

(財)女性のためのアジア平和国民基金

第6回理事会

平成8年4月

平成 8 年 4 月 1 7 日
財団法人 女性のためのアジア平和国民基金

資料

第 6 回 理 事 会

次 第

【議題】

- (1) 国連人権委員会の報告
- (2) 一時金の支払い
- (3) 謝罪の手紙について
- (4) 議事録について
- (5) ハッキリ会からの申し入れ
- (6) その他

【報告】

- (1) 募金状況
- (2) その他

【第6回理事会配付資料】

財団法人女性のためのアジア平和国民基金
平成8年4月17日

▼国連人権委員会について

- ・人権委員会の状況に関するメモ 9.1～6
- ・現地NGO集会について、NGOの発言等 7～18
- ・日本政府の発言および仮訳 19～26
- ・日本政府のクマラスワミ報告書に対するボツヨナール (仮訳) 27～34
- ・韓国政府の発言 35～42
- ・中国政府の発言 43～45
- ・フィリピン政府の発言 46～49
- ・オランダ政府の発言 50～52
- ・EU代表(イタリア)の発言 53～61
- ・秦郁彦教授のクマラスワミ報告書に対する反論 62～73

▼各国の状況について

- ・各国の状況についてのメモ 74～75
- ・台湾立法委員からの要請書 76～86
- ・韓国戦争犠牲者ケアセンターのリーフレット 87-①②
- ・「慰安婦問題アジア連帯会議」について 88-①②

▼一時金の支払いについて

- ・支給事業の留意点 89
- ・運営審議会における発言要旨 90～92

▼謝罪の手紙について、文案 93

▼ハッキリ会からの申し入れ書 94～95

▼資料収集作業についてメモ 96～99

▼募金状況 100

▼郵政省よりの助成金について 101～102

▼基金関連報道記事 103～112



BULLETIN ON INFORMATION SERVICE

INF/ONG/96/11
10 April 1996

INVITATION

Following note INF/NGO/96/4, we are pleased to confirm the meetings with representatives of non-governmental organizations as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Thursday 11 April 1996: | Ms. Radhika Coomaraswamy, Special Rapporteur on Violence against women; |
| Friday 12 April 1996: | Mr. Francis Deng, Representative of the Secretary-General on Internally displaced persons; |
| Monday 15 April 1996: | Mr. Gáspár Bíró, Special Rapporteur on Sudan; |
| Tuesday 16 April 1996: | Mr. Roberto Garretón, Special Rapporteur on Zaire. |

These meetings will take place in Room XXI from 2:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

You are cordially invited to attend.

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REQUEST

We ask you to request the following of the members of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in your country.

At the 52nd session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in Geneva from March 18, please strongly support the recommendations of Radhika Coomaraswamy (the Special Rapporteur)'s report on the problem of the Japanese Military's sexual slavery

Japanese NGO's working on the problem of the Japanese Military's sexual slavery welcome all the recommendations of the Coomaraswamy report. We NGO's have been persistently requesting the Japanese government for the apology and individual compensation for the victim of sexual slavery. At the same time we have been providing medical and other support to the victims. Since the publication of the Coomaraswamy report's recommendations we have increased our efforts to get the recommendations accepted.

However, the Japanese government has no intention of admitting that following the report's recommendations would settle the problem of Japan's war responsibility. Because of pressure from victims and their supporters from Korea and other countries, the government grudgingly apologized, albeit insincerely, but claims that everything was settled by treaties between the two countries and refuses to pay individual compensation. But that is not all. The government also refuses to conduct the thorough investigation into the slavery that the victims are requesting.

In addition, to deflect international criticism of the Japanese Military's sexual slavery, in July 1995 the government established the Asian Women's Fund. The government hopes that by giving the victims money collected from citizens the Japanese government's war crimes will be pardoned and this problem solved once and for all.

Victims of the Japanese Military's sexual slavery are now very old and infirm. Many of them are poor. Despite this they are refusing to accept money from the citizens of Japan and want an apology and individual compensation from the government. This is because what they desire most is the restoration of their human rights and dignity as women, not just money.

It seems the Japanese government is lobbying to have the Coomaraswamy report's recommendations declared meaningless. We hope you will all support the recommendations and ask that you unanimously and unequivocally agree solving the problem of the Japanese Military's sexual slavery is an important issue.

March 1996

Permanent Court for Arbitration Towards the Compensation
for Individual Victims of Military Sexual Slavery by Japan

Action Network in Japan on Military Sexual Slavery

Coalition of Groups Opposing the Asian Women's Fund

Japanese Catholic Council for Justice and Peace

Contact Address:

c/o NCC

Nishi-Washeda 2-3-18

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Tokyo-to Japan

Tel 03-3204-0374

Fax 03-3204-9495

This is a statement by Association to Support the Victims of Former Japanese Imperial Army Sexual Slavery, which consists of Japanese who have solidarity with the struggle of the victims of Japanese military sexual slavery for the restoration of the dignity. We set up the secretariat at Nagoya Y.W.C.A. in Japan. Since 1992 we have got along with our activities to support the victims, inviting Korean and Philippine women who were forced to be sexual slaves to hear what they experienced. Especially, we have been communicating with Korean women in every day life.

When they told us their unbearable experiences, sometimes shedding tears quietly, sometimes their voice quivering with great anger, we realized what cruel the Japanese Imperial Army had committed. Unfortunately and shamefully we Japanese had never been informed of the fact throughout our school education.

Their shouts for justice after postwar long painful silence struck us deeply. We all were faced with a painful problem how we Japanese could compensate and rehabilitate them. As we thought that the grave crime the Japanese Imperial Army committed in the name of State must be disclosed to all the people, we have been trying to share in this serious problem.

And now clear measures have been shown by the Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women by Ms. Radhika Coomaraswamy. It is "Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and sequences, Ms. Radhika Coomaraswamy, in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1994/45".

The 137th paragraph points out the best way the Government of Japan should take. We take the recommendations based on an earnest inquiry in appreciation for the inquiry commission. They are rather strict recommendations, but we are willing to accept its strictness all the more. Because we are certain that Japan cannot restore "Justice", nor can she answer the heartbreaking shouts of the victims unless she acts upon these recommendations.

We have started demanding that she accept and entirely follow them. We are expecting that these recommendations will be supported generally and adopted at Commission on Human Rights. We also would like you to urge Government of Japan will follow the conclusion totally and accept its legal responsibility shown in the report which is the very core of the report and put the six clause which they pay the victims compensation as Government of Japan instead of raising funds from the private sector what is called "Funds by Citizens" in action right away. We look to you for the direction in this matter.

We are hoping that Commission on Human Rights would try its utmost to support the surviving victims who have been going through great pain which they suffered from the Japanese Imperial Army who are now giving cries for help with a 137th paragraph.

We, the undersigned, are active members of "Action for Sisterhood in Asia", a non-governmental organization based in YWCA Nagoya, Japan. Our main activities are to support south-east Asian migrant women in Japan who are in need of help. So-called "Comfort Women" issue is also our major concern.

We are writing to inform you that we appraise the report of the special rapporteur on violence against women and fully support 6 recommendations Ms. Radhika Coomaraswamy made in the 137th paragraph of the report.

We demand that the government of Japan should immediately accept not only moral but also legal responsibilities to the victims of the military sexual slavery, apologize individually and pay compensation to each of them.

While the Japanese government is resisting Ms. Radhika Coomaraswamy's report and has made refutation against it, many of the Japanese people including ourselves have just organized a committee and started a campaign to urge our government to accept the United Nations' recommendations.

We do believe that Japan's decision on how she responds to the report is the key to settlement of the "Comfort Women" issue and we strongly hope that you, the members of Commission on Human Rights, will adopt the recommendation in this session of the commission.

Action for Sisterhood in Asia
Nagoya YWCA, 2-3 Shinsakae-machi
Naka-ku, Nagoya, 460, Japan
☎ 81-52-961-7707/FAX 81-52-961-7719

STATEMENT WELCOMING RADHIKA COOMARASWAMY'S REPORT TO THE
UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION & OBJECTING TO THE
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT'S NEGATIVE RESPONSE

Reference: REPORT; E/CN.4/1996/53/Add.1 (hereafter-E/53)
JAPAN'S RESPONSE; E/CN.4/1996/137 (hereafter-E/137)

From: Liaison Group of Citizens Promoting the Arbitration by the
Permanent Court for Arbitration Towards the Compensation for
Individual Victims of Military Sexual Slavery by Japan

Coalition of Groups Opposing the Asian Woman's Fund

Japanese Catholic Council for Justice and Peace

We, the above groups from Japan, wish to point out several serious discrepancies in the Japanese Government's response to Radhika Coomaraswamy's Report on Military Sexual Slavery, the so-called 'comfort women'. The following points speak for themselves.

1 - (E-137; pg. 3 - #2...Disclosure of documents...)

Regarding the 230 documents 'found through investigation' by the Japanese Government; 230 of these were returned to Japan from the U.S. National Archives.

[The present government was forced to make its own investigation and study.]
because this issue was brought up in the National Legislature.
Professor Yoshiaki Yoshimi was the one who discovered documents in the
libraries of the National Police and the Defense Department, contrary to the
previous claims that such documents did not exist.

The government's 'investigation' amounted to one order sent to various
departments to search for documents related to this issue.

(E-137; pg. 4 - #5...documents...are open...)

As of April 6, 1996, many historical documents related to this issue that
are presently held by the National Police; National Records of Japanese
Government General of Korea and Japanese Government General of Taiwan; the
records of the Former Ministry of Interior are still restricted and not open to

public access.

2 (E-137; pg 4 - #6...facts are difficult to ascertain...)

Through the efforts of NGO's, it was brought into the open that the system of military sex-slavery had taken place in the following areas: Philippines; Indonesia; China, Malasia; Taiwan and the Pacific Islands. Accordingly, the following facts have become clear: Young women were taken away while their parents had to stand-by and watch; some were told that they would become nurses and were taken away; they were all held against their wills and were continually raped during the duration of their confinement.

3 (E-137; pg 4-5 - #2-3-4...expressions of remorse...)

The government's so-called apologies were in forms of Press Conferences, and sounded more like political statements. The reason for this is the consistent refusal of the same Japanese officialdom to take legal responsibility (for the past). As a result, the above kinds of statements have only caused the survivors to feel greater frustration and anger.

4 (E-137; pg 6 - #5 - efforts in the field of education...)

In 1993, only one textbook was published containing information concerning the Japanese military "comfort women". In 1994, 34% mention this; and in 1995 61%. This increased mention of Japanese military sex-slaves, was not so much the efforts of a concerned government, but was only done in response to pressure by groups throughout Japan who have been concerned about this issue. The Japanese government has often suppressed this kind of information through its direct control over what is published in public school textbooks.

5 (E-137; pg 6 - II - #1 - development toward...Asian Woman's Fund...)

1) According to the Treasury Report for 1995, the Japanese Government budgetted 481 million yen for advertisement fees to promote the Asian Women's Fund; for operational fees, 8 million yen; besides this, the government is paying salaries directly under a different item on the budget. [See E-53, pg 3 5 lines from the bottom.]

(E-137; pg 7 - #2 - (1) (2) (3) Activities of Fund...)

2) Many scholars refuse to support the government on this fund saying, the Japanese government must rather take legal responsibility in this matter. Most support groups, and many NGO's oppose the fund, pointing out that in no

3) As of March 14, 1996, the amount collected for the Asian Women's Fund is 211 million yen. Contrary to the government's claim that it has raised the consciousness of Japanese public regarding the issues of 'comfort women', this meager response to the fund shows a great resistance on the part of the public to cooperate with the fund.

(E-137; pg 7 - 8; #2 - (4) (5)...dialogues...)

4) The Korean Council for the Women Drafted for Sexual Slavery by Japan refused to receive the team sent by the Asian Women's Fund, and to the groups approached in the Philippines and Taiwan, the teams seemed to be pressuring them rather than engaging in a dialogue.

6 (E-137; Pg 9; III Japan...[legal arguments]...) [see E-53; pg 24 - #102...]

1) As Radhika Coomaraswamy points out in her report, Japan Military 'comfort women' were sex-slaves. "Japan violated the international obligations arising from ..." these Conventions, [1904, 1910, 1921], and until this day, none of the women have received compensation; and, none of those responsible have been punished.

2) In the San Francisco Treaty accepted and signed by Japan, the Batavian War Crimes Trials [Indonesia] reveal the cases of 12 officers and men who were punished for forcing women from the Netherlands into military sexual slaves. This leaves an un-answered question; are not the rights of Asian women to be redressed in the same way as these Dutch women?

3) [E-53; pg 25 - #107...]

a) In its various bi-lateral treaties with Asian nations, Japan never brought up the issue of, nor claims for 'comfort women'.

b) The first time the Japanese Government even admitted that 'comfort women' ever existed was in 1992 at the insistence of the survivors and their support groups from Asia and Japan.

4) a) If the Japanese government wants to continue its claim of 'no responsibility' for this crime against International Covenants and Treaties, then it ought to take this claim to be mediated at the International Court

b) In 1994, the FCA, [a group of Korean survivors] moved to take this case with Japan to the mediation of the International Court of Justice. The Japanese government refused to do this; instead, it moved to set up the Asian Woman's Fund.

7 (E-137; pg 3 I - 1...policies...issues of violence against women..)

At the same time that the Japanese government set up the Asian Women's Fund, the government approached many civil groups working with present day women's issues and problems with an offer of financial assistance to their projects. These groups are in opposition to the Asian Women's Fund, and so they refused to accept this government offer of aid.

We wish to conclude this statement by reminding ourselves that all of these women, in all of the nations they were from, were physically and psychologically wounded when they were made sex-slaves by the Japanese Military; after the war, they were pointed out and discriminated against as Japanese "comfort women". Even now, the survivors suffer from their past. In their own words; the Japanese government is once again trying to kill us with their Asian Women's Fund!

There is only one way for the Japanese government to make amends, and to restore the dignity and rights of all of these women; that is to stop running away from its responsibility, and to accept the recommendations made in the Special Rapporteur's Report to the Human Rights Commission at its fifty-second session [E-53; pg 31-32...]

CONTACT ADDRESS

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JAPANESE CATHOLIC COUNCIL FOR JUSTICE AND PEACE

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TOWARDS REAL SOLUTION OF JAPAN'S
MILITARY SEXUAL SLAVERY
AND WHAT THE SURVIVOR WOMEN VICTIMS REALLY WANT

Wednesday, 10 April 1996
10:00 to 12:00
Salle 21

Program:

Co-Chaired by: Rev. Hee-Soon Kwon (Korean Council for
the Women Drafted for Sexual Slavery by Japan)
Mr. Etsuro Totsuka (International Fellowship of
Reconciliation)

1) Video Showing: The issue of Reparation of the War Crimes by Japan

2) Panel Discussion:

*Private Fund Cannot be the Real Solution

The Position of Survivors and NGOs

- South Koreans (KCFWDFSSBJ, ROK)
- Filipinos (Lilla Pilipina and Supporting Groups)
- Taiwanese (Taipei Women Rescue Foundation)
- Dutch (Foundation of the Japanese Honorary Debt)
- North Koreans (COCOPA, DPRK)
- Views of Asian NGOs: Resolution of Asian Solidarity Conference (AWHRC)
- World Opinion: What the International Seminar organized by the ICJ/UN
University foundation (ICJ)

*Japanese Government's attitude on its war responsibility (Fact-Finding Team on the
truth about the Forced Korean Laborers, Japan)

*Towards a Real Solution of Japan's Military Sexual Slavery

What can movements in Japan do?
What can the Japanese Diet do? (Diet Member)
What can the UN do? (IFOR)

Organized by: World Council of Churches

International Fellowship of Reconciliation
International Association of Democratic Lawyers
International Federation of Women in Legal Careers

Stop Military Sexual Slavery in Wartime



Victim
 North Korea
 South Korea
 China
 Taiwan
 Philippines
 Malaysia
 Indonesia
 the Netherlands
 Island of Guam(USA)

We would like to invite you
 a "Women in Black" march
 and deliver a letter to
 the Japanese Government.

contact : Aiko Cater
 Hotel Mon-Repos(022-732-8010)

11 April (Thu)

15:30
 INTERNATIONAL
 Hotel Continental
 Bus Stop



16:30
 Japanese Government
 Delegation

HUMANITARIAN LAW PROJECT
 International Educational Development, Inc.
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 Los Angeles, California 90048
 Phone: (213) 653-6583 Fax: (213) 653-2741

UNITED NATIONS
 Commission on Human Rights
 Fifty-second session
 Agenda item 9

Violence Against Women and Displaced Persons

International Educational Development welcomes the report (E/CN.4/1996/53/Add.1) of the Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women regarding Japan's war rape victims. As you know, our organization submitted a similar report in 1993 and an article by this speaker in 1994 on the same topic. We are pleased that the Special Rapporteur agrees with our analysis and recommendations, especially the recommendation that the government of Japan pay individual compensation to each war-rape victim. We are appalled that the government of Japan has yet to pay compensation to these victims.

We are aware of current plans to provide individual compensation through a government-initiated private fund and that the government has announced an intention to distribute not less than 2,000,000 yen per victim through that mechanism beginning as early as next month. Our organization has consistently urged direct compensation through a government-established compensation tribunal as the best way to meet Japan's international responsibility to compensate its victims. We are not convinced that the proposed fund mechanism fully meets that obligation. However, if the funds for this fund are provided by the Japanese government itself, this distribution could be viewed as a means of partially fulfilling Japan's obligation if other elements of full compensation, including a compensation tribunal, are carried out. We note for comparative purposes that the government of Germany established a wide range of compensation programmes, including direct payments and pensions, contributions to private foundations and contributions to funds established by Israel.

**MISSION PERMANENTE DU JAPON
AUPRES DES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES
GENÈVE-SUISSE**

Please check against delivery

**STATEMENT BY
H.E. AMBASSADOR MINORU ENDO
HEAD OF THE JAPANESE DELEGATION
ON
ITEMS OF THE AGENDA No 9 & 17**

52nd SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

**10 April 1996
Geneva
Permanent Mission of Japan
to the United Nations Office
and other International Organizations at Geneva**

Mr. Chairman,

The Government of Japan regards the activities of the Commission on Human Rights as indispensable to further promote and encourage human rights and fundamental freedoms around the world, and has made efforts to contribute to them as one of its most important policy objectives. Referring to item 9 and 17 together, I would like to review the recent efforts made by Japan and affirm its commitment to continuing and extending them further.

(Regional Arrangements for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Asian and Pacific Region)

Mr. Chairman,

On regional arrangements, I wish to take this opportunity to extend the heartfelt gratitude of my delegation to His Majesty's Government of Nepal for having hosted the fourth session of the United Nations Workshops for the Asian and Pacific Region on Human Rights and welcome the conclusion which stressed the importance of initiating the process of establishing regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region on a step-by-step basis. This is exactly an approach the Government of Japan has been advocating since the World Conference on Human Rights held in Vienna in 1993.

In view of the importance of sharing information and experience in the field of human rights, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan co-hosted with the United Nations University a symposium on Human Rights in the Asia-Pacific Region in Tokyo in July 1995 which was subtitled "Toward partnership for the promotion and protection of human rights." It was encouraging that the importance of promoting regional cooperation in the field of Human Rights was

reaffirmed by the prominent human right experts in the region. Japan intends to hold this symposium every year, and the next one is scheduled for 4 and 5 July of this year. I believe that the symposium will contribute to reaching a common understanding on human rights among Asia-Pacific countries and eventually lead to the establishment of a regional arrangement.

(Human Rights Education)

Mr. Chairman,

Human rights education is a fundamental means of promoting and protecting human rights. The Government of Japan therefore attaches great importance to the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, which aims at creating a universal culture of human rights. Last December, the Government of Japan established within its Cabinet the Headquarters for the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education to implement the Plan of Action adopted by the United Nations.

(Human Rights of Women)

Mr. Chairman,

The Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing last September reconfirmed women's rights as human rights in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. The Beijing Conference was an important step forward in the effort to advance the status of women and promote the human rights of women in Asia and worldwide. As the first women's conference held in Asia, it reminded us of Asian women's achievements in the advancement of their status and their active involvement in society. As a follow-up to the Beijing Conference, which called on each country to develop a national plan of action, the Government of Japan is working out a revised national plan, taking due account of the report of

the Council for Gender Equality, which is an advisory body to the Prime Minister's Office.

At the Beijing Conference, the representative of Japan emphasized that violence against women was a matter of grave concern and constituted violation of the human rights of women. At the initiative of the Government of Japan, the United Nations General Assembly in 1995 adopted a resolution to establish a trust fund on violence against women within the UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), to which Japan intends to make financial contributions.

On another issue of importance, the Government of Japan has officially expressed its profound apologies to the former "comfort women" through statements by its highest authorities, because of the deep remorse it feels over the issue. The Government has also conducted the fact-finding study on this issue, and announced its results. The related documents have been made open to the public. I wish to add that this issue has also been widely taken up in the school education in order to make students fully aware of it.

The Asian Women's Fund was established to address the issue of "comfort women" and other issues relating to the human rights of women. More than three million US dollars have already been contributed to it by Japanese citizens, and these and future contributions will be conveyed to the former "comfort women." The Japanese Government has also appropriated about 4.8 million US dollars for FY 1995 and about 6.3 million US dollars for FY 1996 to the Fund in order to assist it in realizing, among other things, medical and welfare projects for former "comfort women." We would like to continue our efforts so that the Fund will become fully operational and undertake its desired activities as soon as possible.

With regard to the legal aspects of the report on the mission to Japan and other countries issued by the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, the Government of Japan reserves its position as contained in the UN document E/CN.4/1996/137.

(Center for Human Rights)

Mr. Chairman,

The Government of Japan is of the view that further improvement in the functioning and efficiency of the Center for Human Rights is needed in order to enable the Center to cope with its constantly increasing workload. I wish to express appreciation for the efforts being made by the Center in this regard, especially the Change Plan submitted by the High Commissioner for Human Rights. I am delighted to announce that the Government of Japan has just made a contribution of one hundred thousand US dollars to cover the expenses to provide the necessary services to support the "Manage Information" project in the Plan.

(Technical Cooperation)

Mr. Chairman,

Technical cooperation in the field of human rights is an effective means of improving human rights situation of countries where infrastructure for protection of human rights has not yet been fully developed. The Government of Japan strongly supports the role played by the Center for Human Rights in this field and is planning to increase its contribution to the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation from six hundred to eight hundred thousand dollars in FY 1996.

(Human Rights Field Operation)

Mr. Chairman,

The field operation is particularly important for the protection of human rights in the countries or regions where they are seriously endangered because of armed conflict or other internal instability. Out of grave concern over the situation of human rights in the former Yugoslavia, the Government of Japan has decided to contribute six hundred thousand US dollars to the Center for Human Rights for its field operations. We strongly hope that it will help halting and preventing violations of human rights, thereby promoting the return of refugees and displaced persons.

Mr. Chairman,

In concluding my remarks, I wish to assure you that the Government of Japan will continue to support the activities undertaken by the Commission on Human Rights and the Center for Human Rights for the further promotion and encouragement of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Despite the enormity of tasks ahead of us, I am convinced that in the spirit of humanism, mutual understanding and cooperation, we can achieve our common objective of better and enhanced state of human rights throughout the entire world community.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman

〔ステートメント：女性の権利関係部分（仮訳）〕

昨年９月に北京で行われた第４回世界女性会議は、北京宣言及び行動綱領において、女性の権利は人権であることを再確認しました。

北京会議は、アジア及び世界各地における、女性の地位の向上及び女性の人権の促進に向けた努力における、重要なステップとなりました。

この会議はアジアで開催された初めての世界女性会議であり、アジアの女性がその地位の向上及び社会への積極的な関与を達成して来たことを思い起こさせます。国内行動計画の作成を各国に要請している北京会議のフォローアップの一環として、日本政府は、総理府の諮問機関である男女共同参画審議会の報告を考慮しつつ、行動計画の修正版を作成中です。

北京会議において、我が方首席代表は、女性に対する暴力の問題は深刻な問題であり、女性の人権の侵害であることを強調しました。日本政府の提案に基づき、昨年の国連総会は、国連女性開発基金（UNIFEM）の中に女性に対する暴力撤廃のための信託基金を設立するための決議を採択しました。これに対して、日本は資金協力を行う考えです。

もう一つの重要な問題である「従軍慰安婦」問題については、日本政府はこの問題に対し深い反省の念を抱いており、これまで政府の首脳による声明等を通じ

て、元従軍慰安婦の方々に対して深いお詫びの気持ち。を公式に表明して来ました。日本政府はまた、この問題に関する事実調査を実施し、その結果を公表して来ました。関連資料は公開されています。若い世代にこの問題を十分理解させるために、この問題が学校教育の中でも広く取り上げられていることもつけ加えたいと思います。

「女性のためのアジア平和国民基金」は、従軍慰安婦問題及びその他の女性の権利に関する問題に取り組むために設立されました。同基金には、日本国民から既に300万米ドルを超える寄付金が寄せられており、これらの寄付金及びこれから集まる寄付金は、元従軍慰安婦の方々に手渡される予定です。日本政府はまた、「基金」への補助金として1995会計年度に約480万米ドルを、1996会計年度に約630万米ドルを計上しました。これは、「基金」の活動、とりわけ元従軍慰安婦の方々に対する医療福祉事業を支援するためのものであります。基金が十分な実施体制に入り望まれる活動を出来るだけ早く実施出来るように、努力を続けて行きたいと考えています。

女性に対する暴力に関する特別報告者による日本その他の国々の訪問に関する報告書の法的側面に関しては、国連文書（E/CN.4/1996/137）の中に盛られているように、日本政府は立場を留保するものであります。



**PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA
GENEVA**

52nd Session of the Commission on Human Rights

**Statement
by
Ambassador Joun Yung SUN
Head of Delegation of the Republic of Korea
on**

**Item 9 (a)
(Violence against Women)**

10 April 1996

[Check against delivery]

Mr. Chairman,

The Charter of the United Nations is the first international instrument acknowledging equal rights of men and women in specific terms. Since its inception, the UN has made great strides in the enhancement of women's rights as well as in the advancement of the status of women.

Nevertheless, violence against women persists as the most detrimental breach of women's basic human rights and remains as an obstacle to the achievement of equality, development and peace, as recognized in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women.

It is noteworthy, however, that significant progress has been made in recent years in eliminating violence against women. The World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, June 1993, the adoption by the UN General Assembly of the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women in December 1993 and the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, September 1995 were key milestones of such efforts.

Along with these historic momentums, the appointment by the Commission on Human Rights of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, constitutes another significant landmark in the process of eliminating violence against women to the fullest extent possible.

In this connection, my delegation highly commends the devotion and efforts made by the Special Rapporteur, Ms. Radhika Coomaraswamy, in fulfilling her mandate. We have no doubt that her dedication will create further momentum toward this goal.

A comprehensive study on all forms of violence against women in the family, contained in her report E/CN.4/1996/53, provides specific guidance to aid the international community in tackling this urgent problem of the day.

Mr. Chairman,

The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action recognizes all violations of the human rights of women in situations of armed conflict as violations of the fundamental principles of international human rights and humanitarian law. This has been explicitly reaffirmed by this august forum in its resolutions on the elimination of violence against women.

With this in mind, my delegation would like to comment on another important report of the Special Rapporteur (E/CN.4/1996/53/Add.1) on the issue of the military sexual slavery in wartime which concerns the so-called "Comfort Women". Taking this opportunity, we would also like to make clear the Korean Government's position on this issue.

This is an issue which is of particularly deep concern to the Government of the Republic of Korea since Korean women account for the vast majority of innumerable victims of the sexual slavery perpetrated by the then Japanese Imperial Army, since as early as 1932 and throughout the Second World War.

In this connection, the Government of the Republic of Korea highly appraises the outcome of the in-depth, fact-finding inquiries as well as the observations contained in the Special Rapporteur's report. Accordingly, my Government welcomes and supports the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur, which are based upon the results of her fact-finding missions to the countries concerned in July 1995.

My delegation shares the view of the Special Rapporteur with regard to the use of the term "military sexual slavery in wartime", instead of the term "Comfort Women", in order to accurately and appropriately reflect the agonizing cruelties and abuses which the victims were forced to endure during their sexual subjugation in wartime.

The Special Rapporteur's view in this respect has been endorsed by the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, as well as by the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations.

The said ILO Committee recognized, in its report issued last month, that matters related to the so-called military "Comfort Stations" should be characterized as sexual slavery in violation of the ILO Convention No. 29, namely, "the Forced Labour Convention", which Japan ratified in 1932.

Mr. Chairman,

My government announced in March 1993 that, with regard to the so-called "comfort women" issue, it would not demand any material reparations at the government level vis-à-vis the Japanese Government. We instead urged the Japanese Government to work toward uncovering the historical truths of the issue in a thorough manner so that it would provide future generations with a historical lesson to help prevent the recurrence of similar tragic and inhumane acts violating fundamental human rights.

In this connection, the Korean Government acknowledged as a positive step forward the statement made in August 1993 by the then Chief Cabinet Secretary of the Japanese Government, through which the Japanese Government, for the first time, admitted the involvement of the Japanese military authorities in these acts. The Japanese Government also admitted that the so-called "Comfort Women" were recruited and transferred against their own will, through such means as coaxing, coercion, etc., and that they lived in misery at comfort stations under a coercive atmosphere.

We still vividly remember the statement made by the Chief Cabinet Secretary that (I quote) "the Government of Japan would like to take this opportunity once again to extend its sincere apologies and remorse to all those, irrespective of place of origin, who suffered immeasurable pain and incurable physical and psychological wounds as comfort women" (unquote). Then, he stated that (I quote again) "we shall face squarely the historical facts instead of evading them, and take them to heart as lessons of history" (unquote).

Having said all this thus far, let me return to the Report of the Special Rapporteur. The report made clear that the abduction and systematic rape of women and girl children in the case of "Comfort Women" constitutes an inhumane act against the civilian population and "crimes against humanity". The report further stated that the "intent" of the parties to the treaties concerned, including the San Francisco Peace Treaty, did not

cover the specific claims made by "comfort women", and the treaties were not concerned with human rights violations of women during the conduct of war by Japan. Therefore, the Special Rapporteur concluded that, notwithstanding the San Francisco Peace Treaty and the bilateral treaties signed subsequently, the Government of Japan remains legally responsible for the consequent violations of international humanitarian law.

Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen,

The Government of the Republic of Korea is firmly of the view that if the Japanese Government is really determined to "squarely face the historical facts and take them to heart as lessons of history", as was stated by the former Chief Cabinet Secretary, the first step it should take is to publicly acknowledge its past offenses, and then to assume due responsibilities in a straightforward manner.

Accordingly, the Korean Government calls upon the Japanese Government to take the necessary steps in implementing the Special Rapporteur's recommendations voluntarily and in an expeditious manner.

My delegation would like to recall the Resolution 1994/45 by which the Commission appointed Ms. Coomaraswamy as the Special Rapporteur on violence against women and invited her to recommend measures, ways and means to eliminate

violence against women and its causes, and to remedy its consequences. The Preliminary Report of the Special Rapporteur was accordingly welcomed by last year's Resolution 1995/85.

In addition, it is encouraging to note that the Commission on the Status of Women is to assist this Commission in the area of violence against women as stated in the Resolution, entitled "Mainstreaming the human rights of women", adopted last month during its Fortieth session held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

My delegation therefore considers it essential that the contents of the Special Rapporteur's Report be adequately reflected in this year's resolution on the elimination of violence against women.

Before closing, my delegation wishes to reiterate that the Korean Government fully supports the United Nations in addressing this issue and looks forward to the concerted efforts of the international community to that end.

**STATEMENT BY MR. ZHANG YISHAN, ALTERNATE
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CHINESE DELEGATION ON
ITEM 9 AT THE 52nd SESSION OF
THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION**

April 10, 1996

Mr. Chairman,

Fifty years ago, when the founding fathers of the United Nations were writing into the Charter the important principle of safeguarding and promoting human rights, there were more than a hundred countries in the world still under colonial rule. Thirty years ago, when the international community was drafting the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Black people in some countries did not have the right yet to ride with white people in the same bus. And ten years ago, when the UNGA adopted the Declaration on the Right to Development, certain countries were still refusing to accept the right to development as a fundamental human right. All those are history now, thanks to concerted efforts by the international community, including our Commission's important contribution. In view of the end of the Cold War and the tremendous changes in the world, people have high expectations for the Commission. However, in spite of the fact that the Cold War has become a thing of the past, its spirit is still reluctant to go. This is regrettable. There is still no shortage of people bent on political confrontation. Double standard remains unchecked as ever. The politicization of human rights is still obstructing the Commission's normal functioning.

The twenty-first century will be with us in four years' time. Are we really going to take these anomalies with us into the next century and leave them to our future generations? Deep soul-searching is called for on our part in order to learn the lessons of the past and improve the Commission's work with an eye on the future. In this connection, the Chinese delegation would like to offer some preliminary views.

1. Safeguarding the principle of equality.

The sovereign equality of states and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states are guiding principles set forth in the UN Charter. States are equal in the family of the United Nations. No country has the prerogative to interfere in the internal affairs of others and impose its will on others.

2. Respect for each country's specific situation.

Our world is a multi-faceted one. Countries have different political, economic and social systems and their historic background, cultural traditions and development levels vary from one to the other. The implementation of the human rights principles can not be devoid of a country's actual situation. To promote human rights, governments and peoples are entitled to adopt realistic measures suited to their national situations. This is only normal and should not be subjected to censure.

3. Sharpening the work focus.

In today's world, most countries are developing ones where most people live. For them, the right to subsistence and the right to development are of cardinal importance. Our Commission should be focused in this area and strive to push and promote progress in concrete terms.

4. Equal attention to political and economic aspects.

Human rights is a wholistic concept. Political and civil rights are as important as economic, social and cultural rights. Any lopsided stress on and attention to certain set of rights are undesirable. The Commission should adopt measures to promote the comprehensive enjoyment of human rights.

5. Strengthening the regional balance.

Regional balance is an important UN principle, but the Commission's composition is at odds with such a principle. More developing countries should be invited to sit on the Commission. The abnormal phenomenon of certain region and group of countries occupying an excessive number of the Commission's seats should not be allowed to continue.

6. Setting up effective mechanism.

At present, UN human rights mechanisms and organs overlap with functions blurred, agenda overloaded and documents piling up. Such a serious problem requires effective measures and earnest reforms.

Mr. Chairman,

The spectacular 4th World Conference on Women of the United Nations was solemnly held in Beijing last September and was crowned with resounding success. More than 40,000 participants attended the Conference and NGO Forum, which was unprecedented in UN history. The Beijing Declaration and Program of Action adopted at the Conference will have profound impact on the realization of equality between man and woman and the participation of the world's women in their countries' development. The Conference has gone down in history as a milestone for the advancement of women's status and the promotion of peace and development. The Chinese Government is honored to have had the opportunity to play host to such an important conference, thus contributing to the promotion of gender equality and realization of various human rights and fundamental freedoms for women and the girl child.

Mr. Chairman,

The Chinese delegation has taken note of the report contained in document E/CN.4/1996/53/Add.1 submitted to the Commission by Ms. Radhika Coomaraswamy, Special Rapporteur on violence against women. The report has exposed the crime of recruiting "Comfort Women" by the Japanese militarist government during the Second World War. We appreciate the Rapporteur's constructive efforts and the results achieved. The Chinese Government has deep sympathy for the women victims who have suffered unspeakable miseries. Today, half a century after the end of the War, the Japanese government must submit itself squarely to history and reality and adopt a responsible approach to the appropriate settlement of this problem.

resolution to

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

REPORT FROM THE
PHILIPPINES

Please check against delivery

52ND SESSION OF THE UN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

STATEMENT ON AGENDA ITEM 9,
SUB-ITEMS A) ON ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES
AND WAYS AND MEANS WITHIN THE UN SYSTEM
FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT
OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS,
AND B) NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE
PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

by:

Dr. Jaime Bautista
Assistant Secretary
Office of United Nations and
International Organizations
Department of Foreign Affairs

Geneva, 10 April 1996

- 1 -

MR. CHAIRMAN

UNDER THIS AGENDA ITEM, THE PHILIPPINE DELEGATION WOULD LIKE TO ADDRESS TOGETHER THE QUESTIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION, REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS, AND NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS UNDER SUB-ITEMS A) AND B) AND THEN TO ADDRESS THE QUESTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN SUB-ITEM A).

MR. CHAIRMAN

A DECADE AGO, THE PHILIPPINES ACCOMPLISHED A BLOODLESS PEOPLE POWER REVOLUTION AGAINST A DICTATORIAL REGIME, AND PLACED THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AT THE CORE OF ITS PROGRAMME FOR THE FULL RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY.

ONE OF THE PRIORITIES OF THE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT WAS TO SET UP A CONSTITUTIONALLY-BASED NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (PCHR). AT THE OUTSET, IT WAS RECOGNIZED THAT THE OBJECTIVE OF HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION AND PROMOTION COULD NOT BE ACHIEVED TOTALLY WITHOUT HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION.

THE WORK HAD BEEN PIONEERED BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE COUNTRY, WHOSE ACTIVITIES ON HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCACY STARTED DURING THE DICTATORIAL REGIME. NGOS REMAIN THE GOVERNMENT'S, AS WELL AS THE PCHR'S, PARTNERS IN HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION. EDUCATION AND TRAINING SERVICES ARE ALSO CONDUCTED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES SUCH AS THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS. THESE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES TARGET ALL SECTORS OF SOCIETY, PARTICULARLY THE MILITARY, TEACHERS AND STUDENTS, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

THE PHILIPPINES ACHIEVED GREAT SATISFACTION WHEN THE ITS EFFORTS IN THIS FIELD WERE GIVEN INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION. YOU MAY RECALL THAT IN 1995, THE PCHR RECEIVED THE UNESCO AWARD FOR EDUCATION IN HUMAN RIGHTS.

MR. CHAIRMAN

THE PHILIPPINES RESPONDED WITH CONVICTION TO THE DECLARATION OF THE UN DECADE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION. AS EARLY AS DECEMBER 1994, WE HELD A MULTISECTORAL CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP ON THE NATIONAL AGENDA FOR THE DECADE, WITH THE THEME "BUILDING THE COMMUNITY OF PARTNERS ON HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION."

HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION IS ALSO AT THE CENTER OF THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS PLAN, EVOLVED BY THE PCHR AFTER SERIES OF SECTORAL AND REGIONAL CONSULTATIONS, CULMINATING IN A NATIONAL PUBLIC HEARING ON THE FORMULATION OF A LONG-TERM NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS PLAN. THE RESULTS OF THESE CONSULTATIVE PROCESSES ARE NOW BEING INTEGRATED IN THE PCHR'S PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE UN DECADE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION. THE PLAN OF ACTION INCLUDES SECTORAL RIGHTS EDUCATION FOR VULNERABLE SECTORS, SUCH AS WOMEN, CHILDREN, THE URBAN POOR, AND INDIGENOUS CULTURAL COMMUNITIES, AND REGULAR EDUCATION FOR LAW-ENFORCERS, LEGAL OFFICIALS AND THE MILITARY.

THE CORE OF THE PLAN IS THE HUMAN RIGHTS ACTION CENTER PROGRAM AT THE VILLAGE LEVEL, WHICH WOULD IMPLEMENT HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION AND INFORMATION AT THE GRASSROOTS LEVEL.

MR. CHAIRMAN

TWO MORE EVENTS MARKED THE PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION IN THE PHILIPPINES IN 1995. THESE WERE THE INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP OF NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS, HELD IN APRIL 1995, WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, AND THE CONFERENCE WORKSHOP ON ASIA-PACIFIC HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT IN DECEMBER 1995.

WE WILL PROVIDE FULL INFORMATION ON ALL THESE ACTIVITIES AS THE PHILIPPINE CONTRIBUTION TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE UN DECADE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION.

MR. CHAIRMAN

WE WOULD LIKE TO DRAW THE COMMISSION'S ATTENTION TO DOCUMENT NO. E/CN.4/1996/8, WHICH CONTAINS THE REPORT OF THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS HELD IN MANILA, FROM 18 TO 21 APRIL 1995, AND IN PARTICULAR TO ANNEX IV OF THE DOCUMENT, GIVING THE TEXT OF MANILA DECLARATION.

THE PHILIPPINES FULLY SUPPORTS THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WORKSHOP, IN PARTICULAR ITS SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN, THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN, THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, THE FIGHT AGAINST RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE.

FINALLY UNDER THIS SUB-ITEM, MR. CHAIRMAN, WE WOULD LIKE TO REITERATE THE CALL MADE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES AT THIS THIRD WORKSHOP ON THE NEED TO ENCOURAGE REGIONAL COOPERATION AND REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION. WE THEREFORE ENDORSE THE CONCLUSIONS REACHED AT THE FOURTH WORKSHOP ON REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION WHICH WAS HELD IN KATHMANDU, NEPAL IN FEBRUARY 1996.

MR. CHAIRMAN

TURNING NOW TO VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, THE PHILIPPINES READ WITH GREAT CARE AND INTEREST THE REPORT OF THE SPECIAL RAPPOREUR ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, MS. RADHIKA COOMARASWAMY, IN PARTICULAR THOSE ASPECTS RELEVANT TO VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN MIGRANT WORKERS.

WE HAD PREVIOUSLY EXPRESSED OUR GRATITUDE TO THE SPECIAL RAPPOREUR FOR HER ASSISTANCE IN THE CASE OF THE FILIPINA MIGRANT WORKER, SARAH BALABAGAN, AND WOULD LIKE TO CONVEY OUR APPRECIATION TO HER DIRECTLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN

WE PAID PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE REPORT'S CHAPTER III, ITEM

E, ON VIOLENCE AGAINST DOMESTIC WORKERS, PAGES 21 TO 23 OF THE REPORT.

THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT HAS LONG AGO BEEN ACTIVE IN SEEKING TO PROTECT ITS CITIZENS AGAINST THE VIOLENCE TO WHICH SOME OF ITS WOMEN MIGRANT WORKERS ARE SUBJECTED, IN PARTICULAR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. THEREFORE, AS A SENDING STATE, WE TAKE EXCEPTION TO THE STATEMENT MADE IN PARA. 77 OF THE REPORT ABOUT THE "UNWILLINGNESS OF BOTH SENDING AND RECEIVING STATES TO ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR MIGRANT WORKERS OWING TO THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS ASSOCIATED WITH MIGRANT LABOUR, AS WELL AS TO THE LACK OF DOCUMENTATION REGARDING SUCH VIOLENCE."

WE NOTE THAT MS. COOMARASWAMY PLANS TO ADDRESS THE PARTICULAR ISSUE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN MIGRANT WORKERS AND THAT OF TRAFFICKING, IN HER PROGRAMME FOR 1996-97, AND LOOK FORWARD TO HER REPORT AT THE NEXT SESSION.

MR. CHAIRMAN

THE PHILIPPINES, AS A COUNTRY WITH SOME NATIONALS WHO WERE "COMFORT WOMEN", READ CAREFULLY THE REPORT OF THE SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ENTITLED "REPORT ON THE MISSION TO THE ON HER VISITS TO THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA AND JAPAN ON THE ISSUE OF MILITARY SEXUAL SLAVERY IN WARTIME."

EVIDENTLY, PHILIPPINE CONCERN ON THIS QUESTION IS FOCUSED ON THE PHILIPPINE VICTIMS OF THIS PRACTICE. TO THIS END, THE PHILIPPINES HAS VIGOROUSLY PURSUED, INCLUDING AT THE HIGHEST OFFICIAL LEVELS, ALL OPPORTUNITIES FOR BILATERAL DISCUSSIONS OF THIS PAINFUL ISSUE, KEEPING IN MIND THE NEED TO GUARD THE INTERESTS AND DIGNITY OF THE VICTIMS. INTERNALLY, THE GOVERNMENT HAS DONE ITS BEST TO ASSIST THE VICTIMS, IN COORDINATION WITH CONCERNED NGOS. THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT ALSO FACILITATED THE VISIT TO THE PHILIPPINES OF MS. LINDA CHAVEZ, THE SUB-COMMISSION'S EXPERT.

BILATERALLY, DISCUSSIONS HAVE BEEN VERY USEFUL. THE PHILIPPINES RECOGNIZES THAT THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HAS MOVED FORWARD ON THIS ISSUE SINCE THE TIME THAT IT WAS BROUGHT TO FORE. WE NOTE THAT POLICY STATEMENTS WERE MADE EXPRESSING PROFOUND AND SINCERE REMORSE AND APOLOGIES BY JAPANESE HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. WE ALSO NOTE THAT SEVERAL INITIATIVES HAVE BEEN UNDERTAKEN TO MANIFEST CONCRETELY THE REMORSE OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE AND TO PROTECT WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS BY SEEKING TO REMIND PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS OF THE LESSONS OF HISTORY.

THE PHILIPPINES FEELS THAT DIALOGUE ON THIS ISSUE SHOULD CONTINUE TO BE CONDUCTED, WITH THE FOCUS ON THE INTERESTS OF VICTIMS. THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT RESPECTS THE POSITION OF INDIVIDUAL CLAIMANTS AND HAS BEEN GUIDED BY THE CONSIDERATION THAT ONGOING GOVERNMENT CONSULTATIONS WITH JAPAN SHOULD NOT IN ANY WAY UNDERMINE THE POSITION OF THESE CLAIMANTS.

THANK YOU, MR. CHAIRMAN.



PERMANENT MISSION OF
THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS

11, Chemin des Anémones, 1219 Châtelaine

Statement by Mr. Peter P. van Wulfften Palthe

Head of the Delegation

of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

to the 52nd Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights

(Geneva, April 1996)

Agenda item 9a: Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations
System for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and
fundamental freedoms

(check against delivery)

Mr. Chairman,

1. My delegation would like to address briefly agenda item 9a. In New York, just a few weeks ago, an interesting process has started in the context of the Commission on the Status of Women. An open-ended working group, parallel to the CSW, took up the issue of a draft optional Protocol to the Convention of the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). The discussion took place on the basis of elements proposed by the CEDAW Committee.

2. Despite various problems related in particular to the choice of the Chair of the open-ended Working group, very useful progress has been made in the discussion. A first reading of the elements and a thorough discussion on the issue of justiciability took place. Although various difficulties will have to be surmounted, the general spirit was constructive and an overwhelming majority of delegations present was in favour of an optional protocol to the CEDAW Convention and the process initiated for its elaboration.

3. My delegation would like to confirm also in this forum its positive attitude towards the establishment of an optional Protocol to the CEDAW Convention. We have actively participated in the discussion in New York and will continue to do so during the next session of the open-ended working group in 1997, convinced that it is necessary to increase and strengthen our efforts to respect and protect the rights of women. In the view of my delegation the actual drafting of the protocol should be started as soon as possible in order to use the momentum created by the Beijing Conference.

4. In the same spirit we welcomed the establishment of a Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, which was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1993. We welcomed even more resolution 1994/45 of this Commission, by which it proposed to create a Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women. Mrs. Radhika Coomaraswamy is doing an excellent job. Her work is of very high quality and of commendable thoroughness. We would like to take this opportunity to thank Mrs. Coomaraswamy for her dedication.

5. But more needs to be done to guarantee the rights of women. I mentioned already the possibility of strengthening the Convention by adopting an optional protocol. Furthermore the possibilities of the CEDAW Committee should be broadened. The committee has very limited meeting time and there is insufficient time for in-depth consideration of all reports. Equally a thorough follow-up is not possible. We therefore highly welcomed the amendment to article 20.1 of the CEDAW-Convention which will permit the Committee to increase its meeting time to three weeks and we hope that all member states to the Convention will ratify this amendment. The Netherlands government will do so as expeditiously as possible.

Mr. Chairman,

6. In order to further promote the mainstreaming of women's human rights, closer Cooperation is needed between the Division for the Advancement of Women and the Centre for Human Rights. Modern communication should be able to overcome the distance New York - Geneva without major problems. My delegation welcomes the

recent elaboration of the joint work plan of the Division and the Centre for Human Rights. Increased cooperation and coordination between these two units of the secretariat is needed to ensure that the UN Human Rights mechanisms address violations of human rights of women.

7. Furthermore the Cooperation between this Commission and the Commission on the Status of Women should be strengthened. An example of such interactivity would be the preparation of the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1998. With a view to participating in the celebration the Commission on the Status of Women decided to put on its agenda for 1998 a number of human rights issues related to women. In this regard my delegation regrets that the report of the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women has not been made available to the Commission on the Status of Women, as it was last year.

8. Finally, my delegation would like to draw the attention of the Commission to the expert group meeting organized by the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the Commission on Human Rights on the development of guidelines for the integration of gender perspectives into human rights activities and programmes. We are of the opinion that this meeting has offered a useful framework to UN human rights bodies and mechanisms for drafting gender-sensitive guidelines with the aim of incorporating the gender-dimension into their work and taking greater account of the human rights of women. It is therefore hoped that all relevant bodies will consider and take steps appropriate to their mandates to implement the recommendations contained in the report of this expert group meeting.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

(S)



STATEMENT BY H.E. AMBASSADOR MR P. TORELLA DI ROMAGNANO

HEAD OF THE ITALIAN DELEGATION

ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

**52nd SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
(Geneva, 18 March - 26 April 1996)**

Issues under Item 9 of the Agenda :

- High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Centre for Human Rights**
 - Rights of Women**
-

Geneva, 10 April 1996

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MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT,

PERMETTEZ-MOI MAINTENANT DE PRENDRE LA PAROLE AU NOM DE
L'UNION EUROPEENNE SUR LES DROITS DE LA FEMME.

LA DECLARATION ET LA PLATE-FORME D'ACTION DE PEKIN SOULIGNENT
LA NECESSITE D'INTENSIFIER LES EFFORTS DE COOPERATION ET DE
COORDINATION EN VUE D'ASSURER L'EQUALITE DES DROITS FONDAMENTAUX
DES FEMMES ET DES FILLES, ET DE FAIRE EN SORTE QU'ILS SOIENT INTEGRES
DANS L'ENSEMBLE DES ACTIVITES DU SYSTEME DES NATIONS UNIES ET
EVOQUES REGULIEREMENT ET DE MANIERE SYSTEMATIQUE DANS LES
ORGANES ET LES MECANISMES PERTINENTS DES NATIONS UNIES.
A CET EGARD LA COMMISSION DES DROITS DE L'HOMME A UN ROLE CLEF A
JOUER.

LES INSTRUMENTS INTERNATIONAUX EN MATIERE DES DROITS DE LA
PERSONNE HUMAINE, NOTAMMENT LA CONVENTION SUR L'ELIMINATION DE
TOUTES LES FORMES DE DISCRIMINATION A L'EGARD DES FEMMES,
CONSTITUENT LE CADRE NORMATIF DANS LEQUEL UNE AMELIORATION DU
RESPECT DES DROITS FONDAMENTAUX DE LA FEMME ET DES FILLES PUISSE
ETRE REALISEE.

NOUS DEVONS EXAMINER LES OBSTACLES, LES ENTRAVES ET LES
VIOLATIONS DE CES DROITS DONT SONT VICTIMES LES FEMMES ET FILLES.

LA CONFERENCE MONDIALE SUR LES DROITS DE L'HOMME DE VIENNE
A RECONNU QUE LES DROITS FONDAMENTAUX DES FEMMES ET DES FILLETES
FONT INALIENABLEMENT, INTEGRALEMENT ET INDISSOCIABLEMENT PARTIE
DES DROITS UNIVERSELS DE LA PERSONNE HUMAINE.

LA DECLARATION ET LA PLATE-FORME D'ACTION ADOPTEES A LA IVIEME
CONFERENCE MONDIALE SUR LES FEMMES ONT REITERE CE PRINCIPE.

LES DROITS DE L'HOMME ET LES LIBERTES FONDAMENTALES SONT

INHERENTS A TOUS LES ETRES HUMAINS SANS DISTINCTION AUCUNE, LEUR PROTECTION ET LEUR PROMOTION INCOMBANT EN PREMIER CHEF AUX GOUVERNEMENTS.

A PEKIN LA COMMUNAUTE INTERNATIONALE A PROGRESSE CONSIDERABLEMENT DANS LA VOIE DE LA PROMOTION DES FEMMES ET DU RENFORCEMENT DE LEURS DROITS. ELLE A EGALEMENT RECONNU QUE LES DROITS DES FEMMES COMPRENNENT LE DROIT DE DECIDER LIBREMENT EN MATIERE DE SEXUALITE, Y COMPRIS LEUR SANTE EN MATIERE DE SEXUALITE ET DE PROCREATION, SANS AUCUNE CONTRAINTE, DISCRIMINATION OU VIOLENCE, ET DE PRENDRE LIBREMENT ET DE MANIERE RESPONSABLE DES DECISIONS DANS CE DOMAINE. L'INCLUSION DE CES DROITS DANS UN CONTEXTE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME A ETE UN RESULTAT MAJEUR.

CE SONT LA QUELQUES-UNS DES PRINCIPES QUI ONT ORIENTE LA POSITION DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE LORS DES TRAVAUX DE LA IVEME CONFERENCE MONDIALE SUR LES FEMME A PEKIN ET ONT AMENE LA COMMUNAUTE INTERNATIONALE A S'ENGAGER EN FAVEUR DE L'EQUALITE DES DROITS DE LA FEMME. LA DECLARATION ET LA PLATE-FORME D'ACTION ADOPTEES LORS DE CETTE CONFERENCE, QUI A DONNE UN NOUVEL ELAN AU DIALOGUE ENTRE TOUS LES MEMBRES DE LA COMMUNAUTE INTERNATIONALE, ONT TRACE UNE LIGNE DE CONDUITE DEMANDANT AUX GOUVERNEMENTS DE PRENDRE DES MESURES LEGISLATIVES ET POLITIQUES. AFIN DE METTRE EN OEUVRE LES PRINCIPES REPRIS DANS CES TEXTES. LES CONCLUSIONS DE PEKIN REPRESENTENT AUSSI UNE RECONNAISSANCE ET UN ENCOURAGEMENT DE LA COMMUNAUTE INTERNATIONALE POUR CES FEMMES ET CES HOMMES QUI OEUVRENT AU SEIN DE LA SOCIETE CIVILE AFIN DE PROMOUVOIR CES DROITS ET LES VALEURS DEMOCRATIQUES.

PEKIN A REAFFIRME L'EQUALITE DES DROITS ENTRE LES FEMMES ET LES HOMMES, Y COMPRIS LE DROIT EGAL DES FEMMES A HERITER, LA NECESSITE D'UNE PARTICIPATION PLEINE ET EGALE DES FEMMES A LA VIE CIVILE, POLITIQUE, ECONOMIQUE, SOCIALE ET CULTURELLE AINSI QUE LE

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RENFORCEMENT DE LEUR PARTICIPATION AU PROCESSUS DECISIONNELS DANS TOUS CES DOMAINES DE MANIERE A GARANTIR L'EQUALITE, LE DEVELOPPEMENT ET LA PAIX DANS LE MONDE.

DESORMAIS L'IMPORTANT EST QUE CHAQUE ETAT METTE EN OEUVRE SANS DELAI LES ENGAGEMENTS PRIS A PEKIN.

POUR SA PART, L'UNION EUROPEENNE, QUI A CONTRIBUE ACTIVEMENT AUX DIFFERENTES PHASES DE LA CONFERENCE ET A L'ELABORATION DU DOCUMENT FINAL, A DEJA REALISE UN CERTAIN NOMBRE D'INITIATIVES DIRECTEMENT LIEES AUX RESULTATS DE PEKIN. AU SEIN DE L'UNION L'APPROCHE CONVENUE AU NIVEAU DU CONSEIL VISE ENTRE AUTRES A PROMOUVOIR DANS LES ETATS MEMBRES DE L'UNION, UNE IMAGE DIVERSIFIEE ET REALISTE DE LA FEMME ET DE L'HOMME DANS LA SOCIETE. PAR AILLEURS L'UNION REFLECHIT ACTUELLEMENT A UNE STRATEGIE INTEGREE POUR DEVELOPPER ET INTRODUIRE DES MESURES ADEQUATES DE NATURE LEGISLATIVES, REGLEMENTAIRES OU INCITATIVES POUR ABOUTIR A L'EQUALITE D'ACCES ET A LA PLEINE PARTICIPATION AUX STRUCTURES DU POUVOIR ET A LA PRISE DES DECISIONS.

POUR SES PROGRAMMES DE COOPERATION AU DEVELOPPEMENT, L'UNION AFFIRME LA NECESSITE QUE TOUT PROJET DE DEVELOPPEMENT FINANCE PAR LA COMMUNAUTE EUROPEENNE INTEGRE LA DIMENSION "FEMMES". CETTE APPROCHE, QUI EST APPELEE A SE DEVELOPPER DANS D'AUTRES DOMAINES DE COOPERATION, S'INSCRIT DANS L'OBJECTIF GENERAL DE RENFORCEMENT DES DROITS DE L'HOMME ET DES LIBERTES FONDAMENTALES ET DE LA DEMOCRATIE.

SI NOUS NOUS REJOUISSONS DES RESULTATS OBTENUS TANT A VIENNE EN 1993 QU'A PEKIN EN 1995, FORCE EST DE CONSTATER QUE LA FEMME EST ENCORE TROP SOUVENT VICTIME DE VIOLATIONS DES DROITS DE LA PERSONNE HUMAINE, TANT DANS SA VIE PUBLIQUE QUE PRIVEE. TOUS LES GOUVERNEMENTS AINSI QUE LA COMMUNAUTE INTERNATIONALE SE DOIVENT

DE CONTINUER A LUTTER SANS REPIT POUR METTRE FIN A CES VIOLATIONS ET ABUS ET D'EN ELIMINER LES CAUSES.

IL EST IMPERATIF DE CONDAMNER ET ELIMINER TOUTES LES VIOLATIONS DES DROITS DE L'HOMME ET DU DROIT HUMANITAIRE INTERNATIONAL, Y COMPRIS LORS DES CONFLITS ARMES, COMME PAR EXEMPLE LE MEURTRE, LES VIOLENCES SEXUELLES SOUS TOUTES LEURS FORMES, DONT LE VIOL, L'ESCLAVAGE SEXUEL ET LA GROSSESSE FORCEE. IL FAUT AUSSI ELIMINER D'AUTRES VIOLATIONS : HARCELEMENT SEXUEL, EXPLOITATION, TRAITE INTERNATIONALE, PRATIQUES NOCIVES TELLE QUE LES MUTILATIONS SEXUELLES ET LA SELECTION PRENATALE DU SEXE, PREJUGES SOCIAUX, CULTURELS, ETHNIQUES OU ISSUS D'INTOLERANCE RELIGIEUSE.

L'UNION EUROPEENNE SOUTIENDRA AUSSI LA COMMISSION DES DROITS DE L'HOMME DANS SON ACTION VISEE A COMBATTRE LA VIOLENCE CONTRE LES FEMMES DANS TOUTES SES FORMES. NOUS TENONS A SOULIGNER L'IMPORTANCE DU TRAVAIL DU RAPPORTEUR SPECIAL CHARGE DE LA QUESTION DE LA VIOLENCE CONTRE LES FEMMES, ET FELICITE MME COOMARASWAMY POUR LA QUALITE DE SON TRAVAIL ET DE SON EXCELLENT RAPPORT ET L'ENCOURAGE ET LA SOUTIENT VIVEMENT DANS LA POURSUITE DE SON MANDAT.

IL EST INACCEPTABLE QUE LES ETRES DANS LES CONDITIONS LES PLUS DEMUNIES, LES FEMMES ET LES ENFANTS, SOIENT LES PRINCIPALES VICTIMES DES CONFLITS ARMES, CONFLITS ACTUELLEMENT ET MALHEUREUSEMENT ENCORE SI NOMBREUX, QUI ENGENDRENT DES GENOCIDES, DES EXODES MASSIFS DE POPULATIONS, DES FLUX DE REFUGIES CONTRAINTS DE VIVRE DANS DES CONDITIONS DEPLORABLES. SANS COMPTER QUE LES FEMMES ET LES ENFANTS SONT EGALEMENT LE PRINCIPALES VICTIMES DES EFFETS INDISCRIMINES DES MINES ANTI-PERSONNEL.

IL FAUT QUE LES GOUVERNEMENTS PRENNENT LEURS RESPONSABILITES

ET S'ENGAGENT CONCRETEMENT EN S'ATTAQUANT AUX CAUSES DE CES CRIMES, ET POURSUIVENT DEVANT LA JUSTICE LES AUTEURS DE CES VIOLATIONS. LES DEUX TRIBUNAUX INTERNATIONAUX AD HOC CREEES RECEMMENT POUR REPRIMER LES VIOLATIONS LES PLUS GRAVES DU DROIT INTERNATIONAL HUMANITAIRE, COMMISES AU RWANDA ET EN EX-YOUGOSLAVIE SONT SEULEMENT UNE PREMIERE ETAPE MAIS UNE ETAPE IMPORTANTE DANS LA PRISE DE CONSCIENCE DE LA COMMUNAUTE INTERNATIONALE ET LA LIGNE DE SA VOLONTE DE POURSUIVRE LES AUTEURS DE CES CRIMES ODIeux OU QU'ILS SE TROUVENT. L'UNION EUROPEENNE RETIENE ICI L'IMPORTANCE QUELLE ATTACHE A L'ETABLISSEMENT RAPIDE D'UNE COUR CRIMINELLE INTERNATIONALE QUI POURRA POURSUIVRE ET SANCTIONNER LES VIOLATIONS LES PLUS GRAVES A L'ECHELLE MONDIALE. BIEN QUE LA REPRESSION SOIT NECESSAIRE POUR TENTER DE METTRE UN TERME A CES SITUATIONS DEPLORABLES, LES MESURES PREVENTIVES RESTENT L'APPROCHE A PRIVILEGIER.

LE RENFORCEMENT DES MOYENS D'ACCES DES FEMMES AU POUVOIR DE DECISION ET D'ACTION A ETE DEFINI PAR LES CONFERENCES RECENTES DES NATIONS UNIES COMME UN ELEMENT CLE POUR LA PROMOTION D'UNE SOCIETE JUSTE ET EGALE. L'UNION EUROPEENNE RETIENE SON ATTACHEMENT A CE PRINCIPE.

L'UNION EUROPEENNE TIENT ICI A RAPPELER A NOUVEAU L'IMPORTANCE DETERMINANTE DE L'EDUCATION A TOUS LES NIVEAUX, COMME VECTEUR D'UNE VERITABLE EMANCIPATION POLITIQUE, CIVILE ET SOCIALE DE LA FEMME DANS TOUS LES DOMAINES DE SA VIE TANT PUBLIQUE QUE PRIVEE.

L'UNION EUROPEENNE ESTIME QUE LES GOUVERNEMENTS ONT L'OBLIGATION DE PREVOIR DANS LEURS SYSTEMES EDUCATIFS DES PROGRAMMES VISANT A FAIRE PRENDRE CONSCIENCE AUX ENFANTS DES LEUR PREMIER AGE DE L'EGALITE FONDAMENTALE DE LA FEMME ET DE L'HOMME DANS LA JOUISSANCE DE LEURS DROITS ET PEUVENT S'INSPIRER

POUR CELA DES ACTIVITES PREVUES DANS LE CADRE DE LA DECENNIE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'EDUCATION DANS LE DOMAINE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME.

IL FAUDRAIT EGALEMENT QUE LES GOUVERNEMENTS FAVORISENT DES CAMPAGNES D'INFORMATION POUR TOUTES LES COUCHES DE LA POPULATION AFIN DE LES SENSIBILISER SUR LES PRINCIPES ADOPTES DANS LE DOMAINE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME LORS DES GRANDES CONFERENCES MONDIALES TENUES SOUS L'EGIDE DES NATIONS UNIES.

L'UNION EUROPEENNE ATTACHE UNE IMPORTANCE PARTICULIERE A LA RATIFICATION ET A LA MISE EN OEUVRE DES INSTRUMENTS JURIDIQUES DES NATIONS UNIES DANS LE DOMAINE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME. DANS CE CADRE, LA CONVENTION SUR L'ELIMINATION DE TOUTES LES FORMES DE DISCRIMINATION A L'EGARD DES FEMMES REPRESENTE UN INSTRUMENT FONDAMENTAL POUR LA PROTECTION ET LA PROMOTION DES DROITS DE LA FEMME.

L'UNION EUROPEENNE RAPPELLE LES ENGAGEMENTS PRIS PAR LES ETATS QUI ONT PARTICIPE A LA CONFERENCE DE VIENNE EN VUE D'UNE ADHESION UNIVERSELLE A CES CONVENTIONS. NOUS INVITONS INSTAMMENT TOUS LES ETATS A RATIFIER LA CONVENTION SUR L'ELIMINATION DE TOUTES LES FORMES DE DISCRIMINATION A L'EGARD DES FEMMES SANS DELAI AFIN D'OBTENIR SA RATIFICATION UNIVERSELLE AVANT L'AN 2000. NOUS REITERONS AUSSI NOTRE APPEL ADRESSE A TOUS LES ETATS POUR QUE DES RESERVES ALLANT A L'ENCONTRE DES OBJECTIFS ET DES BUTS DE CES INSTRUMENTS NE SOIENT PLUS NOTIFIEES ET POUR QUE LES RESERVES DEJA FORMULEES SOIENT RECONSIDEREES AFIN DE LES RETIRER.

L'UNION EUROPEENNE APPORTE EGALEMENT SON APPUI AUX INITIATIVES QUI PERMETTRAIENT DE RENFORCER D'AVANTAGE LES SYSTEMES DE PROTECTION PREVUS DANS LA CONVENTION SUR L'ELIMINATION DE TOUTES LES FORMES DE DISCRIMINATION A L'EGARD DES FEMMES ET QUI CONSTITUENT UN INSTRUMENT COMPLEMENTAIRE PARTICULIEREMENT

PRECIEUX POUR LA REALISATION DE LA PLEINE EGALITE DES DROITS ENTRE L'HOMME ET LA FEMME.

L'UNION EUROPEENNE SALUE LA DISCUSSION EN COURS SUR UN PROTOCOLE FACULTATIF A LA CONVENTION, EN VUE DE RENFORCER LA MISE EN OEUVRE DE CELLE-CI.

L'UNION EUROPEENNE RETIENT L'IMPORTANCE QUI S'ATTACHE A LUTTER CONTRE LA DISCRIMINATION ENTRE FILLES ET GARCONS, HOMMES ET FEMMES, DANS TOUS LES DOMAINES, DEPUIS L'EDUCATION ET LA FORMATION, JUSQU'A L'EMPLOI ET LA PRISE DE DECISION, EN PASSANT PAR LA SANTE ET LE SPORT. EN MATIERE DE SPORT, NOTAMMENT, IL NOUS INCOMBE D'OFFRIR AUX FILLES ET AUX FEMMES DE TOUT AGE DES POSSIBILITES DE SPORT, DE CULTURE PHYSIQUE ET DE LOISIRS EGALES A CELLES QUI SONT OFFERTES AUX HOMMES ET AUX GARCONS.

L'UNION EUROPEENNE CONSIDERE QU'IL EST INDISPENSABLE D'INTENSIFIER LES EFFORTS POUR INTEGRER DANS L'ENSEMBLE DES ACTIVITES DU SYSTEME DES NATIONS UNIES LES DIMENSIONS DE L'EGALITE ET DES DROITS DE LA FEMME ET D'ETUDIER CES QUESTIONS SYSTEMATIQUEMENT DANS TOUS LES ORGANES ET MECANISMES APPROPRIES DE L'ONU, Y-INCLUS AU SEIN DE LA COMMISSION DES DROITS DE L'HOMME, EN PARTICULIER EN CE QUI CONCERNE LES RAPPORTEURS SPECIAUX TOUT COMME AU SEIN DU CENTRE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME.

CECI IMPLIQUE EN PARTICULIER UNE COORDINATION ET UNE COOPERATION PLUS ETROITES ENTRE LA COMMISSION DE LA CONDITION DE LA FEMME, LA COMMISSION DES DROITS DE L'HOMME ET LE HAUT COMMISSAIRE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME.

NOUS PRENONS NOTE AVEC SATISFACTION DE LA COOPERATION EN COURS ENTRE LA DIVISION POUR LA PROMOTION DE LA FEMME ET LE CENTRE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME.

L'UNION EUROPEENNE TIEN A SALUER ET A SOULIGNER LE ROLE DETERMINANT DES ONG AINSI QUE DES MOUVEMENTS ET ASSOCIATIONS FEMININES QUI PARTOUT DANS LE MONDE SE MULTIPLIENT EN VUE

D'OEUVRER PACIFIQUEMENT, INDIVIDUELLEMENT OU EN ASSOCIATION, A LA PROTECTION ET A LA PROMOTION DES DROITS DES FEMMES EN VUE DE POSER LES BASES D'UNE SOCIETE PLUS JUSTE ET PLUS DEMOCRATIQUE A L'AUBE DE CE NOUVEAU MILLENAIRE.

FINALEMENT L'UNION EUROPEENNE TIENT A SOULIGNER ENCORE UNE FOIS L'IMPORTANCE QUE REVET L'INTEGRATION DES DROITS DE LA FEMME DANS TOUTES LES ACTIVITES DES NATIONS UNIES VISANT A LA PROMOTION ET LA PROTECTION DES DROITS DE L'HOMME. DANS CETTE PERSPECTIVE, ELLE EST D'AVIS QUE LA COMMISSION DEVRAIT REFLECHIR DAVANTAGE A LA MANIERE LA PLUS APPROPRIEE DE DISCUTER DE CETTE QUESTION.

March 15, 1996
Chiba University, Chiba, Japan

Mr. Jose Ayala Lasso
High Commissioner of Human Rights
United Nations

Dear Mr. Lasso:

Enclosed is a copy of my letter I sent to Ms. Radhika Coomaraswamy, the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women. In this letter, I express my deep regret and dissatisfaction on her inaccurate quotation and interpretation of my explanation to her.

Please take some time to look at the attached copy, and distribute it to the member States at the coming Human Rights Committee.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Ikuhiko Hata
Ikuhiko HATA
Professor, Chiba University
Japan

March 15, 1996
Chiba University, Japan

Ms. Radhika Coomaraswamy
Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women

Dear Ms. Coomaraswamy:

I have received your report on your mission to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea and Japan on the issue of military sexual slavery in wartime (E/CN.4/1996/53/Add.1). However, I have found with much regret that what I explained to you at our meeting held on July 23, 1995, in Tokyo, was not precisely reflected at all in paragraph 40 in the Addendum to your report. I would like to ask you to duly rectify the following points so that my opinion is more correctly recorded in your report.

1. Line 14 to line 17 in paragraph 40, means almost the opposite of what I explained. I explained that those comfort women were not under contract with the Japanese military but with private brothel masters, and that the contractual status (i.e., terms of employment, income distribution, condition of daily lives, etc.) are clear with the inquiry records of the twenty Korean comfort women and masters who were prisoners of war detained by the U.S. Army. I wish to ask you to check once again my resume on "comfort women" issue and a copy of inquiry records by the U.S. Army which I have handed over to you. A copy of the resume is attached to this letter.

2. The purpose of my visiting Saishu Island in March, 1992, was to examine whether there was a fact that some women were abducted with violence, as described in Seiji Yoshida's book. As a result of the research, with the evidence including newspaper articles and testimony, I was firmly convinced that the description by Yoshida was a mere fiction which is completely groundless. I remind you that I informed that Yoshida was a "professional liar," judging from his behavior in other fields as well.

3. Line 9 to line 14 is not the result of my research in Saishu Island, but the conclusion which I reached after studying various materials, records and having interviews with a number of people. Moreover, although I classified the types of recruitment into type A and type B in II (2) in my resume, I told you that most cases were of type A, and that no evidence for type B has been discovered. Accordingly, I pointed out just the possibility of cases where village chiefs acted as collaborators.

In addition to this misinterpretation of my explanation, I am quite dissatisfied with the fact that the above mentioned U.S. inquiry records are not quoted in your report. It is also regrettable that most of the factual information in your report are cited from "The Comfort Women" by George Hicks(1995). Hicks' book has such problems as follows:

(A) Hicks, at "Acknowledgement" in his book, confesses that he is not capable of collecting and analyzing literature written in Japanese, and that he relied on Ms. Yumi Lee, a Korean national living in Japan, to collect them (and probably translate them into English).

(B) This seems to have resulted in the extremely primitive and substantive mistakes in dealing with important information and translation. For example, in paragraph 24 which describes the first comfort station, you write that a number of "Korean women" from a Korean community in Japan were sent to Shanghai by the Governor of Nagasaki prefecture, citing the description of Mr. Hicks' book. The information source of his book is "Marriage between the Japanese and Korean Comfort women (tentative translation: there is no English issue)" written by Ms. Yuko Suzuki according to its footnote. Ms. Suzuki's book is written based upon "Records by General Yasuji Okamura (tentative translation: there is no English issue). But there is no mentioning to "Korean women" in both books.

(C) I cannot detect the source of the information because there are not footnotes in his book.

(D) The bibliography mentioned in his book does not contain several important Japanese documents on "comfort women," such as Hata's "Mistery of Showa History" containing my two articles written in 1992.

I sincerely hope that you have the kindness to pay due regard to my opinion. I am always available to help you in accomplishing your task on violence against women.

Sincerely yours,

Ikuhiko Hata

Ikuhiko HATA
Professor, Chiba University
Japan

P.S. I have sent a copy of this letter to Mr. Ayala Lasso, High Commissioner of Human Rights, and asked him to distribute it to the member States at the coming Human Rights Committee.

On "Comfort Women" (Ianfu)

95/7/23 HATA

1937 Sino-J war
1941-45 War with US, GB.
1965 J-K treaty
1978 Senda's books 3 vols. (500,000 copies).
1983 Yoshida Seiji's book (trans. to Korean 1989)
1991/12 9 ex-Ianfu suit
1992/3 Hata to S. Korea for research
1992/7 J govt report and K govt report
1995/8 Ianfu NGO fund start

I Peacetime

(1) Licensed prostitution (1958 abolished) -- Brothels area was under police control--registration, health check--crime investigation

woman -- (parent) -- broker -- brothel owner

170,000 women (J) + 12,000 women (K) in 1941

(2) Unlicensed prostitution -- about same number

II Wartime (1937-45)

(1) Military units received their home town brothel owners and women and opened comfort house in 1937 in China.

(2) In Korea--recruit system

Type A

woman (K) -- (parent=K) -- broker (K) -- brothel owner (house master, J or K) -- military unit (J)

Type B

woman (K) -- parent (K) -- village chief and police (K) -- viceroy of Korea (J) -- brothel owner -- military unit (J)

(3) Total figure 60,000 ~ 90,000 (70%=Korean, 30%=Japanese)

Survived the war--more than 90%

(4) Contractual Status (see attached US Army Rpt)

parent(woman) --broker(master)

advance money(debt) ¥300 --¥1,000

income distribution 40-- 60%

income of woman ¥1,000 --¥2,000(month)

soldier's salary ¥15--¥25(month)

(5) Compulsory or not?

(a) Yoshida's book--woman hunting --(only source)(professional lier)

(b) J govt invest(1992/7) --no hunting out of 127 documents

(c) Korean brokers are best eye --witness

III WWII Period--other nations

US, UK --Use of private brothels in the pacific, use of RAN in Japan.

Succeeded German brothels at Sicily island.

Germany--500 military brothels, similar to Japanese system

ref. Franz Seidler, Prostitution Homosexualität selbstverstümmelung-
Probleme der deutschen Sanitaeführung 1935-45(Neckargemund, 1977)

USSR --raping in Manchuria and Berlin

IV Post WWII

US --comfort women supplied by S. Korean govt.

Korea-- Korean Ianfu at the Korean War. Use of brothels at Vietnam War and

5,000--10,000 Vietnam--born children

Thai, P.I.-- gangsters involved

Classified by *100-100000*

UNITED STATES OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION
 Psychological Warfare Team
 Attached to U.S. Army Forces India-Burma Theater.
 APO 689

Japanese Prisoner
 of War Interrogation
 Report No. 49.

Place interrogated:
 Date interrogated:
 Date of Report:
 By:

Ledo Stockade
 Aug. 20 - Sept. 10, 1944
 October 1, 1944
 T/3 Alex Yoriehi

Prisoners:
 Date of Capture:
 Date of Arrival
 at Stockade:

20 Korean Comfort Girls.
 August 10, 1944
 August 15, 1944

SECRETPREFACE:

This report is based on the information obtained from the interrogation of twenty Korean "comfort girls" and two Japanese civilians captured around the tenth of August, 1944 in the mopping up operations after the fall of Myitkyina in Burma.

The report shows how the Japanese recruited these Korean "comfort girls", the conditions under which they lived and worked, their relations with and reaction to the Japanese soldier, and their understanding of the military situation.

A "comfort girl" is nothing more than a prostitute or "professional camp follower" attached to the Japanese Army for the benefit of the soldiers. The word "comfort girl" is peculiar to the Japanese. Other reports show the "comfort girls" have been found wherever it was necessary for the Japanese Army to fight. This report however deals only with the Korean "comfort girls" recruited by the Japanese and attached to their Army in Burma. The Japanese are reported to have shipped some 703 of these girls to Burma in 1942.

RECRUITING:

Early in May of 1942 Japanese agents arrived in Korea for the purpose of enlisting Korean girls for "comfort service" in newly conquered Japanese territories in Southeast Asia. The nature of this "service" was not specified but it was assumed to be work connected with visiting the wounded in hospitals, rolling bandages, and generally making the soldiers happy. The inducement used by these agents was plenty of money, an opportunity to pay off the family debts, easy work, and the prospect of a new life in a new land - Singapore. On the basis of these false representations many girls enlisted for overseas duty and were rewarded with an advance of a few hundred yen.

The majority of the girls were ignorant and uneducated, although a few had been connected with "oldest profession on earth" before. The contract they signed bound them to Army regulations and to work for the "house master" for a period of from six months to a year depending on the family debt for which they were advanced.

SECRET

Approximately 800 of these girls were recruited in this manner and they landed with their Japanese "house master" at Rangoon around August 20th, 1942. They came in groups of from eight to twenty-two. From here they were distributed to various parts of Burma, usually to fair sized towns near Japanese Army camps. Eventually four of these units reached the Myitkyina vicinity. They were: Kyoei, Kinsui, Bakushinro, and Monoya. The Kyoei house was called the "Maruyama Club", but was changed when the girls reached Myitkyina as Col. Maruyama, commander of the garrison at Myitkyina, objected to the similarity to his name.

PERSONALITY:

The interrogations show the average Korean "comfort girl" to be about twenty five years old, uneducated, childish, whimsical, and selfish. She is not pretty either by Japanese or Caucasian standards. She is inclined to be egotistical and likes to talk about herself. Her attitude in front of strangers is quiet and demure, but she "knows the wiles of a woman." She claims to dislike her "profession" and would rather not talk either about it or her family. Because of the kind treatment she received as a prisoner from American soldiers at Myitkyina and Lado, she feels that they are more emotional than Japanese soldiers. She is afraid of Chinese and Indian troops.

LIVING AND WORKING CONDITIONS:

In Myitkyina the girls were usually quartered in a large two story house (usually a school building) with a separate room for each girl. There each girl lived, slept, and transacted business. In Myitkyina their food was prepared by and purchased from the "house master" as they received no regular ration from the Japanese Army. They lived in near-luxury in Burma in comparison to other places. This was especially true of their second year in Burma. They lived well because their food and material was not heavily rationed and they had plenty of money with which to purchase desired articles. They were able to buy cloth, shoes, cigarettes, and cosmetics to supplement the many gifts given to them by soldiers who had received "comfort bags" from home.

While in Burma they amused themselves by participating in sports events with both officers and men, and attended picnics, entertainments, and social dinners. They had a photograph, and in the towns they were allowed to go shopping.

PRICE SYSTEM:

The conditions under which they transacted business were regulated by the Army, and in congested areas regulations were strictly enforced. The Army found it necessary in congested areas to install a system of prices, priorities, and schedules for the various units operating in a particular area. According to interrogations the average system was as follows:

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| | | | |
|-------------|---------------|----------|------------------|
| 1. Soldiers | 10 AM to 8 PM | 1.50 yen | 20 to 30 minutes |
| 2. NCOs | 5 PM to 9 PM | 2.00 yen | 30 to 40 minutes |
| 3. Officers | 9 PM to 12 PM | 5.00 yen | 30 to 40 minutes |

These were average prices in Central Burma. Officers were allowed to stay overnight for twenty yen. In Kyithyina Col. Maruena slashed the prices to almost one-half of the average price.

SCHEDULES:

The soldiers often complained about congestion in the houses. On many occasions they were not served and had to leave as the army was very strict about overstaying leave. In order to overcome this problem the army set aside certain days for certain units. Usually two men from the unit for the day were stationed at the house to identify soldiers. A roving MP was also on hand to keep order. Following is the schedule used by the "Kyooi" house for the various units of the 18th Division while at Kaymyo:

| | | |
|-----------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| Sunday | ----- | 18th Div. Hdqs. Staff |
| Monday | ----- | Cavalry |
| Tuesday | ----- | Engineers |
| Wednesday | ----- | Day off and weekly physical exam. |
| Thursday | ----- | Medics |
| Friday | ----- | Mountain Artillery |
| Saturday | ----- | Transport |

Officers were allowed to come seven nights a week. The girls complained that even with the schedule congestion was so great that they could not care for all guests, thus causing ill feeling among many of the soldiers.

Soldiers would come to the house, pay the price and get tickets of cardboard about two inches square with the price on the left side and the name of the house on the other side. Each soldier's identity or rank was then established after which he "took his turn in line". The girls were allowed the prerogative of refusing a customer. This was often done if the person were too drunk.

PAY AND LIVING CONDITIONS:

The "house master" received fifty to sixty per cent of the girls' gross earnings depending on how much of a debt each girl had incurred when she signed her contract. This meant that in an average month a girl would gross about fifteen hundred yen. She turned over seven hundred and fifty to the "master". Many "masters" made life very difficult for the girls by charging them high prices for food and other articles.

In the latter part of 1943 the Army issued orders that certain girls who had paid their debt could return home. Some of the girls were thus allowed to return to Korea.

The interrogations further show that the health of these girls was good. They were well supplied with all types of contraceptives, and often soldiers would bring their own which

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ND-97
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had been supplied by the army. They were well trained in looking after both themselves and customers in the matter of hygiene. A regular Japanese Army doctor visited the houses once a week and any girl found diseased was given treatment, secluded, and eventually sent to a hospital. This same procedure was carried on within the ranks of the Army itself, but it is interesting to note that a soldier did not lose pay during the period he was confined.

REACTIONS TO JAPANESE SOLDIERS:

In their relations with the Japanese officers and men only two names of any consequence came out of interrogations. They were those of Col. Maruyama, commander of the garrison at Myitkyina, and Maj. Gen. Mizukami, who brought in reinforcements. The two were exact opposites. The former was hard, selfish and repulsive with no consideration for his men; the latter a good, kind man and a fine soldier, with the utmost consideration for those who worked under him. The Colonel was a constant habitue of the houses while the General was never known to have visited them. With the fall of Myitkyina, Col. Maruyama supposedly deserted while Gen. Mizukami committed suicide because he could not evacuate the men.

SOLDIERS' REACTIONS:

The average Japanese soldier is embarrassed about being seen in a "comfort house" according to one of the girls who said, "when the place is packed he is apt to be ashamed if he has to wait in line for his turn". However there were numerous instances of proposals of marriage and in certain cases marriages actually took place.

All the girls agreed that the worst officers and men who came to see them were those who were drunk and leaving for the front the following day. But all likewise agreed that even though very drunk the Japanese soldier never discussed military matters or secrets with them. Though the girls might start the conversation about some military matter the officer or enlisted man would not talk, but would in fact "scold" us for discussing such unladylike subjects. Even Col. Maruyama when drunk would never discuss such matters.

The soldiers would often express how much they enjoyed receiving magazines, letters and newspapers from home. They also mentioned the receipt of "comfort bags" filled with canned foods, magazines, soap, handkerchiefs, toothbrush, miniature doll, lipstick, and wooden clogs. The lipstick and clogs were definitely feminine and the girls couldn't understand why the people at home were sending such articles. They speculated that the sender could only have had themselves or the "native girls" in mind.

REACTION TO THE MILITARY SITUATION:

It appears that they knew very little about the military situation around Myitkyina even up to and including the time of

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ND-97
(4)

70

their retreat and capture. There is however some information worth noting:

"In the initial attack on Myittha and the air strip about two hundred Japanese died in battle, leaving about two hundred to defend the town. Ammunition was very low.

"Col. Maruyama dispersed his men. During the following days the enemy were shooting haphazardly everywhere. It was a waste since they didn't seem to aim at any particular thing. The Japanese soldiers on the other hand had orders to fire one shot at a time and only when they were sure of a hit."

Before the enemy attacked on the west air strip, soldiers stationed around Myittha were dispatched elsewhere to stem the Allied attack in the North and West. About four hundred men were left behind, largely from the 11th Regiment. Evidently Col. Maruyama did not expect the town to be attacked. Later Maj. Gen. Mizukami of the 56th Division brought in reinforcements of more than two regiments but these were unable to hold the town.

It was the consensus among the girls that Allied bombings were intense and frightening and because of them they spent most of their last days in foxholes. One or two even carried on work there. The comfort houses were bombed and several of the girls were wounded and killed.

RETREAT AND CAPTURE,

The story of the retreat and final capture of the "comfort girls" is somewhat vague and confused in their own minds. From various reports it appears that the following occurred: on the night of July 31st a party of sixty three people including the "comfort girls" of three houses (Natsu-shiro was merged with Kinsui), families, and helpers, started across the Irrawaddy River in small boats. They eventually landed somewhere near Waingmaw. They stayed there until August 4th, but never entered Waingmaw. From there they followed in the path of a group of soldiers until August 7th when there was a skirmish with the enemy and the party split up. The girls were ordered to follow the soldiers after a three hour interval. They did this only to find themselves on the bank of a river with no sign of the soldiers or any means of crossing. They remained in a nearby house until August 10th when they were captured by Kachin soldiers led by an English officer. They were taken to Myittha and then to the Lodo stockade where the interrogations which form the basis of this report took place.

PROFANITY,

The girls know practically nothing of any profanity. Profanity had been used against the Japanese. They had seen a few leaflets in the hands of the soldiers but none of them were able to understand them as they were in Japanese and the soldiers refused to discuss them with the girls. One girl

CONFIDENTIAL

ND 97
(5)

- 6 -

remembered the leaflet about Col. Maruyama (apparently it was Myitkyina Troop Appeal), but she did not believe it. Others heard the soldiers discussing leaflets from time to time but no tangible remarks resulted from their eavesdropping. However it is interesting to note that one officer expressed the view that "Japan can't win this war".

REQUESTS

None of the girls appeared to have heard the loudspeaker used at Myitkyina, but they did overhear the soldiers' mention of "radio broadcast".

They asked that leaflets telling of the capture of the "Comfort girls" should not be used for it would endanger the lives of other girls if the Army knew of their capture. They did think it would be a good idea to utilize the fact of their capture in any droppings planned for Korea.

NO-97
(6)

APPENDIX "A"

Following are the names of the twenty Korean "comfort girls" and the two Japanese civilians interrogated to obtain the information used in this report. The Korean names are phoneticized.

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>Address</u> |
|----------------|------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. [REDACTED] | 21 | Keishonando, Shinshu |
| 2. [REDACTED] | 20 | " Sanyango, Tama |
| 3. [REDACTED] | 26 | " Shinshu |
| 4. [REDACTED] | 21 | Keishohokudo, Taihu |
| 5. [REDACTED] | 27 | Keishonando, Shinshu |
| 6. [REDACTED] | 25 | Keishohokudo, Taihu |
| 7. [REDACTED] | 19 | " " |
| 8. [REDACTED] | 25 | Keishonando, Hara |
| 9. [REDACTED] | 21 | " Kurohoku |
| 10. [REDACTED] | 22 | " Taihu |
| 11. [REDACTED] | 26 | " Shinshu |
| 12. [REDACTED] | 27 | " " |
| 13. [REDACTED] | 21 | " Keisan Tani, Koyama Iur |
| 14. [REDACTED] | 21 | " Kuro, Sekiboku T, Kuro Kuri |
| 15. [REDACTED] | 31 | Keishonando, Keijo |
| 16. [REDACTED] | 20 | " " |
| 17. [REDACTED] | 20 | Keikido, Keijo |
| 18. [REDACTED] | 21 | " " |
| 19. [REDACTED] | 20 | Keishohokudo, Taihu |
| 20. [REDACTED] | 21 | Zonranando, Koshu |

Japanese Civilians:

| | | |
|---------------|----|----------------|
| 1. [REDACTED] | 38 | Keikido, Keijo |
| 2. [REDACTED] | 41 | " " |

ND-97

(7)

1996年3月吉日

参議院議員各位

参議院議員

本岡 昭次

台湾立法院委員からの「慰安婦」問題に関する要請書

謹啓、陽春の候、皆様には益々ご清栄の段、お慶び申し上げます。

さて、この度、台湾立法院（定数160名）の59名の委員より、別紙「慰安婦」問題に関する要請書が、内閣総理大臣、衆・参両院議長ならびに全議員宛に送られて参りました。

この件に関しましては、3月4日「慰安婦」問題につきまして、私が訪台をいたしました際、立法院委員の方々とお話し合いをしました時、要請書の取り扱いについて、依頼を受けたことにもとづくものであります。

3月19日、高藤参議院議長にお目にかかり、要請につきお話し合いをいたしました。その際、議員各位につきましての要請書配布は、私の方で対応をさせて頂くことにいたしました。よろしくお願い申し上げます。

敬 具

参議院議長閣下並びに全議員諸氏 御評へ

拝啓 春暖の候と相成り、 閣下には益々御健勝の段とお慶び申し上げます。

第二次世界大戦が終戦してすでに五十年になりました。世界の永久平和を求める人々が、戦争中に生じた様々な問題を、昨年に円満な決着を期待しておりましたが、遺憾ながらこのような期待は空しき結果となりました。

戦争中、貴国政府が占領地域に「慰安所」を設置し、強迫或いは欺瞞の手段によって、アジア地区でおよそ二十万人の女性を軍中で性奴隷としての仕事に強制従事させていましたが、その内台湾籍の女性は約二千人も占めておりました。彼女達は売淫を強制され、凌辱され、自由を失い、人間としての尊厳は地に塗れ、甚だしきは貴い命まで犠牲となり、そうして生き残った者の多くは、心身ともに傷ついたまま、いずれより顧みられることもなく、生活の苦勞と寂しさに耐え、老衰の身となりました。云うまでもなく、慰安所の設置は女性差別、人権蹂躪の戦争犯罪行為であり、明らかに国際法関連の規定に触れており、貴国政府としては避けられない法律的責任があります。

ところが、貴国およびアジア各被害国で慰安婦を支持する団体の長期間の努力のもと、国連人権委員会特別調査員 (Radhika Coomaraswamy) が 1996 年 2 月に提出された慰安婦問題に関する調査報告は、「慰安婦」を強制徴用したことは、確かに国際法に違反する犯罪行為であると認定されています。国連の非政府組織の一つである「国際労働組織」(ILO) も 1996 年 2 月 29 日に提出した報告書に、第二次世界大戦の期間中の従軍慰安婦と云うのは、実に日本軍の性奴隷であると指摘しております。貴国政府が慰安所を設置したことは、ILO 第二十九号条約で強制労働を禁ずる規定に違反していましたので、慰安婦はこの条約に基づき、貴国政府に賠償を請求することができます。従って、貴国政府は直ちに正式に謝罪を表明し、且つ、個別的に賠償を支払うべきであります。私達は中華民國の立法委員 (国会議員) として、全国民の委託を受け、よろこんでこの報告書をサポートすると同時に、貴国政府が、戦後問題は平和条約および相互条約を通じてはっきり解決済みだと云う言い訳には我々はいいかげんに同意出来ません。また、貴国政府が「国民基金」として政府の責任を他に轉嫁される企てにも反対致します。

願わくば、閣下にはこれを厳肅な問題として受け止めて頂き、貴国政府に史実を正視し、国連の報告書を受け入れ、法律責任を採って速やかに法律を制定し、謝罪と賠償の義務を履行されるよう、督促をお願い申し上げます。このようになされてこそ、貴国が国際的に尊敬を勝ちとることができ、世界に永久的な平和が訪れるというものと信じます。

閣下の御清栄を祈願致しております。

中華民國立法院 立法委員

To the Honorable Speaker of the Diet, and the Honorable Members of the House of Councillors

As last year was the fiftieth anniversary of the ending of the Second World War, all the people who had desperately sought everlasting world peace had no desire to leave any problem from that war unresolved at the end of 1995. However, it is deeply regrettable that their wait was in vain.

During the war and your occupation of foreign lands, the Japanese government established the Comfort Station and through coercion and treachery impressed nearly 200 thousand Asian women to engage in prostitution. Among these were approximately 2,000 Taiwanese women. Forced to suffer the humiliation of having to sell their bodies, these women lost their freedom, dignity, and some even had to sacrifice their treasured lives. Those fortunate enough to survive had to suffer--desitute and friendless--the hardships of life and frailty of health in old age. Without asking, the minions of the "Bureau of Comfort" discriminated against women, violated their human rights with their war crimes, and broke several articles of international law; thus becoming a legal responsibility your government can never escape.

After the long-term efforts of agencies established both in Japan and throughout Asia to aid and support the "comfort women," the United Nations Commission on Human Rights dispatched Special Rapporteur investigator Radhika Coomaraswamy to the area. In the special report issued in February of this year, the report firmly censured the use of comfort women, and stated that this practice was a gross violation of international law. In its report issued on 29 February 1996, the International Labor Organization (ILO), one of the United Nations' non-governmental organizations (NGOs), stated that the comfort women conscripted during the Second World War be considered sex-slaves of the Japanese Imperial Army. The report further stated that the Comfort Station established by your government violated the twenty-ninth article of the ILO charter prohibiting forced labor, and in accordance with this treaty, those who served as comfort women are entitled to compensation from the Japanese government. Entrusted by the people of the entire nation as members of the Legislative Yuan of the Republic of China, we are delighted to see these reports and firmly support them. We are thus unable to go against our conscience by agreeing with your government's insistence that the Japanese war debt has already been settled by peace treaty, and that this question has been clearly decided as per bilateral treaty. We also oppose your government's attempt to shirk its responsibilities by the establishment of your "National Found."

It is hoped that Your Excellency will confront this most serious problem squarely. We urge the Japanese government to face historical facts, accept the findings of the UN report, shoulder its legal responsibilities, and write legislation to fulfill its duties for compensation and apology. Only in this way will Japan win the praise of the international community and make a contribution to eternal world peace.

The Members of the Legislative Yuan of the Republic of China

議長先生勛鑒並請轉知全體議員勛鑒：

二次世界大戰終戰迄今已逾五十年，企求世界永久和平的人士無不希望戰爭期間衍生的的一切問題能在去年獲得圓滿解決。然而很遺憾的，這個期待落空了。

貴國政府於戰爭期間在佔領地區建立「慰安所」，以強迫或欺騙的方式，強徵亞洲近二十萬名婦女從事軍中性奴隸的工作，其中台籍婦女估計約佔二千名。她們被迫賣淫、飽受欺凌、失去自由、自尊掃地、甚且犧牲寶貴性命，倖存者又多飽經風霜、孤苦無依、年老體衰。毫無疑問的，慰安所的設置，是歧視婦女、侵害人權的戰爭犯罪行為，顯已觸犯國際法相關規定，成為貴國政府無法逃避的法律責任。

在 貴國及亞洲各受害國慰安婦支持團體的長期努力下，聯合國人權委員會特別調查員（Radhika Coomaraswamy）已於本年二月提出對慰安婦問題所做的調查報告，這份報告認定強徵「慰安婦」確屬違反國際法的犯罪行為；聯合國非政府組織之一的「國際勞動組織」（ILO）也於本年二月二十九日提出報告，指稱二次世界大戰期間從軍慰安婦係屬日軍的性奴隸，貴國政府建立慰安所，違反ILO第二十九號條約禁止強制勞動的規定，慰安婦得依該條約請求 貴國政府賠償。因此 貴國政府應儘速對慰安婦正式道歉並予個別賠償。身為中華民國立法委員，受全體國民的付託，樂見並支持此一報告，我們無法苟同 貴國政府堅稱戰債問題業已透過和約及雙邊條約解決清楚的說詞，也反對 貴國企

圖以「國民基金」委卸政府責任的做法。

務望閣下正視此一嚴肅問題，督促貴國政府面對史實，接納聯合國的報告，承擔法律責任，並速制訂法律，踐履賠償與道歉之義務。唯有如此，貴國才能贏得國際尊敬，世界才有永久和平。

中華民國立法委員

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「悲しみと憤怒の集まったケアセンターの灯火になりたい!」

●ケア・センターを支える遺族会女性部の二人

イ・ヒジャ(李熙子)さん

ヒジャさんが、生後13か月の時、父・李恩通氏は陸軍軍属として中国戦線に。そして45年6月、広西省180兵死まで戦死。父の顔を知らず、生まれてこの方「アボジ(お父さん)」と呼んだことがない彼女の胸には、日本の戦争によって若くして死んだ父のイメージが胸にふらんでいる。その想いは、遺族会に集まる戦争犠牲者にも向けられてきた。3人の子の母だが

家族の応援を受け、センターの専従として中心的役割を担っている。53歳。

キム・ジョニム(金正任)さん

ジョニムさんが3歳のとき、父・金東元氏は強制志願兵として出征。1971年、厚生省に問い合わせ初めて父の戦死を知った。父は東部ニューギニア・ワレオで死んでいた。10歳の時、母は再婚。小さい時から父母のいない孤独と親のいない社会的偏見のなか、19歳で結婚。幾多の苦勞を果



左から李熙子、金正任さんと日井敏子(写真はすべて藤山静知)

り勉え、子育ても終わったいま、遺族会の仕事に従事してきた。誰にも種やかで、よく仕事をする彼女は、ケアセンターの運営者といえる。ジョニムさんが作った全羅道仕込みのキムチの味は絶品。57歳。

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●手作りキムチ ●一味違う韓国のり ●朝鮮人参など物販予約受付中!

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※申し込みは、ケアセンターまで。なるべくまとまった数量でお願いします!

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TEL:03-5466-0692/5467-4782 FAX:03-5466-3158

韓国・戦争犠牲者ケアセンター



こんなケア・援護をはじめています

- 電話ケア——毎日、衛星ホンモノ・ラボに電話。健康状態や悩みを聞き場合に応じて家庭訪問を。
- ホームヘルパー——病気で動けない、家事ができない人に、ホームヘルパー派遣。遺族会・女性部中心にホームヘルパーを構成。
- ショートステイ——働き事をして、さみしい時や看護を必要とする時、センターでのショートステイ。
- 誕生日会——毎月、誕生日祝を、家族を呼んだレクを企画。
- キムチ作り——韓国の食事に欠かせないキムチを大量にセンターで漬け、独り暮らしのハルモニ、ハラダシに配布。ばんといて、センターには、家庭料理の達人キム・ジョニムさんがいるのだ。味にうまい・ホンモノにも大好評!
- 乗車サービス——センターへの送迎や通院などの車サービスは、最も待たれるところ。現在、12人乗りのバンが準備を計画中のため。
- センター交流——全韓国土の交流だけでなく、右隣の具体的な交流の場。ボランティアとしての参加、また戦争被害者の証言を聞いて、歴史認識を深めることも大事な生きた交流。

「韓国・戦争犠牲者ケアセンター」 支援のお願い

センター開所のE

韓国の太平洋戦争犠牲者遺族会(会員2万人、元軍人軍属・元
労務徴用者・その遺族・元軍隊慰安婦などの戦争被害者からなる
社団法人、全国に12支部)では、1990年以降、日本に対し速やかな
戦後処理を各方面で訴えてきました。日本政府は65年の日韓条約
ですべて解決済みとしています。実態は生死確認すら徹底してお
らず、多くの遺族が戸籍処理されてきていない状況です。さらに、人道
面からも、遺骨収集、現地追悼すら戦後一度も行われず、戦争によっ
て障害者になった傷痍軍人や強制連行で身障者となった人びとは、
戦後今日まで援護はまったくゼロという状態で放置されています。また
元軍隊慰安婦として非人道的な苦痛を背負った多くのハルモニたち
が戦争被害者として所属しています。現在、遺族会の戦争被害当
事者はすでに70歳を超えた高齢者が多く、遺族ですらすでに50代、
30代を超える状況です。

遺族会では91年から、補償請求裁判を起し、現在、東京地裁で
系争中ですが、韓国遺族会の誰もが日本の侵略戦争と植民地支配
による犠牲者であることは明白な事実です。その事実を私たち日本
人は重く受け止め、高齢化した韓国人戦争犠牲者問題の国家補償に
よる根本解決を求めると同時に、現実的、積極的な支援開始を決定
し、遅ればせながら韓国遺族会とともに力を合わせて「韓国・戦争犠
牲者ケアセンター」を設立することになりました。

「ケアセンター」では、会員相互の交流の場、ホームヘルパーなど
による生活介護、医療介護、さらに主体的な歴史認識を深めるため
の日韓交流の場にてきればと願っています。

とりあえず、この「ケアセンター」を開設することに賛同していただい
人びとの助力で、さる2月18日、「戦争犠牲者ケア・センター」を立
上げました。しかし、資金面での問題、具体的なケアの内容、今後
展望などまだまだ不十分な面が多々あると思われます。ついては、
本の多くの方々に幅広い支援を呼びかけ、熱い参加とご協力をお
いしたいと思ひます。

1996年3月

1996年2月18日、ソウルにある韓
国・太平洋戦争犠牲者遺族会の近
くに「太平洋戦争犠牲者遺族会支援
センター」(韓国名)がオープンしまし
た。部屋が3つあり53LDKで、宿泊も
できるようになっています。

旧正月直前ということであつた
開所式でしたが、大邱から駆けつけ
たベ・ヘウオン(崔海元)遺族会会長
はじめ多くの遺族会関係者と元慰安
婦ハルモニたち、また日本からはハッ
キリ会メンバー、広島からの12人の
女性たち、自治労本部役員が参加、
日韓50名ほどの人たちが簡単な開
所式を祝いました。祭事には欠かせな
い豚の頭を祭壇に飾り、「コナ」とよば

れる略式の祭配をして韓国式の礼
拝で、ワイワイガヤガヤと快いセンタ
ーは熱気でムンムンでした。

まず、ベ会長からは「韓日間にまだ
残る胸の痛みしこりを少しでも軽くし
たい」という意味でこのセンターが設立さ
れた。このセンターが韓日の本当の
意味で交流の場になるよう願ってい
る」という希望の言葉が、日本側から
は「センターが韓国の戦争被害者にと
って具体的援護の場として発展する
ようお互いに力を合わせて努力しなが
ら、日韓の新しい交流の場として息づ
くよう願っている。同時に、日本政府の
責任を今後も問い続けていこうと思
っている」といった言葉が寄せられま

た。「遅かった。せめて2年前にセンタ
ーができていれば……」というあるハ
ルモニの言葉が印象的でした。また、
「死の前に日本政府は必ず補償する
べきだ」という強い要求がハルモニた
ちから寄せられました。

今後、センターは遺族会の付属施設
として運営されますが、立ち上げ準備
をしながら韓国の遺族や被害者たち
の協力の輪が広がっていくのを実
感しました。例えば、部屋の内装は、シ
ム・チュヒョンさんという戦死者遺族の
息子さん(2世)が実費で、また電気
やガスなどの工事関係は若手(といっ
ても50代)遺族たちが、インテリアを手
がけたい・ヒジヤさんは、ハルモニたち
が喜ぶからカーテンなどを淡いグリー
ン色に統一、中古住宅の部屋がまる
で新築さんの部屋のように——さま
ざまな思いをこめたケアセンターの発
足でした。

開所式に体調を悪くして参加でき
なかったキム・ハクスンさんに料理を
持って自宅まで見舞い、翌日の元旦
(旧暦)には北朝鮮を故郷に持つハ
クスンさんのために臨津江(イムジン
ガン)にお参りに行くことになりました。
北が故郷のシムさんがワゴン車を運
転、大決着のソウル市内を数時間か
けて抜け、臨津江に着いたのは、夕日
が落ちるころ。北朝鮮を故郷に持つ
離散家族が大勢駆けつけ、38度線
の正月の光景は、日本の正月とは違
って厳しさとせつないさがたちこめて
いました。「オンマー(お母さん)……」と
叫んで痛哭するハクスンさんの姿

に、私たちも胸が痛くなりました。

この間、ハルモニたちの世話を担
当してきたイ・ヒジヤさんはいいます。
「ハルモニたちはみんな心が弱くなっ
ている。身体面だけでなく精神的なサ
ポートが重要だと最近、感じている。
誰か一緒にご飯を食べるだけでも違
ってくるのよね……」

とりあえず、旧正月前に「戦争犠牲
者ケアセンター」(日本側の名前)を
こうして立ち上げましたが、これからは
本格的な運営のためさまざまな日本
側からの支援が必要です。

現在、毎日のように電話連絡、独り
暮らしの被害者に重点を置いたホー
ムヘルパー、センターでのショール
ムステイなどできることから実施してい
ます。しかし、送迎用の車、車椅子、常
備用の薬など、足りないものも多くあり、
また運営、財政面についてもこれから
です。ぜひ、みなさんのアイデア、ボ
ランティアなど熱意な協力をお待ちし
ていますのでぜひ、ご連絡ください。

センター維持・運営のため日本側
での募金活動を展開します。立ち上
げには、自治労など労組の協力で実
現しましたが、これからは多くの年間
維持会員(1万円以上)とカンパ(一
口2千円以上)を募りたいと思ひます
ので、ぜひご協力ください。また、セン
ター支援、ボランティアに韓国に出か
けて、遺族会と交流する全面も考えて
いますので、皆さんのご意見、アイデ
ィアを心からお待ちしています。

(白村敬子)



1996 年 4 月 4 日

風の中のまもり

編集発行：つづせ「国民基金」実行委員会 〒106 東京

正義の回復のために連帯しよう！

第四回日本軍「慰安婦」問題アジア連帯会議

9項目の

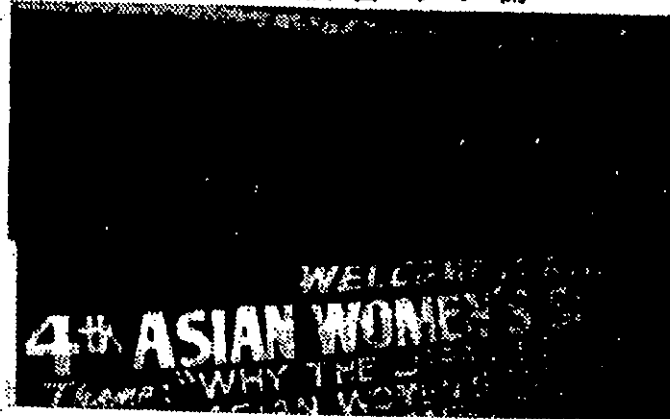
決議と行動を発表

(裏面に決議文掲載)

3月28、29日にマニラで開かれた連帯会議は、フィリピンの被害者のロラ（おばあさん）をもとより、韓国、台湾、インドネシアからの被害者をはじめ、二百人に及ぶ参加者が、「なぜ、国民基金は問題の解決にならないか」について討議した。

参加者一同は「国民基金」に反対し、日本政府の法的責任を認めた上での個人賠償を求め続ける態度を明らかにした。

マニラの日本大使館前での抗議行動、決議文の採択など、39度のマニラの暑さに負けない熱気あふれる二日間だった。



3月22日院内集会

11人の国会議員と

6人の秘書が参加

衆議院第一議員会館の会議

室はちようと満員。

土屋公敏日弁連会長のあい

さつに続き、阿部浩己神奈川

大学助教授は、「国会議員は

国際法を個人として守る義務があり、最高機関である国会は違法状態を法的に是正する義務を負っている」と話した。

この院内集会のため、台湾から来日した莊国明弁護士は、「台湾政府は国民基金に對し、怒りをもって批判する。日本政府による補償がない限り、いかなる金額が示されても、国民基金は受け取らない」と話した。

本岡昭次参議院議員から、総理府に「戦時性的強制被害者問題調査会」を置くための法案の要綱が紹介された。

えっ？ さらさら……

疑問だらけの

「政府の施策」提出

日本政府は3月26日、国連人権委員会に「女性に対する暴力といわゆる従軍慰安婦問題に関する日本政府の施策」を提出した。

「かく、一読あれ！」

どうでもよいことだらけコーナー

1995年7月、「国民基金」呼び掛け当時、年内に20億円集めて、アジア各地にいるといわれる約千人の被害者に、200万円づつの一時金を支払って一件落着きという筋書きだったか。

1996年3月14日現在、集まった金額は2億1千100万円。

インドネシアの被害者はいま、2万700人。

それにしても、週刊誌に募金の呼び掛け広告が出せる力（お金）が羨ましい……。

わたしは風。ヤル気が街中にあふれる四月です。さあ、さわやかに議員会館を吹き抜けましょう。甘いと言われてもやっぱり求め続けます、追い風議員さん。

ではまた……。

第4回日本軍「慰安婦」問題アジア連帯会議 決議文

〔前文省略〕

しかしながら、日本政府はその態度を改めようとしなければかりか、国連においてクマラスワミ報告を承認しないようにとのロビーイングをおこなっています。

私たちは日本政府に対して、以下の内容をもって、国連やその他の国際機関の勧告に従うよう要求します。

- 1) 日本軍「慰安婦」制度は日本が関与した人権侵害であり、戦争犯罪であることを認めること。
また、この戦争がアジアの国々に対する侵略戦争であり、植民地支配であったことを認めること。
- 2) 戦争犯罪である「慰安婦」制度の内容をすべて公開すること。
- 3) 被害者個人に公式謝罪をすること。
- 4) 「国民基金」を中止し、被害者と遺族に賠償をおこなうこと。
- 5) 賠償のための法律を制定し、賠償をおこなうための行政審査委員会を設置すること。
- 6) 教科書に真実を明記し、日本の若い世代に知らせること。
- 7) 慰安所設置に関与したものを特定し、処罰すること。責任者処罰は、今にいたっても沈黙を強いられ、名乗りをあげられない被害者がカムアウトするために大変重要である。

上にあげた勧告に日本政府が従うよう、私たちは以下の決議を發表し、行動します。

- 1) 「国民基金」を日本政府に撤回させること。
- 2) 「国民基金」に賛成し協力している個人や団体を説得し、協力をやめさせること。また、これが、唯一の解決方法であるかのように世論を先導し、基金を積極的に推進している者たちに抗議すること。
- 3) 日本政府が国際法律家委員会 (ICJ) 勧告、世界女性会議行動綱領、国連の女性に対する暴力に関する人権委員会報告に従うよう行動すること。
- 4) 日本政府がこの問題に関する調査と賠償のための特別立法をおこなうよう要求し、そのためのあらゆる行動をとること。
- 5) 国連人権委員会が、アジアをはじめとする世界の女性たちの連帯によって發表されたクマラスワミ報告書を承認するよう働きかけること。
- 6) ILOが、強制労働違反を明らかにしてこの問題の解決のための具体的な役割を担うよう、働きかけること。また、世界の労働組合にILOの行動に参加するよう働きかけること。
- 7) 被害国政府に対して、日本政府がこの問題を正しく解決するよう圧力をかけ、被害者を経済的に支え、この問題に取り組む組織・グループを支援するよう要求すること。
- 8) 日本の国連常任理事国入りに反対する署名活動を継続すること。
- 9) 日本政府がこれらの要求に従わない場合は、日本製品の国際的不買運動をおこなうこと。

最後にこの連帯会議は、現在戦時下における女性に対する暴力の問題に取り組む世界中の女性たちと連帯しながら、「戦争と軍事化および女性」問題に関する国際公聴会を組織することを、呼びかけます。

1996年3月29日

マニラにおいて

第4回日本軍「慰安婦」問題アジア連帯会議 参加者一同

貴女からの謝罪の手紙(案)

私は、日本国総理大臣として、かつて「従軍慰安婦」にさせられ、心身にわたり痛しがたい苦しみを経験された貴女に対して、この謝罪の手紙を送ります。

かつての戦争の時代に、日本軍は、戦線の及ぶところ、中国から東南アジアの各地に多数の軍慰安所を開設させ、そこに多くの女性を強めさせ、将兵に対する「慰安婦」にさせました。一六、七歳の少女もふくまれる若い女性たちの多くは、そうとも知られずに集められた人々であったと承知しています。日本国がなしたことは、まことに人間としての尊厳を踏みにじる大きな罪でありました。ここに貴女に加えられた罪に対する日本国の道義的な責任を認め、

しから謝罪いたします。

貴女は戦時中にこのような境遇におとされ、青春を踏みにじられ、大きな苦しみを食べられ、戦後も五〇年の長きにわたり、傷ついた身体と傷んだ記憶をかかえて、苦しい生活を送ってこられたと拝察いたします。日本国が戦後において、これほど長く貴女たちに対して犯した罪を認めずにきたことも、まことに堪え兼ねることでありました。

私たちの謝罪のこころを表わし、国民としての償いをおこなうため、日本国政府は国民とともに「女性のためのアジア平和国民基金」を創設し、この基金に対し拠出を行っております。謝罪の言葉や金銭的な支払いによって、貴女の生霊の苦しみが癒えるものとは毛頭思いませんが、どうか政府と国民の決意の表れとして受けとめて下さるようお願いいたします。

日本政府は「アジア女性基金」とともに、「慰安婦」問題の真実を明らかにし、多数の国民がそれを認識するように、努力を続けてまいります。日本国が貴女たちに加えた罪を二度とおかすことがないように、貴女たちが経験された苦しみを何人も二度と経験することがないようにするためです。

貴女が名乗り出て下さり、私たちが過去について目をひらくことができたことを、感謝しています。貴女の苦しみと貴女の勇気を日本国民は忘れません。貴女のこれからの人生がいくらかでも安らかなものとなるように心から願っています。

国民基金に対する要請

第一、誠意ある謝罪文の緊急実現

ほとんどの被害当事者が日本政府による名誉回復を要求している。

謝罪文の実現なくしては、償い金の支給は不可能。

真摯な謝罪文の実現によって、日本に対する信頼回復も可能になる。

さんから緊急に謝罪文の実現を図るべし。

第二、国家拠金の実現

多くの政府も個人補償を要求。募金が集まらない現状を踏まえて国家が道義的、人道的責任からも拠出するよう基金としての姿勢を内外に鮮明に発表すること。

基金は、広く国民の参加を求める立場である以上、まず問題を国民に訴え、国家拠金の必要性の支持を得ることも必要だ。・・・問題のオープン化
そして政治決断を下すべきといえる。

第三、事業プランの凍結

内々に進行中のあらゆる専断、医療福祉事業プランの凍結。

事業は、本体の謝罪と償いの実現があって成立する付随的性格のもの。

付随的事業が先行するのは、順序的にもおかしく、新たな反発を呼ぶ原因となることは必至で、基金に対する不信の原因ともなる。

1996年4月15日

日本の戦後責任をハッキリさせる会

被害者の現状と要求

ハッキリ会：臼杵敬子

●現状について

慰安婦問題が政治浮上してから6年、被害当事者が名乗り出てから5年がたつ。この間韓国では17人（年末に2人死亡）が死亡し現在、把握しているだけで5人が入院中。うち一人は肺癌末期で意識不明状態だ。そのほかの当事者も、歩行困難で外出不能、通院中といった状態がほとんど。さらに、人生の末期を向かえ、家族のいない孤独さが精神不安定をさらに倍加させている。

この間、日本政府の誠意ある解決を期待しながらおぞましい自己の体験を公表したにもかかわらず、遅々として納得できる解決が出来ない日本政府にたいし、怒りと諦め、焦りと不信が入り乱れた状況になっている。心身ともにスッキリせず、日一日と死の不安に怯えながら孤独な日々を送っている現状だ。

現在入院中の被害者

- (1)肺癌末期（中央病院）／謝罪要求
- (2)疲労、白内障（中央病院）／謝罪と補償
- (3)癌（中央病院）／謝罪と補償、基金訪問
- (4)（中央病院）
- (5)頭部事故（ソソカ病院）／名誉回復
- (6)など7名が。

さらに、その他の被害者の健康状態は次のとおり。

- (1)肋骨3本骨折、通院中
- (2)慢性肺気腫、呼吸困難で入退院の繰り返し
- (3)歩行困難、お尻に爆撃被弾で重症、その後遺症
- (4)大腸衰弱で通院
- (5)歩行困難で外出できず
- (6)軽い中風後遺症で左足困難、針治療中
- (7)呼吸器系悪化、ぜんそくで入退院繰り返し
- (8)全体衰弱
- (9)神経痛など。

「従軍慰安婦問題」に関する資料整備と歴史の教訓とする事業

041596事務局

【作業の進め方】

- ・後藤委員を中心に、将米基金内で保管したい資料のリストアップを事務局が行う。
- ・購入するものについては、事務局が費用を概算する。
- ・後藤委員を中心に各アイテムの入手難易度を検討し、予算との関連などから収集する優先順位を決める。
- ・上記アイテムに対し、その収集方法と担当者（アルバイト、専門家の区別等）を、後藤委員はじめ関係者の推薦等から決める。
- ・アルバイトスタッフとは、まず後藤委員、事務局とで打ち合わせを行い、収集の方法、スケジュール、報告のあげ方等をあらかじめ定める。
- ・上記スタッフ、後藤委員、事務局はたとえば月に一度の定例会議を持ち、進捗状況の報告、今後の作業の進め方等を確認する。
- ・専門家の協力を仰がなくてはならない資料収集については関係者のチームを結成し、作業の具体的内容を話し合っていく。この他、たとえば関係各国で日本史を専門とし日本語にも長じている大学教授などに、協力を依頼することも考えられる。
- ・収集した資料については保管、閲覧、複写、貸し出し等のルールを決め、ナンバリング等を行い、これに従って事務局がパソコン上で管理する。

| 資 料 | 収集手段／作業対象／場所 | 担当者／協力者 |
|--|---|--|
| ■日本国内の既刊の書籍、ビデオ等 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・国会図書館 ・大学図書館 ※添付：既に購入した書籍リスト | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・学生等7人バト |
| ■海外の既刊の書籍、ビデオ等 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・国際文化会館図書室 ・国際交流基金アジアセンター ・戦争責任資料センター ・海外の大学機関 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・学生等7人バト ・海外の学者 |
| ■日本の新聞記事 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・現在のもの... ・過去のもの... | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・国会図書館 ・日経データベース | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・事務局 ・学生等7人バト |
| ■海外の新聞記事 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・現在のもの... ・関連する国、地域の現在／日本軍占領時代／戦後のもの | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・ジャパンタイムズの... ・戦争責任資料センター ・アジア経済研究所 ・国際文化会館図書室 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・事務局 ・学生等7人バト ・基金関係者、研究者、在外公館等 |
| ■各国当該団体の概要 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・日本の団体も含む | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・NGO活動推進センター | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・事務局 ・学生7人バト |
| ■各国の教科書 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・日本の戦前戦後のもの ・海外のもの | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・国会図書館 ・東書教科書ライブラリー ・海外教育情報センター | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・学生等7人バト |
| ■国連における審議の記録 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・国連広報センター | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・学生7人バト |
| ■関連する裁判の記録 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・弁護士 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・事務局 ・学生等7人バト |
| ■関連する国際条約 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・国会図書館 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・学生等7人バト |
| ■戦前戦後の国会議事録 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・国会図書館 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・学生等7人バト |
| ■戦前戦後の官報 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・国会図書館 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・学生等7人バト |
| ■日本の戦争文学 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・国会図書館 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・学生等7人バト |
| ■戦前戦後の日本政府の資料 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・旧日本軍部隊配置 ・業務日誌、従軍日誌 ・BC級戦犯裁判 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・厚生省援護局調査室 ・防衛庁防衛研究所図書館 ・外務省 ・法務省 ・自治省 ・アメリカ国立公文書館 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ・政府 ・研究者 |

1996/04/11現在

-1-

ハドソック 戦後補償

あなた朝鮮の十字架よ
強制連行と従軍慰安婦
鳳仙花の歌
上海より上海へ

内海愛子 田中宏ほか
戦後補償問題を網羅、資料多数
張貞任・金知榮
平林久枝
金在甫
麻生徹男
兵站病院の産婦人科医

梨の木舎
影書房
日本図書センター
河出書房新社
福岡・石風社

-2-

従軍慰安婦資料集

皇軍慰安所の女たち

占領軍慰安婦
占領軍慰安婦・国策売春の女たちの悲劇
金学順さんの証言

吉見義明
(中央大学教授、戦争責任資料センター)
川田文子
(在日「従軍慰安婦」支援グループ)
山田盟子
山田盟子
解放出版社

大月書店
筑摩書房
光人社
光人社
解放出版社

-3-

従軍慰安婦・内鮮結婚

慰安婦たちの太平洋戦争・沖縄編
従軍慰安婦・慶子

漢口慰安所
青年料校と慰安婦

鈴木裕子
性の侵略・戦後責任を考える
山田盟子
千田夏光
中国、ガ島、ビルマ(ルボライター)
長沢健一
谷川美津枝

未来社
光人社
光文社
図書新聞社
札幌・みやま書房

-4-

共同研究 日本軍慰安婦
わがたちが渡った断魂橋

占領軍慰安所
慰安婦たちの太平洋戦争
慰安婦たちの太平洋戦争

吉見義明 林博史
山田盟子
いのうえせつこ
山田盟子
山田盟子

大月書店
新日本出版社
新評論
光人社
光人社

-5-

元下級兵士が体験見聞した従軍慰安婦
従軍慰安婦とは何か
高校生徹底質問
従軍慰安婦110番
もっと知りたい「慰安婦」問題

曾根一夫
千田夏光

白石書店
汐文社

金富子
(ワヨネット)

明石書店

-6-

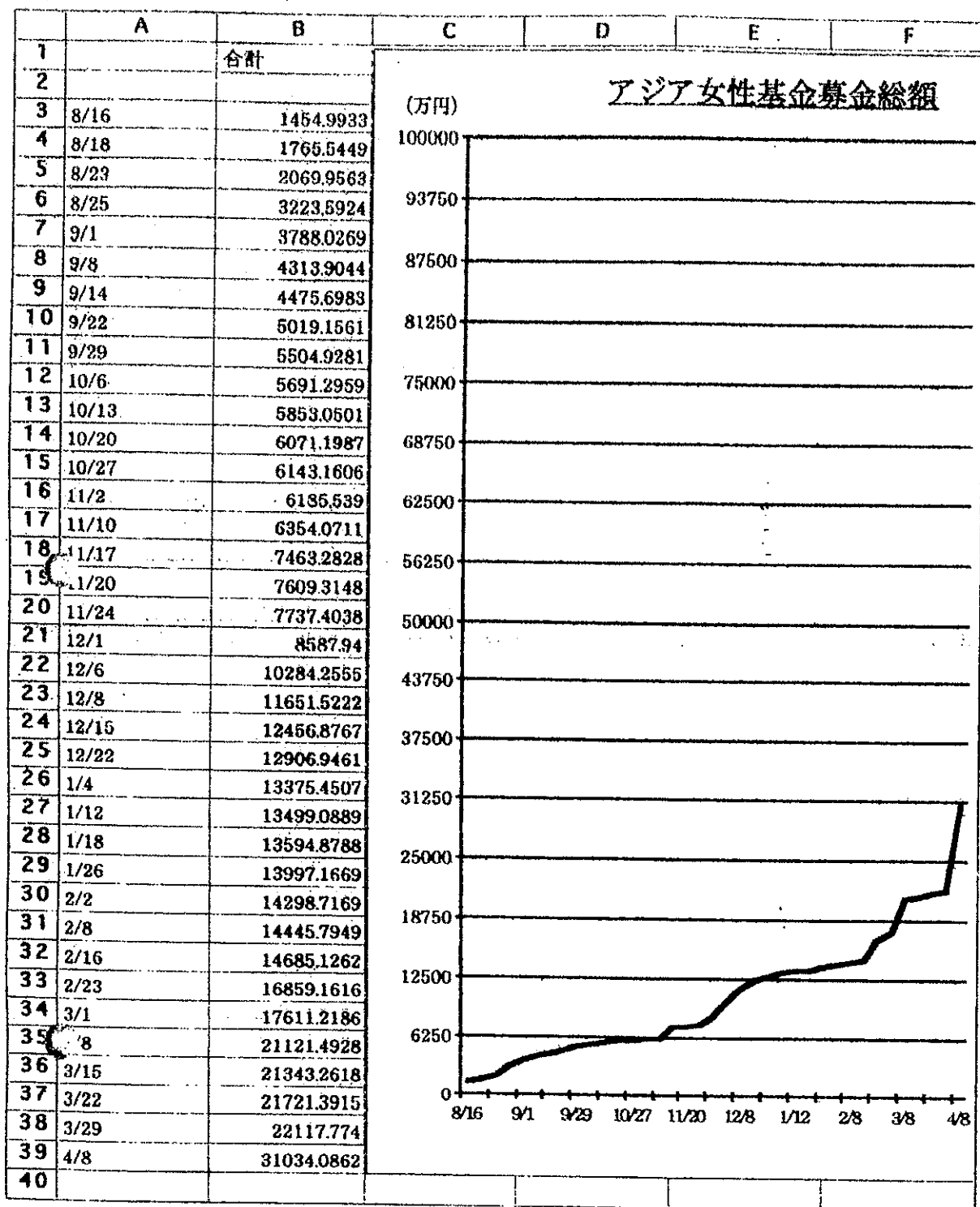
戦争 従軍慰安婦問題の歴史的研究
朝鮮人女性がみた「慰安婦」問題

国際法からみた「従軍慰安婦」問題
「従軍慰安婦」問題と性暴力

倉橋正直
尹貞玉
(元梨花女子大教授)
国際法律家委員会
鈴木裕子
(グループ性と天皇制を考える)

共栄書房
三一書房
明石書店
未来社

- 7-
- 性の奴隷 従軍慰安婦
 従軍慰安婦と十五年戦争 ジョージ・ビックス 三一書房
 西野留美子 明石書店
- 元兵士たちの証言 従軍慰安婦
 ビン慰安所経営者の証言
 西野留美子 明石書店
 (戦争を考える会)
- 証言 強制連行された朝鮮人軍慰安婦たち
 挺身隊問題対策協議会 明石書店
 従軍慰安婦と戦後補償 高木健一 三一書房
- 現代の慰安婦たち 軍隊慰安婦からジャバゆきさんまで 白杵敬子 徳間書店
 (ハッキリ会代表)
- 8-
- 帝国陸軍編制総覧 井本熊男監修 芙蓉書房出版
 旧日本軍の足跡
 渡辺泰子 汐文社
 軍人会館出版部編 日本図書センター
 防衛庁 朝雲新聞社
- 平和紙芝居 私たちの声を聞いて
 陸海軍軍事年鑑
 戦史叢書
 20 59 66 68 70 72 74 77 79 94 97
- 日軍慰安婦内幕
 フリビンの日本軍「慰安婦」 謝永光 明報出版社(台湾)
 香港軍票と戦後補償 裁判弁護団 明石書店
 戦後補償の論理 高木健一 明石書店
 インドネシア兵補の訴え 高木健一 れんが書房新社
 日本インドネシア兵補協会編著 梨の木舎
- 10-
- 戦後補償を考える
 もう待てない 今こそ戦後補償を
 戦争と性的奴隷、許せない
 清水澄子「従軍慰安婦問題」国会議事録集
 朝鮮人強制連行調査の記録 大阪
 海渡る恨 勝山泰佑写真集
 国際フォーラム実行委員会 東方出版
 戦後補償国際フォーラム実行委員会
 清水澄子事務所
 朝鮮人強制連行真相調査団 柏書房
 汎文社(韓国)
 韓国・太平洋戦争犠牲者遺族会 ハッキリ会
- 11-
- スに集う 95国連世界女性会議に向けて
 ある日本軍「慰安婦」の回想
 国際ボランティア活動
 女のグループ 活動資金のつくり方
 女のネットワーク 横浜女性フォーラム編
 久保田真苗 大脇雅子 社会新報ブックレット
 マリア・ロキ・ヘンソ 岩波書店
 D・ウッドワース ジャパン・タイムズ
 横浜女性協会
 女のグループ 全国がイ
- 12-
- 女たちの便利帳92-93
 暴力の関係に悩むあなたへ
 アジアの子どもと青春
 ジョジョ企画 教育史料出版会
 AKK女性センター運営委員会編
 ロン・オグレイディ アカバブックス監修 明石書店
- 13-
- 「在日元従軍慰安婦」謝罪・補償請求事件訴状
 韓国・朝鮮人BC級戦犯者の国家補償等請求訴状
 フリビン「従軍慰安婦」補償請求裁判訴状
 香港軍票補償請求事件訴状
 中国人強制連行資料 暗闇の記録
 アジア太平洋戦争韓国人犠牲者補償請求事件訴状
 在日慰安婦裁判を支える会
 フリビン人元「従軍慰安婦」を支援する会
 日本の戦後責任をハッキリさせる会



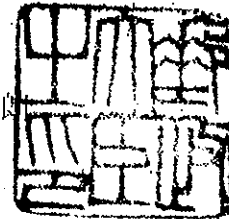
郵便切第105号

平成8年3月29日

(財)女性のためのアジア平和国民基金 御中

郵 政 大 臣

日 野 市



平成8年用寄附金付お年玉付郵便葉書・郵便切手に付加された寄附金の配分について（通知）

標記について、下記のとおり決定したから、通知します。

なお、この寄附金により行う事業の実施に当たっては、下記項目に十分留意するよう配意願います。

記

1 配分額

1,000千円

ただし、この寄附金配分金については、平成7年2月4日付け 基業 第35号で申請のあった、寄附金の配分を受けて実施しようとする事業に充当すること。

【使途内容】パソコン等機器配備

2 配分団体が守らなければならない事項

別紙1のとおり

3 配分団体への配分金の使途についての監査に関する事項

別紙2のとおり

4 配分金の交付に関する事項

別紙3のとおり

5 配分金の返還に関する事項

別紙4のとおり

4/12 '96

実施計画書（寄付金付郵便葉書等寄付金事業）

| 団体及び施設名 | 事業の目的 | 事業の名称 | 資金計画 |
|--|--|---|--|
| (団体名) 財団法人 女性のための アジア平和国民基金 (所在地) 107 東京都港区赤坂2-17-42 赤坂アネックスビル (電話番号) 03-3583-9346 (代表者職氏名) 理事 原文兵衛 | 現代社会においては、女性がその名誉と尊厳を傷つけられ心身に深い傷を負っている事例が多く見られる。こうした被害に直面している女性にとっては肉体的なケアもさることながら、精神的なケアがその後の健全な生活の維持、発展にとって重要な課題である。当法人の女性総合相談センター（仮称）においては、そういった当事者たちへの適切なカウンセリングによる医療機関へのコネクション、及び精神面での効果的なフォローアップを行うことを目的とする。 | 女性総合相談センター（仮称）の相談内容データベース化事業 | (寄付金) 1,000,000円 (自己資金) 0円 (補助金) 123,565円 (借入金) 0円 合計 1,123,565円 |
| (施設名) 女性総合相談センター（仮称） (所在地) 団体所在地に同じ | | 事業の内容 | |
| | | 社会的に弱い立場にある女性の福祉を増進するため、当法人内に「女性総合相談センター（仮称）」を開設し、専門家によるカウンセリング等の相談業務を実施することとしている。 「女性総合相談センター（仮称）」において、個別の相談の効率的なフォローアップのために、また、相談実例を蓄積、共有、分析して相談サービスの質の向上を図るために、相談内容のデータベース化を行う。そのため専門相談員にパソコン一式を配備する。 | |
| 事務取扱担当者 | 事業実施後の予想される効果 | | 寄付金交付希望時期 |
| 所属課名 業務部 担当者氏名 岡 檀 おみ まゆみ 電話 (03) 3583-9346 FAX (03) 3583-9347 | 上記データベースを用いてのカウンセリング業務によって、困難な問題に直面している女性たちに対するメンタルケアを実施する。このことにより、彼女たちが精神的に立ち直り、今後の人生を積極的に切り開いていくきっかけを与えるなど、本人の自立を促進する効果が期待される。 | | 着手 平成8年6月1日 完了 平成8年6月29日 |
| 寄付金払込銀行口座 | | | 着手・完了予定年月日 |
| 銀行名 三和銀行 □座番号 普通預金 1006573 □座名 財団法人女性のための アジア平和国民基金 理事長 原文兵衛 | | | 着手・完了予定年月日 |
| | | | 郵政省使用欄 |