（財）女性のためのアジア平和国民基金

第84回理事会および
運営審議会合同会議

平成17年12月
After comfort women, Japan helps elderly

By Volte Contreras

AFTER EXTENDING APOLOGIES to Filipino “comfort women,” the Japanese government has lined up more humanitarian projects for the elderly, this time not necessarily victims of World War II atrocities but of present-day poverty and neglect.

The Japanese Embassy in Manila said the projects include the renovation, equipment upgrade, and service improvements of a geriatric clinic at the Philippine General Hospital, the Golden Acres Home for the Aged in Quezon City and a similar home run by the Bahay Puso Aposolante Foundation in Balanga, Bataan.

The embassy marked the “success” of Japan’s compensation program for Filipino comfort women at a function last week honoring three ranking Philippine government officials for facilitating the program from 1997 to 2002.

Tokyo’s ambassador to Manila Ryouchiro Yamazaki gave commendations to Chief Presidential Legal Counsel and former Justice Undersecretary Mercelitas Guevarra and to former Social Welfare Undersecretaries Belinda Manahan and Lourdes Balasan. Yamazaki cited their roles as leaders of a task force that documented and helped Filipino comfort women obtain redress through the Asian Women’s Fund.

Established in 1993, the AWF is a private sector initiative supported by the Japanese government which has helped Tokyo “extend assistance and support” to the aging victims, an embassy statement said.

“In the Philippines, in spite of the difficulties anticipated because of the delicate nature of the issues involved, AWF activities were successfully implemented through the devoted efforts of the task force,” the embassy added.

From 1997 to 2002, the AWF provided every identified former comfort woman with 2 million yen, along with “a letter of sincere apology and remorse” from the Prime Minister of Japan, and medical and welfare support worth 1.2 million yen from the Japanese government.
Japan cites 3 Filipino women for their contributions to AWF

Japanese Ambassador to the Philippines H.E. Yoshitaka Yamazaki commended the three outstanding Filipino ladies for their great contribution to the success of activities of Asian Women's Fund (AWF).

The three are: Ms. Mercedes N. Gutierrez, Chief Presidential Legal Counsel and former Undersecretary of Justice; Belinda C. Monahan, former Undersecretary of Social Welfare and Development; and Lourdes G. Balanon, former Undersecretary of Social Welfare and Development.

The recommendation was held at the Ambassador's Residence in Makati City last November 24, in the presence of Misako Matuda of AWF. The AWF was established in July 1995 as a private-sector initiative with the full support of the Government of Japan.

The fund's primary aim was to extend assistance and support to those who suffered during the war as "comfort women." The fund was established with the understanding that the women were victims of wartime atrocities.

In the Philippines, in spite of the difficulties anticipated because of the delicacy and sensitivity of the issues involved, AWF activities were successfully implemented through the devoted efforts of the Task Force, in which Secretary Gutierrez, former Undersecretary Monahan, and former Undersecretary Balanon played very important roles.

The Task Force interviewed all applicants as well as examined and validated all the documentation submitted by numerous ladies to the Department of Justice. After the applicants were finally identified and recognized as comfort women by the DOJ, many DSWD's social workers visited every identified lady in different parts of the country, and drew up activities tailor-made for each recipient's living condition, state of health, from 1997 to 2002, the AWF centered on providing every identified comfort woman with the 2 million Japanese yen for atonement, with a letter of sincere apology and remorse from the Prime Minister of Japan and 1.2 million Japanese yen worth of medical and welfare support through funds from the Government of Japan.

Even after the phaseout of AWF activities in the Philippines in 2002, the Government of Japan, with the cooperation of the Task Force, could implement three follow-up projects for elderly Filipinos through its Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects.

These projects are the rehabilitation and upgrading of equipment and services of the Geriatric Clinic at the Philippine General Hospital, the rehabilitation and expansion of services for homeless elderly Filipinos at the Golden Acres Home for the Aged in Quezon City, and the construction and improvements of facilities for the Home for the Aged run by the Bahay Paraan Apoyatole Foundation, Inc. in Bulacan, Bataan.

The Embassy of Japan will seek any possibility for other follow-up assistance to Grassroots Projects, if there are feasible proposals in the future.

In consideration of the three ladies' contribution and cooperation to enhance the friendly relations between the Philippines and Japan, on behalf of the Government of Japan, Ambassador Yamazaki expressed his sincere gratitude to them.

The Japanese Ambassador's commendation started six years ago and these three ladies are the first Filipinos to receive the certificate of commendation.
Ex-DoJ chief, DSWD execs win

FORMER justice secretary Mercedes Cuñetera, the strongest supporter for the post to be vacated by Ombudsman Simeon Marcelo tomorrow, was awarded by the Japanese government for her “great contribution” to elevating issues on comfort women.

Cuñetera, who served as chief presidential legal counsel, shared the award with former undersecretaries of social welfare and development Belinda Nacuñan and Lourdes Balanita.

Japanese Ambassador to Manila Ryohei Yamazaki said the three women were chosen for their contribution to the success of the Asian Women's Fund (AWF), a private-sector initiative established in 1995 to extend assistance and support to those who suffered as wartime comfort women.

As key members of a task force formed by then President Fidel Ramos, these three ladies were instrumental in guiding the Asian Women's Fund toward greater success in its activities, Yamazaki said.

Cuñetera has been chosen unanimously by the Judicial and Bar Council to replace Marcelo when he formally steps down from his post tomorrow.

The task force, which Cuñetera headed, interviewed all applicants as well as examined and validated all the documents submitted by numerous ladies to the Department of Justice.

The AWF provided every identified former comfort woman with $2 million for reparation, a letter of sincere apology from the prime minister of Japan and ¥3.2 million worth of medical and welfare support.

“Despite the phaseout of AWF activities in the Philippines in 2002, the government of Japan pursued follow-up projects for elderly Filipinos through its Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security projects,” Yamazaki added. "Joyce Pangco Pahares"
Comfort women suspect Japan aid just a ‘ploy’

By Tonette Orjaz
PDI Central Liaison Desk

The plan by the Japanese government to support humanitarian projects for the elderly in the Philippines was “another ploy to evade its legal responsibility” to comfort women or victims of military sexual slavery during World War II, former beauty queen-turned-activist Bella Sancho said on Monday.

Sancho, national coordinator of the Lolas Kampanyeras Survivor Group, said the first strategy to skirt that was through the privately-funded Asian Women’s Fund (AWF), implemented with the Justice and Social Welfare departments since 1997, the program was halted by the Japanese Embassy last week as successful.

In a statement, the embassy said the AWF has helped Tokyo “extend assistance and support” to the aging victims. Every identified comfort women get two million yen from the AWF and 1.2 million yen in medical and welfare support from the Japanese government, the embassy reported.

“How can they sincerely apologize when they have not individually identified all the victims that have come out in the Philippines?” Sancho asked.

The charity money, she noted, was accepted by some survivors but was rejected by many who instead demanded legal compensation and formal apology.

Many victims in Korea and Taiwan, where the comfort women system of Japan lasted was also adopted, have rejected the charity money.

The groups of comfort women—the Lita Filipina, Lolas Kampanyeras and Malaya Lolas—have documented more than 350 cases from 1937 to 2006. Not one was included in the reparations agreement, Sancho said.

Calling the plan, she asked: “Why doesn’t the Japanese government help the Filipino comfort women directly by providing them legal compensation? Why direct the assistance to the other elderly Filipinos instead of the victims themselves?”

Japanese military sexual slavery has meant sexual violence, trauma, damaged lives and psyches, she said. citing the results of a study.

“Suppression of traumatic wartime victimization is related to long-term health problems such as ulcers, hypertension, and allergies,” the study found out.

Filipino Lolitas also continue to suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder.

Japan, Sancho said, acknowledged the problem, if not the war crime, after the discovery by Yoshida Yoshimi, a history professor at Chuo University in Tokyo, of documents in Japan’s Defense Agency.
Japanese Ambassador Yamazaki inaugurations center for street children

The Japanese Embassy, through Ambassador Ryoichi Yamazaki, has extended a grant amounting to US$30,000 (PhP14,899,502) to Balay Maria, a center for street children in Makati City, which since 1995 has been providing basic human needs such as food, shelter, clothing and medical and educational support to indigenous, abandoned and abused children.

Among those who witnessed the inauguration ceremony for the Japanese Official Development Assistance-funded project were Rep. Teodoro Locsin Jr., Bishop Federico Tenorio, Ambassadors Howard Dee, Leety Laurel, Mario Prieto, and the wives of Japanese Embassy officials led by Madame Noriko Yamazaki.

In the past, the center was accommodating up to 40 children in a 50-year-old structure, which was originally intended as a residence for a family of six. The inadequate space meant in additional needy children could not be accepted.

With the project now in place, the newly renovated center can now accommodate more than 50 children, and serves as a role model for the development of the skills, knowledge, and attitudes of its residents. The improved services and facilities provided to the children will enhance the individuality process and strengthen the dignity of many needy children in the long run.

Japan's Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects (GCO) was launched in the Philippines in 1998 for the purpose of reducing poverty and helping various communities engaging in grassroots activities. Since then, 35 projects amounting to a total of more than US$13 million (PhP14,899,502) have been implemented by NGOs, local government units, and other non-profit organizations.

The completion of this project marks an important milestone in the development of grassroots activities in the Philippines. The project was implemented by the Department of Social Welfare and Development and is part of a private sector initiative with the full support of the Japanese government, the Philippine government, and the ASIA Women's Fund.

In his own words, Ambassador Yamazaki said: "We are not an easy understanding. The Task Force led by two officials of the Department of Social Welfare and Development and the ASIA Women's Fund labored in ensuring and validating all the documents submitted by the beneficiaries, which were found to be correct and complete.

"It was only through the joint department's painstaking efforts that the former comfort women were finally identified and recognized."

The AWF's major activity centered on providing financial assistance to former comfort women. The Task Force led by two officials of the Department of Social Welfare and Development and the ASIA Women's Fund labored in ensuring and validating all the documents submitted by the beneficiaries, which were found to be correct and complete.

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日比友好貢献 3人表彰

11月30日（木） 読売新聞 衛星版
5画（マス面）
11月30日 (木) 読売新聞 阪神版
5回 (25番)
Dwindling comfort women still crying for justice

For 60 years now, Filipino comfort women have been crying for justice and a chance to be represented in the history books of Japan and in their own country, and not just in the documents of the privately financed by the Asian Women's Fund.

Now, the Amnesty International Philippines wants to help the women get into the history books because it believes this could be their last cry for justice.

"We want to ensure that there will be no repetition of the event, for truth, and for awareness of future generations," Jessica Sato, executive director of AIP.

In a plea to the Philippine government recently one of the comfort women said: "Naniniwala ko sa suparalahan na gusto kaming masukitina ng mga sundalong Hapon na mailiwan kami ng dignidad, hustisya, makinamakan na kami."

In the AIP report "Still Waiting After 60 Years: Justice for Survivors of Japan's Military Sexual Slavery System," there are about 200,000 comfort women from the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, China, South Korea, Japan, Indonesia and Netherlands.

But the survivors are decaying. Soon four of the thousands of Filipino comfort women have died for two months. They are Amorita Balajadia, Silvia Catubay, Rufina Cataluna Caridad Turia.

Candice Y. De
RP comfort women still hope for reparation after 60 years

By ELLALYN DE VERA

The struggle for justice and reparation continues to be elusive for the so-called comfort women, survivors of the Japanese military sexual slavery.

For years, the Japanese government has consistently denied responsibility for its system of military sexual abuse. Only when evidence directly linking their government came to light in 1992 that they finally issued apologies and admitted moral responsibility.

Despite this, the Amnesty International (AI) felt the Japanese government continues to evade its legal responsibility for the survivors.

Julia Perras, a 76-yea-old survivor of the Japanese sexual slavery system, was enslaved by Japanese military soldiers at 13 years old. For eight months, she was held captive in a dingy tunnel in Davao.

"I couldn't eat, nor sleep. I didn't have clothes, nothing. I only had a towel to cover my body. I wished I could just die at that very moment just to end my suffering. But it must be God's will that I have to live this long to tell my story," Lola Julia said.

In an AI report entitled "Still Waiting After 60 Years: Justice for Survivors of Japan's Military Sexual Slavery System," the sufferings of the comfort women who were sexually enslaved by the Japanese military during the Japanese occupation were outlined.

In 1985, the Japanese government introduced the Asian Women's Fund in response to the campaign by the survivors of the sexual slavery and their several supporters.

However, Jessica Soto, AI executive director said, "The Asian Women's Fund has failed to meet international standards of reparation and is perceived by survivors as a way for the Japanese government to leave its international legal responsibilities towards the survivors, a way of buying their silence."

The Japanese may have subsequently issued several official apologies but for the AI, these are inadequate, vague, and unacceptable to survivors.

According to the report, women under the age 20, with some as young as 10, were forced to "serve" more than 20 Japanese soldiers per day in the tunnel, mobile stations, or comfort stations where they were forced to stay.

Survivors of the system are now elderly and several already have died. In barely two months, four comfort women, namely Amna Amnuta, Silvia Ceballos, Refina Catucatan, and Carlita Tanaka had died without getting justice.
日本大使館、比高官を表彰

「節違い」と丸慰安婦

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アジア女性基金支援事業
【図4】1945年8月9日、山口県下関市、大和丸に設けられた仮設の役場。
必要な構造的分析

倫理的裁断はやめて

脆弱な統治システム

中国の自立視点欠落

戦後の平和と再構築

開戦の裏に米中結託

経済戦争の責任

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来月の大統領訪日触れ

日韓首脳会談「靖国」など平行線

日韓首脳会談

来月の大統領訪日触れ

日韓首脳会談

靖国など平行線

2005.11.19 毎日
Ex-sex slaves' art on show depicting wartime atrocity

An exhibition opened Wednesday in Tokyo of paintings by former "comfort women" depicting their experiences as sex slaves for the Imperial Japanese Army.

The 24 works, on display at the Women's Active Museum on War and Peace in Shinjuku Ward, were done by former sex slaves who live at Nanum House, which means shared house in Korean, near Seoul. They studied painting under volunteer teachers.

"Innocence Stolen" depicts a young girl lying beside a Japanese soldier with her hands covering her face. It is from the painter's memory of being forcibly brought to a mountain by a Japanese soldier and raped.

The painting "Comfort Station" shows a young girl in the front of a brothel in Papua New Guinea while she is forced to go inside to go inside.

A woman looks at paintings by former "comfort women" Wednesday in Tokyo's Shinjuku Ward.

A woman in New Guinea is depicted. Her countrymen estimate Japan forced up to 200,000 women from the Korean Peninsula, China, Taiwan, the Philippines, and other parts of Asia into sexual slavery. The estimate fluctuates up to 300,000.

2005.11.25 J.T
静さん

戦争と縁が切られなくなってしまった。このホテルは、日本から来られてどの日の宿泊を続けていた。何年ぶりか。好き嫌いのない、平和な日々を送る。その中で、山口で最後の朝を過ごした。しかしその後、再会の日まで一直線の道を歩む。これは無理だろう。でも、それでも生き抜く。戦争の後は、元気でいて。
教科書問題に見る自民党50年の軌跡

拓殖大学教授
藤岡 信勝

正常化目指した結党時の精神を
2005.11.16 読売

DV被害者の個人史年表

協力者

生活への影響

2.4.68の

"家族"
少女への教育必要

虐待支援の会シンポ 30カ国で1億3000万人が「被害」

根強い迷信廃止を妨げ

のような女性のための教育委員会は、10年間で2000人が参加した。しかし、参加者は少なくなったり、参加者は少なくなったり、参加者は少なくなったり、参加者は少なくなったり、参加者は少なくなったり、参加者は少なくなったり、参加者は少くなかった。
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食料求め体売る

2005.11.19 明日
2005.11.29 読売

DV被害者 入居可能に

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2005.12.13 産経

ジェンダーめぐり攻防

政府の男女共同参画安倍氏問われる手順

基本計画をめぐる政権間の対立。

政権間の対立が深まる。どうなってきまうか

政権間の対立が深まる。

政権間の対立が深まる。

2005.12.11

2005.12.14 日

男の同学校の番号