事)

元慰安婦への基金からの償い金支給については、元慰安婦や国内外の支援団体から「国家補償の肩代わりをさせるものだ」との批判が出されていた。基金の理事は、こうした反発を少しでも和らげ、理解を得るためには、首相の手紙が不可欠と判断。「受け取る側の胸を打つようなものにするべきだ」(衛藤澤吉副理事長)として、①国家の関与を認める②おわびの表明③道義的責任の明記④真相究明⑤再発防止、の五点を盛り込むよう、政府に要請してきた。

手紙の中で首相は、慰安

婦問題に軍が関与していたことを改めて確認したうえで「心からおわびと反省」を表明。「道義的な責任」に触れた後、「過去の歴史を直視し、正しくこれを後世に伝える」とし、歴史教育などに力を入れる姿勢を強調した。また、慰安婦問題に限らず、「女性の名誉と尊厳に関わる問題」全般に積極的に取り組む考えを示した。

しかし、政府として慰安婦問題の「真相究明」に取り組む姿勢は、文面には盛り込まなかった。

政府は、一九九三年八月に従軍慰安婦に関する調査結果を報告した際に、当時の河野洋平官房長官が「いわゆる従軍慰安婦として数多くの苦痛を経験され、心身にわたり癒(いや)しがたい傷を負われたすべての方々に対し心からお詫(わ)びと反省の気持ちを申し上げます」との謝辞を述べた。

一方、元慰安婦らが日本政府による「国家補償」を求めてきた背景には、一元的戦争には日本の法的責任があり、いまだ解決していない」との認識がある。今回の手紙では、戦争の法的側面への「歴史認識」には踏み込んでおらず、内外からなお批判が続くことも予想される。

慰安婦基金
一時金支給

韓国、台湾はめど立たず

見切り発車、先行き多難

元従軍慰安婦に一時金を贈る補償事業が十三日、フィリピンで公示された。しかし、民間基金でなく日本政府の補償を求めて反発している韓国、台湾についてはめどが立たないままの先行実施。終戦記念日の十五日に間に合わせるための見切り発車という、多くの反発の強い韓国、台湾



一時金支給の公示を受け、「日本大使館で登録したい」と話すマリア・ローサ・ヘンソンさん(右)。13日、マニラ市内で、共同

の脱身は難航、数人の受取希望者のいるフィリピンについて、韓国政府や支援団体の協力で何とか支給開始にこぎつけた。

フィリピンは支給開始といても、数千人から百人余りともされる元慰安婦のうち受け取りを申請したのはわずか七人。現地の民間支援団体「リラ・ヒリビ」は、元慰安婦の高齢化に配慮して希望者の一時金受け取りを容認しているが、日本政府の国家補償を要求する姿勢を変えていない。

韓国の団体、首相の元慰安婦 手紙受け取り拒否

【ソウル13日共同】元従軍慰安婦に対する日本政府の国家補償などを求めている「韓国挺身(ていしん)隊問題対策協議会」(振込協)は十三日、「女性のためのアジア平和国民基金」(元文民権理事務)が元従軍慰安婦へ一時金とともに、首相の謝罪の手紙を受け取り拒否を決め、同基金

の脱身は難航、数人の受取希望者のいるフィリピンについて、韓国政府や支援団体の協力で何とか支給開始にこぎつけた。

一方、補償事業には一時金のほか、政府が資金援助する医療・介護など福祉事業がある。医療費や住宅改修の補助などをそれぞれの国・地域の社会保障制度や機関を通じて行うもので、その政府や支援団体の協力が不可欠だが、フィリピンですら協力が得られる見通しは立っていない。

一時金支給を「国家賠償」と批判する韓国、台湾では関係者と接触すらできないのが実情で、基金関係者の思いも複雑だ。

首相の手紙

厳しい評価相次ぐ

元慰安婦ら「強制に触れず」

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国際公約だったアジア各地の元慰安婦への「首相のおわびの手紙」が十四日、公開された。道義的な責任」を明記し、「おわびと反省の気持ち」を表明しているが、進行などの「強制」性については触れていない。アジア女性基金の呼びかけ人らは「最低限の要件は満たしている」と評価するものの、法的責任を認め、国家補償するよう求めて手紙の受け取り自体を拒否している韓国元慰安婦や支援者団体からは「慰めるつもりもない」との厳しい声があがっている。

日本国内でただ一人名乗りを上げている在日韓国人の元慰安婦、宋神道さんは「本来に謝罪が自分でするべきことだ」と書いた手紙を、何人も書いた手紙と見せつけられ、被害者の気持ちの通りに、被害者の家へ謝りに来て欲しい」と語った。

宋さんの国家補償請求裁きの手紙だ。これではまじくしてくれと書いただけの手紙じゃないのか。もしも「強制」性を認め

「自分の本心をこめて書いた手紙だ」といふなら、その気持ちの通りに、被害者の家へ謝りに来て欲しい」と語った。

「元慰安婦ら」強制に触れず

「千人殺害」虐殺事件

生き残った中国人3人

政府に賠償求め提訴

A 8/14 196

中国遼寧省の撫順市郊外にある平頂山（へいちやうざん）村の住民約三千人が旧日本軍に虐殺されたとき生き残った3人の中国人事件で、生き残った中国

生き残った3人の中国人事件で、生き残った中国

生き残った3人の中国人事件で、生き残った中国

韓国の団体が受け取り拒否

【ソウル14日路透電】日本の植民地支配からの解放を記念する十五日の光復節を前に、韓国挺身（ていしん）隊問題対策協議会（挺身隊）など元慰安婦を支援する市民団体は十四日正午から、ソウルの日

韓国の団体が受け取り拒否

韓国の団体が受け取り拒否

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韓国の団体が受け取り拒否

韓国の団体が受け取り拒否

世界の気象と天気 12~13日 (A.P.)

最高	最低	天気
30	17	晴
28	15	晴
26	13	晴
24	11	晴
22	9	晴
20	7	晴
18	5	晴
16	3	晴
14	1	晴
12	-1	晴
10	-3	晴
8	-5	晴
6	-7	晴
4	-9	晴
2	-11	晴
0	-13	晴
-2	-15	晴
-4	-17	晴
-6	-19	晴
-8	-21	晴
-10	-23	晴
-12	-25	晴
-14	-27	晴
-16	-29	晴
-18	-31	晴
-20	-33	晴
-22	-35	晴
-24	-37	晴
-26	-39	晴
-28	-41	晴
-30	-43	晴
-32	-45	晴
-34	-47	晴
-36	-49	晴
-38	-51	晴
-40	-53	晴
-42	-55	晴
-44	-57	晴
-46	-59	晴
-48	-61	晴
-50	-63	晴
-52	-65	晴
-54	-67	晴
-56	-69	晴
-58	-71	晴
-60	-73	晴
-62	-75	晴
-64	-77	晴
-66	-79	晴
-68	-81	晴
-70	-83	晴
-72	-85	晴
-74	-87	晴
-76	-89	晴
-78	-91	晴
-80	-93	晴
-82	-95	晴
-84	-97	晴
-86	-99	晴
-88	-101	晴
-90	-103	晴
-92	-105	晴
-94	-107	晴
-96	-109	晴
-98	-111	晴
-100	-113	晴

本大使館前で毎週定例の抗議集会を開いた。

十数人の元慰安婦ら、約二百人が参加。集会中に橋本首相の手紙の内容を聞いた韓対協の尹貞玉共同代表は「いくら美しい言葉も並べたててもお金にもちろん、手紙も受け取るわけにはいかない。道義的な責任を痛感するのなら、それに合った行動が必要だ。韓国神社に参拝するような首相の言葉は信じられない」と批判した。

今後、韓対協をはじめとする市民団体は、元慰安婦一人あたり二百万円の生活補償のために韓国で募金活動を始める予定だとい

午後二時からは、太平洋戦争犠牲者遺族会が集会を開き、やはり日本政府による国家賠償を求める声明を出す予定だ。

元従軍慰安婦
比での一時金支給
14日開始結論出す

公示内容は①一時金支給の対象は、基金が充足したため昨年七月十九日時点で生存していた元慰安婦が、その後死亡した元慰安婦の遺族②申請期間は十二月から五年間③金額は一人三百円、で楠本幸太郎首相のおわびの手紙を添える——など。

同基金は十四日にも支給開始ができるよううやむやに

五十一回冒の終戦記念日を商
近に控え、政府官邸に隣接する
への配慮を欠く異動が続いてい
る。まず、一九八五年の中曽根
康弘首相（当時）以来、十二

案の定、中国、韓国からは反京の声が上がった。

樺山靜六宮内長官も八日の講演で、朝鮮半島有事の際、日本に大量の義兵義民が押し寄せ、戦況状態に至るシナリオに言及した。

の「アジア平和国民基金」が、い事業を進めているが、韓国、台湾を訪問した同基金派遣「対話チーム」は、元慰安婦どころか債い事業への理解を盼つけることができなかった。

「これほど女性の名譽と貞操を傷つけたものはない。心からおわびと反省の言葉を申し上げたい」と謝罪し、好感をもつて迎へられた。が、同時に日韓外相會議では「感傷賣の納税を轉に

間途絶えていた首相の参拜。橋本蔵太郎首領、諸国の反発を増幅し、自戦記念日は避け、自日、七月二十九日を私的な面を強調して

及、韓国などから「空襲(暴撃)」との批判を浴び、陳腐する事態になった。

「こうした不用意な言動は、日本が抱えている懸案処理を一層難しくする。例えば、近衛英敏安(近衛)への補償問題。『女性のため

事變受け人れを拒むのは、
間鼻金ではなく、あくまで日
政府による國家賠償を求めて
るからだ、過去の歴史問題、
結む感情的な反発が事變を二
こじらせている。

首相は六月に訪韓した際

民に口にも聞ひ、靖國參拜を行ふ意向を明らかにしてゐるが、戦後処理問題にけじめをつける「戦後五十年プロジェクト」の價値を棄てざるためにも、自衛を望みたい。(斎藤徳仁)

「女性のためのアジア平和基金」(アジア女性した。今回の措置は、償い

向かったが、韓国と食事で元慰安婦にもほとんど会える支援団体と接触できず、なかった。フィリピンに

聞二紙で事業の始まりを「告知」、①基金充足時の

これまでに基金が把握しているフィリピンの元敵

る。現地の委員会が臨まず

代表による有識者会議（3）
長井石川忠雄前慶応義塾

内閣外政審議室は、こ

ね

「準備室」来年度発足へ

発表から2年……やっと始動

からフィリピンに先行させて文籍を始めることを決めた。十三日に、現地で「告別」する。日本政府による國費補償を求め其基金へ使はせたい形だ。

「準備室」来年度発足へ
発表から2年…やっと始動

を願念し、所管官庁を引き受け、受けることを拒んでいるため、当面の作業を総理府で進めることにした。「歴史を監視する」(村山氏)事業がようやく具体化に向け

同セクターは、近現代の日本とアジア近隣諸国とのかわりに関する史料や文獻・圖書を集め、国内外の利用者に提供する構想。國の新たな行政機關とし

しかし、所費については、
「國庫軍費が「外交に必要
ない」(外務省)」、「歴史的

準備室には外務省や文
省、国立国会図書館な
から人材を集め、セン
ー長の選任から手をつ
る。

け 夕 と 部

往電第1695 号別FAX信

PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER

August 14, 1994
Page No. 2

20 Filipinas apply for sex slaves' fund

BY LYNDY T. JUMILLA

TWENTY elderly women yesterday came forward as a government task force finally began yesterday the processing of claims of women forced into sexual slavery for Japanese troops during World War II.

Composed of officials of the justice and foreign departments and the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women, the task force was created in 1992 to "decide on negotiating points with the Japanese government."

State Counsel Mercedes Gutierrez said the Department of Justice was taking care of the "documentation" of the claims of the women, about 20 of whom had registered with the task force of close of yesterday's office hours.

First to show up at the DOJ was Rosa Henson, the first of the Filipino comfort women to come out in the open four years ago.

"At this point, the clear benefit that these women would get is their share of the Asian Women's Fund, amounting to \$20,000 each," Gutierrez said.

The \$200-million fund serves as compensation for Korean, Filipino and other Asian women who were forced to provide sexual services to the Japanese Imperial Army during the war.

Besides monetary compensation, Filipino comfort women have also been seeking an official apology from the Japanese government.

In recent years, Japan's leaders have expressed deep regrets over the atrocities committed by their country during the war.

Non-governmental organizations representing Filipino comfort women said these victims of Japan's war atrocities want "individual apologies" from the Japanese government.

Gutierrez said the task force will study if it would include a demand for individual apology in the proposed negotiation points.

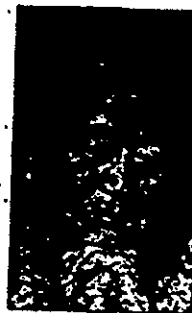
Although it was formed in 1992 shortly after Henson went public with her experience, the task force's official actions began only with yesterday's documentation proceedings.

For some time, the women's group Gabriela took charge of convincing the victims to come out, and documenting their experiences.

Most of the women, euphemistically called "comfort women" in Japan, have refused the money, demanding direct compensation from the government instead.

Yesterday, the private organization, the Asian Women's Fund, placed advertisements in two newspapers with instructions on how to apply for the money.

The fund "will disburse a sum of money to offer atonement from the Japanese people to meet moral responsibility to those who suffered as 'wartime comfort women,'" the ad said. It said the women or their survivors have up to five years to apply.



HENSON

Standard

August 14, 1964

Page No. 7

Seven former sex slaves to accept compensation

The first Filipino to admit publicly she was a Japanese sex slave during World War II said she and six other "comfort women" would accept \$18,500 each in compensation from a much-criticized Japanese fund.

Maria Rosa Henson, 68, said she also expected to receive a letter of apology from Japanese Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto — without which she would not accept the money.

"The apology is more important to me than the money," Henson said. "Without the apology, I will not take the money."

"The apology would mean Japan accepts it has committed wrongs," she said.

Henson said she expected to receive Hashimoto's letter of apology Wednesday from a Japanese Embassy representative.

Officials of the Asian Women's Fund, a privately-funded group initiated by the Japanese government, have told her the money is forthcoming this month, she said.

She said six other Filipino "comfort women" were also accepting the money along with Tokyo's apology.

Henson is among 150 Filipinas who have accused Japanese soldiers of forcing them to become sex slaves in battlefield brothels during the war. (Reuter)

August 14, 1996
Page 5

'Comfort women' submit papers for compensation

FOUR elderly women forced into sexual slavery for Japanese troops during World War II have submitted the documents needed for compensation from a Japanese private fund, officials said yesterday.

The Japanese government has refused to pay any official compensation to former sex slaves and instead formed a private fund that has offered 2 million yen (US\$18,600) to each of some 300 surviving women identified in South Korea, the Philippines and Taiwan.

Most of the women, euphemistically called "comfort women" in Japan, have refused the money, demanding direct compensation from the government instead.

On Tuesday, the private organization, the Asian Women's Fund, placed advertisements in two Manila newspapers with instructions on how to apply for the money.

The fund "will disburse a sum of money to offer atonement from the Japanese people to meet moral responsibility to those who suffered as 'wartime comfort women'," the ad said. It said the women or their survivors have up to five years to apply.

The four women have presented full documentation to the Philippine Department of Justice, government counsel Mercedes Gutierrez said.

They were told the money will be transferred into their bank accounts and that letters of apology from Japanese Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto will be presented to them, probably in the next two days.

"You cannot restore what we have already lost," one of the women, Anastacia Cortes, said at the Justice department. "We need many things. With the money, we can buy the food we crave before we die."

The question of whether to accept the Japanese private money has split the group of 83 Filipino women who have publicly stated they were sex slaves.

Some have adamantly refused to take the money, saying the fund is an attempt by the Japanese government to avoid facing up to its wartime atrocities.

Historians say about 200,000 Asian women were forced to work in military-run brothels for Japanese troops. Japan's government, which denied any involvement with the brothels until several years ago, says all war-related claims were settled by post-war treaties and that providing official compensation to the sex slaves would open it up to claims from tens of thousands of other people who suffered in the war. AP

August 14, 1976
Page No. 6

RP, Japan standoff delays payment for sex slaves—official

TOKYO (UPI) — A standoff between Japan and the Philippine government is delaying compensation payments to Filipino women used as sex slaves by the Imperial Army during World War II, an official said yesterday.

"We are ready to start distribution, but the final negotiation between the Japanese government and the Philippine government still continues," said Shinichi Harada, spokeswoman for the Japanese government-sponsored Asian Women's Fund.

Fund officials in Manila are ready to pay 2 million yen (\$18,600) to each victim with an apology letter from Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, but the fund cannot start until the governments of two nations agree on how to distribute the money, Harada said.

The Philippine government opposes distribution of the money through an organization called Lila Pilipina, Harada said.

There are 107 victims identified by Lila Pilipina as former sex slaves in the country.

"The stance of Lila-Pilipina is that it will support victims who are willing to accept the compensation as well those who are not, although the group disagrees with the fund," Harada said.

"We already selected the group as our distributor. This may not be a perfect solution, but the victims are getting old. We have to do something," said the fund spokesman.

Some of victims were young women — some just schoolgirls — seized from their homes by the Japanese Imperial Army and forced to serve as prostitutes for troops during the war. Japanese troops occupied the Philippines during World War II.

First payments were to start by tomorrow, the 51st anniversary of Japan's surrender, to at least 300 women from Korea, Taiwan and the Philippines, whose governments helped identify victims.

The Korean and Taiwanese governments, however, now oppose the fund, saying the Japanese government tried to evade its own responsibilities by setting up a private compensation fund without an official apology to wartime victims.

Historians estimate there were between 80,000 and 200,000 sex slaves, many of them from the Korean peninsula and others from China, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, as well as the Netherlands and Russia.

Japan has argued all its war reparations were taken care of under postwar treaties, including the 1952 Treaty of San

Francisco and the 1965 Treaty on Basic Relations with the Republic of Korea.

Group to aid fund recipients

A support group for Filipino women forced into sexual slavery by Japanese troops during World War II said Monday it has formed a separate committee to help victims who want to accept compensation from a Japanese private fund.

The support group, Lila Pilipina, split last week over whether members should accept money from the private fund, which the Japanese government set up after saying it would not provide direct compensation to the former sex slaves.

Critics say the private fund is an attempt by Japan's government to evade its war responsibility.

The fund, the Asian Women's Fund, has announced plans to give 2 million yen (\$18,600) to each of some 300 surviving former sex slaves identified in South Korea, the Philippines and Taiwan. Most of the women have refused the money, demanding direct apologies and compensation from the government instead.

But four Lila Pilipina members are expected to become the first to receive the funds on Wednesday.

Lila Pilipina said Monday that its board has decided to establish a separate

committee that will work with the group to help establish the qualifications of women who agree to accept the Japanese private money.

It also asked that fund officials stop approaching former sex slaves individually and go through the committee instead.

Two weeks ago, representatives of the private fund visited the Philippines, South Korea and Taiwan in an effort to persuade women to accept the donations.

The group of women who broke away from Lila Pilipina last week accused it of cooperating with the fund and not pushing hard enough for an official apology and compensation from the Japanese government.

Lila Pilipina says it believes each woman should decide personally whether to accept money from the fund.

It said the committee will include three lawyers, a psychologist, a medical doctor, a researcher and a representative of Lila Pilipina.

Historians say up to 200,000 Asian women were forced to work in military-run brothels for Japanese troops. Japan's government, which denied any involvement with the brothels until several years ago, has refused to pay any compensation, saying that all

war-related crimes were settled by postwar treaties.

— AP

Mechanics for payment spelled out

A private Japanese fund took out newspaper advertisements in the Philippines yesterday announcing the mechanics for paying Filipina women forced into sexual slavery by Japanese troops during World War II.

"The Asian Women's Fund (AWF) will disburse a sum of money to offer atonement from the Japanese people to meet moral responsibility to those who suffered as 'wartime comfort women,'" said the ads in two English language dailies.

"A letter will also be sent from the prime minister of Japan to the recipients of the above-mentioned sum. The privacy of each recipient will be protected," they added.

However, the group did not say how much each woman would get.

The ads were signed by Bunbei Hara, president of the AWF, a Japanese private-sector fund initiated by the Tokyo government to pay tens of thousands of Asian women forced to serve in front-line brothels for the Imperial Army during the war.

The victims, now aging grandmothers or deceased, were known as "comfort women."

The ads said the fund will accept applications for compensation during a period of five years starting yesterday.

Eligible for payment are "surviving war-time comfort women as of July 19, 1995," when the fund was set up. A family representative can claim payment for deceased victims, the ads said.

About 70 Filipinas have openly claimed they were former sex slaves of Japanese soldiers.

A dispute over whether these women

from the Japanese government has split the Lila Pilipina, Inc., a local organization assisting these wartime victims of sexual violence.

A breakaway group—Malaya Lolas ("Free Grandmothers")—bolted from Lila Pilipina last week, accusing it of forcing some women to accept monetary payment from the private fund.

Lila Pilipina said Monday that while they will help those who accept a financial settlement, they will continue to fight for official compensation from Tokyo.

It said that the Asian Women's Fund should not be the "ultimate solution to the problem of Japanese military sexual violence and sexual slavery practice" during the war.

The group vowed to "press for legal reparations as the only just way to fully make the Japanese government accountable for the crime of wartime sexual violence (against) Filipino and other Asian women."

It accused Tokyo of "attempting to use" the private fund "as a means to evade its legal responsibility to the victims."

— AFW Documentation of comfort women starts

The Department of Justice (DOJ) officially began documenting yesterday Filipina "comfort women" to strengthen the latter's claim for moral and financial compensation from the Japanese government.

State Counsel Mercedes Gutierrez, head of the inter-agency task force pushing for the indemnification of Filipinas raped by Japanese soldiers during World War II, said about 20 have already submitted proofs to support their claims, that they were used as comfort women.

She said she expects more Filipinas to surface

diers during World War II.

Gutierrez promised to expedite the documentation of the claims of Filipina comfort women.

She said the Asian Women Fund (AWF) has raised about \$200 million to be used to compensate so-called comfort women.

The AWF is a privately funded organization which aims to provide compensation to "authentic" comfort women. It receives donations from Japanese businessmen and civic-minded citizens.

Filipinas forced as sex slaves of Japanese soldiers during World War II will be given \$20,000 as compensation, Gutierrez said.

It was not clear, however, how long the documentation of Filipina "comfort women" will take. Gutierrez said the inter-agency task force is doing all it can to expedite the process.

"We must be able to finish this process as soon as possible to give Filipina comfort women the justice they richly deserve," Gutierrez said.

Aside from the monetary compensation, the so-called Filipina "comfort women" are also asking the Japanese government to apologize to them individually.

The Japanese government has already publicly apologized for the atrocities its soldiers committed during World War II. But that apparently was not enough for the so-called Filipina "comfort women."

The "authentication" of Filipina "comfort women" began in 1992, with the women's group Gabriela spearheading the move.

The government joined the efforts after the Japanese government apologized and hinted it would give the victims monetary compensation.

The Manila Times

August 15, 1996

PAGE 1

From Japan prime minister Letter of apology, cash for RP comfort women

By ANN DE RAMOS
Reporter

AFTER 50 years of living with the horrors of war, three Filipino comfort women yesterday received a letter from Japanese Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto expressing "sincere apologies and remorse" for their sufferings during World War II.

"Today is the happiest day of my life. I have dreamed of this for 50 years. Now that dream has become a reality," said a teary-eyed Maria Rosa Henson, 69, one of the thousands of women used by the Japanese Imperial Army as sex slaves during World War II.

"I am happy to get the justice and help I have been searching for 50 years," said Atanacia Cortez, 73.

In addition to the letter of apology, Henson, Cortez and Rufina Fernandez, 69, also received financial and welfare benefits raised by the Japanese government.

A fourth woman who also agreed to accept the money was unable to attend yesterday's affair after being hospitalized with a stroke.

Weight of the past

"As Prime Minister of Japan, I thus extend anew my most sincere apologies and remorse to all the women who underwent immeasurable and painful experiences and suffered incurable physical and psychological wounds as comfort women," Hashimoto said.

"We must not evade the weight of the past nor should we evade our responsibility for the future," he added.

Hashimoto's letter added a phrase acknowledging Japan's "moral responsibility" for the brothels. Critics, however, said the phrase was used to clarify that the government does not acknowledge any "legal" responsibility for its actions.

The three women will receive about P500,000 in cash generated by the Asian Women's Fund, a group that solicited money from private donors and about P750,000 worth of welfare benefits from the government budget.

More than money

Bunbei Hara, AWF president,

said the money would be handed to the three women "in the manner that they wish."

Makiko Arima, AWF vice president, said the money represented the Japanese people's "sincere sentiments and firm determination not to repeat such misdeeds."

"But the letter is more precious than the money," said Henson. "I have already forgiven them because if I do not do so, God will not forgive me," she added in Pilipino.

"I can now buy a small house because until now, we are still renting an apartment. I will also seek

medical attention from a specialist so that I will be cured soon. I can now eat what I want to eat," said Cortez.

As for Fernandez, she said she would use the money to pay the balance for a piece of lot she acquired for her children.

"I will also use the money to buy medicines and seek medical attention," she added.

Killjoy?

But another group of former Filipino sex slaves trooped to the Japanese Embassy yesterday to denounce the AWF and demand direct compensation from the Japanese government.

Five members of the Malaya Lolos, accompanied by scores of supporters, claimed that the Japanese government was evading accountability for the war crimes because it tapped private donors to come up with the compensation.

But Henson, who with about 40 other comfort women identified by Lila Filipina filed a case in Japan against the government for crimes against humanity, said she was not withdrawing the case.

"We will pursue the case but I also want to take a rest," she said. —With reports from AP and Reuter

August 15, 1996

Page No. 2

Lola Rosa just wants peace

Maria Rosa Henson inspired a lot of women when she became the first Filipina to publicly tell of her wartime hell as a sex slave for Japanese soldiers.

Now she says she just wants some peace.

Henson, 68, was one of three former "comfort women" who received personal letters of apology from Japanese Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto Wednesday and pledges of \$18,500 from a widely criticized Japanese welfare fund.

"Now, my dream has become a reality," said Henson, who thought the Japanese government would never admit the atrocities committed by its military during World War II.

Henson said Japanese soldiers kept her for nine months in a room near their garrison and took turns raping her, even when she was sick.

Once, when she had malaria, a Japanese soldier became angry and banged her head against the wall until she passed out.

Her only respite was when she was allowed a few hours' sleep or given a meager meal. After her rescue by Filipino soldiers in 1944, the then 15-year-old Henson fell ill and did not regain consciousness for two months.

When she woke up, Henson couldn't speak. Today, she stutters and has to wipe the side of her mouth when she talks.

For nearly 50 years, she told nobody of her experiences apart from her mother. But in 1992 a women's organization appealed over the radio for "comfort women" to come out in public.

Henson knew it was time to tell her story. Her courage inspired other women to speak openly of the horrors they experienced.

They had two demands — a public apology and state reparation of \$200,000 each.

Wednesday's letter was the first time Japan has officially apologized. It also set up a private fund, the Asian Women's Fund, to provide financial assistance to the comfort women but most of them have vehemently rejected it.

Henson said she decided to accept the cash even though she knew many believed this was tantamount to "selling out." She needs the money and also sees accepting it as part of the healing process that began when she first spoke out.

She said one of the things she planned to do with the \$18,500 was finish the construction of her house. Then she wants to see a doctor. Henson, who worked in a cigaret factory for 35 years after the war, still smokes half a pack of cigarettes a day.

After giving some money to her children and grandchildren, she will see to it that she gets three square meals a day — something she's not had for a long time.

Accepting the apology and compensation signals the end of this painful process. "It is the end because I promised myself, if you forgive a person, you must welcome him," she said. (Reuters)

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3 Filipino comfort women take Japan's atonement money

Japan's ambassador presented letters of apology from the Japanese prime minister Wednesday to the first three Filipina 'comfort women' accepting atonement money from a private fund for being military sex slaves in World War II.

"This is the happiest moment of my life," said Maria Rosa Henson, 68, the first Filipina to publicly acknowledge she was forced to work in a Japanese military brothel.

Officials said 2 million yen (\$18,600) in atonement money would be provided by the Japanese private fund to each woman.

But other former Filipino sex slaves protested at Japan's embassy demanding direct compensation from the government instead.

"I would be a hypocrite if I said I didn't need money but I need my dignity and honor more," said Gertrude Balisalisa, one of a handful of protesters carrying candles and signs. "I want the money to come from the Japanese government."

Many former sex slaves in the Philippines, South Korea and Taiwan have vehemently refused to take the private money, saying the fund is an attempt by Japan to avoid taking full responsibility for its war-time atrocities.

Japan's government denied any involvement with the brothels until several years ago. It has continued to refuse to provide any government money to the women, saying that all war-related claims were settled by postwar treaties.

After groups of former sex slaves began demanding compensation and an apology, the government created the private Asia Women's Fund.

"The Japanese government has done its best to express its remorse in the way it can," said Ambassador Hiroyuki Yushita.

Three years ago, Japan's chief government spokesman also apologized when the government first acknowledged official involvement in the brothels.

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Pinays accept pay, Japanese apology

Japan's ambassador presented letters of apology from the Japanese prime minister yesterday to three women accepting atonement money from a private fund for being military sex slaves in World War II.

"This is the happiest moment of my life," said Maria Rosa Heron, 68, the first Filipino woman to publicly acknowledge she was forced to work in a Japanese military brothel.

"My impossible dream has become a reality," she said.

Officials said two million yen (\$18,600) in atonement money would be transferred from the Japanese private fund into each woman's bank account.

But other Filipino women enslaved in Japanese World War II military brothels planned a protest later in the day at Japan's embassy to demand direct com-

pensation from the Japanese government instead.

Many former sex slaves in the Philippines, South Korea and Taiwan have vehemently refused to take the private money, saying the fund is an attempt by Japan to avoid taking full responsibility for its wartime atrocities.

Historians say about 200,000 Asian women were forced to work in military-run brothels for Japanese troops. Japan's government denied any involvement with the brothels until several years ago.

But it has continued to refuse to provide any government money to the women, saying that all war-related claims were settled by postwar treaties.

After groups of former sex slaves began

demanding compensation and an apology, the government created the private Asia Women's Fund.

Wednesday's ceremony came one day before the 51st anniversary of Japan's surrender in the war. A fourth woman who also agreed to accept the money was not able to attend after being hospitalized with a stroke.

In the letters, delivered in a short ceremony at a Manila hotel, Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto expressed "most sincere" apologies and remorse to the former sex slaves, euphemistically called "comfort women" in Japan.

Three years ago, Japan's chief government spokesman also apologized to the former sex slaves when the government first acknowledged

official involvement in the brothels.

Hashimoto's letter added a phrase acknowledging Japanese "moral responsibility" for the brothels. Critics, however, said that phrase was used to clarify that the government does not acknowledge any legal responsibility for its actions.

Hashimoto, who has hawkish views on Japan's wartime role, was criticized two weeks ago by neighboring Asian countries for praying at shrine which deifies World War II war criminals. It was the first visit by a serving Japanese leader to Yasukuni Shrine in 11 years.

Here is the text of the apology from Japanese Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, delivered Wednesday to Filipino women forced to work in

brothels for Japanese troops in World War II:

"On the occasion that the Asian Women's Fund, in cooperation with the government and the people of Japan, offers atonement from the former wartime comfort women, I wish to express my personal feelings as well.

"The issue of comfort women, with an involvement of the Japanese military authorities at that time, was a grave affront to the honor and dignity of large numbers of women.

"As prime minister of Japan, I thus extend anew my most sincere apologies and remorse to all the women who underwent immeasurable and painful experiences and suffered incurable physical and psychological wounds as comfort

women.

"We must not evade the weight of the past, nor should we evade our responsibilities for the future.

"I believe that our country, painfully aware of its moral responsibility, with feelings of apology and remorse, should face up squarely to its past history and accurately convey it to future generations.

"Furthermore, Japan also should take an active part in dealing with violence and other forms of injustice to the honor and dignity of women.

"Finally, I pray from the bottom of my heart that each of you will find peace for the rest of your lives.

"Respectfully yours,
Ryutaro Hashimoto,
prime minister of Japan."

FLESH MONEY

Japan pays ₱483,600 to each WWII sex slave

MANILA (UPD) — Four Filipino women who were forced to serve as military sex slaves for Japanese Imperial army soldiers during World War II received compensation and a formal apology Wednesday from Japan's prime minister.

The Japanese government-sponsored Asian Women's Fund gave the elderly women 2 million yen (\$18,600 or ₱483,600) each and handed them a

formal letter of apology from Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto.

"This is the happiest moment of my life," said Rosa Luna Henson, 68. "My impossible dream has become a reality. I am very happy to receive this letter of apology from Prime Minister Hashimoto."

In his letter, Hashimoto expressed "deep apolo-

gies and remorse" to the Asian women who were used as prostitutes, or comfort women, by Imperial Japanese soldiers.

The move ended nearly 50 years of emotional struggle for Henson, Atanacia Cortez, Rufina Fernandez and a fourth recipient whose name was not disclosed.

At total of 107 Filipino women had been identified as comfort women and are eligible to receive compensation.

Fund Vice President Makita Arima said the move was "an expression of the Japanese people's sincere sentiment and firm determination not to repeat their mistakes."

"This is just the beginning. We would like to continue these efforts in the future," she added.

Several Philippine women's groups have criticized the fund, saying the Japanese government tried to evade responsibility by setting up a private compensation fund without an official apology to wartime victims.

The groups have sought a formal apology from the Japanese government.

Historians estimate there were between 80,000 and 200,000 sex

slaves, many of them from the Korean peninsula and others from China, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, as well as the Netherlands and Russia.

Japan has argued all its war reparations were taken care of under post-war treaties, including the 1952 Treaty of San Francisco and the 1965 Treaty on Basic Relations with the Republic of Korea.

But other former Filipino sex slaves protested at Japan's embassy demanding direct compensation from the government instead.

"I would be a hypocrite if I said I didn't need money but I need my dignity and honor more," said Gertrude Balisacan, one of a handful of peace-pacifists carrying candles and signs. "I want the money to come from the Japanese government."

Many former sex slaves in the Philippines, South

Korea and Taiwan have vehemently refused to take the private money, saying the fund is an attempt by Japan to avoid taking full responsibility for its wartime atrocities.

Historians say about 200,000 Asian women were forced to work in military-run brothels for Japanese troops. Japan's government denied any involvement with the brothels until several years ago.

It has continued to refuse to provide any government money to the women, saying that all war-related claims were settled by postwar treaties.

After groups of former sex slaves began demanding compensation and an apology, the government created the private Asia Women's Fund.

"The Japanese government has done its best to express its remorse in the way it can," said Ambassador Hirovuki Yoshita.

The question of whether to accept the Japanese private money has split the group of 83 Filipino women who have publicly stated they were sex slaves.

Last week, several women announced they were leaving Lila Pilipina,

a support group for the women, saying it was not pressing hard enough for direct government compensation and was cooperating with the private fund.

Lila Pilipina said Wednesday it still believes the fund has not fulfilled the Japanese government's legal obligations toward the women.



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Japan PM sends apology letter to comfort women

TOKYO—Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto yesterday sent Japan's first official letter of apology to women forced into sex slavery by the Imperial Japanese Army during World War II.

The letter was sent to a handful of former "comfort women" in the Philippines who have applied for money to be provided by a controversial government-backed fund, but Hashimoto's letter stopped short of saying the money was state compensation.

Instead, Hashimoto called the sum an "atonement" reflecting Japan's moral responsibility for the whole affair.

In one of Japan's blackest crimes during World War II, an estimated 200,000 women, mostly Koreans, Chi-

nese and Filipinas, but also including some Dutch captured in Indonesia, were rounded up at gunpoint and forced to serve in battlefield brothels for soldiers.

Many died during battle but some survived to expose the crime, although they suffered additional pain disclosing their experiences.

Japanese and foreign historians were aware of Japan's state responsibility, but the government had long refused to acknowledge that the army was involved.

It was not until 1993 that the government finally accepted army involvement and issued a vague apology.

But invoking post-World War II peace treaties, the Japanese government had refused to pay straightforward compensation, saying all terms of wartime reparations had been met in the 1950s and 1960s.

Many former "comfort women," especially in South Korea, were enraged at the lack of a formal written apology from the country's leaders and formal compensation from the Japanese government.

Many had refused to accept money from the Asian Women's Fund, a private charity set up in lieu of any formal state compensation.

"As prime minister of Japan, I thus extend anew my most sincere apologies and remorse to all the women who underwent immeasurable and painful experiences and suffered incurable physical and psychological wounds as comfort women," Hashimoto said in the letter.

"I believe that our country, painfully aware of its moral responsibility, with feelings of apology and remorse, should face up squarely to its past history and accurately convey it to future generations." — *Reuters*



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Filipino comfort women receive formal apology from Japanese Prime Minister

Filipino comfort women received a letter from Japanese Prime Ryutaro Hashimoto Wednesday expressing "sincere apologies and remorse" for their sufferings during World War II.

The apologies were in separate letters presented to the three women by Japanese Ambassador Hiroyuki Yoshida at formal ceremonies in Manila.

Hashimoto, in the text of his letter released to the media, said the issue of comfort women was "a grave affront to the honor and dignity of a large number of women."

"As Prime Minister of Japan, I extend anew my most sincere apologies and remorse to all the women who underwent immeasurable and painful experiences, and suffered incurable physical and psychological wounds," Hashimoto said.

"I believe that our country, painfully aware of its moral responsibility, with feelings of apology and remorse, should face up squarely to its past history and accurately convey it to

future generations."

"We must not evade the weight of the past nor should we evade our responsibility for the future," he added.

The Asian Women Fund, an organization initiated by the Japanese government but privately funded, had earlier said it would give \$18,500 in compensation to each comfort woman.

The three Filipinas were led by Maria Rosa Henson, 68, the first Filipino woman to publicly say that she was forced to become a sex slave by Japanese soldiers during the war.

Henson is among about 150 Filipinas who have accused Japanese soldiers of forcing them to become sex slaves in battlefield brothels during the war.

An officer of Lila Filipina, a Manila association of comfort women, said Tuesday that Henson belonged to a minority group that had decided to accept payment from the fund, although most of the women had rejected the offer.

Hashimoto called the sum an "atonement" reflecting Japan's moral

responsibility for the whole affair.

"A majority of them will not accept the fund," Lila staffer Nida Panaligan said. "Most of them want direct compensation from the Japanese government as well as an apology."

The compensation the women want is \$200,000, she added.

Historians estimate that during World War Two, as many as 200,000 women, most of them from the Korean Peninsula, were forced into sexual slavery in Japanese military brothels.

Japanese and foreign historians were aware of Japan's state responsibility, but the government had long refused to acknowledge that the army was involved.

It was not until 1993 that the government finally accepted army involvement and issued a vague apology.

But invoking post-World War Two peace treaties, the Japanese government had refused to pay straightforward compensation, saying all terms of wartime reparations had been met in the 1950s and 1960s. — *Reuter*



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Comfort women accept apology

By MALOU TALOSIG

Reporter

JUST like the Philippine government 50 years ago, four Filipino women who were sex slaves during World War II have accepted war compensation from the Japanese government yesterday.

Maria Rosa Henson, 69; Atanacia Cortez, 73; Rufina Fernandez, 69; and one who requested anonymity accepted 2 million yen (about P500,000) each as atonement. The money was raised by the Asian Women's Fund, a privately run nongovernment organization. They will also be entitled to welfare and medical benefits worth 3 million yen from the Japanese government in a span of 10 years.

Lola Rosa, the first Filipina comfort woman who publicly related the horrors of being raped in frontline brothels by the Japanese Imperial Army, said that the most important thing at the handover ceremony was the letter of apology by Japanese Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto.

Hashimoto's letter was addressed "Dear Madam" and dated "the year of 1996." It goes: "As Prime Minister of Japan, I thus extend anew my most sincere apologies and remorse to all the women who underwent immeasurable and painful experiences and suffered incurable physical and psychological wounds as comfort women."

Lola Rosa said the letter was "more precious" than the money she received. Lola Atanacia said she would use the money to buy a small house. Lola Rufina beamed that she could now pay the for she intends to give to her children.

Makiko Arima, the Fund's vice president, said that the Japanese have "no illusion" that the money and apologies "can ever relieve the lifelong pains of

those who suffered."

"Indeed we do not think that the pains are curable by any means. We hope, however, that these activities will be accepted as an expression of the Japanese people's sincere sentiment and firm determination not to repeat such misdeeds," Arima added.

The four "lolas" became the first batch of former comfort women from Asia who accepted the money and apologies. Others who suffered the same plight as they did in South Korea and China continue to refuse to accept such offers by the Fund and Hashimoto's apologies.

Right after the war, the Philippines is the only country in Asia that received war compensation from the Japanese government. Korea and China declined.

In his letter to the comfort women, Hashimoto said that Japan: "painfully aware of its moral responsibility, with feelings of apology and remorse, should face up squarely to its past history and accurately convey it to future generations."

Bunbei Hara, president of the Fund, also vowed to work closely with the Japanese government in its efforts to "make known the true facts relating to the comfort women issue."

'Atonement money' to 3 comfort women

JAPAN's ambassador yesterday presented letters of apology from the Japanese Prime Minister to three women accepting atonement money from a private fund for being military sex slaves in World War II.

"This is the happiest moment of my life," said Maria Rosa Henson, 68, the first Filipino woman to publicly acknowledge she was forced to work in a Japanese military brothel. "My impossible dream has become a reality."

Officials said \$18,600 in atonement money would be transferred from the Japanese private fund into each woman's bank account.

But other Filipino women enslaved in Japanese World War II military brothels planned a protest later in the day at Japan's embassy to demand direct compensation from the Japanese

government instead.

Many former sex slaves in the Philippines, South Korea and Taiwan have vehemently refused to take the private money, saying the fund is an attempt by Japan to avoid taking full responsibility for its wartime atrocities.

Historians say about 200,000 Asian women were forced to work in military-run brothels for Japanese troops. Japan's government denied any involvement with the brothels until several years ago.

But it has continued to refuse to provide any government money to the women, saying that all war-related claims were settled by postwar treaties.

After groups of former sex slaves began demanding compensation and an apology, the government created the private Asia Women's Fund.

Yesterday's ceremony came one day before the 51st anniversary of Japan's surrender in the war. A fourth woman who also agreed to accept the money was not able to attend after being hospitalized with a stroke.

In the letters, delivered in a short ceremony at a Manila hotel, Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto expressed "most sincere apologies and remorse" to the former sex slaves, euphemistically called "comfort women" in Ja-

pan. Three years ago, Japan's chief government spokesman also apologized to the former sex slaves when the government first acknowledged official involvement in the brothels.

Hashimoto's letter added a phrase acknowledging Japanese "moral responsibility" for the brothels. Critics, however, said that phrase was used to clarify that the government does not acknowledge any legal responsibility for its actions.

Hashimoto, who has hawkish views on Japan's wartime role, was criticized two weeks ago by neighboring Asian countries for praying at shrine which defies World War II war criminals. It was the first visit by a serving Japanese leader to Yasukuni Shrine in 11 years.

The question of whether to accept the Japanese private money has split the group of 83 Filipino women who have publicly stated they were sex slaves.

Last week, several women announced they were leaving Lila Pilipino, a support group for the women, saying it was not pressing hard enough for direct government compensation and was cooperating with the private fund.

Two weeks ago, fund officials visited the homes of many of the victims, urging them to accept the money.

Here is the text of the apology from Hashimoto delivered to the "comfort

Filipino women."

"On the occasion that the Asian Women's Fund, in cooperation with the government and the people of Japan, offers atonement from the Japanese people to the former wartime comfort women, I wish to express my personal feelings as well.

"The issue of comfort women, with an involvement of the Japanese military authorities at that time, was a grave affront to the honor and dignity of large numbers of women.

"As Prime Minister of Japan, I thus extend anew my most sincere apologies and remorse to all the women who underwent immeasurable and painful experiences and suffered incurable physical and psychological wounds as comfort women.

"We must not evade the weight of the past, nor should we evade our responsibilities for the future.

"I believe that our country, painfully aware of its moral responsibility, with feelings of apology and remorse, should face up squarely to its past history and accurately convey it to future generations.

"Furthermore, Japan also should take an active part in dealing with violence and other forms of injustice to the honor and dignity of women.

"Finally, I pray from the bottom of my heart that each of you will find peace for the rest of your lives." AP

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JAPANESE Ambassador Hiroyuki Yushita presents the Japanese prime minister's apology to World War II sex slaves (from left) Maria Rosa Luna Henson, Anastacia Cortez and Rufina Fernandez. ENKARAZAS

Sex slaves accept apology, Japanese atonement money

BY DONA PAZZIBUGAN

"THIS is the happiest moment of my life . . . Now my impossible dream has become a reality."

With these words, Maria Rosa Luna Henson, 68, accepted Japanese Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto's letter of apology to her and other women forced into sex slavery by the Japanese Imperial Army during World War II.

Officials said 2 million yen

(\$18,000) in atonement money would be provided by the private Asian Women's Fund to Henson and other so-called sex slaves, euphemistically called "comfort women" in Japan.

Accepting the apology and compensation signaled the end of this painful process for Henson, the first Filipina to publicly tell of her wartime hell as a sex slave for Japanese soldiers.

"It is the end because I promised

myself, if you forgive a person, you must welcome him," she said, adding she now just wants some peace.

Japanese Ambassador Hiroyuki Yushita handed copies of the one-page letter of apology to her and two other Filipino comfort women — Anastacia Cortez, 73, and Rufina Fernandez, 69 — during simple ceremonies yesterday afternoon at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Pasay City.

At her own request, a fourth

woman will receive the payout and letter in private to protect her identity.

But other former Filipino sex slaves protested at the Japanese Embassy demanding direct compensation from the government instead.

"I would be a hypocrite if I said I didn't need money but I need my dignity and honor more," said Gertrude Balisalisa, one of a handful of protesters carrying candles and signs. "I want the money to come from the Japanese government."

Many former sex slaves in the Philippines, South Korea, and Taiwan have vehemently refused to take the private money, saying the fund is an attempt by Japan to avoid taking full responsibility for its wartime atrocities.

Historians say about 200,000 Asian women were forced to work in military-run brothels for Japanese troops. Japan's government denied any involvement with the brothels until several years ago.

It has continued to refuse to provide any government money to the women, saying that all war-related claims were settled by postwar treaties.

After groups of former sex slaves began demanding compensation and an apology, the government created the private Asia Women's Fund.

Done its best

"The Japanese government has done its best to express its remorse in the way it can," said Ambassador Yoshida.

In the letter, Prime Minister Hashimoto expressed "most sincere apologies and remorse" to the former sex slaves.

"As Prime Minister of Japan, I thus extend anew my most sincere apologies and remorse to all the women who underwent immeasurable and painful experiences and suffered incurable physical and psychological wounds as comfort women," said Hashimoto's letter originally written in Nipongo and translated into English and Filipino.

"We must not evade the weight of the past, nor should we evade our responsibilities for the future. I believe that our country, painfully aware of its moral responsibility, with feelings of apology and remorse, should face up squarely to its past history and accurately convey it to future generations."

"I pray from the bottom of my heart that each of you will find peace for the rest of your lives."

Three years ago, Japan's chief government spokesman also apologized when the government first acknowledged official involvement in the brothels.

Hashimoto's letter added a phrase stating Japanese "moral responsibility" for the sex slavery. Critics, however, said that phrase was used to clarify that the government does not acknowledge any legal responsibility for its actions.

Hashimoto, who has hawkish views on Japan's wartime role, was criticized two weeks ago by neighboring Asian countries for praying at a shrine which deifies World War II war criminals. It was the first visit by a serving Japanese leader to Yasukuni Shrine in 11 years.

Asian Women's Fund president Bunbei Hara also sent a separate letter of apology.

"We know that the pain you have endured could never be atoned for with words of apology or with a monetary payment. However, we sincerely hope that you will accept our atonement as a token of our people's resolve to never repeat in the future what happened in the past," Hara said in his letter.

Accepting cash

Henson said she decided to accept the cash even though she knew many believed this was tantamount to "selling out." She needed the money and also saw accepting it as part of the healing process that began when she first spoke out.

Henson, who helps support her jobless son and daughter and 19 grandchildren, lives in a two-story house at the end of a narrow alley in a Manila slum.

She said one of the things she planned to do with the \$18,500 was finish the construction of her house. Then she wants to see a doctor. Henson, who worked in a cigarette factory for 35 years after the war, still smokes half a pack of cigarettes a day.

"After giving some money to her children and grandchildren, she said she will see to it that she gets three square meals a day — something she's not had for a long time."

"We're lucky if we have two meals in a day, because it was very difficult," said Henson who now lives off her social security pension amounting to less than P2,000 a month.

Henson was 14 years old and living in Manila when she was raped by three Japanese soldiers in February 1942. When her family moved to Angeles City in 1943, she was abducted by Japanese soldiers and brought to a building with six other young women. There soldiers took turns raping her.

Her ordeal lasted for nine months. There were times when she was forced to have sex with 12 to 20 soldiers. She escaped when guerrillas attacked their building in January 1944.

Cortez and Fernandez also said they were satisfied with the letter of apology.

"I am very happy. Finally we got the justice and small compensation we have been fighting for. What happened to me can not be undone. But my heart is glad in accepting this," Cortez said.

On her part, Fernandez said: "My happiness can not equal the value of money they are giving us. I know that I am very happy; this has never happened in my life. I thank you."

Cortez said she will also visit a doctor and buy a small house for her and her children.

Fernandez said she will also buy a house and afterwards start a business.

The question of whether to accept the Japanese private money has split the group of 83 Filipino women who have publicly stated they were sex slaves.

With Inquirer wires

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3 comfort women get apology

JAPAN'S ambassador presented letters of apology from the Japanese prime minister yesterday to the first three women who accepted "atonement money" from a private fund for being military sex slaves in World War II.

Those who received the apology were Maria Rosa Henson, also known as Lola Rosa, 68, Anastacia Cortez, 73, and Rufina Fernandez, 69.

"God has answered my prayers. This is the happiest moment of my life, but this is not enough. We want a direct compensation from the Japanese government, not dole outs from its citizenry," said Lola Rosa, the first Filipino woman to publicly acknowledge she was forced to work in a Japanese military brothel.

Fernandez said "this letter of apology is more than the money can buy. I am very happy."

In his letter, Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto extended "my most sincere apologies and remorse to all the women who underwent immeasurable and painful experiences and suffered incurable and psychological wounds as comfort women."

"I believe that our country, painfully aware of its moral responsibility, with feelings of apology and remorse, should face up squarely to its past and accurately convey it to future generations," Hashimoto said.

Officials said two million yen (\$18,600) in atonement money would be provided by the Japanese private fund to each woman.

But other former Filipino sex slaves protested at Japan's embassy, demanding direct compensation from the government.

"I would be a hypocrite if I said I didn't need money but I need my dignity and honor more," said Gertrude Balisalisa, one of a handful of protesters carrying candles and signs. "I want the money to come from the Japanese government."

Many former sex slaves in the Philippines, South Korea and Taiwan have vehemently refused to take the private money, saying the fund is an attempt by Japan to avoid taking full responsibility for its wartime atrocities.

Historians say about 200,000 Asian women were forced to work in military-run brothels for Japanese troops. Japan's government denied any involvement with the brothels until several years ago.

It has continued to refuse to provide any government money to the women, saying that all war-related claims were settled by postwar treaties.

After groups of former sex slaves began demanding compensation and an apology, the government created the private Asia Women's Fund.

"The Japanese government has done its best to express its remorse in the way it can," said Ambassador Hiroyuki Yushita.

Wednesday's ceremony came one day before the 51st anniversary of Japan's surrender in the war. A fourth woman, Juanita Hamot, 71, who also agreed to accept the money, did not attend because she did not want publicity, an official of the fund said.

Three weeks ago, Japan's chief government spokesman also apologized when the government first acknowledged official involvement in the brothels.

Hashimoto's letter added a phrase stating Japanese "moral responsibility" for the sex slavery. Critics, however, said that phrase was used to clarify that the government does not acknowledge any legal responsibility for its actions.

Hashimoto, who has hawkish views on Japan's wartime role, was criticized two weeks ago by neighboring Asian countries for praying at a shrine which deifies World War II war criminals. It was the first visit by a serving Japanese leader to Yasukuni Shrine in 11 years.

The question of whether to accept the Japanese private money has split the group of 83 Filipino women, who have publicly stated they were sex slaves.

Last week, several women announced they were leaving Lila Pilipina, a support group for the women, saying it was not pressing hard enough for direct government compensation and was cooperating with the private fund.

Lila Pilipina said Wednesday it still believes the fund has not fulfilled the Japanese government's legal obligations toward the women. AP, Reuters and Cesar Manalo

To: Japanese Embassy (Political Sec.)
From: Japanese Consulate (LHR)

Japan PM apologizes finally to sex slaves

■ Apology accompanied with money to "atone" for atrocities

TOKYO - Expressing Japan's moral responsibility, Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto yesterday sent an official apology letter to several Filipino women forced into sex slavery by the Japanese Imperial Army during World War II.

The letter sent to former Filipino sex slaves was accompanied with a sum provided by the Asian Women's Fund, which Hashimoto described as an "atonement" instead of state compensation.

The Asian Women's

Fund, set up last year on the initiative of the Japanese government with private funds, offered the "comfort women" a sum of two million yen (¥175,000) along with health and living benefits worth three million yen (¥112,500).

In his letter, Hashimoto admitted the atrocities committed by Japanese military authorities during World War II, adding that Japan "should take an active part in dealing with violence and other forms of injustice to the honor and dig-

► SEX SLAVES, 28

SEX SLAVES

Japanese PM finally gives Japan's apology
◀ From 2

ality of women."

REMORSE

"As prime minister of Japan, I thus extend anew my most sincere apologies and remorse to all the women who underwent immeasurable and painful experience and suffered incurable physical and psychological wounds as comfort women," Hashimoto said.

About 200,000 young girls and teenagers — mostly Chinese, Filipinos and Koreans — were kidnapped and brought to military brothels where they were forced into daily sex with soldiers for months or years.

The victims lived under subhuman conditions and many still carry the mental and physical scars of their trauma.

Only 300 former sex slaves are to receive the sum offered by the Asian Women's Fund as most of them have died or do not want to reveal their identities.

Many former Filipino sex slaves have applied for money provided by the Fund but other victims, particularly Koreans, Chinese and Taiwanese, have strongly criticized the Japanese government for failing to admit its legal responsibility and pay outright compensation. (NABUHAY/EPE) ©

SOURCE : SUN STAR DAILY (AUGUST 15, 1996)

(3)

アジア女性基金の受け取りめぐり

かっとうする 元慰安婦

仲間の怒り怖かったが

受け取り表明のハモットさん



民間基金を受け入れると公表したハモットさん—15日午後、日本大使館前で行われたデモで

元従軍慰安婦に対する「償い事業」を進めている「女性のためのアジア平和国民基金」(アジア女性基金、原文兵衛理事長)からの一時金受け取りの意思を表明、フィリピン政府が十四日までに元慰安婦と認定した四人のうち、名前の公表を拒んでいたフア・ハモットさん(27)が十五日午前、首都圏マニラ市で行われた元慰安婦の支援団体「リラ・ビリーナ」の記者会見で初めて名前を明かした。ハモットさんは名前を伏せていた理由として「他のメンバーからの怒りを直接受けたくなかった」と語っており、同基金の受け取りを巡り、フィリピンの元慰安婦の間で「受け取りたいけど、仲間は裏切りたくない」という気持ちの板挟みが起こっていることを裏付けていた。(細田尚美)

「私は民間基金を受け取ります。恥ずかしいことと思われるかもしれませんが、私は病を持っていて、経済的に必要なのです」。ハモットさんは大きな声ではっきりと言った。途中から泣き出し、他のメンバーが背中をさすった。

十四日行われた式典に参加しなかったのは、日本政府関係者と友好を持ちたくなかったことのほか、「リラ・ビリーナ」の中で受け取りを表明した人に対する中傷を聞いていたためという。しかし、十五日までに他の元慰安婦から「基金をもらっても必ず支援する」と聞いて、名前を公表することを決めた。

ハモットさんは戦中に夫を亡くし、戦後一人で生きてきたという。現在は首都圏マリキナ地区で独り暮らしをしており、目のど、胸部に病を持っていてと語った。「リラ・ビリーナ」の活動は好きで、よく参加していた。同団体のネリア・サン

チヨ代表によると、団体

で現在活動中の元慰安婦
百七人のうち、ハモット
さんを含め六人がこれま
でに基金受け入れの意向
を表明、十三人が受け入
れを検討している。

残りの八十八人が受け
入れ拒否の姿勢をとって
いることになるが、その
心境はそれぞれ複雑なよ

うだ。

「二団となつて（国家
補償を求め）戦つていた
のに受け入れたメンバー
は団結を壊した。怒つて
いたけど、それぞれ事情
があるから、今は彼女ら
を理解しようと思う」と
元慰安婦の一人（88）は話
す。

七月に受け入れを初め

て表明したマリヤ・ロ

サ・ヘンソンさん（88）は、
「受け取りを拒否してい
るのはごく少数」と話し
ている。ヘンソンさんは
表明と同時に同団体を自
主的に脱退した。

比政府は歓迎

橋本首相の

「おわびの手紙」

トレス官房長官は十五

日、元従軍慰安婦に対す
る「謝罪・補償」式典で
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らげられるだろう」と同
長官は述べている。

The Manila Times

August 16, 1996

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STILL FIGHTING. Juanilla Jamod, 68, one of four Filipino comfort women who earlier accepted \$18,000 in compensation from the Asian Women's Fund, delivers an impassioned speech as she joins protesters in front of the Japanese Embassy in Manila yesterday. Jamod, who said she accepted the money but still wanted the Japanese government to apologize for making sex slaves of Asian women during World War II, later collapsed due to exhaustion. RUBY SAUTOS

August 14, 1994

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NGO tells sex slaves: Reject Japanese funds

BY CATHY CAÑARES

FILIPINO comfort women who suffered the same fate as Lola Rosa Lina Henson, the first Filipina who admitted to being a sex slave for the Japanese Army during World War II, yesterday vowed not to accept monetary compensation from the Japanese government.

Instead, they insist that Japan recognize its "legal responsibility" for the atrocities its soldiers committed against Filipinas who were forced into sexual slavery when they occupied the Philippines.

Henson and three other women who were forced to service Japanese soldiers during the war received \$18,000 each in financial remuneration from the Asia Women's Fund, a private fund, in simple ceremonies in Pasay City Wednesday.

Members of Liga ng mga Lolang Pilipina Inc., or Lila-Pilipina, said Henson and the other women cannot be faulted for receiving the money. But the Japanese government should not expect them to do the same.

Juanita Jamot, one of the comfort women awarded compensation along

with Henson, broke down during a press conference held at the National Press Club yesterday morning.

"Even if I have received money from the Japanese, I will remain one of those who still insist that the Japanese government admit its legal responsibility for what happened," Jamot said.

Lila-Pilipina said the apology sent by Japan's Prime Minister Hashimoto was laudable, "but what is due is an official apology coming from the Japanese government."

"That it not only recognize its moral responsibility but its legal responsibility as well," Nelia Sancho, head of Lila-Pilipina, said.

However, the group scored the Japanese government for its frail efforts in the task of identifying and assisting comfort women on its own.

Lila-Pilipina is currently in crisis over the issue of whether the comfort women should accept money as compensation for their tragic experience during the war.

Two Lila board members, Indai Sajor and Mel Nuqui, have formed their own group called Malaya which is staunchly opposed to comfort women accepting monetary remuneration from Japan.

Group of Filipina sex slaves bucks Japanese payment

Former Filipina sex slaves said yesterday they felt Japan was abusing them all over again with a cash offer from a private fund that falls far short of their demand for official compensation for their wartime nightmare.

"They treated us like pigs then... That is how I feel now," former "comfort woman" Prescila Bartolico told a Manila news conference.

Four Filipinas accepted last Thursday the offer of "atonement money" accompanied by a letter of "sincere apologies" from Japanese Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, the first time Tokyo had apologized for one of Japan's blackest wartime crimes.

The financial offer, amounting to \$18,500 for each woman, comes from the Asian Women's Fund, a privately funded group initiated by the Japanese government.

"What are we? Objects of charity?" asked Julia Porras, member of a group of former Filipino comfort women called Lila Filipina.

"We want an honorable compensation from the Japanese government, not from private citizens," Amelita Balajadia said.

Many Filipino women forced

to work in Imperial Army brothels during World War II have spoken of brutality such as frequent beatings for the most trivial offense.

Since coming out and speaking of their ordeal, the women, many living in poverty, have also faced ostracism.

Hashimoto sent his apologies on the eve of the 51st anniversary of Japan's wartime surrender. Although the letter made clear that the Japanese army was responsible for rounding up nearly 200,000 women and forcing them into brutal sex slavery, the prime minister stopped short of offering state compensation for the surviving victims.

Japan marked the anniversary on Thursday amid debate over whether it had done enough to pay back its moral debts long left over from the conflict.

But Lila Filipina says the war has never ended.

"The war is not over. And the war will never be ended as long as Japan continues to deny justice to the women victims of its... military sexual violence," it said.

Lila Filipina chairwoman Neila Sancho told a news conference that 13 more Lila Filipina members had indicated they

would accept the fund's offer.

This was in addition to the four who had already accepted and two others whose papers were being processed, she said.

Sancho said the rest of the 107 Filipino comfort women whose ordeals had been documented had opposed the offer, denying newspaper reports most of them had been won over by the fund.

Of the seven comfort women who attended the news conference, five firmly said they would not accept while two said they had already agreed to take it.

Fund vice president Makiko Arima said the women's acceptance of the money would have no effect on the lawsuits they filed in Japan seeking government reparation.

The fund's offer and the lawsuits were separate issues, she said.

Juanita Jamot, stricken by arthritis, wept unashamedly when she said she had agreed to accept the \$18,500 atonement money.

"I am not ashamed," she told Lila Filipina colleagues.

"Even if you are angry with me I will still join you in your fight. You cannot drive me away. I will be with you all the way."

— Reuter

Sex slaves: Japan abusing us again

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The Manila Times

August 15, 1998

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PRAYER OF GRATITUDE. Some members of the Malaya Lolas Organization, a group of 'comfort women' sexually enslaved by Japanese soldiers in the 1940s, offer a prayer inside the Malaya Church in Manila after achieving the justice that eluded them for years. From left: Gertrude Balisalisa, Crisanta Estalorio, Estrella Dy. and Virginia Vilera.

ART COMILLAS

Japan's Hashimoto Offers Apology on WWII Anniversary

The Business Daily

August 16, 1996

Page No. 11

TOKYO — Prime Minister

Ryutaro Hashimoto offered an apology to Japan's World War II victims in Asia and elsewhere yesterday on the 51st anniversary of the country's surrender in the war.

"That war caused immeasurable sorrow and sufferings to people in many countries, especially in Asia," Hashimoto said during the main anniversary ceremony held for Japan's war dead.

"I accept this fact solemnly, and with deep remorse offer sincere condolences," Hashimoto said.

Hashimoto became the first prime minister from the long-ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) to express "remorse" for foreign victims of Japan's wartime actions.

The first premier to offer a clear apology was Morihiro Hosokawa, who headed an anti-LDP coalition in 1993, in a speech during the annual

Aug. 15 ceremony that year.

Hosokawa's example was followed by similar apologies in the following two years by Socialist prime minister Tomiichi Murayama, but no previous LDP prime minister has mentioned Asian and other foreign victims in their anniversary speeches.

Emperor Akihito, attending the same ceremony at Tokyo's Marital Arts Hall, delivered a speech offering condolences to the war dead.

"Along with the entire people, I offer condolences to those who fell in battle or died from the war and hope that the agonies of war will never be repeated. I also pray for peace in the world and the development of our country," Akihito said.

On the eve of the anniversary, Hashimoto also delivered a letter addressed to women who were forced to serve as sex slaves for the Japanese

military.

Although the letter made clear that the Japanese army was responsible for rounding up nearly 200,000 women and forcing them into brutal sex slavery, Hashimoto stopped short of offering state compensation for the surviving victims.

Only four Filipina women have accepted money from a government-backed fund, called the Asian Women's Fund, as a form of compensation.

Other former so-called "comfort women" in South Korea and Taiwan have refused to accept the money, saying such payments must come directly from the government.

Japan has refused to open negotiations on paying state compensation, saying the issue of war reparations was closed with the signing of peace treaties in the 1950s and 1960s.

—Reuter

August 16, 1986

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With cautiously chosen words, Japan marks war's end

TOKYO — Japan on Thursday marked the 51st anniversary of World War II's end as it does every year: very, very carefully.

The anniversary of Japan's surrender is always a political and diplomatic minefield for the Tokyo government, with its Asian neighbors watching for verbal missteps.

In other parts of Asia, the day is a celebratory one, marking liberation from Japan's brutal wartime reign.

Lingering anger over the war still strongly colors Japan's relationship with some of its

neighbors, particularly China and South Korea.

A year after the glare of world attention that came with the half-century landmark anniversary, Thursday's commemorations in Japan were quieter and more inward-looking.

But the same decades-old divisions bubbled to the surface. Some Japanese believe that the country has nothing to apologize for; others think the nation has not done enough to atone for launching the bloody conflict.

At a martial-arts hall in central Tokyo, Emperor Akihito and Em-

press Michiko presided over a solemn noontime ceremony, timed to mark the moment when Akihito's father, Hirohito, went on the radio to announce that Japan was surrendering.

For Japanese alive at the time, it was a shattering experience merely to hear the emperor — then revered as a god — speaking directly to them.

Akihito and Michiko, clad in formal mourning clothes, bowed deeply before a huge bank of yellow-and-white chrysanthemums and an enormous rising-sun flag, offering prayers for the war dead.

The emperor said he felt "deep sadness" for the lives that were lost.

Earlier, the government had asked people to pause at that moment and say their own silent prayers.

A stone's throw away from the hall where the ceremony was held, right-wing activists rallied at the Yasukuni Shrine, famed as a focal point for militarism during the war. It is dedicated to the country's war dead, and those enshrined there as deities include executed war criminals.

On Thursday, the leafy shrine

grounds echoed with the sound of old military songs played over blaring loudspeakers. Some of those in attendance wore old Imperial Army uniforms and waved the former army flag.

Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, who drew angry criticism with a visit to the shrine last month, stayed away on Thursday. But at least two of his Cabinet ministers — Defense Minister Hideo Usui and science and technology chief Hidemasa Nakagawa — visited the shrine on Thursday morning, and two others said they planned to.

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Japan apologizes to WWII victims

TOKYO (Reuters) — Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto offered an apology to Japan's World War II victims in Asia and elsewhere on the 51st anniversary yesterday of the country's surrender in the war.

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Despite the apologetic tone of Hashimoto's speeches and letters, five cabinet ministers—all members of the LDP—went ahead on Thursday with visits to a Tokyo shrine associated with the war.

"I signed my name as Home Affairs Minister Hiroyuki Kurata," Kurata said as he walked out of Yasukuni Shrine, the main

Shinto shrine dedicated to Japan's 2.6 million war dead since the 19th century.

Hashimoto himself visited Yasukuni on July 29, triggering bitter criticism from China and other Asian countries.

The spirits of Class-A war criminals including the wartime prime minister, General Hideki Tojo, are also enshrined there.

August 10, 1994

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Hashimoto offers apology on WW II

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51 YEARS AFTER THE WAR

Japan PM apologizes for WWII atrocities

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Malaya

The national newspaper

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Reuter

Lola Rosa breaks ranks



CHARIVARI

Frankie Liaguno

THEY accepted a letter of apology from Japan's Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto. And at one time money (\$18,000) from the private Asia Women's Fund. After the spare ceremonies at a Paza City hotel, Maria-Rosa Henson or Lola Rosa said it was the happiest moment of her life.

She was speaking for two other Filipino comfort women present. Outside there were dissenting voices.

They averred that Lola Rosa and her group broke ranks with 200,000 comfort women in Asia.

These former sex slaves of the Japanese military during World War II are found mainly in Korea, China and Taiwan.

Before last Wednesday's affair, the common stand was apology plus direct payment from the Japanese government.

This would mean acceptance by Japan of forced sex enslavement of Asian women as a war crime.

But the Japanese government balked, arguing that money had been paid already through war reparations.

Right after World War II, the

Allies forced Germany and Japan to pay for the damages war wrought.

War reparations brought in another damage—corruption by officials—to countries that received it.

Now, what was behind Lola Rosa's decision?

A British correspondent imagined that advanced age made Lola Rosa and company practical. Con-

sidering how slow things were, they would be long gone before Japan agreed to pay direct compensation.

While others disagreed, the NGOs behind the Filipino comfort women had achieved more than the government's best efforts.

Government officials, unable to move their Japanese counterparts, had proposed indirect payments.

But the idea of training grants or even building a women's center courtesy of the Japanese government satisfied the bureaucracy but not the aggrieved.

Unlike the politicians and bureaucrats, comfort women would rather have cash to tide them and their families over.

That Lola Rosa's decision will be debated is inevitable. But more than divisiveness among feminists, it shows dilemmas arising from the success of the women's movement.

Perhaps the best example of this is Susan Molinari, who spoke before the Republican National Convention in San Diego, California, last week.

Molinari is a congresswoman from the state of Michigan and one of the rising stars of the Republican Party.

She is also a pro-choice candidate with a big following among American women voters.

A pro-choice Democrat, Bill Clinton, is also a big favorite by the same voters' group.

It is this following that Bob Dole, way behind Clinton in the polls,

wants to capture.

What could Molinari do to help? She was mobilized to lead a slow

of women personalities to boost Dole's stock as a woman's candidate in the made-for-TV convention.

Molinari attacked Clinton's broken promise to cut taxes and balance the budget.

She talked about everything except about her favorite topics—women's reproductive rights and affirmative action.

To talk about them will anger the pro-life and anti-immigrant Republican right and ruin Dole's convention.

Molinari had to compromise. It did not matter that women convention delegates numbered less than one-third. Or that nine of 10 delegates were white.

Another speaker, Elizabeth Dole (Bob Dole's wife) had to play her- self up a dull campaign.

Elizabeth Dole was required to step down the podium and mingled with the crowd while delivering an extemporaneous talk.

Submerged was the personality of a woman who had been member of the Cabinet during Ronald Reagan and George Bush's presidencies.

Elizabeth Dole, like Molinari, had to compromise with the convention script.

Political observers compare her with another woman personality, Hillary Clinton, on the opposite side of the political fence.

Both are career women with strong personalities. But in the case of Hillary Clinton, she is not expected to be visible in the coming Democratic Party convention.

Early in the Clinton presidency, Hillary Clinton miscalculated by trying to establish herself as a major policymaker in the

administration.

Husband and wife had teamed up as "buy one, take one, free."

The "free" one, Hillary Clinton, was assigned the challenge of championing health care reform.

After months of closed-door meetings between Hillary Clinton and hundreds of consultants, President Clinton was to unveil a plan for universal health care.

This was to be a centerpiece of Clinton's social policy agenda.

But White House historians observed that the Clintons misread how much change people wanted.

Unfamiliarity with Washington politics caused Hillary Clinton to lose crucial political allies.

Eventually, health care reform failed and the Clintons were shortly enmeshed in the ethics of the Whitewater case.

Democratic spin doctors are still trying to figure out how to resurrect Hillary Clinton. Until then she has to compromise with a very low profile, more background noise from someone who is considered the superior in the family.

Recent US studies show that women have conquered the professional and executive terrain. But in America women are still in the minority as top corporate honchos.

And they still have to make a serious shot at the presidency.

One women's rights advocate urges a more uncompromising observance of the motto: "For every man, his rights and nothing more; for every woman, her rights and nothing less."

In the male-dominated world at the top, women still have to move farther from less to more. This is true for comfort women or for women leaders trying to comfort male politicians in distress.

The Manila Times

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PAGE 4

EDITORIAL

Ending a trauma for comfort women

THE ACCEPTANCE of the apology of the Japanese government by some of the Filipino comfort women should end the trauma that has saddled thousands of our women who were forced to provide pleasure for Japanese troops during World War II.

While the ignoble dead of Japanese troops must not be forgotten — the way the Holocaust cannot be excised from the world's consciousness — the contrition showed by Japanese Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto should bind the remorseless military revivalists of Tokyo to acknowledge the depravity of the monster that bred brothels in zones of war.

The amount offered by the Japanese through the private Asian Women's Fund is not important, for no compensation could ever ease the pain, the violation of chastity that occurred when rampaging Japanese divisions wrought sexual disaster during the war.

Premier Hashimoto did the right thing three years after the chief spokesman of Tokyo officially admitted the existence of flesh dens during the war. His effort is but one of many that Japan must continue to accomplish if it is to sincerely alleviate the plight of former comfort women.

While the apology and even the cash offered will trigger more debates, the nation cannot prolong the agony of those who suffered. Nothing could ever soothe the pain that wrenched the guts of those who were raped and violated during the war. Yet, Japan's statement is clear: "We must not evade the weight of the past, nor should we evade our responsibilities for the future."

The absence of any civility in the past of those who violated our women must be acknowledged so the same horrendous mistake won't ever be repeated.

Victims of Japanese wartime sexual crimes must take counsel from Elie Wiesel, himself a victim of the Nazi Holocaust, who stressed that the Jews may forgive their tormentors, but they certainly should never forget.

Like the hundreds of thousands of victims of the US nuclear bombing at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Japanese are expected to forgive but never forget the ravages of war. Guinea pigs have as much right to protest as laboratory technicians.

Today, Japan must also accept responsibility for the bad treatment of our entertainers, and the racism that pervades the minds of the militarist cliques that still exist in the Japanese Diet, as well as the Bushido spirit that still haunts the followers of Mishima.

Moreover, it should bear some culpability for the misused billions in reparations fund that found its way to the deep pockets of fake Filipino guerrillas and corrupt government officials.

Our only hope is that all nations would start to believe that in all wars, there should be conduct befitting men in combat. The Neolithic stage is behind us, and women must no longer be considered as trophies of war. Let Japanese women be in the forefront of the battle for an end to Japan's inhumanity. And they must start with the militarists who, to this very day, believe that as descendants of the Sun God, the Japanese have every right to conquer the world.

(3)

桥本向原“慰安妇”道歉 对菲律宾受害妇女补偿金来自民间

本报东京8月14日电 记者张国强报道：据此间新闻媒介报道，今天，日本驻菲律宾大使松下博之在马尼拉向四名菲律宾原“慰安妇”转交了补偿金，并附上了日本首相桥本龙太郎签署的道歉信。这是日本战后51年来首次对二战期间“慰安妇”问题作出补偿并道歉。

桥本在道歉信中说，从军“慰安妇”问题由当时的日军参与，并给许多妇女的名誉与尊严造成了深重的创伤。他以日本国内阁总理大臣的身份再次对遭受过无数苦难、身心受到严重创伤的原从军“慰安妇”表示衷心的反省与道歉。他说：日本不能逃避过去的重荷与今后的责任。桥本说，日本痛感自己道义上的责任。日本在反省与道歉的基础上，在正视过去的历史，并把它正确地传诸后世的同时，必须积极地处理关系到受害妇女名誉与尊严的问题。

近年来，“慰安妇”问题成了日本正确认识过去历史中的一个重要问题。今年6月，以日本国会议员奥野诚亮为代表的少数人仍在为“慰安妇”问题辩解，甚至歪曲历史，继续污辱身心已遭受过创伤的原“慰安妇”。这一小部分势力受到了亚洲国家的强烈批判。

据报道，由于这次日本对原“慰安妇”的补偿金源于民间组织“日本亚洲妇女和平基金会”，而不是日本政府，因此引起了一些亚洲国家和地区原“慰安妇”的不满。

桥本向“慰安妇”道歉

本报东京8月14日电(记者张国强)日本政府今天发表了道歉信，并附上了日本首相桥本龙太郎签署的道歉信。这是日本战后51年来首次对二战期间“慰安妇”问题作出补偿并道歉。桥本在信中对所有遭受过无数苦难、身心受到严重创伤的原从军“慰安妇”表示衷心的反省与道歉。

由日本内阁官房长官福山伸大发表的这封信在谈到“慰安妇”问题时说：“随军慰安妇问题是在当时日本军方的干预下，深深伤害了众多女性名誉和尊严的问题。”关于日本政府的责任，信中说：“日本必须在

道义上的责任，深刻反省，道歉的同时，正视过去的历史，并最大限度地减少痛苦。虽然明确了日本政府在道义上的责任，却没有提及在法律上的责任。

桥本首相的这封信是在今天日本民间团体“亚洲妇女和平基金会”开始向部分原日军随军慰安妇支付补偿时发表的。该基金会“亚洲妇女和平基金会”今天向4名菲律宾原“慰安妇”每人支付了200万日元的补偿，并计划今后陆续向韩国、台湾和菲律宾的300名原“慰安妇”进行补偿。



UANG PENYESALAN — Duta Besar Jepang untuk Filipina Hiroyuki Yushita menunjukkan sepuuk surat permintaan maaf dari Perdana Menteri Jepang Ryutaro Hashimoto kepada tiga bekas wanita penghibur asal Filipina dalam sebuah upacara resmi, hari Rabu (14/8). Yushita mengatakan, surat tersebut mengungkapkan "permintaan maaf yang tulus dan penyesalan yang mendalam" dari Hashimoto kepada orang-orang yang menderita selama Perang Dunia II. Ketiga wanita itu adalah Maria Rosa Henson (kiri), Anastacia Cortes (tengah), dan Rufina Fernandez.

PM Jepang Minta Maaf pada Para Bekas Wanita Penghibur

Tokyo, Rabu

Perdana Menteri (PM) Jepang Ryutaro Hashimoto hari Rabu (14/8) mengirim surat resmi permintaan maaf kepada para wanita yang dipaksa jadi budak seks Angkatan Darat Kekaisaran Jepang selama Perang Dunia II. Surat itu dikirim kepada mantan "wanita penghibur" di Filipina yang meminta uang ganti rugi dari lembaga dana yang didukung pemerintah Jepang. Namun dalam suratnya Hashimoto tidak menyebutkan uang itu sebagai ganti rugi dari negara.

Sebaliknya Hashimoto menyebut jumlah uang itu sebagai penebus dosa refleksi tanggung jawab moral Jepang terhadap seluruh peristiwa itu.

"Sebagai PM Jepang, saya menyampaikan permintaan maaf setinggi-tingginya dan penyesalan mendalam kepada semua wanita yang mengalami masa lalu tak terperikan dan menyakitkan serta menderita sakit fisik tak terobati dan luka psikologis sebagai wanita penghibur," demikian kata Hashimoto dalam suratnya.

"Saya yakin bahwa negara kami menyadari secara mendalam tanggung jawab moralnya, dengan perasaan miris maaf dan penyesalan harus menghadapi secara tulus sejarah masa lalu dan secara akurat menyatakannya kepada generasi masa datang," kata PM Jepang dalam suratnya.

Ratusan ribu

Dalam sebuah kejahatan perang paling mengerikan selama Perang Dunia II, diperkirakan 200.000 wanita, terutama dari Korea, Cina, dan Filipina ditodong dan dipaksa melayani para tentara di bordil-bordil di garis depan. Sebagian lagi wanita penghibur itu adalah sejumlah orang Belanda yang ditangkap di Indonesia.

Kebanyakan para wanita itu tewas namun sejumlah orang masih hidup dan mengungkapkan kejahatan itu. Meski demikian mereka mendapatkan penderitaan tambahan ketika mengungkapkan pengalaman buruknya.

Sefarawan Jepang dan asing

memerikan tanggung jawab negara Jepang namun pemerintah sudah lama menolak keterlibatan Tentara Kekaisaran dalam perbuatan itu.

Baru tahun 1993 pemerintah akhirnya menerima kenyataan bahwa AD Jepang terlibat dan mengeluarkan permintaan maaf yang samar-samar.

Namun karena tidak bertakunya perjanjian pascaperang Dunia II, pemerintah Jepang menolak membayar langsung ganti rugi dengan alasan semua syarat-syarat ganti rugi perang telah dilaksanakan tahun 1950-an dan 1960-an.

Kebanyakan mantan "wanita penghibur" khususnya di Korea Selatan marah-marah karena tidak adanya permintaan maaf resmi dari para pemimpin Jepang. Mereka juga berang karena tidak adanya ganti rugi formal dari pemerintah Jepang.

Banyak dari wanita itu menolak menerima uang dari Asian Women's Fund, badan amal swasta yang dibentuk untuk memenuhi ganti rugi negara.

(Rtr/sep)

PM Hashimoto Minta Maaf Bekas Jugun Ianfu Dapat Ganti Rugi Rp 42,5 Juta

Tokyo, Kamis, Mdk

Setelah ditunggu lebih dari setengah abad, pemerintah Jepang akhirnya meminta maaf secara resmi kepada para bekas budak seks serdadu Jepang pada Perang Dunia II. PM Ryutaro Hashimoto hari Rabu menyampaikan sepucuk surat yang menyatakan hal itu secara terbuka. Selain itu, uang santunan juga mulai dikucurkan.

"Sebagai Perdana Menteri Jepang, saya menyampaikan permintaan maaf dan penyesalan paling tulus kepada semua wanita yang telah menjalani pengalaman yang tidak terperiikan dan menderita luka lahir dan bathin sebagai wanita penghibur," kata Hashimoto dalam sebuah pernyataan tertulis yang disebarkan oleh sebuah lembaga bernama Asian Women's Fund.

Lembaga nonpemerintah yang dibentuk pada Mei 1995 lalu itu mempunyai misi menyantuni wanita yang dikorbankan untuk jadi pemuas nafsu tentara Kekaisaran Jepang, sejak masa imperator Meiji awal 1900-an hingga PD II 1945.

Para mantan budak seks, atau lebih dikenal dengan sebutan *jugun ianfu* itu berasal dari Taiwan, China, Korea, Filipina, Malaysia dan Indonesia. Selain itu, sejumlah wanita Belanda dan Rusia juga jadi korban.

Dalam perkembangan terkait, Asian Women's Fund kemarin juga mulai membagikan santunan kepada empat mantan *jugun ianfu* dari Filipina. Masing-masing menerima santunan dua juta yen atau sekitar Rp 42,5 juta. Mereka itu

adalah Atanacia Cortes, 78 tahun, Rufina Fernandez, 69 tahun, dan Maria Rosa Heuson, 68 tahun. Yang seorang lagi menolak disebutkan jati dirinya.

Dengan suka cita, wanita-wanita baya itu menerima santunan itu. "Ini adalah hari paling berbahagia dalam hidup saya. Lima puluh tahun lalu, saya sedang menghitung-hitung pengorbanan dan kepedihan akibat perlakuan tentara Kekaisaran Jepang," kata Cortes setelah menandatangani cek santunannya.

Menurut rencana, Asian Women's Fund akan menyantuni sekitar 300 mantan *jugun ianfu* pada tahap pertama. Mereka berasal dari Filipina, Taiwan, dan Korea Selatan. Selain itu, para mantan *jugun ianfu* juga berhak menikmati layanan kesehatan sepanjang sisa hidup mereka. Untuk keperluan ini, lembaga sosial Jepang itu telah menyiapkan dana 700 juta yen (sekitar Rp 168 miliar).

Pada tahap berikutnya, program gan-tirugi ini akan diperluas untuk para korban di Indonesia dan China. Namun, realisasinya masih menunggu kucuran dana dari dana swasta dan anggaran pemerintah Jepang.

Menurut catatan Asian Women's Fund, ada 80.000 sampai 200.000 kaum hawa dipakai melacur untuk Bala Tentara Jepang. Namun, sumber lain menyatakan jumlah korban itu mendekati 200.000. Sebagian di antaranya kini masih hidup pada usia antara 70 sampai 80-an. Namun, tidak semua *jugun ianfu* bisa didata ulang.

Hashimoto mengakui orang tidak bisa
(Sambungan ke halaman 10 kolom 2)

Bekas (Sambungan dari halaman 1)

melupakan derita masa lalu, namun kita juga tidak bisa menghindari tanggungjawab di masa datang. Saya yakin negara kami, akan akan tanggungjawab moralnya, dengan perasaan menyesal dan meminta maaf, harus menghadapi kenyataan masa lalu dan menemukannya kepada generasi mendatang," katanya.

Hashimoto menggunakan ungkapan maaf resmi, bukan santai. Kata pertama lebih formal dan hormat daripada yang kedua. Sumber di kantor PM Jepang mengatakan, Orasi dipilih untuk membedakan antara tanggungjawab hukum dengan tanggungjawab moral.

Lebih dari itu, dikatakannya, Jepang merasa berkewajiban

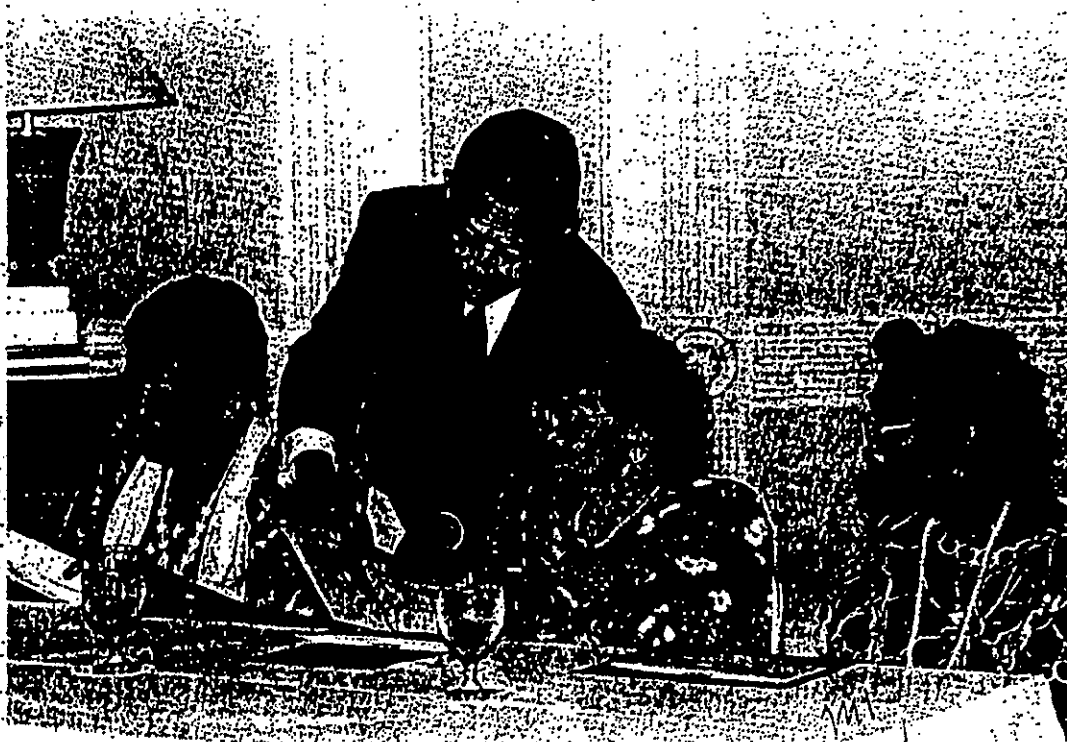
berperan aktif dalam mengadaptir bentuk kekerasan dan bentuk-bentuk ketidakadilan lain terhadap kehormatan dan martabat wanita.

"Akhir kata, saya berdoa dari lubuk hati saya yang paling dalam, agar Anda semua mendapatkan kedamaian dalam sisa hidup Anda. Hormat saya, PM Jepang, Ryutaro Hashimoto," tulis Hashimoto menutup permintaan maafnya.

Ini adalah pertamakalinya pemerintah Jepang meminta maaf kepada para *jugun ianfu*. Sebelumnya Asian Women's Fund telah mengucurkan permintaan maaf itu, beberapa bulan lalu. Saat itu, PM Hashimoto menyatakan kesanggupannya. (MZ)

AMPLOP MINTAAN MAAF

uta Besar Jepang
untuk Filipina
Hiroyuki Yushita
nyerahkan amplop
kepada seorang
wanita penghibur
Asia Cortes, 73,
yang telah surat
minjakan maaf dari
Perdana Menteri
Jutaro Hashimoto,
ah badan bantuan
Jepang; The Asian
men's Fund, juga
memberikan bantuan
masing-masing dua
yeni (US\$18.500)
untuk Cortes dan
dua wanita Filipina
lainnya sebagai
ganti rugi karena
mereka dijadikan
wanita penghibur
agi tentara Jepang
a Perang Dunia II.



Japan to make payouts to ex-sex slaves in Philippines

TOKYO, (AFP) — Japan will pay two million yen (18,500 dollars) each to four former sex slaves in the Philippines later on Wednesday, along with a letter of apology from Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, a government spokesman said.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Seiroku Kajiyama said the

payouts would be made in Manila.

The four Filipinas are among 300 women from the Philippines, Thailand and South Korea selected for initial payouts from the Asian Women's Fund, a government-backed "private" fund set up last year to collect compensation from the Japanese public.

But most of the women, except for several Filipinas, have been refusing the offer, saying they want official and direct compensation and apology from Japan's government.

"We will make a sincere effort to create an environment for the payouts in South Korea and Taiwan as well," Kajiyama told a news conference.

In the letter to be attached to the payouts, Hashimoto said: "As Prime Minister of Japan, I thus extend anew my most sincere apologies and remorse to all the women who underwent immeasurable and painful experiences and suffered incurable physical and psychological wounds as comfort women."

15 AUG 1990

RP sex slaves get Japan compensation

MANILA (AFP) - A state-subsidized Japanese fund yesterday handed out apologies and token payments to three Filipino women forced into sexual slavery in World War II as Premier Ryutaro Hashimoto urged his country to "live up squarely to its past history."

Ateneo Cortes, 73, Rufina Fernandez, 69, and Maria Rosa Henson, 68, received from the Asian Women's Fund two million yen (US\$18,500) each, about the price of a Philippine-assembled basic model Japanese Nissan, at a ceremony here.

At her own request, a fourth woman is to receive the payment and letter in private to protect her identity, said the fund's vice president, Makiko Arima.

Henson and Cortes both said they will use the money to "do something decent" after seeking medical treatment for ailments associated with old age and to pay for decent housing.

The four are among 300 women from the Philippines, Taiwan and South Korea selected for initial payouts from the government-backed fund, set up last year to collect compensation from the Japanese public.

Historians say about 200,000 Asian women had been forced to serve in front-line brothels for the Japanese soldiers during the war.

The women who accepted payouts Wednesday said the acceptance does not interfere with a suit filed by a group of Filipino 'comfort women' in a Tokyo

district court in 1993 seeking damages from the government.

A justice department lawyer, Mercedes Guzman, told reporters the government was verifying the claims of 16 other Filipinas who want to receive the payment.

"Whatever is good for the comfort women, we're all for it," she said.

In Tokyo, an official of the fund said it expected the South Korean and Taiwanese women to harden their stance. Promoters had been racing against time to start the payouts ahead of Aug. 15, the 51st anniversary of the end of the war.

There were no immediate reactions from Beijing, Seoul and Taipei.

Japanese ambassador to Manila Hiroyuki Yashita handed

each of the 'comfort women' a letter of apology from Hashimoto.

However, the official English and Filipino translations differed from the original Japanese-language version, where Hashimoto avoided 'shame', a formal Japanese word for apology, and instead used the less formal 'owabi'.

Jiji Press quoted a government official as saying the omission was resorted to in order to distinguish "legal responsibility" from "moral responsibility."

In the English version, Hashimoto, expressing what he said were his 'personal feelings', said "we must not evade the weight of the past, nor should we evade our responsibilities for the future."

15 AUG 1996

LBH Yogya Mendesak Komisi HAM PBB Soal Jugun Ianfu

Yogyakarta, 15 Agustus

Karena merasa mendapat perlakuan diskriminatif dari pemerintah Jepang, kuasa hukum dari 250 mantan *Jugun Ianfu* (perempuan korban perbudakan seks tentara Jepang di masa penjajahan) Antonius Budihartono SH dari Lembaga Bantuan Hukum (LBH) Yogyakarta mendesak Komisi Hak Asasi Manusia (HAM) PBB. Agar pihak Komisi HAM PBB melakukan tekanan terhadap pemerintah Jepang.

Dalam surat yang dikirim 12 Agustus 1996 pekan ini ke kantor Komisi HAM PBB, LBH Yogyakarta mengaku sangat terganggu oleh resolusi Komisi HAM PBB. Namun hingga saat ini, menurut Antonius, pemerintah Jepang tidak mau mengakui kesalahan perbudakan seks oleh tentara Jepang di Indonesia. Walaupun telah mengakui kesalahannya di Korea Selatan, Taiwan dan Filipina. Sehingga para korban di Indonesia meras-

sa diperlakukan secara diskriminatif.

Sehubungan dengan itu, Antonius Budihartono meminta, agar permintaan para mantan *Jugun Ianfu* yang telah terdaftar di Kantor LBH Yogyakarta diakui secara resmi. Dan pemerintah Jepang harus minta maaf serta memberi kompensasi sesuai yang diharapkan.

Seperti pernah diberitakan berbagai media massa, bulan Juli lalu pemerintah Jepang melalui Lembaga Bantuan Sosial Wanita Asia hanya mengakui dan memberi kompensasi kepada korban perbudakan seks di tiga negara Taiwan, Korea Selatan dan Filipina. Atas keputusan yang diskriminatif itu, tiga negara tersebut telah menolak.

Menurut Antonius Budihartono, pihaknya telah mengirim surat kepada PM Jepang sewaktu pemerintahan Murayama dan PM sekarang Hashimoto namun tidak mendapat tanggapan. (037)

BERITA BUANA, page 8

16 AUG 1996

Jepang Minta Maaf kepada Wanita Penghibur Filipina

Manila, (Buana) - Jepang hari Rabu meminta maaf untuk pertama kalinya kepada para wanita Filipina yang menjadi budak seks dalam Perang Dunia II dan sebuah dana swasta menjanjikan 18.500 dolar AS kepada masing-masing untuk menebus lembaran hitam dalam sejarah Jepang yang dirahasiakan Tokyo selama beberapa dasawarsa. Sedikitnya empat wanita Filipina yang pernah disekap di bordil militer Jepang dan kini telah sakit-sakitan serta umur masing-masing menerima surat "permintaan maaf dan penyesalan yang tulus" dari Perdana Menteri Ryutaro Hashimoto. Namun, surat itu kurang memuaskan ganti rugi resmikan bekas budak seks di masa perang lainnya mengutuk tindakan Jepang tersebut sebagai suatu ketidakadilan dari berjanji akan berjuang. "Ini merupakan saat yang paling bahagia dalam hidup saya," kata Maria Rosa Hansen (66) setelah menerima surat Hashimoto dari Duta Besar Jepang, Hiroyuki Yushita. "Ini lebih bermakna dan berharga ketimbang uang," ujar nenek dari 19 anak yang pada 1992 menjadi wanita Filipina pertama yang terang-terangan berbicara mengenai penderitaan masa perang yang dialaminya di tangan serdadu Jepang. Anastasia Cortez (73) dan Rufina Fernandez (69) menerima surat permintaan maaf serupa dalam upacara yang dihadiri para pejabat Dana Wanita Asia yang dibayar swasta oleh Jepang, yang berjanjikan memberi 18.500 dolar kepada masing-masing dari "wanita penghibur" tersebut sebagai "uang penebus dosa". (sint)

ANGKATAN BERSENJATA, page 11

16 AUG 1996

Manila — Jepang hari Rabu meminta maaf untuk pertama kalinya kepada para wanita Filipina yang menjadi budak seks dalam Perang Dunia II dan sebuah dana swasta menjanjikan 18.500 dolar AS kepada masing-masing untuk menubuh lembaran hitam dalam sejarah Jepang yang dirahasiakan Tokyo selama beberapa dasawarsa. Sedikinya empat wanita Filipina yang pernah ditangkap di bordil militer Jepang dan kini telah sakit-sakitan serta uzur masing-masing menerima surat "permintaan maaf dan penyesalan yang tulus" dari Perdana Menteri Ryutaro Hashimoto. Namun, surat itu kurang memuaskan ganti rugi resmi dan bekas budak seks di masa perang lainnya mengutuk tindakan Jepang tersebut sebagai kekejaman dan berjanji akan berjuang.

16 AUG 1996

Hashimoto minta maaf soal perang 807

TOKYO (Bisnis): PM Ryutaro Hashimoto kemarin menyampaikan permintaan maaf Jepang kepada korban Perang Dunia II dalam acara peringatan 51 tahun menyerahnya negara itu kepada sekutu.

Hashimoto merupakan perdana menteri pertama dari Partai Demokrat Liberal (LDP) yang menyatakan "penyesalan" kepada korban perang Jepang.

"Perang itu telah mengakibatkan penderitaan dan kehilangan yang dalam bagi banyak orang di banyak negara, terutama di Asia," kata Hashimoto pada puncak acara peringatan.

"Saya menerima kenyataan

ini dengan rasa duka, dan menyampaikan ucapan belasungkawa yang tulus dalam."

Sementara itu, perdana menteri pertama yang menyampaikan permintaan maaf bukan dari LDP adalah Morihiro Hosokawa. Pemimpin gerakan antikoalisi LDP pada 1993 ini menyampaikan pidatonya pada 15 Agustus tahun yang sama.

Permintaan maaf Hosokawa tersebut diikuti oleh PM sosialis Toshiichi Murayama dua tahun berikutnya. Namun belum pernah PM dari LDP menyampaikan permintaan maafnya kepada negara Asia dan negara asing lainnya. (33)

16 AUG 1996

Jepang Minta Maaf pada Wanita Penghibur

H10

Manila - Jepang, Rabu, untuk pertama kalinya minta maaf kepada wanita Filipina yang menjadi budak seks dalam PD II.

Sedikitnya empat wanita Filipina yang pernah disekap di bordil militer Jepang menerima surat permintaan maaf dari PM Ryutaro Hashimoto. "Ini merupakan saat yang paling bahagia dalam hidup saya," kata Maria Rosa Henson (68) setelah menerima surat Hashimoto dari Duta Besar Jepang, Hiroyuki Yoshida. "Ini lebih bernilai dan berharga ketimbang uang," ujarnya kepada Reuters.

Anastasia Cortez (73) dan Rufina Fernandez (69) menerima surat permintaan maaf serupa dalam upacara yang

dihadiri pejabat Dana Wanita Asia yang dibiayai oleh swasta Jepang, yang berjanji akan memberi US\$ 18.500 kepada masing-masing wanita penghibur.

Surat PM mengatakan pertakuan atas wanita penghibur itu merupakan penghinaan besar terhadap kehormatan wanita. "Sebagai PM Jepang sekali lagi saya menyampaikan permintaan maaf dan penyesalan tulus kepada semua wanita yang mengalami hal-hal yang menyakitkan serta menderita luka-luka fisik dan psikologis yang tak tersembuhkan. Kami tidak boleh mengelakkan beban masa lalu atau menghindari tanggungjawab masa depan," tambahnya. (30)

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b

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FINALLY, A APOLOGY - Japanese ambassador to the Philippines Hiroyuki Yoshida (left) shakes hands with Filipino comfort women Maria Rosa Hanson (right) after handing over Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto's letter of apology to the women. A private Japanese fund, the Asian Women's Fund, handed out two million yen (16,500 dollars) each to Hanson and two other women on Aug. 14 to atone for the acts of Japanese World War II soldiers who forced the women to become their sexual slaves.

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Hashimoto offers apology to Japan's WWII victims

TOKYO (Reuters): Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto offered an apology to Japan's World War II victims in Asia and elsewhere yesterday on the 51st anniversary of the country's surrender in the war.

"That war caused immeasurable sorrow and sufferings to people in many countries, especially in Asia," Hashimoto said during the main anniversary ceremony held for Japan's war dead.

"I accept this fact solemnly, and with deep remorse offer sincere condolences," Hashimoto said.

Hashimoto became the first prime minister from the long-ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) to express "remorse" for foreign victims of Japan's wartime actions.

The first premier to offer a clear apology was Morihiro Hosokawa, who headed an anti-LDP coalition in 1993, in a speech during the annual Aug. 15 ceremony that year.

Hosokawa's example was followed by similar apologies in the following two years by Socialist prime minister Tomiichi Murayama, but no previous LDP prime minister has mentioned Asian and other foreign victims in their anniversary speeches.

Emperor Akihito, attending the same ceremony at Tokyo's Martial Arts Hall, delivered a speech offering condolences to the war dead.

"Along with the entire people, I offer condolences to those who fell in battle or died from the war and hope that the agonies of war will never be repeated. I also pray for peace in the world and the development of our country," Akihito said.

On the eve of the anniversary, Hashimoto also delivered a letter addressed to women who were forced to serve as sex slaves for the Japanese military.

Although the letter made clear that the Japanese army was responsible for rounding up nearly 200,000 women and

forcing them into brutal sex slavery, Hashimoto stopped short of offering state compensation for the surviving victims.

Only four Filipino women have accepted money from a government-backed fund, called the Asian Women's Fund, as a form of compensation.

Other former so-called "comfort women" in South Korea and Taiwan have refused to accept the money, saying such payments must come directly from the government.

Japan has refused to open negotiations on paying state

compensation, saying the issue of war reparations was closed with the signing of peace treaties in the 1950s and 1960s.

Despite the apologetic tone of Hashimoto's speeches and letters, five cabinet ministers — all members of the LDP — went ahead yesterday with visits to a Tokyo shrine associated with the war.

"I signed my name as Home Affairs Minister . . . Hiroyuki Kurata," Kurata said as he walked out of Yasukuni Shrine, dedicated to Japan's 2.6 million war dead since the 19th century.

51 Tahun Kekalahan Jepang

Asia Masih Khawatir Akan Bangkitnya Kembali Militerisme

TOKYO (AFP/RU): Jepang. Kamis kemarin, memperingati 51 tahun kekalahannya dalam Perang Dunia II. Peringatan "sejarah menyerah kalah" itu menjadi menarik karena masih dilandai sodiklunya tiga hal: belum tuntasnya penyelesaian isu "wanita penghibur" sebagai budak seks tentara Jepang; perkara pangkalan militer AS di Okinawa, dan kekhawatiran akan bangkitnya kembali militerisme Jepang.

Bersamaan dengan hari peringatan tersebut, Jepang secara resmi memohon maaf kepada segenap wanita di seluruh Asia yang pernah dipaksa untuk menjadi "wanita penghibur" bagi tentara Kekaisaran Jepang di masa perang. Pernyataan maaf yang diucapkan PM Jepang Ryutaro Hashimoto, Rabu, diumumkan kepada sekitar 200 wanita penghibur yang sebagian besar terdapat di Korea, Cina dan Filipina.

Tetapi permohonan maaf ini justru disambut dengan kritikan-kritikan tajam. Sacaran kritik bukanlah permohonan maaf yang sudah diulang-ulang itu — peringatan 50 tahun kekalahan Jepang tahun lalu juga dilandai permohonan maaf — tetapi pada

metode pembayaran ganti rugi terhadap para mantan "wanita penghibur" tersebut.

Pembayaran tunai bagi para wanita itu datang dari sebuah lembaga swasta bernama *Asian Woman's Fund*. Padahal Jepang diuntut untuk membayar langsung kepada wanita-wanita itu. Media massa Jepang sendiri mengkritik ketidakseriusan pemerintahnya menuntaskan masalah tersebut.

"Kami lebih baik mati kelimbang menerima dana nasional yang bersifat manipulasi, karena dana tersebut harus menjadi tanggungjawab yang sah dari Pemerintah Jepang." Kata-kata ini terdapat pada sebuah poster yang dibawa dalam aksi demonstrasi menentang cara pembayaran tersebut di Seoul, Korea Selatan, Kamis.

Sementara itu, harian *Asahi Shimbun* menurunkan komentar ini: "Atmosfer dalam Partai Demokratik Liberal (LDP) pimpinan PM Ryutaro Hashimoto ialah, tidak perlu lagi membayar apa pun untuk 'masa lalu', sebab sudah berlalu 50 tahun setelah Perang Dunia II."

Komentar tersebut mengata-

kan, atmosfer atau sikap demikian menciptakan ketidakpastian, apakah Jepang bisa memegang janji Hashimoto bahwa bangsa Jepang akan menanggung beban "tanggungjawab masa depan" atas tindakan-tindakannya di masa perang.

Dalam suratnya yang dialamatkan kepada segenap mantan "wanita penghibur" itu, Hashimoto menulis, Rabu: "Kita tidak boleh menghindari beban dari masa lalu, juga tidak boleh menegak dari tanggung jawab atas masa depan."

Kata-kata Hashimoto itulah "janji" yang disebut *Asahi Shimbun*. Harian ini mengingatkan bahwa lebih dari dua pertiga warga Jepang lahir sesudah perang. "Boleh jadi hal yang wajar bahwa generasi ini mengatakan: 'Saya tidak memikul tanggungjawab perang'. Tetapi ini tidak sama dengan menanggalkan tanggungjawab, moral bangsa Jepang," demikian harian itu.

Asahi Shimbun lebih lanjut menulis: "Belum lama ini seorang pembaca muda menulis kepada kami: 'Saya adalah bagian dari masyarakat pascaperang yang tidak peduli ini, yang meninggalkan tanggungjawabnya atas para korban, bekas wanita penghibur'."

Ketika Hashimoto menyuarakan

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kan permohonan maaf, 5 menteri kabinernya melakukan kunjungan kontroversial ke Pemakaman Yasukuni, kuburan Shinto di Tokyo yang dikhususkan bagi korban perang. Kunjungan macam itu, oleh Cina dan negara-negara lainnya, ditafsirkan sebagai cara modern oleh Jepang untuk menghormati para pemimpin mereka di masa Perang Dunia II.

"Jumlah kunjungan ke Pemakaman Yasukuni dan permohonan maaf dengan wajah telus PM Ryutaro Hashimoto tidak dapat menanggulkan utang moral masa perang," demikian tulis *Japan Times* dalam judulnya.

Kecuali isu wanita penghibur, Jepang masih harus membebankan perkara Okinawa. Pemerintahan lokal pulau di bagian selatan Jepang itu sekali lagi menolak tuntutan Pemerintah Pusat, memperpanjang masa penyewaan pangkalan militer AS itu. Pasukan AS yang berada di sana sejak usai Perang Dunia II menempati seperlima luas pulau tersebut.

Masalah Okinawa mencuat ke permukaan September lalu, ketika tiga tentara AS memperkosa seorang gadis sekolah. Sejak itu masyarakat Okinawa secara nyaring mempersoalkan kehadiran pasukan AS di pulau mereka.

Warga prefektur ke-47 Jepang itu akan menyelenggarakan referendum untuk menentukan nasib pangkalan AS tersebut September mendatang. Penduduk prefektur yang miskin itu mempersoalkan mengapa mereka yang merupakan bagian yang termiskin dalam era Jepang modern harus menanggung 75 persen dari total fasilitas militer AS di seluruh Jepang.

Sejumlah warga Okinawa me-

ngungkapkan, masalah mereka yang sebenarnya ialah perlakuan dingin atau sikap tidak peduli yang diperlihatkan Pemerintah Pusat di Tokyo. Di masa perang banyak warga pulau ini dipaksa tentara Jepang untuk bunuh diri kelimbang menyerahkan diri, suatu kepalitan yang terus dikenang, yang bertambah pahit ketika pusat tidak cukup memperhatikan mereka.

Tidak lama sesudah perang, Pemerintah Tokyo dan mendiang Kaisar Hirohito begitu mudahnya tunduk pada tuntutan AS untuk menandatangani Okinawa di bawah kekuasaan militer AS. Bahkan setelah pulau itu dikembalikan kepada Jepang tahun 1972, Okinawa tetap menjadi basis militer AS, dan pulau itu tidak pernah menikmati boom ekonomi yang melanda seluruh Jepang.

Dewasa ini pendapatan per kapita di Okinawa hanya setengah dari pendapatan per kapita di Tokyo. Para politisi Okinawa sendiri melukiskan kondisi pulau mereka sebagai salah satu anggota negara ketiga yang miskin yang hidup tergantung pada kebajikan Tokyo.

Sementara itu, Cina menyambut peringatan di Jepang itu dengan satu peringatan penting, bahwa masih terdapat kemungkinan bangkitnya kembali militerisme Jepang. "Kita mesti waspada terhadap kemungkinan hidup kembalinya militerisme di Jepang," tulis *China Daily*, Kamis.

"Kesungguhan mereka masih dipertanyakan," lanjut harian berbahasa Inggris itu. Kesungguhan yang dimaksud antara lain permohonan maaf oleh sejumlah pejabat Jepang belakangan ini atas kekejaman Jepang di Cina

dan negara-negara lain di masa perang yang lalu.

"Permohonan maaf yang dangkal — berlebihan dan akibat tekanan internasional — telah habis termakan oleh perayaan-perayaan pro-militerisme," demikian harian Cina itu. Kunjungan PM Hashimoto ke Pemakaman Yasukuni bulan lalu juga dibaca dalam konteks isu militerisme itu.

"Hashimoto kini memperlihatkan kan contoh yang mengarah pada kebangkitan kembali militerisme di Jepang," tulis *China Daily*.

Sedangkan kantor berita resmi Cina, *Xinhua* menulis, militerisme tetap menghauni Jepang karena banyak kriminal perang telah memasuki arena politik dan menempati pos-pos penting. "Orang-orang ini menyimpan emosi kuat tentang superioritas nasional. Mereka kian mendekati keyakinan bahwa bangsa-bangsa lain di Asia tidak cocok dengan bangsa Jepang," demikian *Xinhua*. "Sentimen adidaya ini juga merasuki pikiran orang-orang kebanyakan di Jepang."

Sejarah ini Jepang merupakan investor utama dan menjadi mitra dagang yang penting bagi Cina sejak kedua negara memulihkan hubungan diplomatik 1972. Jepang berjanji menyediakan pinjaman senilai 5,34 milyar dolar AS untuk 40 proyek di Cina dalam kurun waktu 1996-1998.

Meski demikian, *Xinhua* mengatakan upaya-upaya oleh politisi Jepang untuk menyelewengkan fakta sejarah telah menghasilkan "efek domino" dan menciptakan atmosfer yang "sama sekali tidak sehat" di Jepang. "Ini merupakan tantangan bagi Asia dan masyarakat internasional," demikian kantor berita tersebut.

(J-3)

Specters of the World War II still haunt Japan 103

TOKYO - Fifty-one years after World War II ended Japan is still unable to find a way to close the book on the war without either offending national pride or the people of Asia who were its victims.

On the one hand Asian countries and those of their nationals who were particularly affected like the former "comfort women" are looking for a direct, unequivocal apology and restitution, while on the other many in Japan, both inside and outside the government, refuse to do so.

Japan missed an ideal opportunity last year, the 50th anniversary of Japan's surrender, when then-prime minister Tomiichi Murayama promised to do something but pressure from the rightwing of the Lib-

eral Democratic Party (LDP), the main party of his coalition government, proved stronger.

Murayama announced to journalists gathered for the occasion his "heart-felt apology" toward the countries of Asia that had suffered under Japan's "colonial rule and aggression."

But during the official ceremony, flanked by Emperor Akihito, son of the wartime emperor Hirohito, the prime minister limited himself to expressing his "feelings of mourning, as well as deep remorse."

His successor, the conservative nationalist Ryutaro Hashimoto of the LDP, Thursday adopted the same formula.

"That war brought tremendous suffering and sorrow to people in many countries, especially Asian nations. I will accept this fact modestly and offer mourning with deep re-

By Pierre Tallefer

grets," he said.

Before his nomination as premier, Hashimoto headed the association of the families of war veterans and never hid his nationalist sentiments in continuing to make his annual pilgrimage to the war shrine at Yasukuni.

Visits to the shrine are particularly sensitive for Asian countries because among the graves of the "war heroes" there lie the remains of 1,068 war criminals condemned to death by the Allies after Japan's defeat.

Among them is General Hideki Tojo, prime minister during the attack on Pearl Harbor who was hanged in 1948 and whose ashes were transferred to Yasukuni in 1978.

The governments of China and both Koreas have not missed an opportunity to point out the affront.

Chinese spokesman Cui Tiangkai also noted his "profound regrets" and called on Japan to "honestly consider its past history of aggression and take concrete measures to win the confidence of other Asian nations."

But on Thursday six members of Hashimoto's cabinet made the pilgrimage to Yasukuni, along with hundreds of veterans; some of them wearing their Imperial Army uniforms, and a few dozen right-wing militant youths wearing replicas of Nazi SS uniforms.

Regularly petitioned by the thousands of surviving "comfort women" from occupied countries who were forced into prostitution to service the Imperial Army, the Japanese government put

together a "private fund" to offer them compensation.

Wednesday four Philippines from Manila were the first — and the only — women to receive US\$18,500 and a letter from Hashimoto conveying to them his "most sincere apologies."

The other victims have indignantly refused payouts from the private fund, demanding instead direct compensation from the Japanese government. Japan's court has refused, saying that the matter has already been settled between governments.

Even as the war's survivors continue to dwindle in numbers, the victims' determination to see their dignity restored has never weakened. Rarely do many months pass without yet another call for justice from Japan.

The latest was presented Wednesday to the Tokyo court

by three Chinese survivors of an alleged massacre by the Imperial Army on Sep 16, 1932, in Pingdingshan, near Fushun.

Mo Desheng, aged 71, and his two compatriots, claim to have escaped the execution of some 3,000 villagers accused of having aided the anti-Japanese resistance. They are demanding \$55,000 dollars from the Japanese government.

The Yomiuri Shimbun chose this anniversary to call again for a revision of the 1946 constitution, "largely forced upon Japan by the (American) General Headquarters."

In an editorial, the leading daily said "If the constitution is not reassessed, it will be difficult to discuss future goals of Japan in a meaningful way."

"One definition of sovereignty is that it is the power to frame a constitution," the paper concluded. [AFP]

16 AUG 1996 | EDITORIAL

Agustus Ini, Jepang Renungi Lagi Soal Wanita Penghibur dan Militarisme

Di halaman luar negeri harian ini kemarin kita melihat foto Dubes Jepang untuk Filipina, Hiroyuki Yoshida, tengah memperlihatkan surat permintaan maaf PM Jepang, Ryutaro Hashimoto, kepada tiga bekas wanita penghibur asal Filipina.

Surat diperlihatkan dalam satu acara resmi, lainnya pun mengungkapkan "permintaan maaf yang tulus dan penyesalan mendalam". Tetapi ketika sebagian besar wanita menerima santunan sebesar dua juta yen atau sekitar Rp 44,5 juta, ada sebagian kecil lainnya yang menampik uang santunan tersebut. Mereka ini menyosal, mengapa uang tersebut diambilkan dari dana swasta dan bukan dari bendahara negara. Bukantah ini berarti Pemerintah Jepang melepaskan diri dari tanggung jawab menjalankan wibawa yang menjejalkan 200.000 wanita dari banyak negara Asia untuk memenuhi kebutuhan seks serdadu Jepang di masa perang itu.

Wanita yang menerima, merasa mendapatkan keadilan, setelah lebih dari 50 tahun kejadian yang menurunkan kehormatannya. Sebagaimana diungkap dalam surat PM Hashimoto, wanita-wanita tersebut telah mengalami pengalaman menyakitkan dan tak ada taranya, dan menderita luka fisik dan psikologis tak terbentukkan selaku wanita penghibur, yang sebenarnya penghalusan Jepang bagi "budak seks".

Sebenarnya apa yang disampaikan oleh PM Jepang kemarin merupakan pengulangan atas pernyataan serupa yang sudah disampaikan oleh pejabat-pejabat senior Jepang sejak tahun 1992, ketika Pemerintah Jepang mulai mengakui - meski dengan sember saat dihadapkan pada bukti-bukti kuat - peranan penguasa militer dalam memaksa wanita-wanita muda untuk memberikan pelayanan seks pada 20 atau lebih serdadu tiap harinya. Hanya saja, hingga belum lama ini orang tak yakin bahwa PM Hashimoto yang punya pandangan nasionalis mengenai peran Jepang dalam perang yang lalu, akan meminta maaf.

Dengan meminta maaf pada Rabu lalu itu, PM Hashimoto berharap bisa mencegah terbukanya luka baru dalam hubungannya dengan negara-negara Asia tetangganya. Tetapi sejumlah pengkritik, seperti dilaporkan Andrew Pollack di *International Herald Tribune* (15/8) kemarin, menganggap permintaan maaf di atas tidak cukup kuat.

BENARKAH dengan membayar ganti rugi bagi wanita penghibur Asia ini Jepang sudah melunasi semua kewajiban hukum atas apa yang diperbuatnya selama Perang Dunia II? Pertanyaan ini sempat ditunculkan saat peringatan ke-51 tahun menyenyatnya Jepang dalam PD II 15 Agustus kemarin.

Tampaknya tidak semua isu telah dapat dimasukkan dalam sejarah. Selain itu santunan bagi wanita penghibur, isu penghalusan AS di Okinawa juga masih terus menghantui Jepang.

Pada September nanti, Okinawa merencanakan satu referendum

menyentuh pengalasan AS. Selain marah karena ada kasus perkosaan terhadap gadis Okinawa oleh serdadu AS, pada dasarnya penduduk Okinawa - yang paling miskin dari 47 prefektur yang ada di Jepang - kecewa dengan perlakuan pemerintah terhadap pulau ini, yang seperti penduduknya terbunuh dalam Pertempuran Okinawa tahun 1945. Seperti dikutip *Reuters* kemarin, banyak warga Okinawa yang oleh belantara Jepang dipaksa untuk bunuh diri daripada menyerah.

SURAT kabar Jepang sendiri mencatat, peringatan tahun ini tidak banyak dihindari dengan permintaan maaf atas kebrutalan tentara Jepang di masa perang. Ada semacam kecenderungan berbahaya untuk melupakan soal itu. Atmosfer di lingkungan pemerintahan PM Hashimoto seolah menganggap tidak perlu lagi membayar masa lalu karena 50 tahun sudah berlalu semenjak perang berakhir.

Aashi Shimizu menulis, generasi muda Jepang yang lahir sesudah era PD II bisa menyatakan "Kami tidak punya tanggung jawab apa pun tentang perang". Hal itu jelas berbeda dengan negara yang meninggalkan tanggung jawab moral.

Memang ada alasan untuk menilai ketunggalan Jepang dalam menangani soal masa lalu. Di atas sudah disebutkan bahwa Jepang tidak mengeluarkan uang negara untuk mendanai pembayaran santunan bagi wanita penghibur. Ini sudah pertanda bahwa bukan negara yang bertanggung jawab atas soal ini.

Selain itu, saat PM Jepang menyatakan permintaan maaf, lima menteri kabinet melakukan kunjungan kontroversial ke Kuil Yasukuni, satu kuil Shinto di Tokyo yang dipersembahkan bagi korban perang. Oleh Cina dan negara lain, kunjungan tersebut ditolak sebagai cara halus Jepang menghormati pemimpin-pemimpin masa perang mereka.

ATAS dasar apa yang diamati, negara seperti RRC menyuarakan lagi peringatan akan bahaya bangkitnya militarisme Jepang. Komentar di harian *China Daily* seperti dikutip *Reuters* kemarin menulis, "Kita harus waspada bagi kemungkinan bangkitnya kembali militarisme di Jepang." Lebih lanjut harian yang juga memuat sindiran dalam bentuk kartun itu menambahkan, "Kekhawatiran mereka masih dibagikan."

Sedikit permintaan maaf yang dangkal - (dinyatakan) secara terlampat lama dan dibuat karena tekanan internasional - sudah ditolakkan jumlahnya oleh puluhan orang-orang yang pro-militarisme.

Dari tanggapan yang ada dari tetangga-tetangga Asiatnya, kiranya Jepang dapat terus menanggapi nutras suasana hati mereka. Hanya dengan memperhatikan nilai dan tindakan yang tuluslah kiranya Jepang dapat meruntuhkan kepanjangan persoalan masa perang yang terus menghantui baik bagi Jepang sendiri maupun tetangga-tetangga Asiatnya.

A Japanese apology stirs anger

WWII sex slaves want direct government funds

REUTERS

TOKYO — Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto issued Japan's first written apology yesterday to women forced into sex slavery by the Japanese army during World War II, drawing thanks from some victims but rebuke from many others furious over lack of direct compensation from the government.

Hashimoto's apology on the eve of the 51st anniversary of Japan's 1945 surrender was in the form of a letter addressed to four former "comfort women" in the Philippines who applied for sums to be provided by a private fund backed by the Tokyo government.

Hashimoto offered words of apology and said the \$18,600 from the private Asian Women's Fund was an expression of atonement.

"As prime minister of Japan, I thus extend anew my most sincere apologies and remorse to all the women who underwent immeasurable and painful experiences and suffered incurable physical and psychological wounds as comfort women," Hashimoto said in the letter.

"I believe that our country, painfully aware of its moral responsibility, with feelings of apology and remorse, should face up squarely to its past history and accurately convey it to future generations."

Three other Philippine women have signaled willingness to accept the letter and fund's compensation but their cases were still being processed, officials in Manila said.

An estimated 200,000 women, mostly Korean, Chinese and Philippine but also including some Dutch captured in Indonesia, were forced to



Three former "comfort women" display letters of apology they received yesterday in Manila.

serve in brothels for Japan's soldiers.

Hashimoto received expressions of gratitude from the Philippine women who received the letters, but was sharply criticized by other former sex slaves in the Philippines and South Korea who wanted government compensation.

"Now, my dream has become a reality," said Maria Rosa Henson, 68, the first from the Philippines to say publicly that she had been forced to become a sex slave by Japanese soldiers.

Henson, who said Japanese soldiers kept her for nine months in a room near their garrison during the war and took turns raping her, thought the Japanese government would never admit the atrocities committed by its military during World War II.

For nearly 50 years she told no one of her experiences except her mother. But in 1992 a

women's organization appealed over the radio for "comfort women" to come out in public.

Her courage inspired other women to speak openly of the horrors they experienced.

An official of Lila Filipina, a Manila association of former "comfort women," said that Henson belonged to a minority among the roughly 150 Philippine former sex slaves who have pressed for compensation.

"A majority of them will not accept the fund," Lila staffer Nilda Pamañgan said. "Most of them want direct compensation from the Japanese government as well as an apology."

The Japanese government said it would not pay straightforward compensation, saying all terms of wartime reparations had been met in the 1950s and 1960s.

Japan apologized for the first time to Filipina women forced to be sex slaves during World War II. Three Filipina women became the first to accept \$18,600 each in compensation from a private fund. Most of the "comfort women" have refused the money, saying they want Tokyo to compensate them directly.

8月15日付 オレンジ・ページ

A8

Japan gives money to army sex slaves

Four women in the Philippines accept the payments, but most refuse the private compensation for the World War II brutality

By ANDREW POLLACK
New York Times News Service

TOKYO — With Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto expressing his "sincere apologies and remorse," Japan made its first payments Wednesday from a private fund to compensate Asian women forced into army brothels during World War II.

However, only a handful of the women are accepting the payments.

Many others object that using private money, rather than government funds, allows Japan to evade responsibility for running the brothels. They forcibly used as many as 200,000 women, many of them teenagers, from many Asian nations.

The initial payments of 2 million yen, or almost \$125,000 each, were made to only four of the 107 former sex slaves in the Philippines on Wednesday, one day before the 51st anniversary of Japan's surrender in the war.

"We finally got justice after more than 50 years," one of the women, Refina Fernandez, 66, said at a brief ceremony in a Manila hotel, according to the Kyodo News Service. The payments were accompanied by a letter from Hashimoto saying that Japan was "painfully aware of its moral responsibility" in the affair.

"As prime minister of Japan, I thus extend anew my most sincere apologies and remorse to all the women who underwent immeasurable and painful experiences and suffered incurable physical and psychological wounds as comfort women," he wrote, using Japan's term for the women.

The prime minister's apology is similar to others issued since 1982, when the government began acknowledging — if only grudgingly and only when confronted with overwhelming evidence — the role of the military authorities in coercing young women to have sex with

as many as 20 or more soldiers a day.

Still, until recently it was uncertain whether Hashimoto, who has nationalistic views regarding Japan's role in the war, would apologize. His reluctance forced the most prominent backer of the fund, the widow of a former prime minister, to resign in protest this spring.

By issuing his letter Wednesday, Hashimoto probably averted opening a new wound in Japan's relations with its Asian neighbors. But some critics still attacked the apology as not being strong enough.

"He does not recognize the nation's legal responsibility," only its moral responsibility, said Yoshiaki Yoshimi. He is the historian at Chuo University who unearthed much of the proof that the government established the brothels. He said Hashimoto also used a less formal Japanese word for "apology" than he might have.

An official of the fund said the statement was not ideal. "What the comfort women want Japan's society and government to do is recognize that they were forcibly taken to work in the brothels, and in that regard the wording is very vague," Katsumi Taga said.

Japan has refused to make direct government payments because it is afraid claims will pour in from all sorts of victims of its wartime atrocities. Japan maintains that it settled all its legal obligations in agreements it reached with other nations after the war. So the government last year created a nominally private Asian Women's Fund to solicit donations and make payments.

But that solution is in danger of falling apart. Partly because of the opposition from the women, the fund has raised only about \$4 million, far less than the initial goal of \$10 million to \$20 million and not enough for even the planned first-round payments to 200 women in South Korea, Taiwan and the Philippines.

Women in South Korea and Taiwan are refusing the payments; and only seven women in the Philippines have applied, Taga said.

Japan Pays Some Women From War Brothels, but Many Refuse

By ANDREW POLLACK
TOKYO, Aug. 14 — With Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto expressing his "sincere apologies and remorse," Japan made its first payments today from a private fund to compensate Asian women who were forced into army brothels during World War II. However, only a handful of the men are accepting the payments. Many others object that using private money rather than Government funds allows Japan to evade responsibility for running the brothels, which forcibly employed as many as

200,000 women, many of them teenagers, from many Asian nations.

The initial payments of two million yen, or almost \$19,000 each, were made to only 14 of the 107 former sex slaves in the Philippines today, one day before the 51st anniversary of Japan's surrender in the war.

"We finally got justice after more than 50 years," one of the women, Rufina Fernandez, 69, said at a brief ceremony at a Manila hotel, according to the Kyodo News Service. The payments were accompanied by a letter from Mr. Hashimoto saying that Japan is "painfully aware of its moral responsibility" in the affair.

"As Prime Minister of Japan, I thus extend anew my most sincere apologies and remorse to all the women who underwent immeasurable and painful experiences and suffered incurable physical and psychological wounds as comfort women," he wrote, using Japan's term for the women.

The Prime Minister's apology is similar to others issued since 1992, when the Government began acknowledging — if only grudgingly and only when confronted with overwhelming evidence — the role of the military authorities in coercing young women to have sex with as

many as 20 or more soldiers a day.

Still, up until recently it was uncertain whether Mr. Hashimoto, who has nationalist views regarding Japan's role in the war, would apologize. His reluctance forced the most prominent backer of the fund, the widow of a former Prime Minister, to resign in protest this spring.

By issuing his letter today, Mr. Hashimoto thus probably averted opening a new wound in Japan's relations with its Asian neighbors. But some critics still attacked the apology as not being strong enough.

"He does not recognize the nation's legal responsibility," only its

moral responsibility, said Yoshiaki Yoshimi, a historian at Chuo University who unearthed much of the proof that the Government, not private enterprise, established the brothels. He said Mr. Hashimoto also used a less formal Japanese word for "apology" than he might have.

Even an official of the fund said the statement was not ideal. "What the comfort women want Japan's society and Government to do is recognize that they were forcibly taken to work in the brothels, and in that regard the wording is very vague," said the official, Katsumi Taka.

Japan has refused to make direct Government payments because it is afraid claims will pour in from all sorts of victims of its wartime atrocities.

Japan maintains that it settled all its legal obligations in agreements it reached with other nations after the war. So the Government last year created a nominally private Asian Women's Fund to solicit donations and make payments.

But that solution, too, is in danger of falling apart. Partly because of the opposition from the women, the fund has raised only about \$4 million, far less than the initial goal of \$10 million to \$20 million and not enough for even the planned first-round payments to 300 women in South Korea, Taiwan and the Philippines.

Women in South Korea and Taiwan are refusing the payments and only seven women in the Philippines have applied, according to Mr. Taka.

AUGUST 15, 1996

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8月17日

ライニシエポスト紙 4面

Japanischer Privat-Fonds

Entschädigung nach Zwang zur Prostitution

MANILA (dpa). Vier philippinische Frauen, die im Zweiten Weltkrieg von der japanischen Besatzungsarmee zur Prostitution gezwungen wurden, haben umstrittene finanzielle Entschädigungen eines privaten japanischen Fonds angenommen. Die Frauen unterschrieben in Manila eine Vereinbarung, wonach jede 18 000 US-Dollar (26 450 Mark) erhält. Zudem wurde ihnen ein Schreiben des japanischen Ministerpräsidenten Hashimoto überreicht, in dem er Japans „moralische Verantwortung“ für diese Kriegsgreuel ausgedrückt. Die vier Frauen sind die ersten, die nach monatelangen Zögern eine solche private Entschädigung akzeptieren. Fast 2000 weitere Frauen auch aus Südkorea und Taiwan fordern statt dessen weiterhin offizielle Entschädigungen des japanischen Staates. Die Regierung in Tokio lehnt dies aber ab und gründete den privaten Fonds, der die Gelder an die Frauen zahlen soll. Schätzungen zufolge wurden seinerzeit 200 000 Frauen zur Prostitution gezwungen; die meisten sind bereits gestorben.

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Japan zahlt erstmals Entschädigung an Zwangsprostituierte

Japan hat erstmals Entschädigungen an Frauen gezahlt, die im Zweiten Weltkrieg von japanischen Soldaten als Zwangsprostituierte mißbraucht wurden. Drei philippinische Frauen erhielten jeweils 2 Mill. Yen (rund 27 200 DM) von der Asiatischen Frauenstiftung. Die meisten Betroffenen lehnen jedoch das Geld der Stiftung ab. Sie fordern eine offizielle Entschädigung Tokios. afp

8月16日付スタンダード新聞(第3面)

„Eine schwere Verletzung der Ehre“

Japan beginnt mit Zahlungen an Zwangsprostituierte - Konflikt um Einzelentschädigungen

STANDARD-Korrespondent
André Kunz aus Tokio

51 Jahre nach Kriegsende haben vier philippinische Frauen am Mittwoch erstmals eine Entschädigung in der Höhe von zwei Millionen Yen (ca. 200.000 Schilling) mit einem Entschuldigungsbrief von Premierminister Ryutaro Hashimoto akzeptiert. Im Schreiben bezeichnet

Hashimoto die Zwangsprostitution als „schwere Verletzung der Ehre und Würde“ der Frauen und übernimmt die „moralische Verantwortung“.

Seit die japanische Regierung 1993 erstmals offiziell zugegeben hatte, daß während des Zweiten Weltkriegs zwischen 50.000 und 200.000 asiatische Frauen von der kaiserlichen Armee zur Zwangsprostitution gezwungen wurden, versucht sie diese schändliche Episode möglichst ohne viel Aufsehen zu bereinigen. Tokio entschuldigte sich 1993, und mit der Zahlung von zwei Millionen Yen je Opfer aus der im Juni 1995 gegründeten Stiftung Asia Women's Fund hofft die japanische Regierung dieses Problem endgültig den Geschichtsbüchern überantworten zu können.

So leicht dürfte dies jedoch nicht werden. Die vier philippinischen Frauen, die in Manila die Zahlung akzeptiert haben, gehören einer Gruppe von 44 weiteren philippinischen Zwangsprostituierten an, die 1993 vor einem Tokioter Gericht eine Klage gegen die japanische Regierung eingereicht haben. Sie fordern für jede Frau eine direkte „offizielle“ Entschädigung in der Höhe von 200.000 US-Dollar.

Tokio lehnt die Zahlung direkter Entschädigungen mit dem Hinweis auf die Kriegsfolge-Regelung im Friedensvertrag mit der USA von 1951 und bilaterale Abkommen mit asiatischen Staaten ab. Die Stiftung Asia Women's Fund hat deshalb bei der Sammlung von Spenden Schwierigkeiten. Bis Ende Juli hatte sie von den benötigten 600 Millionen Yen gerade mal 410 Millionen

zusammen. Viele der überlebenden Frauen möchten das Geld der Stiftung akzeptieren, da sie schon alt sind und oft in ärmlichen Verhältnissen leben.

Sie warteten bisher auf den Brief von Hashimoto, in dem sie eine aufrichtige Reueerklärung zu finden hofften. Es wird sich zeigen, ob die Frauen sich mit dem Schreiben zufriedengeben.

Entschädigung für Zwangsprostituierte

MANILA/TOKIO (afp, dpa, reuter). Japan entschuldigte sich erstmals bei philippinischen Frauen, die im Zweiten Weltkrieg von japanischen Soldaten als Zwangsprostituierte mißbraucht wurden. Aus einem privaten Fonds erhielten nun vorerst vier philippinische Frauen jeweils rund 190.000 Schilling.

8月15日付 7-リイ 折 (75面)

JAPAN

Regierung zahlt Entschädigung

Die japanische Regierung hat zum erstenmal eine Entschuldigung gegenüber den Zwangsprostituierten des Zweiten Weltkriegs ausgesprochen. Drei Frauen wurden entsprechende Schreiben übermittelt, außerdem bekommen sie 200.000 Schilling Entschädigung. Insgesamt hatten die Japaner an die 200.000 junge Frauen aus den besetzten Gebieten zur Prostitution in der japanischen Armee gezwungen.

8月16日付 サリツ7/6ガ-ナ-ハリヒツン 折
(76面)

Japan entschädigte Zwangsprostituierte

TOKIO (SN, AFP, dpa). Japan zahlte jetzt erstmals Entschädigungen an Frauen, die während des II. Weltkriegs von japanischen Soldaten als Zwangsprostituierte mißbraucht worden waren. Drei philippinische Frauen erhielten umgerechnet je 190.000 S. Sie sind die ersten von rund 300 Frauen von den Philippinen, aus Taiwan und Südkorea, die von der Asiatischen Frauenstiftung für die Zahlungen ausgewählt wurden. Nach Angaben von Historikern wurden im II. Weltkrieg bis zu 200.000 Frauen in Soldatenbordellen mißbraucht.

(3)

聲明啓事

亞西亞女性基金會爲二次世界大戰從軍慰安婦之償還，於一九九五年七月十九日由日本政府及日本國民爲主導而成立。主旨：爲原從軍慰安婦之名譽。尊嚴、身心之傷害而償還犧牲者。而以歷史之教訓及反省而奉獻，致亞西亞太平洋永久之和平。

聲明者於一九九六年八月九日、十日兩天在日本千葉市以台灣之代表邀請參加『亞西亞太平洋戰後償還國際會議』。參加國家有韓國、台灣、香港、菲律賓、馬來西亞、美國、印度尼西亞、沙哈林、杜拉克、坡斯尼亞、赫魯克尹，等十多個國家代表。該會由代表高木健一爲召集人。經大會公決：對從軍慰安婦償還，經日本政府及日本國民確認開始實施發放如下：

- 一、爲從軍慰安婦先一次償還日圓二百萬元。
 - 二、爲從軍慰安婦之醫療、福祉、房屋之補修等償還日圓參百萬日元由日本政府限於數年內償還。如果特殊意外一次償還。
 - 三、爲償基金費，日本政府內閣總理大臣橋本龍太郎對被害者在發放金內一併附謝罪之書函。償還。償還費即時實施。
- 聲明人本屆以台灣代表之身分將情形以見証人特此謹提聲明。

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