（財）女性のためのアジア平和国民基金

第51回理事会

平成13年3月
これまで「家庭内のいざこざ」「内総も
ね」として触れてきたメディアが
バイオレンス（DV）女性にも「ひどい暴
力を受けているなら報じられない」と被害
者の心情を理解できない人も多い。こうした
現状を変えようと長年に、被害者支援を手がけて
きた婦人相談所と非営利団体連携した活動で
DVの実情を明らかにし被害者に思いを伝えようと
いうもので、「肝のイロストなど何か良い
かな？とわれる問題を視野して」としのけられて
いる。

（平沢健子）

被害者の声や体験を集め出版を企画

被害者は力をつけて励ます内容目指す

体験談はDVの被害を受けた女性自身の体験
ならどんなことでも構わぬ。リアルな方法は話やイラ
ストでも構わぬ。文章の場合は400字数揃え
原稿用紙10行1行、行間もしくはペンネームでい
いが、年齢あるいは年代を想定する。原
稿は平113−034東京都文京区酒の湯2ノ14/11
明治書店編集部付「ストップ・ザ・DVの
才」まで、端の日付は3月31日。問い合わせは
☎03・5415・1172。
2001.1.18

落款
2001.1.19 東京

相談件数 10年で10倍

『ストレスのはけ口が子どもに』

母親の精神的な不安定さ目立つ

各市町村に設置される支援センター

2000年
10・28 母親（28）が男児（2）の両親を持ち、関係者に日本一受け入れた家庭で逮捕（山形県鶴岡市）
12・3 母親（26）と元夫親相手（29）が男児（1）と児女（4）の通体を山中に捨て未果遺棄容疑で逮捕（福島県西川市）
11月頃（ともに2）が奧しさ（4）を殺害され、保護要請者連絡会会員で逮捕。後に未果の故に殺人未遂で起訴（愛知県名古屋市）

2001年
1・16 母親（28）が生後4カ月の三男の通体を山中に捨て未果遺棄容疑で逮捕（兵庫県伊丹市）
17母 sche（31）が生後4カ月の男児を全肢を絞め殺人未遂の疑で逮捕。翌日遺体は発見（川崎市）
DV=犯罪
相次ぐ児童虐待、親たちに何が…

普通の家庭に広がる衝動

川崎の世野経史「育児に悩むそぶりなかったのに」
2001.1.23. 亀井

調査会設置へ

公務員兼もしご在職者の

中央教育審議会に

報告を申し上

次に、講演を行った

日立併設の会

その他、観戦者

の皆様、及び在職者の

ご協力に感謝します。
2001.1.24  毎日
警官ネット上に男児ポルノ画像
警官ネット上に男児ポルノ画像
警官ネット上に男児ポルノ画像
女性の半数DV被害

県内初、那覇市が実態調査

相手からされたことのある行為

- 何度もあった - 少なかった - まったくない - 無回答

社会生活の制限

- ここに住むのが困難 - ここに住むのが不快 - ここに住むのが苦しい - ここに住むのが支障ない

家族・友人との関係

- 病気・怪我 - 貧困 - 家族・友人への暴力 - 他の問題

精神的虐待

- 侮辱・威嚇 - 威圧 - 破滅的な言葉 - 王道

裁判所への相談

- 相談した - 相談した - 相談した - 相談した

医師の治療が必要となる程度の暴力

- ある - ある - ある - ある

5%は「要治療」
Victim of sexual assault is awarded ¥2 million

ASAHIKAWA, Hokkaido (Kyodo)
The Asahikawa District Court on Tuesday ordered the Hokkaido Prefectural and Asahikawa Municipal governments to pay ¥2 million to a 19-year-old girl who was sexually assaulted while in junior high school.

The girl and her parents had sought some ¥44.3 million from the two governments, which jointly administer the local school system.

The girl was in her early teens at a public junior high school in Asahikawa at the time of the assaults.

Presiding Judge Norio Sakki told the court the incidents would not have occurred had the school provided adequate guidance to the male offenders and if they had been properly supervised.

The court said the sexual harassment commenced when the girl was in her first year and gradually escalated. In 1996, when she was a third-year student, she was sexually assaulted by 10 male students in a bathroom at the school, according to the court.

Prior to the 1996 incident, the victim discussed the matter with her teachers on at least three occasions. The teachers even witnessed some of the assaults but failed to adequately deal with the situation, the court said.

The court said that following the 1996 incident, the teachers tried to dodge their responsibility after the victim and her parents demanded the school investigate the case.

The 10 male students who assaulted the victim were later sent to reformatories or placed under probation by the Asahikawa Family Court.

The parents of those who assaulted the girl have jointly paid about ¥6 million in compensation to the girl.

Judge Sakki said the victim should receive over ¥10 million in total and thus arrived at the ¥2 million award.

It is rare for a court to grant a sexual assault victim more than ¥10 million in compensation, according to legal experts.
2001.2.3.彦根

男女共同参画全面

男女共同参画全面

男女共同参画全面

男女共同参画全面

男女共同参画全面

男女共同参画全面

男女共同参画全面

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男女共同参画全面

男女共同参画全面

男女共同参画全面
処罰法 着実に浸透

書籍など販売減少

一方で本人気づかぬ被害の危険

2001.2.7 講演

子ども販売問題を訴えるユニセフのポスター

横浜会議に向け

日本ユニセフ会では3月28日午前9時半から、横浜市の神奈川大学で「ユニセフ子ども販売セミナー」を開催する。

横浜会議に向け、子どもが自身が同世代の問題を話し合おうというものです。対象者は若者、中高・大学生だが、大学院生、一般も参加可。参加費無料、申し込みは電話番号・住所、氏名、年齢、性別、電話（ファクス）番号、学校、学年、電子メールアドレスを記入し、「子ども販売セミナー参加者名簿」と明記してはがきをファクス、電子メールで、〒510・8898京都府新京区大宮町11の1、同協会広報課（03・3355・0161、ファクス03・3355・3437）へ。締め切りは3月17日。定員400人。

—来月28日 神奈川大で—
男女共同参画社会を比較

2001.2.8.東京

進む中...英模浮中の日本
「エイズはまだ終わっていない」

このあと

東京代表 ペチケン 千寿

いけがわ・ちずこ、北海道生まれ、東京大学音楽学部卒。

ハワイ・ライフ・ファウンダーション」理事を始め、展覧会、コンサート、エイズ

関係者の交流、教養研究、テクノレポート作成などの活動を行う。
2001.2.10 増

元宮女湯：カーニVALが開場

前年の6件から121件に

2001.2.10 増

元宮女湯：カーニVALが開場

前年の6件から121件に
Writer ponders role of men today

Toyoda helps males to open up about fears and frustrations they face

By ERIKO ARITA

As a youth, Masayoshi Toyoda wondered why he was expected to follow in the footsteps of his father in the family business simply because he was the only son, but had no way to express his feelings.

The 34-year-old freelance writer is now the leader of Men's Lib Tokyo, a group he set up in 1996 to enable men to openly discuss the problems and anxieties of "being a man."

The group provides a place for men to recognize distress caused by gender bias and helps them solve their problems by supporting each other.

Toyoda's parents believed that as their only son, he would take on the family's seafood wholesale business when the time came—even though he had absolutely no desire to do so.

He could not discuss his concerns and anxieties at home because his parents would only scold him, commenting, "It's shameful for a man to say such things."

After graduating from university and in an attempt to shed the restraints placed upon him by his parents, Toyoda set off for the United States in 1990 to study and work.

While working as a writer on a Japanese magazine in New York, he learned about the men's liberation movement that emerged in the U.S. in the 1970s, and also witnessed the start of homosexuality "coming out." It was then that he realized the problem that he had been struggling with for so long.

"I came to think that it was all right to just be myself. It was eye-opening," Toyoda said.

Around this time, a book titled "Yellow Cab," about Japanese women who had no qualms about having sex with Americans, began to attract attention in Japan.

Toyoda, together with Japanese women living in New York, launched a campaign protesting the book for slandering women, which led him to start thinking about gender bias against men as well as women.

After returning to Japan and continuing to ponder gender issues, Toyoda reached the conclusion that men—who are often seen as being violent and discriminatory against women—are themselves suffering from the pressure of having to be "manly," he said.

"They can't talk about their personal problems because they believe men should not do such things," he said. "I wanted to set up a place where they can speak freely. It is also because I myself needed a forum where I could share my own distress."

Men raise various problems during Men's Lib Tokyo meetings, including those related to their families, work, partners, sexuality, violence and social withdrawal, or "hikikomori."

Toyoda has especially noticed that "hikikomori" is increasing among young men in their 20s and 30s.

In many cases, social withdrawal is brought about by insufficient communication skills and little experience of failure, according to Toyoda.

The lack of these tools to navigate society makes it difficult for these men to endure the many hardships they face in the workplace, he added.

But once these men leave their jobs, they tend to stay at home, shutting themselves off from the outside world due to pressure from family and friends who criticize them for not working, Toyoda said. This pressure comes from gender bias, which dictates that men must always work and can never take a break, he maintained.

"Women can enjoy various lifestyles. Some continue to work while others leave their jobs and enter the home or study abroad," he said. "But men don't have such diverse lifestyles. They are afraid of being regarded as 'drop outs' when they quit their jobs, and have a great deal of anxiety in seeking a new life."

Toyoda added that he wants men who suffer from social withdrawal to be able to get together and discuss their problems, enabling them to look at themselves more objectively.

"Women can enjoy various lifestyles. Some continue to work while others leave their jobs and enter the home or study abroad," he said. "But men don't have such diverse lifestyles. They are afraid of being regarded as dropped out when they quit their jobs, and have a great deal of anxiety in seeking a new life."

Toyoda added that he wants men who suffer from social withdrawal to be able to get together and discuss their problems, enabling them to look at themselves more objectively.

His group and its activities are often the target of criticism from both men and women, who charge that it is "unnatural" to be so honest about male problems, according to Toyoda.

However, he said he remains convinced that easing the pain and anguish of men through mutual support and discussion is the key to reducing violence by men.

"Men who commit domestic violence are often themselves victims of violence," he points out. "But there are people among them who try to solve their problems by talking about their childhood and asking for support from people who have succeeded in putting their violent streak to rest."
心を病む子のケア 米国に学ぶ

緊急入院から退院後まで 地域支援

SOSダイヤル 24時間

6歳の時

剣豪の真伝を

19歳の今

剣豪の真伝を受け継ぐ者

通称

剣豪の陣

開かれた様子

開かれた態勢

開かれた勢い

開かれた姿勢

開かれた出会い

開かれた未来
民「夫婦別姓」を検討

2001.2.20.彦鉄
2001. 2. 27. 夏原

...
子ども買春・ポルノ禁止 関心低い日本

より真剣な取り組みを

世界会議に向けシンポ

2001. 3. 1. 読売
在日への差別 政府認める

2001.3.3 東京（倉）
2001.3.3. 高橋

駐日大使 武氏 起用へ

中国 知日派で関係改善図る

武大輔氏
対応に戸惑う相談所

親の反発など保護阻む壁

児童虐待
『ストーカー保険』の主な補償内容例

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>住友海上</th>
<th>東京海上</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>「女性保険ハーフバックプラン」</td>
<td>「Lady Guard」</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>保険料月額3,000円の場合</td>
<td>保険料月額4,500円の場合</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>死亡・現遺族制度</td>
<td>死亡・遺族制度</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>807,4万円（1,740,6万円）</td>
<td>630万円（1,260万円）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>全額保険金日額</td>
<td>3,000円（6,000円）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>手術保険金</td>
<td>手術保険金</td>
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<tr>
<td>手術の種類に応じて</td>
<td>手術の種類に応じて</td>
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<tr>
<td>入院保険金の20％・20％・40％</td>
<td>入院保険金の10％・20％・40％</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>通院保険金日額</td>
<td>15000円（30000円）</td>
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<tr>
<td>3,000円</td>
<td>1000万円</td>
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<tr>
<td>優待</td>
<td>20万円</td>
</tr>
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</table>

（注）カッコ内の保険料金額は、ストーカーなどを第三者による性犯罪行為または暴力行為などの場合

顔のけがなど手厚く
通常の2倍の補償も

ストーカー対応型女性保険

和田夫人、もしあって
暴力やその被害を受ける女性

一般的な保険制度や第三者

費用ならびに保険料を

保険金が通常の4倍

保険金の支払いは、入院・通院

保険金が通常の2倍

保険金が通常の1.5倍

保険金が通常の1倍

保険金が通常の0.5倍

保険金が通常の0倍

保険金が通常の-0.5倍

保険金が通常の-1倍

保険金が通常の-1.5倍

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保険金が通常の-27.5倍

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保険金が通常の-28.5倍

保険金が通常の-29倍

保険金が通常の-29.5倍

保険金が通常の-30倍
Gynecologist takes sex crusade to Roppongi streets

By HIROSHI MATSUBARA

When Tsuemo Akaeda opens his mouth to speak about the sex culture of Japan’s younger generation, a tirade of sexual slang all the more surprising because of his professional and smart-suited exterior flows out.

The 57-year-old obstetrician and gynecologist is known as “Roppongi’s doctor” among the young Japanese girls who frequent one of Tokyo’s busiest entertainment districts.

Many of the girls do not bring money or their health insurance forms, but Akaeda said he sees them for a token fee — often even for free — because he knows that the girls, who are usually afraid of their parents finding out about their sex life, have nowhere else to go.

The increasing number of teenagers who visit his clinic for treatment for STDs convinced Akaeda that it was not enough to wait for the girls to turn up at his clinic and encouraged him to go out onto Roppongi’s busy streets.

Two years ago, he opened a free counseling booth for girls in a corner of a Roppongi hamburger shop every Thursday night.

His responses to the young girls seeking his advice for sex-related problems are always clear — “You do not have sexual freedom unless you can take care of your body,” or “If you have a sexual urge, just masturbate.”

In a 1998 survey conducted by a citizens’ group on 5,500 public high school seniors in Tokyo, 39 percent of female students said they had experienced sexual intercourse, a double-digit increase from the 18.5 percent recorded in the same survey in 1987.

Among male students, 37.8 percent said they had sex, up 10 percent from the 27.8 percent in 1987. What is more surprising is the low ratio of teenagers who regularly use condoms — only 22.8 percent of the girls and 26.8 percent of the boys said they use condoms after their second sexual experience.

Another survey conducted in 1998 on more than 100 high school girls in Tokyo revealed that one out of 20 respondents had been involved in prostitution. Citing the results of the survey, Akaeda said sex has become a cheap form of entertainment for teenagers who do not realize the risks of STDs or pregnancy.

“Unless young girls realize the risk that their wild sex lives pose to them and start taking care of their bodies, this country will become a hotbed for STDs,” he added.

Akaeda believes, however, that girls are victims of Japan’s sex culture, which he charged, is very male-orientated.

“Men should shoulder more of the blame for the situation, since they have promoted a sex culture based on their desires while ignoring the delicate nature of female bodies,” the doctor said.

He also accused the media of exaggerating the sex lives of teenage girls to boost sales or raise viewer ratings.

“Teenage prostitution, girls selling their panty to old men... For the past decade, the media has repeatedly reported such extreme cases as if they are common practice among high school girls, convincing them that it is fashionable to be careful about sex,” he said.

He added that young girls need to be better educated about sex to make them realize that sexual decency is important not only from a moral perspective but also to safeguard their health.

And even if they need to be morally educated to learn how to respect women and their bodies,” he said.

But Akaeda admits his zeal comes not only from his concern for young girls but also from his nostalgia as a long-term Roppongi resident.

“I’ve lived here for more than 20 years and liked it better when it was a quieter, more mature and arty area of Tokyo,” he said. “I don’t want to see Roppongi deteriorate too much.”
心の傷

支え合い

体験者らが連携

発表と講演

署名

2001年3月4日

JUS協議グループの555人に

「心の傷支え合い」の講演を行い、体験者同士の

連携と支援を呼びかけました。
Domestic violence bill on Diet agenda

Lawmakers worried that efforts to protect victims may not be enough

Survey of victims of domestic violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who did you consult after violence occurred? (multiple answers)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Police: 91.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human rights committees affiliated with the Justice Ministry: 54.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public counseling centers for women: 39.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other public organizations: 20.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family: 9.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends or acquaintances: 0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No one: 2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others: 4.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reasons for not seeking consultation (multiple answers)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Did not know whom to go</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Was too embarrassed</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feared revenge or further violence from spouse</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhilaration with police would be unpleasant</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thought police were not necessary</td>
<td>41.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Was afraid of others' reactions</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not want to involve others</td>
<td>41.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not want to involve police</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thought it was too much</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Prime Minister's Office "Research on violence against women" (2002)

T he husband would yell “You should not complain!” — and then punch and kick her.

In a court report of violence issued by the First District Court in Tokyo on April 10, a 30-year-old man was convicted forseconding domestic violence. The man, who was arrested in the first investigation on March 22, was charged with injuring his wife and two children.

Domestic violence is a problem of human rights that has existed for a long time. People in this country have just started to realize it is a problem," Kasai told a forum to discuss the proposed bill last month.

The bill defines domestic violence as violence by spouses or live-in partners of both sexes, but states in its preamble that "most victims are women."

The bill is intended to deter domestic violence by changing the law. It would authorize district courts to impose six-month restraining orders on offenders and force them to vacate their homes for two weeks to protect the victims.

Police are required to act within an order that will result in a maximum 15-month prison term or a fine of up to ¥1 million.

The bill also expands the role of counseling centers for women operated by prefectural governments to protect themselves as public officials.

The bill may impose new obligations on doctors and dentists who have been tipped off that their patients are being battered.

The bill may bring about new problems, such as when a victim is too afraid to consult with her husband.

Misato Ito, a former lawyer currently serving in the Diet and championing the bill, said that while she understands the criminals, the public is not ready to believe the criminals.

Ito, however, insisted that the practice of evicting someone should be six months, the same as that of a restraining order. "Why should a victim leave her home?" she asked. "It is the perpetrator who should move out of the house."

In addition, women's shelter workers insist that restraining orders should also cover children as the perpetrators of violence often try to isolate their spouses by ensuring their children.

Shelter staff also want the plan to be implemented to protect women, because there are many instances in which women are assaulted by their former husbands.

Lawyer Hasegawa said a temporary court-order system should be established. She said that it is common to see women living in shelters, many of whom are assaulted by their former husbands.

"We are trying our best to submit the bill to the current Diet session," he said. Curiel, a former member of the Diet, said that the most important thing is to enact the bill immediately, even if it is not perfect in its current form.

"To protect victims, we must take all possible measures to ensure their safety," he said.
女性センターに行革の波
東京女性財団は存続の危機

予算減、迫られる経営努力
各地で運営見直しの動き

【女性センターの抱える悩み】
①予算が足りない 51％
②施設・設備が不十分 30％
③専門性が著しくできない 34％
④常勤職員が不足 34％
⑤女性問題以外の利用が多い 22％
⑥助言相談の増減が著しい 22％
⑦利用体が固定化されている 31％
⑧貸設になっている 25％
⑨施設間でのノウハウや情報を共有、ネットワークに対応できない 21％
⑩市民グループとの連携が十分でない 18％

（1998年全国女性会館協議会の調査から。複数回答）

「メリットや成果乏しい」
都側は主張

「メディアや成果乏しい」
都側は主張

「メディアや成果乏しい」
都側は主張

「メディアや成果乏しい」
都側は主張
2001.3.9 検証

国連人権侵害事実調査
「法整備が不十分」

日本に批判相次ぐ

コメント

9月8日、特別委員会は追加的な所見を発表した。この追加的な所見をもとに、日本政府は法律整備の必要性に立脚した方針を示した。
「男女同数候補規定」で躍進狙う保守政党

党活性化 女性の力に期待

[画像の内容は不法に表示されません。]
子供のための大人を育む宣言

子供の権利条約を解釈するな！
Thai women, twice victimized

Reviewed by
PIERRE FELLP

For many women, the journey begins in northern Thail-
and, where refugees and hill-
tribe women languish in poverty and statelessness. The fav-
ered prey of sex-trade re-
cruiters, these undocumented Thai residents can only migr-
ate for work through illegal channels, easily falling into the
hands of traffickers. Thousands end up in Japan.

Human Rights Watch, the
worldwide rights watchdog, has interviewed 38 women after
their time here, studied the interviews of 35 such women with Japanese re-
searchers, and recorded the experience of 170 more who passed through a women's shelter in Japan.

This is just a sampling of the 22,574 Thai women who the Japanese Immigration
Bureau estimated were over-
vailing visas as recently as 1997. The latest number,
available, according to the re-
sources, this figure doesn't in-
clude Thai women with unex-
cised visas, nor those who en-
tered with forged passports, or
those who entered with unforeseen difficulties. Most of these women, a Thai Embassy of-
icial reckons 50 to 90 percent end up in the sex trade.

From fragments gathered, a research from 1994 to 99, the
Human Rights Watch has as-
sembled their story. Although some have al-
ready worked in the sex in-
tustry in Thailand, the ma-
ajority leave home voluntarily with the specious promises of
selling drugs or factory jobs abroad.

Upon landing fully escorted to Japan, they first learn of their "debt.

It is too late to run. If the
women do not ever see their passports, it's for a few
months at airport immig-
ration control. Thereafter, their handlers keep all documents that the women could use for
travel and escape — that is, for freedom.

Soon, the women are sold to a "broker" to a bar for between 3 to 4 million
which includes visas, travel expenses, (forced) passport, any cosmetic sur-
gery done in Thailand, pay-
offs to Thai and Japanese bor-
der officials, new work clothes, and a large profit.

Most of these women end up in low-end brothels or "doll-
ing" snack bars (some even take weeks to figure out exactly where in Japan they are), where men have the op-
tion of taking them out to a local "home" hotel for a few hours (for some ¥2,500) or the night (for some ¥3,500).

A prostitute rarely sees this money. It is pocketed by the
boss, or "mama," usually an older Thai woman, illegal that is, and the payment is taken off the prostitute's "debt.

The report cites one woman who would roll tips in sarin wrap and insert them into her vagina to escape detection from
her boss (she, like many, had to surrender all tips) so she would have some-
thing to send home to Thai-
land — the ultimate purpose of all the women's journeys.

Work involves an average of two to four clients a night between
8 p.m. and 2 a.m.

The prostitutes must work
year-round during their period of, if that is, they are menstruating.
Most are forced to take birth-
control pills whenever their work, which is every day.

Treatment for pregnancy or disease is up to the
boss, and is usually added to the "debt." Contracting AIDS is
also grounds for refusal of the manager of another bar, who is usually told the prostitute is
out from Thailand.

As illegals, these women rarely seek help on their own.
A hospital of convenience can mean a trip to an immig-
ration detention cell.

Escape is very unlikely. If
bride force is not enough, then threats of rape compel the
women to work off their "debt" to their first boss without incident. Risque means starting all over again.

Submission is exacted by
still other means: In the prostitu-
tes' dormitories, often above the bar itself or in the neighborhood, motion sen-
sores, video monitors, doors that buzz upon opening are used to ensure 24-hour surve-
illance of the women, who are hardly ever let out alone. Stories also circulate of
runaways ending up dead, and, true or not, they instill fear, another control tactic.

The yakuza permeate the
industry, playing a policing role: In return for ¥200 to ¥300 a
month (the fee charged by a bar
manager in Kobe in the early 1990s), the yakuza will pursue runaway prostitutes or delin-
quent clients and offer gener-
al protection from, any official raids. (Warning phone calls can precede police raids for a price.)

The ordeal does not end: Al-
most all of these women eventually return to Thailand. A
few even become the mistres-
ses of another clients, or even
their wives.

Human Rights Watch also
interviewed government offi-
cials, police, social workers,
activists and professors in both Japan and Thailand.

The report finds Japanese
authorities uninvolved to as-
isti these women, sometimes complicit in their bondage, and treating them as illegal
and disregarding and victims first, and victims second.

Linguistically, culturally
and legally helpless, these women are forced to repay a
fraudulent debt through whatever amount of abuse they can sustain as veritable sex machines over a period of
months to two years.

Yet, the report finds that,
when arrested, these women — indeed, aliens in general in
Japan — are often presumed
guilty, that they have restricted access to legal counsel and
interpreters, and their em-
ployers are only contacted after their deportation process has begun.

Sadly, the report finds that
any hope for justice or redress is dashed by a Catch-22
in Japan's Penal Code. Labor laws apply to all in Japan, leg-
ally resident or not, but it al-
so requires reporting illegal
aliens to the Immigration
Bureau, which then begins deportation proceedings.

Pimps and mañas can then
be prosecuted for violations of immigration law, but not labor
law, since by this time the case is often off the desk of the
Ministry of Justice.

Few women then pursue
payment of back wages, let alone criminal justice, if it means prolonging their detention in overcrowded deporta-
tion centers.

"As a result, the deception,
corruption, violence, intimidation, illegal confinement, debt bondage and forced labor to
which trafficked women are subjected continues to go unpunished," the report con-
cludes.

Thorough and pervasive,
Human Rights Watch's report has hardly anything to take
issue with, aside from its re-
petitiveness, which could do
with some good editing. But it
isn't meant to be a good read, only a call to action.
The question arises: How high on Tokyo's agenda is the welfare of aliens? Or on that of the Japanese public?

A recent Cabinet Office poll
printed on the front page of this newspaper found that,
while nearly half of the Japa-
nese polled want illegal aliens forcibly deported, more than
that — 64.6 percent — would tolerate them if they performed "difficult, dirty or dangerous" jobs unwanted by Japanese.

It should come as no sur-
prise that the hardships on these forced prostitutes go unre-
leived — and unpunished.
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Asian Women's Fund

The Foreign Ministry on Thursday assigned ¥8.47 million to a foundation charged with compensating Asian women forced into wartime sexual slavery by the Imperial Japanese Army, ministry officials said.

Foreign Minister Yohsi Kono presented the funds to former Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama, who heads the Asian Women's Fund, in a meeting at the ministry.

The ministry began soliciting donations in September from staff in Japan and overseas, special and public corporations under its control and former ministry personnel, they said.
家庭内暴力根絶を

2001.2.10 北海道新聞

北海道で精神病科医が事例報告

場合1。川辺町のDさん。

Dさん、65歳。

Dさんは、家族内の暴力を根絶したいと考えた。しかし、そのことを家族に話すことは難航した。

Dさんは、家族内の暴力を根絶したいと考えた。しかし、そのことを家族に話すことは難航した。
2001.2.17 東京

日本の在日米軍基地問題

外交官の訪日（OMA）

中国を含む東アジアの

安倍晋三（OMA）

日本の在日米軍基地問題

外交官の訪日（OMA）
学会 "不" 二会

個性ある大学存続への手段
多彩な中堅社会人を輩出

藤澤満吉元学長

全面、大学は研究の場である。
大学の目的は、学びを進め、研究を進めるための場を提供することだ。その目的を達成するために、個性ある大学存続への手段として、多彩な中堅社会人を輩出することが重要である。

藤澤満吉元学長は、学会に出席し、大学の重要性についての考え方を述べた。彼は、大学は研究の場であると強調し、個性ある大学存続への手段として、多彩な中堅社会人を輩出することが重要であると述べた。
『사ハリンの悲劇、謝罪申し上げます』

일본대사관 참사관, 영주 귀족동포 거주지 방문

"사할린의 비극 사이드럽다"

사할린 사태에 대한 반성과 사죄의 마음을 알 수 있습니다. (중략) 고국에서 설을 맞게 되신 것을 죄송합니다.

19일 영주 귀족 사할린 동포들이 사태도 암상시 고함마을아카
토 노인정 앞 50여명의 노인들이 모여로 이마노우카 친지(일본대사관
관) 일본대사관 정치참사관이 고개 숙여 사죄했다. 참사관은 "어떤
이 남아 있었지만 인도해 관점을 지연을 아끼지
없으시며 가까운 달라"고
말했다. 함께 온 일본 희망
자기 스카와 나오키(일본
사할린) 구호포로는 "당
자 내 불리치료실에 울려
치르사를 베풀고 매년 운반비 600만원을 지급하였다고 밝혔다.
19년 2월 사할린 동포들이 이곳에 온 두 일본대사관은 구호원 관리
을 보였다. 지난 5월에도 이곳에 1일 입주자 복지대책을 논의했다.
이재인(일본사할린동포회장)은 "사태를 생각하면 용서
할 수 없지만 이제 어느 정도 누그려졌다"고 말했다.
387명의 사할린 동포가 살고 있는 이 야포는 일본 정부가가 난
240억원으로 지원하였다. /안산=조선일보 기자 teohung@chosun.com
South Korea wants more than token ties

Seoul envoy says Japan is not reciprocating relations-building efforts

BY FUNKO TAKAHASHI

Japan should be more reciprocative in efforts to solidify ties with South Korea, given the extent to which South Korean President Kim Dae Jung has pushed forward-looking bilateral relations, according to Seoul's ambassador to Japan, Choe Sung Yong.

Since Kim's visit to Japan in October 1998, when he agreed with then Prime Minister Koizumi to build a new bilateral partnership and put the past behind them, Seoul had gradually opened its doors to Japanese cultural influences, such as music and cinema.

While there was strong internal opposition to the cultural "boom" in Japan, putting the "rigor" of Japanese culture into the air, Seoul was looking at Japan as a potential cultural ally. In a recent interview with The Japan Times, the ambassador expressed an optimistic view of Japan's cultural "boom." He acknowledged that Japan's cultural "boom" was also due to the influence of Japanese culture on Hollywood, which is currently being viewed by the world as a source of cultural influence.

In addition, he said, "Japan should be more reciprocative in its efforts to build a new bilateral partnership with South Korea. We need to work together to make our relationship stronger." The ambassador noted that cultural exchanges are an important part of the bilateral relationship and that Japan has a lot to offer in this regard. He also emphasized the importance of economic cooperation, as South Korea and Japan are major economic partners.

A visit to South Korea by Kim Dae Jung would be "a matter of time," he said, adding that it could happen fairly soon. The ambassador emphasized the need to build constructive dialogue and trust between the two countries.

The ambassador said that South Korea and Japan should work together to address regional issues such as North Korea's nuclear program and the issue of the Northern Territories.

"We should work towards a future where South Korea and Japan are able to cooperate on a wide range of issues," he said. "We need to build a new relationship based on mutual respect and trust."
白いベールをかぶった慰安婦ハルモニたち

27日の昼、京畿道広州郡のエベネセルウェディングタウンで、花嫁衣装を身にまとった「ナヌムの家」の日本軍慰安婦出身ハルモニ7名が、結婚式形式で姉妹血縁を結んだエバーランドの職員と記念撮影をしている。

／張チョルギュ記者（ハンギョレ新聞 01年 1月 31日 社会面）
教員が左右、不健全

石原知事
手続き適正化訴え

教科書採択

教員の実態についても、手続手順の不適正さや、手続手順の不適正さについても、教科書の採択に影響を及ぼさないことを求め、教員の実態についても、手続手順の不適正さについても、教科書の採択に影響を及ぼさないことを求めています。
부활모니 사망

본문 위임부로 특별히 참가자가 담
아에서 생존하고 있는 사실이

부활모니(본명: 엄희하, 1915년생, 77세)
가 15일 현재에

관람하고 있던 외교청부가 발했으며

외교부는 이날 "포괄적인 근치
시위 집회가 이어지면서
모니가 15일 오전 8시(현지
시간)에 인민공화국 노동
으로 숨진 사

일을 주 황보

다야 대사관

이 확인했다"고 밝혔다.

/조선일보자 may2@chosun.com

부활모니 사망

日本軍憲安陽として運行され、カンボジアで
生存していることが突き止められて以来、耳
目を集めていたフンハルモニ（韓国名：李나
ミ・77）が、15日に現地で死亡したと外交
交部が明らかにした。

外交交部はこの日、「フノンヘン近郊の娘
宅に身を寄せていたフンハルモニが、15日
の午前8時（現地時間）頃に老衰のため息を
引き取った事実を駐カンボジア大使館が確認
した」と伝えた。／李河東記者

（朝鮮日報 01年2月16日 社会面）
『나눔의 집』慧真師「女子職員と性関係」
圃長職を辞任

日本軍従軍慰安婦ハルモノたちが集い住む、京畿道広州の『나눔의 집』圃長である慧真師(36・俗名：崔永経)師が、女子職員とのセックススキャンダルが取りざたされる中で17日に記者会見を開き、「圃長職から退き、僧籍を離れ」と表明した。

慧真師の辞任は、同団体に勤務して昨年の11月に解雇された具先生(女・43)氏が、最近になって韓国性暴力相談所に「慧真が圃長という地位を利用して、97年2月から98年の5月までと月に2〜3回ずつ性関係を強要した」と告発したことによるものである。

慧真師は記者会見で「困難な状況下で共に仕事に勤めていき気持ちを抑えることができず、性関係を続けてしまった」とし、「暴力や強圧はなかったが、騒動が続き慰安婦被害補償運動を巻き添えにしかたないと思い、身を引くことにした」と語った。慧真師が告発した具氏は、昨年の10月に同団体の幹事を担当していた自分の同居人である張先生(男・42)、「会計処理が不透明で管財官庁ともなった」という理由で解雇された後、慧真師や他の職員との間で感情の疲れが生じ、解雇された。

一方で『나눔의 집』側はこの日、内部騒動を理由に慰安婦ハルモノたちの絵画や遺品、各種資料を展示している『日本軍慰安婦歴史館』をしばらかの閉館することに決定した。

／金秀瑞記者(朝鮮日報 01年 2月 19日 社会面)
記事①

从軍慰安婦事件の調査報告書

妻の慰安婦事件について、スキャンダルに関連して事実調査宣言

妻の慰安婦ハルモニーが住む京義平成広州の『ナヌムの家』に、17日に妻の調査の辞任と報道からの離脱を宣言した。

妻の調査は記者会見を自ら選んで開き、「ナヌムの家の事件を進行する」とし、正式に、及び慰安婦ハルモニーを動かす仕事をしてきた者として責任を果たし、このように決心した」と語った。

／準ミネ記者 （中央日報 ‘01年2月19日 社会面）

記事②

『ナヌムの家』調査の妻の辞任、女性二人との性関係を告白

日本朝鮮慰安婦被害者ハルモニーとともに9年半を生存してきた京義平成広州「ナヌムの家」妻の調査が、17日に女性問題に係る妻の記者会見を開き、調査を辞任し、妻の離脱と報道からの離脱を宣言した。

妻の調査はこの日の午前にソウル特別区に初演する本川映の人物に開かれた記者会見で「9年半で女性と性関係を持った」とし、「妻の調査、及び慰安婦ハルモニーを動かす仕事をしてきた者として責任を果たし、ナヌムの家妻の辞任し、一切の社会的活動を中止する」と語った。

女性二人のうちの一人は9年半当時、妻の調査が活動していた「ナヌムの家」に勤務していた者であるが、この事件について韓国法務部相談所、女性友手、女性の電話などの女性団体は「事件の再発防止のため、20日に調査委員会を設置する」と明らかにした。／徐ヨン記者

（東経日報 ‘01年2月19日 社会面）
日本、歴史を歪曲した教科書を採択する可能性高まる

昨夏、歴史を歪曲した内容が随所に盛り込まれ国際社会で大きな波紋を呼んだ日本の「新しい教科書をつくろう会」の2002年度中学校歴史教科書が、文部科学省の検定を通し合格判定を受ける可能性が高いと、東京の外交消息筋が19日伝えた。

ある消息筋は、「問題の教科書が合格する可能性は90％以上」とし、「早ければ3月に発表される文部省の検定結果が明らかになれば、韓国・中国など周辺国との教科紛争に飛び火するおそれがある」と述べた。

文部科学省は昨年12月の第1次検定の際、「新しい教科書をつくろう会」の教科書200〜400ヶ所に対し修正命令を出したが、同教科書をつくろう会は、同命令のほとんどを受け入れ、修正本を提出しているという。消息筋は、「修正命令に従った以上、不合格させる名分がないという文部科学省の立場である」と伝えた。

「新しい教科書をつくろう会」の教科書は日本朝鮮労働組合団体連合（東アジアの安定政策）として、そして太平洋戦争を「ソビエト放戦争」と規定しており、日本朝鮮半島に日本植民地（旧日中戦争）が存在したのでは、日韓史観的な記述で一貫しているため議論を呼んでいる。

「新しい教科書をつくろう会」は、この会と反対の歴史認識を有している現場の教科書採択権を奪うため、「採択権限は、教科書ではない教育委員会にある」と主張し、その確認を求める講演を各地方議会に大量に提出している。

1月末現在、47広域国体のうち27議会が講演を採択したほか、数都の基礎団体議会で講演が採択されたか調査が行われている。

また、北海道議会が教科書検定の際は周辺国に配慮すべきだ」という「近隣多様」の廃止を求めるなど、教科書の歴史記述を後退させる動きが日本各地で展開されている。

こうした中、自民党の野田浩成衆院予算委員長が18日、太平洋戦争を「太平洋戦争」"と呼んだうえで、「アジア独立戦争」と美化する発言を行ったため、新たな波紋を呼んでいる。

防衛庁長官を歴任した野田浩成衆院議員長はある講演で、「アジアの国々で、日本のおかげで独立できたということを言っている人もいる」とし、「米国は東南アジアをまとめていたのが本当だろうと、多くの歴史家が言っている」と述べた。

東京＝朴正煕（パク・ジョンフン）特派員
日本の軍服女性歴史を、長期休館へ

元服女戦争の共同生活している京姫（キョンキ）道・広州（クァンシェ）にある「ナムの家」の
院長兼顧問、ヘジン氏（36）のセクハラ事件によ
る内部な流れで、ここにある歴史唯一の「日本の軍服
女戦争史館」が長期休館に入り、韓日両国民
が落胆している。

98年に8月開催したこの歴史館は、元服女戦
争女性が苦情を伝えて通院したまでの認識を再構
成された歴史館の歴史や内実の責任を示すテープ
を展示しており、昨年一年間訪問客約9000
人の中で80%以上の日本人が訪れるなど日本
人にとっては「家財の場所」として有名だった。

19日の午前、ナムの家、日本人ボランティア
の米倉がゆみさん（27）は歴史館の公開を予約していた日本の市民団体や学校などへの休館
通知を受け取っていた。米倉さんは語学研究で韓国を訪れ、99年2月からは住み込みで
通訳や案内を仕事してきた。

「休館の理由を聞いてくる国際電話が殺到しているが、何と言えればいいのかわからな
くて困っています。日本の右翼が「元服女戦争女性の被害謝罪運動の先頭に立っていた
者をがセクハラ事件で追い」と主張すれば、日本政府に公式謝罪を要求してきた今ま
での苦労が白ぼかになってしまうのか…」

米倉さんは「今月は日本最大の戦争研究所、戦争資料センター所属の学者や市民団
体の関係者が予約していた」と残念がっていた。ナムの家の院長、アン・ジェンソン
（41）さんは「昨年、歴史館を訪問した東京・正則高の生徒350人が来月まで来たとい
っていた。歴史館が日本人教育の場として定着していたのに」と、深い感慨を託した。

キム・スヘ記者
キム・ミンヨ記者

2001/02/18 19:58
日本の良心は生きているか

2001. 2. 19. 朝日

（社説）17日付
Book details POW abuse by firms
Now-rich zaibatsu had no mercy for U.S. slave laborers

By TODD MILLER
WASHINGTON (Kyodo) In the accounting books of every Japanese company that used prisoners of war during World War II is a doctored column written in invisible ink, headed: Slave Labor, 1942-1945, according to Linda Goetz Holmes.

"If we have sprinkled lead juice on that column and the numbers have started to reappear," Holmes metaphorically asserts in her new book, "Unjust Enrichment: How Japan's Companies Built Postwar Fortunes Using American POWs.

"This debt needs to be paid," she says.


"Japanese companies asked "the military for the use of prisoners, paid the military $2 per day per man," Holmes said in an interview with Kyodo News.

During the war, the Japanese military captured 35,000 U.S. service members in Asia, as well as 14,000 civilians, according to Holmes.

Of those, she estimates approximately 25,000 Americans were forced to work in company mines, factories, chemical plants and shipyards in 127 different locations in Japan and 42 other places in Asia.

Horrifically, 7,107 U.S. POWs died in company sites in Japan itself from 1942 to 1945, she said. Many starved to death, were severely beaten, overworked or malnourished.

Today, when survivors of these slave camps see the prosperity of their former employers — now industrial giants — they are reminded of their years of torment and unpaid wages.

"And that's really their issue — it's a wage compensation issue and not a reparations issue," Holmes said. "They (the companies) were able to get back on their feet and make these enormous profits as a result of this free labor."

In researching the book, Holmes spent five years interviewing 250 former POW laborers interned in various places, including Burma (Myanmar), Japan, and Mukden in Manchuria (northeastern China). She also interviewed U.S. officials and made use of the National Archives in Maryland.

On Mukden, the site of the infamous Unit 731 biological warfare center, she said she is the first to "substantially document that medical experiments were performed on U.S. prisoners on a very systematic basis."

The chapter "Voices in Hell" narrates how the POWs endured transport to Japan from Pacific Islands, such as Wake Island and the Philippines, in conditions that can only be compared to those suffered by Africans shipped as slaves to America.

POWs were crammed thousands at a time into filthy cargo holds, for weeks on end, she explained, adding that the latrines were sealed and two 5-gallon cans served as makeshift latrines.

"At least 500 perished from disease and thirst," Holmes wrote. "Of 55,279 Allied POWs transported by merchant ships, 10,853 prisoners, including 3,832 Americans, drowned when their unmarked ships were torpedoed," she said.

Conditions at the company sites were also grossly appalling. Many POWs lacked adequate clothing or health care and were given, as in one example, just 500 calories in daily food rations.

Laborers toiled under harsh circumstances, and they were beaten or had their health ruined from unsafe conditions.

At Hiraoka Subcamp No. 3, run by Kumagai Engineering Co. near Mitsubishi, Nagano Prefecture, the death toll from "pneumonia, dysentery, starvation and brutality" was so high that the commandant stopped holding funeral services for POWs "because their frequency was demoralizing," Holmes writes.

The big question the author addresses is why these companies were not prosecuted after the war for tormenting and killing their unpaid employees.

She said in the chapter "Tokyo Trials: The Dog That Did Not Bark" that Robert Donahoe, a chief U.S. prosecutor, recommended not to indict company executives because his investigators could not find enough evidence in the short time available.

Unlike German industrialists, the Japanese executives apparently hid or burned their records. "The documentation was there, but it was withheld from them," she said.

Also, U.S. Secretary of War Henry Stimson did not believe the zaibatsu were involved in planning the war, Holmes said. The book suggests this position was taken in view of a perceived need for a strong Japan to confront the Soviet Union in the Cold War, and links it to the overall mystery and coverup of those not punished for war crimes, including Emperor Showa.

Holmes' book also points to National Security Agency documents from then Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu in 1944 that show Japan received relief money today worth $197 million from Allied nations to help their POWs. The money was never distributed.

Holmes said this money was channeled through the Red Cross to Tokyo, where it sat in the Yokohama Specie Bank, "condemning many men, women and children from several Allied nations to painful and slow deaths." The transfer was confirmed by the Swiss National Bank and Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi.

Recently, many former U.S. POWs have filed claims against the companies to regain lost wages. They contend a California statute gives them a window to pursue legal action until 2010.

But Japan has rejected the compensation demands, saying the issue was settled under the 1951 San Francisco Peace Treaty. The U.S. State and Justice departments maintain similar positions and have encouraged that the lawsuits be dismissed. The language of the treaty is currently under review.

"What I hope my little book will help bring about is the company heads to reflect on the fact that these things did occur to these prisoners on their property and they do have a responsibility for some compensation to these men," Holmes said.
“대정부, 교과서 왜곡 용인”

아시아신평 보도

일본 '내 맥락 교과서'를 논의한 모의 교과서에서 '한국 - 중국 동쪽'이 담겨 있어서 일본 교과서에서 동양 문화의 역사를 자세히 보여주지 않으면서도 '한국 동양 문화의 역사를 자세히 보여주지 않는다'는 점을 분명히 보여주고 있다. 아시아(대표자: 대표자)는 이런 현상에 대해 다음과 같이 말했다.

관련기사:

아시아에 대한 일본의 소비자들은 연중 '일본 교과서'에 대해 '한국 동양 문화의 역사를 자세히 보여주지 않는다'는 점을 분명히 보여주고 있다. 아시아(대표자: 대표자)는 이런 현상에 대해 다음과 같이 말했다.

제11장

"한·중·일 우호 큰 손상 우려"

주외교 장관협력 협력

이명박(李明博) 외교장관과 장관은 '한·중·일 우호'를 강조하면서도 '한·중·일 우호'가 없다고 밝혔다. 그는 한중일협력의 효용에 대해 '한·중·일 우호'는 '한·중·일 우호'에 대처할 수 있는 문제중 하나로는 '한·중·일 우호'에 대한 핵심적 역할을 할 수 있다고 말했다. 

제12장

「日政府, 관리부 서면 속서」

으로서의 시사평론

이명박(李明博) 박재호 장관은 ‘한·중·일 우호’의 정책에 대해 '한·중·일 우호'는 '한·중·일 우호'에 대한 핵심적 역할을 할 수 있다고 말했다. 

表向き는『不介入』政では国際的』(側面支援)

日政府の教科書改訂の立場

責任回避用帝王手段

韓・中などの問題提起を含む

(朝鮮日報 2001年 2月22日 3면)
2001.2.22

何を意図するのか。

外圧誘導と政府の政治介入？
2001.2.23.

装

图
Three Serbs convicted by war tribunal

THE HAGUE (AP) A U.N. war crimes tribunal convicted three Bosnian Serbs on charges of rape and torture, the first case of wartime sexual enslavement to come before an international court.

The tribunal on Wednesday convicted Dragoljub Kunarac of sexually assaulting and torturing Muslim women at rape camps during the Bosnian war, sentencing him to 28 years in prison.

The court said Kunarac was involved in a "nightmarish scheme of sexual exploitation" that was "especially repugnant."

"You abused and ravaged Muslim women because of their ethnicity, and from among their number you picked whomsoever you fancied," said the presiding judge, reading the verdict.

The second defendant, Ratko Mladic, also found guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity by rape, and sentenced to 20 years in prison.

The third defendant, Zoran Vukovic, convicted of raping and torturing a 15-year-old girl — who was about the same age as his own daughter — but was acquitted of most other charges for lack of evidence. He was sentenced to 15 years in prison.

President Jozsef Touren

Croatian war crimes suspect surrenders

ZAGREB — A war hero to some, a war crimes suspect to others, retired Maj. Gen. Mirko Norac has split Croatian society over his role in the killings of Serb civilians during the 1991-95 war.

"The allegations against me are completely unfounded and will easily be disproved in a court of law," Norac said in a live broadcast on state-run television Wednesday.

Croatia's reform government, meanwhile, has managed to stave off a challenge from nationalists who maintain that Croatian war heroes cannot be prosecuted for war crimes. He is suspected of being involved in killing more than 100 Serbs near Gospic in a matter of days in mid-October 1991.
2001.2.23.東京

赤い建物の前で会社のバス停に停車し、駅に到着する。

バスの行先は「東京」である。

東京駅前の様子を記録する。
2001.2.23. 東京（5）

台湾出身光一係
国際補償を棄却

関係者に端発し

東京（5）
2001.2.24

見守る韓国

「史上最良の関係」に歴史教科書問題の火種

今度は日本が誠意を

21日、ソウルの日本大使館が入居するビルの前で「歴史教科書反対」を叫ぶ元従軍慰安婦ら＝AP
국가주의美化교과서로 회귀

국가주의美化교과서로 회귀

[기사 내용]

국가주의美화교과서로 회귀

[기사 내용]

국가주의美화교과서로 회귀

[기사 내용]

국가주의美화교과서로 회귀

[기사 내용]

국가주의美화교과서로 회귀

[기사 내용]

국가주의美화교과서로 회귀

[기사 내용]

국가주의美화교과서로 회귀

[기사 내용]

국가주의美化교과서로 회귀

[기사 내용]

국가주의美화교과서로 회귀

[기사 내용]
Taiwanese protest cartoon satirizing ‘comfort women’

TAIPEI (AP-F) Taiwanese protesters Sunday demanded a consumer boycott of a Japanese cartoon book that satirizes a sex slave volunteer and denies Tokyo's role in forcing thousands of women into prostitution during World War II.

In his cartoon Yoshinori Kobayashi quotes W.L. Shi, chairman of Taiwan's Chi Mei Group, as saying that many "comfort women" — the euphemism for Japanese troops' sex slaves — willingly accepted their role.

"It was by no means possible that a woman would be forced into the military camp at that time," a cartoon entitled "Taiwan Discourse" quotes Shi as saying.

"The Japanese military put a lot of emphasis on human rights. It was even somewhat of an honor to be conscripted."

Shi is also an adviser to President Chen Shui-bian.

In Taipei, protesters called for Shi's resignation as presidential adviser, burned a Japanese flag shouting "condemn the traitors" and demanded the cartoon be immediately removed from the book shelves.

Historians say some 200,000 young women were forced to serve as sex slaves in Japanese army brothels.
教材に旧日本軍残虐表記

県教委主事ら監修

文部科学省聴取
Taiwan president’s adviser urged to quit over remarks about Japan’s sex slaves

TAIPEI (AFP-JIJI) A Taiwanese presidential adviser’s bid to defend his claims about wartime sex slaves sparked a strong backlash here Monday, with protesters stepping up calls for him to resign.

A group of opposition lawmakers asked W.L. Shi to step down as an adviser to President Chen Shui-bian over what they said were Shi’s improper remarks on Taiwanese women forced into military prostitution while the island was ruled by Japan.

"What he (Shi) said was a distortion of history and invited humiliation himself," said parliamentarian Huang Chao-shun from the leading opposition Kuomintang. "He must go!

The protest was stirred by a controversial cartoon book "Taiwan Discourse" by Japanese cartoonist Yoshinori Kobayashi. Its Mandarin-language version was released in Taiwan earlier this month.

Shi, also chairman of Taiwan’s Chi Mei Group, was quoted by Kobayashi as saying that many Taiwanese "comfort women" had been willing to accept their role.

"It was by no means possible that a woman would be forced into the military camp at that time," Shi was quoted as saying. "The Japanese military put a lot of emphasis on human rights. It was even somewhat a glory for those conscripted."

Shi broke his silence about the book Sunday, saying that "one woman or two (women) might have been forced into military prostitution but most of them were traded to the Japanese military by their parents."

He said the recent outcry over the issue here was manipulated by a group of rightists trying to deepen hatred toward Japan.

Historians say some 200,000 young women, mostly Koreans but also some from Taiwan, China, the Philippines, and Indonesia, were forced to serve as sex slaves in Japanese Army brothels during World War II.

At least 2,000 Taiwanese women were forced to work as comfort women.

Hsieh Chi-ta, a lawmaker of the rightwing New Party (NP) rebuffed Shi, insisting it was in stark contrast with our investigation.

In a move to help relieve the embarrassment brought by Shi, a staunch supporter of the ruling Democratic Progressive Party, the party’s chairman, Hsieh, displayed his sympathy toward the Taiwanese comfort women.

"They were certainly not respected when the island was colonized by Japan," he said.

DPP legislator Shen Fu-shih also admitted that Shi "was not smart in making such remarks. He is better to quit as the presidential adviser."
教科書紛争 再燃の恐れ

歴史記述問題

アジア各国 反発

『過激さ』は抑制か

来月にも検定結果
“일올바른 역사인식을”

حيح동국 오는 ‘교과서왜곡’ 유감 표명
정부 "강력대응…" 타세에 우려 전달

문부성의 이슈(全史) 교과서의 문제,
우려의 주로 문제부재, 대학의 미개, 음악
문제는 한 시리즈에 재편성된 후
교육부와 문부성의 협력에 의한 것으로
문제의 근본적 해결을 위해서는
내부의 조치와 함께 학문적 협조가 필요하다고
연합회의 권고로 받아들였다.

문부성의 이슈(全史) 교과서의 문제, 우려의 주로 문제부재, 대학의 미개, 음악
문제는 한 시리즈에 재편성된 후, 교육부와 문부성의 협력에 의한 것으로
문제의 근본적 해결을 위해서는, 내부의 조치와 함께 학문적 협조가 필요하다고
연합회의 권고로 받아들였다.

문제에 대해 안기스리한 우려를 표
명한 일람의 것으로 알려졌다.

문제는 한 시리즈에 재편성된 후, 교육부와 문부성의 협력에 의한 것으로
문제의 근본적 해결을 위해서는, 내부의 조치와 함께 학문적 협조가 필요하다고
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연합회의 권고로 받아들었다.
Seoul to step up protests of textbook defending Japan’s WWII aggression

Seoul (Kyodo) South Korea will step up its campaign to stop Japan from authorizing a history textbook that justifies its wartime aggression against its Asian neighbors, Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister Lee Jong Bum said Wednesday.

The decision followed an intra-agency meeting between government ministers and senior officials, including Deputy Prime Minister for Human Resources Han Wan Sang and Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister Lee Jong Bum, according to a statement by the ministry.

Earlier in the day, Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister Lee Jong Bum expressed concern over the issue when he met with Japanese Ambassador to South Korea Teruaki Terada.

"Japan’s correct understanding of its history is a prerequisite for building a future-oriented relationship between South Korea and Japan," Lee said.

South Korea and China have recently put diplomatic pressure on Japan not to authorize the textbook, compiled by a group of nationalistic history academics who say current history textbooks used at Japanese schools are biased against Japan and excessively self-denigrating.

On Tuesday, Chinese President Jiang Zemin told visiting former Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone that Japan should pay "special consideration" to the textbook issue.

Jiang was quoted by Nakasone as saying Tokyo should handle the issue "so as not to damage the friendship between the two countries," indirectly calling upon the Japanese government not to approve the textbook for use in junior high schools.

The proposed textbook portrays Japan's military campaigns during World War II as having had a positive impact in Southeast Asia.

Japanese government officials let it be known last week they would not intervene politically in the screening of a draft of the junior high school history textbook, currently under way by an education ministry panel. Tokyo says it will examine the textbook under its usual screening rules.

During Wednesday’s talks with the Japanese envoy, Lee said the history textbook issue should not stand in the way of fostering friendly relations between South Korea and Japan because close cooperation between Seoul and Tokyo is needed more than ever in various fields, including the joint hosting of the 2002 World Cup soccer finals.

In response to Lee’s remarks, Terada said he will convey South Korea’s position to the Japanese government.

Later in the day, South Korea’s National Assembly adopted a five-point resolution demanding that Japan retract its plan to publish the controversial textbook.

The resolution, adopted at a full assembly session, urged the Japanese government to ensure that the "whitewashing and twisting of historical facts" is remedied in the screening process.

The resolution also urged the South Korean government to reconsider its plan to fully open local markets to Japanese cultural products and also to consider using another appellation for Japan’s Emirate.

All official documents if Japan goes ahead with its publication of the textbook.

"We strongly warn against Japan’s distortion of historical facts in the textbook, which will make Japan internationally isolated, as well as seriously damaging friendly ties and partnership between (South) Korea and Japan,” Lee said.

Koreans file suits against Japan for wartime slavery

Los Angeles (Kyodo) Former Korean slave laborers on Tuesday filed two class action lawsuits against Japanese firms demanding compensation for unpaid labor during World War II and damages for their suffering.

The suits were filed at the Los Angeles Superior Court against Mitsubishi & Co., Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. and group firms. California law allows state courts to hear slave-labor cases even if the plaintiffs are foreign as long as the companies named conduct business in the state.

While the individuals named in the suits are U.S. residents, they represent all Korean nationals who were forced to perform unpaid labor for the two companies or their group firms between 1929 and 1945, according to Barry A. Fisher, an attorney for the plaintiffs.

The lawsuits claim the plaintiffs were removed from their homes, shipped to Japan and forced to work under dangerous conditions without compensation and under threat of abuse and death.

The lawsuits are supported by nongovernmental organizations, including the Los Angeles Council for WWII Atrocities.
2001年3月1日 読売

韓国政府「対日 挙化懸念」

マスコミに対応判され

強硬姿勢迫られる

教科書「憂慮」表明

ジャカルタ、タイ、シンガポールの三都市で、日韓関係に関する言論が激化している。これに対し、日本政府は「対日懸念」を強調し、マスコミに対応する判断を下している。今回の事態は、日韓関係の緊張を反映している。
2001.3.1

教科書

対中韓、当面は静観
外務省在

教科書の問題はそのまま
教科書、燃やし
教職員らが気勢

1日、韓国・ソウルで、日本で教科書の不合格を日本政府に求める、教科書にみたたプラカードを掲げながらデモ行進する教職員総合会員たち。
검정 임박 ‘조용한 해결’ 한계

"일교과서 외국 무조차선" 법정부 처벌 공개적 대응

일 교과서에 대해의한 논란이 계속되고 있지만, 정부는 이를 '조용한 해결'으로 나아가고 있다. 그러나 이러한 성과는 단순히 논란의 완화가 아니라, 학문적 표준을 마련하는 데 있어 중요한 발판이 될 수 있다.

일 학교에서의 교과서 사용은 학생들의 학습에 큰 영향을 미친다. 그러나, 일 학교 교과서의 외국 침략성 문제는 학문적 표준을 갖춘 교과서로 바꾸기 위한 단계를 제시한 것이다. 정부는 이를 통해 학문적 표준을 마련하는 데 필요한 역량을 갖추고 있다.

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“일본바른 역사인식을”

일본의 잘못된 역사 인식을 지지하기 위해, 일본의 역사강화 포럼은 생산적인 대화에 나서는 것을 제안한다. 동시에 역사인식의 문제를 해결하기 위한 방안들을 제시하며, 일본의 역사인식의 중요성을 강조하고자 한다.

1. "正義의 역사인식을"

일본의 역사인식의 문제를 해결하기 위한 방안들을 제시하며, 일본의 역사인식의 중요성을 강조하고자 한다.

2. "정부의 역사를 인식하는 방안"

정부의 역사를 인식하는 방안들을 제시하며, 일본의 역사인식의 중요성을 강조하고자 한다.

3. "일본의 역사를 인식하는 방안"

일본의 역사를 인식하는 방안들을 제시하며, 일본의 역사인식의 중요성을 강조하고자 한다.

4. "대녀부의 역사를 인식하는 방안"

대녀부의 역사를 인식하는 방안들을 제시하며, 일본의 역사인식의 중요성을 강조하고자 한다.

5. "일본의 역사를 인식하는 방안"

일본의 역사를 인식하는 방안들을 제시하며, 일본의 역사인식의 중요성을 강조하고자 한다.

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일본의 역사를 인식하는 방안들을 제시하며, 일본의 역사인식의 중요성을 강조하고자 한다.

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일 교과서 왜곡중단 촉구
여야 106명 결의안 채택

통의를 위, 소파 비판동의안 가결도

일 왜곡교과서 채택 반정부, 재수정 요구구로

일본 지식인 16명 역사적 위반 반대성명

(1) 2일 '서울신문' 2면
(2) '서울신문' 2면 27일
(3) '서울신문' 2면 27일
Ministry approval likely for revisionist textbook

The Education Ministry will probably ignore strong protests from South Korea and China and approve a controversial junior high school history textbook reportedly sympathetic toward Japan's wartime activities in neighboring Asian countries, ministry sources said Thursday.

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology is expected to recommend the textbook's approval this month to an Education Ministry panel tasked with screening school texts, the sources said.

The ministry reportedly decided to approve the textbook draft after the author and publisher revised more than 130 items in accordance with requests from the panel.

The panel sent the draft back to the publisher in December with recommended changes that "should show consideration from the viewpoint of international understanding and cooperation in dealing with facts in modern and contemporary history concerning neighboring Asian countries," according to the sources.

The original draft submitted in April referred to the Pacific war (December 1941 — August 1945) as the Greater East Asia War, or "Dai-Toa Senso," the term officially used by Japan during the war.

It also gave inadequate coverage to Japan's colonization of the Korean Peninsula and did not mention that Koreans were forced to learn Japanese and be loyal to the Japanese Emperor.

The original draft justified Japan's invasion of Southeast Asia by saying victories over Western powers there allowed countries in the region to achieve independence in the postwar period.

The draft, written by a group of scholars, was submitted to the ministry panel for screening in April for use in the 2002 school year, which begins in April 2002. Drafts of eight junior high school history textbooks, including the one in question, are currently being screened.

The group of scholars was set up in 1997 and is led by Kenji Nishio, a professor at the state-run University of Electro-Communications.

The group contends that Japanese history textbooks are biased and marked by self-flagellation and demands the elimination of descriptions of wartime "comfort women.

The Education Ministry screens new textbook drafts about once every five years.

The panel reviews the drafts to ensure they meet curriculum guidelines and that they contain what the government judges to be appropriate vocabulary and expressions.

After the review, the panel issues suggestions and comments on the basis of which the publishers make their own adjustments. The panel determines whether to approve the drafts on the basis of the revised texts.

Kim criticizes text

SEOUL (Kyodo) South Korean President Kim Dae Jung urged Japan on Thursday to face up to the facts of its history and enhance friendly ties with its Asian neighbors.

Kim's remarks came during the day's annual ceremony to commemorate the Korean people's uprising against Japanese colonial rule on March 1, 1919. He was apparently referring to a junior high school history textbook that justifies Japan's wartime activities in its Asian neighbors, which Tokyo is currently considering authorizing.

"I hope Japan properly acknowledges its history and devotes itself to further developing future-looking and friendly relations with its Asian neighbors," Kim told the annual ceremony in the country's capital.
2001.3.2 本村(6)

【日本は一時帰国資金を】
総領事館前で集会

南サハリンの朝鮮人

国会は一時帰国資金を

3/10(水)

[支援対象外]

「日本は一時帰国資金を」
総領事館前で集会

朝鮮人

「日本は一時帰国資金を」
総領事館前で集会

南サハリンの朝鮮人

国会は一時帰国資金を

3/10(水)

[支援対象外]
2001年3月

[手稿内容]

[手稿内容]

[手稿内容]
1. 일본의 교육과 문화에 대한 이해를 높이기 위한 목적으로 엄격한 교육방침을 시행하는 필요성.

2. 반제적으로 일본의 교육과 문화에 대한 이해를 높이기 위한 목적으로 엄격한 교육방침을 시행하는 필요성.

3. 19日, 일본의 교육과 문화에 대한 이해를 높이기 위한 목적으로 엄격한 교육방침을 시행하는 필요성.

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「韓国併合」など大幅修正

2001.3.5．東京
「歴史歪曲教科書反対」日本の学者889名が緊急声明

和田春樹(東京大学名誉教授)や歴史学者の綾野隆彦など、日本の歴史研究者・教育者の889名が15日に緊急声明を発表。右翼歴史歪曲団体である「新しい歴史教科書を作る会」（会長：西尾幹二）が作成した中学校歴史教科書が文部科学省の検定に合格させてはならないという立場を表明した。

彼らは「史実を曲述する教科書に歴史教育を委ねてはならない」という題目の声明で「新しい・・・」の教科書が「虚偽の神話をあたかも歴史的事実であるかのように書くかと思えば近代日本の戦争を『アジア解放戦争』として描かれている」とし、「教科書に虚偽・虚構があってはならない」と主張した。

彼らは「日本政府がこのような教科書を許可し採択した場合、2次大戦前の独占的歴史教育に復活の道を開くことになり、日本を国際的に孤立させることになる」と警告した。

現在日本の文部科学省は2002年度中学校教科書の2次検定作業を進めており、早ければ3月の初めに最終結果が出るものと予想されている。

( 東京＝朴正煕特派員 ’01年 2月 16日 総合面)

「歴史歪曲教科書反対」

日発協889名緊急声明

1979年1月、朴正煕(朴正煕)を名誉教授とする日本語教育学会、ルドモ・モデレ・ディ・ジオナ・イ・モ・シー・モ(ルドモ・モデレ・ディ・ジオナ・イ・モ・シー・モ)の発表、東京大学の歴史教育学者が889名で「新しい歴史教科書を作る会」の教科書が「虚偽の神話をあたかも歴史的事実であるかのように書く」と警告した。

彼らは「史実を曲述する教科書に歴史教育を委ねてはならない」という題目の声明で「新しい・・・」の教科書が「虚偽の神話をあたかも歴史的事実であるかのように書くかと思えば近代日本の戦争を『アジア解放戦争』として描かれている」とし、「教科書に虚偽・虚構があってはならない」と主張した。

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(東京＝朴正煕特派員 ’01年 2月 16日 総合面)
①
日の歴史教科書を中国が不合格要請
日右翼団体、韓国大使館前でデモ
（ハンギョレ新聞 '01年 3月 5日 2面）

②
北（朝鮮）、日本の歴史教科書の歪曲を批判
『民族を挙げての共同闘争』を表明
（ハンギョレ新聞 '01年 3月 5日 4面）

③
日  妄曲教科書137カ所を修正
基本線はそのまま維持
（ハンギョレ新聞 '01年 3月 6日 1面）

④
日本教科書の歪曲波紋
内外の不信、日ごとに増幅
韓・中・台湾など、強硬な反発・・内部の良心的な勢力の抵抗
日政府『近隣諸国条項』強調するなど変化
日韓併合など、一部内容の修正の根拠も
（ハンギョレ新聞 '01年 3月 6日 9面）

⑤
「歴史教科書、外圧に屈服するな」
日、自民保守系が決議・・修正本『植民地』表現を追加

写真説明：
日、高校生たちの黙祷『韓国平和学習旅行』の一環で6日午後にソウル西大門刑務所歴史館を訪れた日本東京の正則高校2年生たちが日帝への抵抗で命を落としていった殉国烈士たちの墓を慰める退慕碑の前に黙祷を捧げている。
（ハンギョレ新聞 '01年 3月 7日 1面）
일 역사교과서 중. 불합법 요청

일 본의 학생들이 3월 15일 자정에 끝까지 역사교과서를 분포하게 될 예정이었다. 하지만 일부 학생들이 이 요청을 거부하고, 우편을 통해 교과서를 수령하지 않고, 대신 전자 메일로 교과서를 받는 방안이 제시되었다.

고려대학교의 한 교수가 이에 대해 다음과 같이 밝혔다. "이번 요청은 학생들의 권리와 자유를 지키기 위한 것이라. 학생들은 교과서를 받지 않아도 된다. 반대로 교과서를 받아야 한다는 학생들도 있다. 우리는 학생들의 결정을 존중하고, 그들의 선택을 지지한다."
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>日時</th>
<th>項目</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001.3.6</td>
<td>さあここを書き換えてみよう</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

なお、残念ながら、この文書の内容は読むための文脈が不足しています。詳細な理解を求める場合は、周辺の文脈を考慮して再度お読みください。
Top Taiwan advisers hit over sex slave comic satire

TAIPEI (AFP-JIJI) Taiwan's opposition Monday demanded President Chen Shui-bian fire two of his advisers for their pro-Japanese remarks on a controversial cartoon book.

"They must be booted out as presidential advisers," said You Yueh-hsia, a parliamentarian from the leading opposition Nationalist Party, speaking of W.-L. Shi and Chin Mei-ling.

The strong criticism was endorsed by a number of legislators, including lawmaker Shen Fu-hsing, from the ruling Democratic Progressive Party.

The political storm was touched off by rightwing Japanese cartoonist Yoshinori Kobayashi, who in his comic book "Taiwan Discourse," satirizes Taiwanese women who were forced into sexual slavery by Japan during World War II, suggesting they were volunteers.

To back his argument, Kobayashi quotes Shi, also chairman of Taiwan's Chi Mei Group, as saying many Taiwanese comfort women accepted the role of their own free will.

Shi later apologized in an attempt to pacify his critics.

"The best way of handling the matter would be (to have) Mr. W. L. Shi resign automatically," said DPP lawmaker Shen. "I feel the remarks by Shi and Chin have done a great harm to the Taiwan independence movement."

Chin, who had been blacklisted by the former Nationalist government for over 30 years, had said Kobayashi was a friend to Taiwan and that the government should apologize for contemplating a travel ban on the cartoonist.

"Despite her status as a presidential adviser, her mentality was Japanese," said Lai Shih-pao, a rightwing New Party lawmaker.
厳正な作業貫徹を
教科書検定

教科書検定

検定中の教科書を批判する

改めて、概念

教科書検定に

教科書検定に

教科書検定に

教科書検定に
2001.3.8.産科
教科書問題
『国定でなく検定』
首相・韓国特使に不介入言明

3/8/01  元 昭(?)
2001.3.8、著者

[詳細な内容は画像から読み取ることができません]
ナチス強制労働被害者
集団訴訟権認める

米NY地裁

2001.3.9

「補償基金なし償しないの恐れ「かえって支払い遅れる」」

独に広かる失望感
政府方針は「介入せず」
3.9.

中韓部分を大幅修正

他社と比較「南京事件」など

検定教科書

クローズアップ 2001

この回の教科書は、様々な面で大幅に修正されている。特に、「南京事件」の記述については、他社と比較して大幅に修正されている。なお、この回の教科書は、中韓関係の見解も改訂されている。

本音出し、対話の糸口に

北朝鮮の改革

悲観的な見方

北朝鮮の改革

悲観的な見方

批判的、タポ・ガチの対話

批判的、タポ・ガチの対話

批判的、タポ・ガチの対話

批判的、タポ・ガチの対話

批判的、タポ・ガチの対話

批判的、タポ・ガチの対話
"일본 정부는 위안부 보상해야"

ILO "아시아기금과 별도"

국제노동기구(ILO)는 일본정부가 '아시아기금과 별도'로의 비용을 조속한 시점에 대한 보상책을 마련해야 한다는 입장을 내세웠다.

ILO는 국외 정부에 제출한 위안부 피해당국에 보상금을 청구하는 청구인들의 대체 '아시아기금과 별도'에 의한 보상을 수수하고 입법하고 있다는 사실에 비추어, 일본정부가 청구인들과 그들 대표자로는 단체임금 협의를 해서 태어나진 그들의 기대를 충족시키는 방식으로 회상자들에게 보상할 수 있는 기회를 공유하기를 기대한다고 밝혔다.

ILO는 전문가로, "협약 및 관련 법률에 관한 일본지역의 보상금지급"에 관해, "일본정부의 추경이 청구자의 요구에 입각해 보상을 요구하는 사람들로 대상에 대해 적절히 나갈 수 있도록 적절히 허용한다"고 제안하였다. 이 보고서는 지난해 11월 28일간식이었다.

"일본 정부는 위안부의 복무를 지속하면"

ILO "아시아기금과 별도"

국제협력기구 ILO는 일본 정부가 "아시아기금과 별도"로의 비용을 조속한 시점에 대한 보상책을 마련해야 한다는 입장을 내세웠다.

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2001.3.13．彦根

「小松こと氏の講演」

この講演を受けた депутатの間

で、多くの方向は、今日の

状況を論じ、日本の

現在を懸念する一方で、

外食費の問題を提起する

声も少なかった。特に、

福岡の経済的な立場

から、今後は外食費の

大幅な削減を求める声

も出される中、政策的

結論に至らないもの

が多かった。

2001.3.14．彦根

検定制度など検討

民主チーム

来月上旬までに見解

提出

検討のための準備が

進む中、チームの内部

で意見交換が行われている。

チームの目標は、検定制度

の見直しを行い、課題を

解決することである。

チームは、現在、検定制度

の検討を行っている。

チームのメンバーは、検定

制度の問題点について

深く考えており、今後

は具体的な方針を示す

ことを目指している。

チームの活動は、毎月

定期的に開催されている。

チームは、今後の検討

でより成果を挙げること

を目指している。

-74-
German firms top up rest of Nazi labor fund

BERLIN (Reuters) - Top German companies said Tuesday they had covered a shortfall in a fund created to compensate Nazi-era forced laborers, perhaps averting a messier legal dispute.

If remained unclear, however, how quickly the elderly surviving victims, many of them in eastern Europe, would receive any payment. All eyes are now on U.S. judges hearing victims' suits against the German firms.

Payments to victims could begin as soon as legal action against the firms is dismissed — a crucial demand.

U.S. District Court Judge Shirley Wohl Kram last week refused to dismiss Holocaust-related suits until German firms raised the cash they had promised — a promise finally fulfilled Tuesday.

A spokesman for the business group said 17 major companies, most of which helped found the initiative some two years ago as a way to deflect the U.S.-based lawsuits, had agreed to cover an existing $683 million shortfall in the $1.4 billion pledged under a German government-backed deal with Washington last year.

The news came before an emergency meeting scheduled between industry leaders and Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder on Wednesday at which Schroeder was set to demand the 1 million or so elderly victims get their long-delayed payouts soon.

"The fund has thus, together with existing pledges, reached its contribution in full," fund spokesman Wolfgang Gibowaki said.

"German business has realized its moral responsibility," Schroeder told German television in response, noting a failure to fulfill the pledge would have hurt Germany's image.

Under the international treaty signed last year, some of Germany's leading firms won assurances from Washington of protection from legal action.
2001.3.15. 広報

親日の「台湾人と日本精神」販売中止を決定

日本・台湾内で対立の恐れ

日本・台湾人日本精神・販売中止を決定した。これは、日本に関する情報発信を停止することにより、日本に対する誤解を防ぐためである。台湾人日本精神は、日本文化や歴史についての情報を提供するためのものである。販売中止の決定は、日本文化の保護と台湾の自尊心を尊重するためである。
関係阻害望まず
修正は不十分

2001.3.16 亀井

書

問題

全人代が閉幕「修正は不十分」

1970年代の史実を基に、中国の核兵器を核不拡散条約に

教科

関係

書

合意書に合意書に

関係

書

教科書

関係

書

関係

書

関係

書

関係

書

関係
2001.3.16.彦雄

台湾の金美順氏が一躍有名人

2001.3.17.彦雄

日本の台湾に関する対応を一

日中両国の台湾に関する対応を一

日中両国の台湾に関する対応を一
軍の「過去」韓国もタブー

被害や加害。謎りと汚点。
自国中心では見えない歴史をどう直視するか。

2001.3.17。朝鮮（6）
物議騒ぐ現田の歴史教話

マユチ森の報いへ

その手びねりの谷底に

「きのへじ」の教話

…………
日、経済不況の険間を縫って『閉鎖的ナショナリズム』拡散
ジャパンパラドックス〈上〉—なぜ自ら孤立を選ぶのか?

歪曲教科書・日王の権威復活を目論む
主流マスコミなど、制度圏でも強力推進
国際的均衡感覚の喪失・・・停滞性の危機

写真説明:
神社参拝行列 2000年8月15日、旭日昇天旗を掲げた日本の右翼団体会員と市民らが参拝をし、東京の靖国神社を行進している。

「歴史修正運動は流行で終わるであろう」
和田春樹東京大名誉教授

—歪曲教科書に代表される歴史修正主義の背景は?
「加害歴史を反省・謝罪した95年の村山談話が彼ら相手であった。右翼復古勢力が日本政府の過去を否定する危険感を感じて、一挙に立ち上がったのが今日の教科書事態である」

—ナショナリズムの閉鎖性を憂慮する指摘があるが。
「日本の若い世代には自身の歴史を肯定的に見たいというナショナリズムの雰囲気が存在する。これ自体は自然なものであるが、問題は加害歴史の諸観念を反省したわけではないという点である。若い層のナショナリズムが右翼の歴史歪曲と結合する兆しを見せていることは、極めて憂慮される」

—閉鎖的歴史修正運動の将来は?
「勢力がさらに拡大されることはないことと期待する。右翼の論理は日本の未来に何ら解決策を提示することは出来ないからである。一種の過渡期的な現象であり、一時的な流行に終わるのではないかと見ている」／東京＝朴正煕特派員

（朝鮮日報 01年3月19日 国際면）

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국내 역사계약의 위기

일본의 역사교과서의 문제에 대한 논의가 한 몇 년 동안 여러 같은 문제로 논의되고 있으며, 이미 일본의 교과서의 문제를 해결하기 위한 시도가 있었지만, recent events have revealed a new problem in history education that is still not fully resolved.

주한외국대사관에 발송

이날 후에도 관계자들은 이양부를 통해 다음과 같이 지도된 내용을 전달한 바 있다. "일본의 교과서 문제는 국제적 문제로, 전 세계에 대한 확인과 평가가 필요하다. 정보 KA기술은 생명의 효율적 활용을 다루고 있다."

"인종주의적 편견"

南北심포지엄 열고

유럽과 국제연대

『일본의 역사의 정체』

国内의 역사학자들회의

「人種主義の偏見」南北シンポジウムを開き、ヨーロッパ
などと国際連帯へ

駐日外国大使館に発送

ドイツはありのままに記載

(朝鮮日報 01年 3月 20日 文化面)
Seoul minister says history text row should not be allowed to disrupt ties

"SEOUL (Kyodo) Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister Lee Young Blin said Monday that the recent controversy over a Japanese school history textbook draft authored by a group of nationalist academics should not be allowed to damage relations between South Korea and Japan.

"Future-oriented, cooperative and friendly ties based on correct understanding of historical facts are desirable not only for the two countries, but also for the international community," Lee said in an interview with Kyodo News.

"Japan should look at the history textbook issue not from a narrow-minded perspective, but from a broad view as a country responsible for playing a leading role in the 21st century." 

Japanese students should study history with texts compiled on the basis of internationally recognized historical facts, said Lee.

The draft was compiled by the Japanese Society for History Textbook Reform, whose members claim current textbooks in use at Japanese schools are biased against Japan and full of self-denigration.

The draft sparked an uproar in South Korea and China for its attempt to justify Japan's wartime aggression against its Asian neighbors.

When the society applied for screening last spring, the draft of its textbook was highly provoking, ministry sources said.

It called Japan's annexation of Korea "legal" and said that while Japanese troops may have killed some Chinese in the Nanjing Massacre from December 1937 to January 1938, the number was not to the degree of the Jewish Holocaust perpetrated by Nazi Germany.

Sources close to its authors and publisher have said they revised 137 passages in accordance with requests from a panel under the Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Ministry.

Seoul has threatened to take stern action against Japan if the text is authorized without including correct historical facts.

Return to table urged

PYONGYANG (Kyodo) A Japanese nongovernmental research delegation interviewing North Koreans who say they were forced to serve the Imperial Japanese Army during World War II on Monday called for an early resumption of normalization talks between the two countries.

In a press statement, the 11-member group headed by Ken Takakita, a former head of the Japan Federation of Bar Associations, also asked for an apology and compensation from the Japanese government for its 1910-45 colonial rule of the Korean Peninsula and for damages caused by its wartime actions.

The statement called for efforts to "shed light on the truth" of Japan's war of aggression and insisted that history textbooks must describe the past as it really happened.

North Korea's demand for an apology and compensation for Japan's rule has been one of the key sticking points between the two countries in normalization talks.
2001年3月26日

読み物

【閉じる】
2001.3.24.参考

台湾入境禁止を解除

参考への理由を以下に示す。
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360人 NHKに抗議文
「慰安婦」番組 直前 变更で

世界の学者360人 NHKに抗議文
「慰安婦」番組 直前 改変で
Wartime redress suit rejected

'91 landmark claim by Korean sex slaves, veterans fails

The Tokyo District Court on Monday dismissed a compensation suit brought against the government by South Korean women who were forced to provide sex for Japanese servicemen and by South Korean men who fought for Japan during the war.

"Individual victims’ claims for damages against the victimizer country are not thought to be acceptable under international law," Judge Shoiichi Maeyama said, although admitting the plaintiffs had suffered.

The judge also supported the government’s insistence that the plaintiffs’ right to damages was ended by a June 1995 agreement between Japan and South Korea. Japan has ruled out compensating individual South Koreans for wartime damage, saying the redress issue was settled by the accord.

Forty South Koreans — former sex slaves, emphatically known as "comfort women," former soldiers and military workers, and relatives of those who have died — had demanded Japan pay them ¥20 million each as compensation for their plight.

The women claimed Japan forced them to work in wartime brothels, while the men claimed they were forced into the Japanese military to fight in China and elsewhere. Some of them still suffer physical disabilities resulting from that time. The Korean Peninsula was under colonial rule by Japan from 1910 to 1945.

The plaintiffs, led by Kim Jong Dae, leader of the Association of Pacific War Victims and Bereaved Families, filed the litigation with the Tokyo court in a series of suits in 1991 and 1992.

Kenichi Tagaki, who heads the group of lawyers representing the plaintiffs, said after Monday’s ruling that he was considering appealing the case to the high court.

The suit was the first to be filed by former comfort women demanding compensation from Japan and was followed by a number of similar cases.

All cases were decided in favor of the Japanese government except an April 1998 ruling by the Shimonoseki branch of the Yamaguchi District Court, which ordered Tokyo to pay ¥900,000. Both the state and the plaintiffs have appealed to the Hiroshima High Court.

Historians estimate up to 200,000 women, mostly from the Korean Peninsula, were forced to work as comfort women before and during the war.
東京地裁

補償請求を棄却

遺族会の戦後補償裁判

大阪高等裁

実戦中の誤論を

合議に問う

裁判長(東京高裁)

下山一郎

裁判員

中根 義信

元軍人との裁判者の論争

裁判員(東京高裁)

名前を教える

裁判長(東京高裁)

下山一郎
公정위 “신문 공동판매 부적절”

「国際法上の請求権不成立」
遺家族など４０名、控訴の意思を表明

日裁判所、日帝による韓国人被害訴訟を棄却

日帝時代の慰安婦戦犯などによって被害を受けた、韓国人被害当事者と遺族など４０名が日本政府を相手に提訴した韓国人被害者賠償請求が、全面棄却された。日本の東京地方裁判所は去る９１年、韓国人被害者らが日本政府を相手に一人あたり２００万円の個人賠償を求めた訴訟について、「国際法上、加害国に対する個人の損害賠償請求権は認められていない」とし、２６日に原告敗訴の判決を下した。裁判部（裁判長：丸山昌一）は、一部の原告が求めた「未支給賃金」請求についても「１９６５年韓・日請求権協定と、それによる国内措置法によって消滅した」として棄却した。

裁判部は「原告らが慰安婦・軍人・軍属などとして動員され被害を受けた事実関係は認められる」としながらも、「既に請求権が消滅していったり成立し得ないので、これを受入れることは困難である」と表明した。

訴訟提起後９年９ヶ月にして判決が出された今回の裁判で、韓国人被害者４０名は６５年の韓・日協定は政府間請求権問題を妥結させたののみで、被害当事者に対する日本国家の個人賠償責任は解決されなかったと主張したが、受け入れられなかった。この訴訟に9名の慰安婦被害者が初めて原告として参加、法廷にて直接証言するなど日本政府を相手にした本格的な大規模裁判後補償訴訟として、国内外の関心を集めている。原告らは控訴の意思を表明した。