

Warning about the conduct of army personnel toward local residents, issued in June 1938 by Naosaburo Okabe, chief of staff of the North China Army, to each unit:

1. Recently, sabotage of transportation networks in Shandong Province has been frequently reported.
2. The slow recovery of public order is partly due to the insufficient number of troops in the rear. But it is also true that illegal conduct by soldiers and officers toward local residents has stirred up their hatred and resistance, giving anti-Japanese Communists an excuse to agitate the public and thus hamper the military's efforts to maintain peace and order. . . . Reports of rapes involving Japanese officers and men in various places have spread over the whole area, fermenting unexpectedly serious anti-Japanese sentiment.
3. Local residents are in the habit of uniting in retaliation, making it a rule to kill a person who has committed rape. The rapes, which have been occurring in various places, should be regarded not only as penal offenses but also as serious acts of rebellion that hamper operations of the military and have a detrimental effect on the nation itself.

Commanders need to punish subordinates who have committed wrongdoing for the sake of the military and the nation, as a warning to others and to stamp out any possible recurrence.

4. It is vital to strictly control the conduct of individual officers and men and also to establish facilities for providing sexual comfort as soon as possible so they will not violate regulations against their will due to a lack of such facilities.

Memorandum about phenomena peculiar to battlefields and countermeasures against them, written by a first lieutenant surgeon attached to the Konodai Army Hospital in June 1939:

17. Sexual Desire and Rape. Thinking that forcing servicemen to restrain their sexual desire for a long time may lead them to rape Chinese women, supply units set up comfort quarters in central China at an early time.

The main purpose of the system is to soften servicemen's feelings by satisfying their sexual desire, thus preventing them from committing rape, which injures the dignity of the Imperial Japanese Army.

Although the swift setting up of comfort quarters partly achieved that purpose, the number of comfort women is too small

23 Sakhalin sale mulled, Izvestia reveals

MOSCOW (AP) Soviet Communist leaders in 1923 debated a possible sale of eastern Sakhalin Island to neighboring Japan for at least \$1 billion, according to a document published Friday.

The document, published in the daily Izvestia, is a proposal of a May 3, 1923 meeting of the Russian Communist Party's ruling Politburo, headed by Josef Stalin, and other members.

"The Politburo does not ob-

ject to conducting further talks in the direction of selling the Sakhalin Island, while the sum of 1 billion should be considered as a minimal one. . . . Either the whole sum or 9/10 of it should be paid in cash," the document says.

The Politburo also apparently decided to form a five-member committee "to determine the economic and strategic value" of Sakhalin Island.

Russian Foreign Ministry

Because Shanghai and Nanjing have some facilities other than military comfort quarters to satisfy soldiers, comfort women were sent to remote areas or the front, which lack military comfort quarters. But quite a large number of rape cases have occurred in the countryside.

Behind the occurrence of rape is not only the lack of comfort women but also the fact that soldiers are curious about Chinese women, as students abroad are interested in Western women.

Besides, they think they can do anything to Chinese women, because they are women of Japan's enemy. So they are attracted to Chinese women as if they were under a spell.

So soldiers arrested on suspicion of committing rape are unlucky, because they only represent the tip of an iceberg. It is next to impossible to determine how many Chinese women were raped by Japanese soldiers. . . .

Some commanders ignored reports about rape committed by their men, thinking that the rape was necessary to invigorate the soldiers. . . .

To disgrace the bodies of women of an enemy country because Japanese are victors is not an act civilized people are allowed to do. I am ashamed of this as a member of an Oriental nation that is proud of its sense of decorum. . . .

From the time I landed on the continent, I have regretted that Japanese soldiers cannot control their sexual desire. Throughout my yearlong life on battlefields, I have kept thinking about it. But the army authorities did not regard it as a serious matter. I have never heard of the authorities giving a warning to soldiers. . . .

Although comfort quarters have been established and Japanese and Korean prostitutes have been brought in to prevent soldiers from contracting sexually transmitted diseases from Chinese, ironically, these women spread those diseases.

The military authorities established comfort quarters to prevent soldiers from raping Chinese women. But rape has been committed so frequently that Chinese are always afraid of Japanese soldiers.

Life on the battlefield is so rough that soldiers become wild. It is understandable that the military authorities thought the best solution was to allow soldiers to have sex with women. Chinese despise and laugh at Japanese soldiers who came to China to wage war but visit comfort quarters frequently, putting on a grand face.

spokesman Sergei Yastrebzhsy, who released the document, wrote that the Russian-Japanese negotiations lasted for more than a year, but the requested sum was too high and equaled two-thirds of Japan's annual budget at the time.

The publication was apparently meant to quell an outcry over President Boris Yeltsin's visit to Japan this fall and rumors about a possible "sale" of the Kuril Islands.

The military tent it needed them to maintain morale, to discourage troops from raping local women (which led earlier to anti-Japanese riots) and to prevent the spread of syphilis and other diseases from unmanaged prostitution.

Yamada, who lives in Tokyo, said he has little interest in the growing calls for financial compensation to atone for

the comfort women is probably impractical, he said, because selecting the real victims among those who have or may in the future come forward will be difficult.

The former soldiers are either dead or too old to remember the details and testify, Ito added.

In an essay published in 1977, Ito wrote that foot soldiers — young men drafted to

Redress sought in North Korea

North Korea has launched a committee to seek compensation for women who were forced to have sex with Japanese soldiers during World War II, Radio Pyongyang reported in a dispatch monitored in Tokyo Tuesday.

O Mun Han, vice chairman of the (North) Korea-Japan Friendship Association, will head the committee, which will seek a "correct resolution" to the problem of compensation for victims of the Pacific War, according to Radio Pyongyang monitored by Radiopress.

The broadcast said that it is important for Japan to make amends for its wartime in order to establish good relations with neighboring countries.

them on various matters. For example, the women may have wanted to secretly send letters or goods to certain soldiers who were away at the front. Or the women may have wanted to know how the soldiers were doing.

"Sense of solidarity"

"Both the women and the soldiers lived at a low level in the social hierarchy. Some-

shoulder with a red hot iron. I fainted."

A few days later, she woke up to find herself somewhere far from home. When she asked a woman where she was, the woman answered, "Fukuoka." "You'll see what is going to happen to you in a while," the woman told her.

"Around 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a soldier walked into the room and demanded that I have sex with him, although I was suffering from swelled wounds," she said. "Since then, I served as a 'public lavatory' for 20 to 30 Japanese soldiers a day, and 50 to 60 during weekends."

For six years, Sim was a "comfort woman," who had to serve the sexual needs of Japanese soldiers.

Sim currently lives in Songnam, South Korea. She told her story through an interpreter when she visited Japan from late February to early March.

In April, she filed a suit against the Japanese government to seek compensation,



Sim Mi Ja

wrong thoughts, took her to the military police office and tried to rape her inside a room used to put up night-duty officers.

"I frantically bit his ear because I didn't want to lose my virginity," she said. "He then stabbed my finger with a bamboo spit and burned my

Guangzhou, China, and elsewhere.

Almost all the draftees, including married troops, used the brothels, Fukuyama said. "Their only pastime was to go out on off-duty days to eat, drink and use comfort women," he said.

But most career military men, like himself, did not visit the brothels, he said.

They believed the women

pensation should be paid those who were abducted or forced to work and to those who were deceived into taking the job.

"We should pay them as much as they want in compensation," he said. "Japan gives big sums of money each year in economic assistance to developing nations. So would not be a fiscal burden for us to pay the women."

bringing to nine the number of former comfort women who have taken the same course. They are seeking ¥20 million each.

"Why did Korean women have to be victimized for the sake of the war that Japan fought?" she asked.

Sim recalls one occasion in which an officer offered to take her out to eat sweets. While eating, she saw a Japanese woman walking in a beautiful kimono. "I was full of envy and grudge. I thought she should be the one to become a comfort woman. Why me?"

Sim said she saw other comfort women with sexually transmitted diseases, bleeding and discharging pus. "I spoke a little Japanese and asked the military unit to give them medicine," she said.

After the war, she was left alone without money. She could not go back to Korea, so she went to a sports shoes factory and worked there for eight years.

"A old Japanese lady, see-

ing that I was suffering from a sexually transmitted disease, told me to put on dandelion sap (as a way to cure it)," she said. "I searched around everywhere for dandelions."

"I had a dream for my future," she said. "I wanted to lead a happy married life like any other woman."

Sim went back to Korea 1 years after her abduction, believing she could eventually be married or have children. "I'm alone. My life was ruined," she said.

"I nearly fainted when Japanese reporter asked me (in March) how much money I want for compensation," she said. "I didn't come here to sell the 69 years of my life for money."

"I want to visit every place in the world to tell people what Japan did during the war," she stressed. "I want all the Japanese people in their 70s to tell their children and grandchildren what actually happened."

JAPANESE FOR ENGLISH SPEAKERS

PRIVATE COURSES

ONE-ON-ONE

SEMI-PRIVATE COURSES

TWO TO THREE STUDENTS

TAILOR MADE COURSES

FOR YOUR PERSONAL GOALS

GROUP COURSES

SMALL GROUPS

FIELD COURSES

AT YOUR OFFICE, HOME

VIDEO INSTRUCTOR

THE EYES ARE THE DOOR TO THE MIND

AKASAKA 03(3582)2791
GINZA 03(3546)6911
SHIBUYA 03(3780)5321
SHIBUYA KOEN-DORI 03(3477)1858
SHINJUKU 03(3362)3171
IKEBUKURO 03(3983)5611
HARAJUKU 03(3479)1734
KICHJOJI 0422(20)3731

YOKOHAMA NISHIOUCHI 045(316)5391
YOKOHAMA KANNAI 045(684)6281
NISHI UMEDA 06(344)1720
HIGASHI UMEDA 06(362)9671
NAMBATA 06(847)2032
KYOTO EKIMAE 075(351)5688
SHIO KAWARAMACHI 075(251)1955
OTSU 0775(23)3816

SANNOMIYA 078(392)0306
NISHINOMIYA KITAUCHI 0798(66)5353
FUKUOKA TENJIN 092(714)6733
NAGOYA EKIMAE 052(561)7101
NAGOYA SAKAE 052(241)6231

NEW YORK
Wall Street 212(466)6780
Midtown 212(983)5290

TOKYO HEAD OFFICE TEL 3505-2844
ROSEBY AKASAKA Bldg. 2/F
KANSAI OFFICE TEL 416-6110
FC Center Bldg. 2/F TEL 416-6110