

(財)女性のためのアジア平和国民基金

# 第32回理事会

平成9年12月

台湾が元慰安婦に援助金

【香港6日＝坂井信義】台

湾当局は旧日本軍の慰安婦  
だった女性四十二人に対  
し、一人当たり五十万台湾  
元（＝台湾元は約四円）の  
一時的な援助金を出すこと  
を決め、五日に台湾の慰安  
婦支援団体と文書を交わし  
た。日本側が民間団体の  
「慰問金」として一時金を支  
払う構えを見せているのに  
対し、受け取りを拒否して  
いる元慰安婦たちを支援す  
る狙いがあるとみられる。



CHINESE CIVILIANS MOURN VICTIMS of the Nanking Massacre at a memorial service here Saturday. According to the Tokyo War Crimes Tribunals, the massacre claimed more than 140,000 Chinese civilians and prisoners of war. KYODO PHOTO

*197 12/14 Japan Times*

## China marks Nanking Massacre

NANJING, China (Kyodo) Some 3,000 Chinese mourned the victims of the 1937 Nanking Massacre at a memorial service Saturday, the 60th anniversary of the Japanese invasion into China's wartime capital.

The ceremony began at the Nanking Massacre Memorial Museum with the sounding of horns by ships anchored on the Yangtze River, train whistles and air-raid sirens. The ceremony included the release of 3,000 pigeons.

Children laid wreaths at the front wall with an engraved message that reads "300,000" — the death toll given by China from the Japanese military's six-week rampage fol-

lowing the fall of Nanking on Dec. 13, 1937.

According to the Tokyo War Crimes Tribunals, the massacre claimed more than 140,000 Chinese civilians and prisoners of war, making it the worst atrocity committed by Japanese forces before and during World War II.

The memorial ceremony, sponsored by the Kiangsu provincial and the Nanjing municipal governments, comes amid a surge in patriotic fever in the city with the publication of a photo collection on the massacre and legal recognition of some 2,000 survivors of the atrocity.

Documents detailing testimonies by some 150 survivors were presented by the Nan-

jing Notary Public Association to the museum Saturday.

But with this year marking the 25th anniversary of the establishment of Sino-Japanese diplomatic ties, Chinese media coverage is more restrained than two years ago when China launched a media campaign against Japan's wartime aggression to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II.

Gen. Iwane Matsui of the Imperial Japanese Army was tried after the war as a Class-A war criminal for his role as the top commander of the Japanese troops which captured Nanking, now referred to as Nanjing, and sentenced to death by hanging.

## War veterans recount atrocities in book

BEIJING (Kyodo) A Chinese author living in Japan has published a book of interviews with Japanese war veterans who recount their feelings on the atrocities committed during Japan's invasion of China earlier this century, state press reported Friday.

The book is one of three released by Chinese publishers to commemorate the Nanjing Massacre, which began 60 years ago Saturday and will be remembered in a series of commemorative activities in the eastern Chinese city.

"Japanese Devils as I Know Them," was written by Fang Jun, who located and interviewed 19 Japanese war veterans while working and

studying in Japan over the last six years, the China Daily reported.

"As the first book ever published in China dealing with the veteran Japanese soldiers' wartime experiences and current thinking, this book confronts the readers with horrible details of unimaginable atrocities of the Japanese army," the report said.

The veterans are guilt-ridden over the war and tortured by wounds to their bodies and souls, the report said.

Fang estimates that between 300,000 and 400,000 war veterans are living in Japan, with many influenced by the country's "doctrine of shame." They bury their repentance by believing that "one can remain guiltless if he or she can just cover up his or her sins," the report said.

One of the veterans, identified only as Yamada, told Fang of his lifelong feelings of guilt and his inability to confess, despite accusations by his wife and daughter that he raped and killed Chinese.

Another, Suzuki, tells of his feelings when as a 17-year-old soldier he was ordered to stab a young Chinese village boy. One of Suzuki's arms was later severed in a fight with villagers, it said.

A man named Matsui told Fang, "Rightists are finding excuses for the war, but I know through my own experiences that such excuses will bring no good to the future of the Japanese nation."

More than 140,000 Chinese civilians and prisoners of war died in the Imperial Japanese Army's six-week rampage following the fall of Nanjing in late 1937, according to the Tokyo War Crimes Tribunals.

199 12/13 Japan Times