（財）女性のためのアジア平和国民基金

第54回理事会

平成13年9月
OVERSEAS HIBAKUSHAs RECOGNIZED

Korean wins state medical payout

OSAKA — In a landmark ruling, the Osaka District Court ordered the Osaka Prefectural Government on Friday to pay a Korean survivor of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima medical allowances that it had stopped paying after the man returned home from Japan.

The court ordered the prefectural government to pay Kwak Kwi Hun, 76, some ¥34,000 per month from August 1998 to May 2003, in line with the plaintiff’s demand in the suit, filed in October 1998.

The decision marks the first time a Japanese court has ruled that hibakushas living overseas are entitled to the allowances.

Kwak hailed the ruling, saying the court’s decision would give hope to other survivors presently living abroad. He added that he hopes the government will not appeal the ruling.

The government’s policy of refusing to pay medical allowances to overseas survivors of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomic bombings may be unconstitutional, President

Judge Jun Miura said.

"It causes inexplicable discrimination between atomic bomb victims in Japan and abroad and may infringe Article 14 of the Constitution," he said.

The article stipulates that, "All people are equal under the law and there shall be no discrimination in political, economic or social relations because of race, creed, sex, social status or family origin."

There are some 5,000 bomb survivors, both Japanese and foreign nationals, currently living abroad, according to Kwak’s lawyers.

Kwak’s suit demanded the central and prefectural governments admit he is qualified to receive the allowance.

Kwak was serving in Hiroshima under the Imperial Japanese Army when the United States bombed the city on Aug. 6, 1945, according to the ruling. He had been drafted into the army in September 1944 during Japan’s occupation of the Korean Peninsula, it said. Kwak left Japan after World War II and moved to Seoul.

In May 1998, Kwak returned to Japan to receive treatment for lower back pain caused by osteoarthritis of the spine.

Officially recognized under the Atomic Bomb Victims Relief Law as a bombing victim by the Osaka Prefecture Government, Kwak received free medical treatment and was granted benefits of ¥34,000 per month for an additional five years.

When Kwak returned to South Korea on July 5 the same year, however, the payments came to a halt the following month. The prefectural government justified its decision by referring to a 1974 determination by the central government that benefits for atomic bomb victims do not apply to those living outside of Japan.

At the news conference following the ruling, Kwak said it is not rational for Japan to bar atomic bomb survivors from receiving medical treatment free of charge simply because they live abroad.

Yasuhisa Nagashima, Kwak’s head lawyer, told reporters, “I wonder how much atomic bomb survivors suffered before the ruling?”

“The government should not appeal,” said Chief Cabinet Secretary Yasuo Fukuda: “We find it unfortunate that the state’s claims were not recognized in the ruling. The way to deal with this issue will be studied mainly by the Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry.”

A spokesman for the Health Bureau and Osaka Gov. Fumio Ota declined to comment.
Lawmakers, ex-sex slaves appeal for talks on bill

Legislators from Japan and its Asian neighbors and former comfort women gathered in Tokyo on Tuesday to call on the Diet to start deliberations on a bill that would require the state to apologize for wartime atrocities and pay compensation for sex slaves.

"Since our childhood, we've lost our dignity and honor," Fidelino Ammonita Balajadia, 73, said loudly and tearfully during the meeting at a hall in Chiyoda Ward.

"I was only a child when I was raped by Japanese soldiers. Since then, up to this time I don't have peace in my heart."

The gathering was organized by several Upper House members of the Democratic Party of Japan, the Japanese Communist Party and the Social Democratic Party, which jointly proposed the bill on March 21.

But discussions of the bill have not yet started due to lack of cooperation from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, according to officials of the parties.

The gathering was held after the group of Asian lawmakers visited Upper House President Yutaka Inoue to appeal for deliberations on the bill to start by June 29, the scheduled last day of the current Diet session, they said.

The issue was first picked up by the Diet about 10 years ago.

"Some lawmakers have tried to proceed with a similar bill (in the Diet) for a long time," said Koken Tsujiya, a former president of the Japan Federation of Bar Associations.
Nazi slave fund deadline extended

BERLIN (AP) With hundreds of thousands of surviving Nazi-era slave laborers finally able to claim compensation from Germany, lawmakers have agreed to extend the deadline for applications until the end of the year, a parliamentarian said Tuesday.

The original Aug. 1 deadline gave survivors only three months to prepare their claims, after the German government agreed in late May that payments could begin, ending two years of tough negotiations.

Bernd Reuter, a Social Democrat lawmaker, said parties represented in the German Parliament have agreed to the extension and will vote formally on it by mid-July. He said the change was necessary because of the delay in pushing through the 10 billion mark ($4.3 billion) fund, which is supported 50-50 by the German government and industry.
中韓と新世紀交流
「歴史対話」を促進

来月歴訪時 提案の方針

関係改善へ 5項目

与党3幹事長

関係改善

「歴史対話」を促進

来月歴訪時 提案の方針

関係改善へ 5項目
歴史教科書問題
相互尊重で解決を
検討を含め日本国
撤退を求めた。

問題は韓国側の
相互尊重の
要求に応じ
とした。

韓国側は撤退を
要求したが、日本側は
協議を続けるとした。

関連文献を
検討するため

一時休止と

した。
Okinawa woman raped; U.S. airman questioned

NAHA, Okinawa Pref. (Kyodo) A woman in her 20s was raped early Friday in a parking lot in Chatan, Okinawa Prefecture, by a man believed to be a member of the U.S. military, police said.

Police are interviewing the victim, an unidentified resident of the town in central Okinawa, as well as at least one witness.

Police are conducting their search with the cooperation of the U.S. Military Investigation Bureau.

Sources close to the investigation said that an Airman 1st Class in his 20s was being questioned by police, but that he is denying involvement in the incident. Police suspended their questioning of the man late in the night, and said they would resume today.

Police received an emergency call early Friday morning from a female friend of the victim, they said.

The man allegedly attacked the woman in the parking lot of the American Village shopping district around 2:05 a.m., before raping her and fleeing the scene with several other foreigners by car. The car's registration plate contained the letter Y, which is used by U.S. military personnel, according to the sources. The shopping district is frequented by U.S. military personnel and local youths.

Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi expressed concern over the incident, saying while he has yet to confirm facts and details "that kind of crime strongly disturbs the sentiments of the local residents."

The incident comes on the eve of Koizumi's departure for the United States where he will hold his first summit meeting with U.S. President George W. Bush on Saturday.

The heavy U.S. military presence in Okinawa is expected to come up during the summit meeting at Camp David, Md.

"We don't know the details, but if it is true it is extremely regrettable," said Koji Omi, state minister in charge of Okinawa issues, at a news conference in Tokyo. "We must issue a stern protest (to the U.S. military) and take necessary action."

At a separate news conference, Chief Cabinet Secretary Yasuo Fukuda said, "I received a report about the incident but I cannot comment further now as it is under investigation."

The U.S. Embassy in Tokyo said, "Japanese and U.S. authorities are investigating an incident ... possibly involving a U.S. Air Force member," but no charges have been filed at this point.
2001.6.30 東京

都道歴史観の課題を

是非の判断、採択者側

（承認された）
靖国合祀廃止を

韓国人元軍人ら

損害など求める訴え提訴

連邦政府との火種

ユーゴ大統領 国際法廷移送

支援優先 セルビア 強行

ユーゴの国内問題

称賛する

日本名: 未定

2001.7.25
今も傷つくアジアの人々

生存者「首のはね戦犯を参拝

北朝鮮に、大日本帝国軍が1945年に平壌で行われた人道的非難により、多くの中国人が犠牲となった。この事件は、戦後遺留問題を提起し、国際的にも注目されている。

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国内批判も「論破」

慰安婦、記述求める

南京事件にさまざまな論議

日清・日露戦争

日中戦争

女王陛下御大典

中国政府

 décembre 7, 1941

Nanning Incident

China

日本

1937年

Second World War

China

Germany

日本

1945年

57
近現代史では「誤り」なし

中韓に政府回答

冷静、妥当な精査結果

対応の限界 強調
일본문화 추가개방 연기
정부, 적극 검토…일 ‘교과서 재수정 불가’ 통보

정부는 9일 일본 교과서가 중학교 역사 교과서의 외국에 대한 재수정 요구를 사상没见过 전례의 경고 발표를 동시에 발표해 온 대적 우려를 공표하고 가능한 모든 수단을 동원해 강력히 대응하기로 했다. ▲ 문교부 13일, 류 4관
정부는 이날 오전 정상회에서 최고인 교육인재과회의 청장 주재로 일본 교육과학개혁위원회를 통해 전달한 최고인 교육과학개혁위원회 신설에 관하는 제안을 검토할 계획이라고 밝혔다.

최고인 교육과학개혁위원회는 19일 러시아와 정부의 교육과학개혁위원회를 통해 전달한 최고인 교육과학개혁위원회 신설에 관하는 제안을 검토할 계획이라고 밝혔다.

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중국도 거센 반발, 북 “역사왜곡” 비난
중국 정부는 9일 일본 정부의 역사 교과서에 대한 재수정 끝으로 대대적인 대응을 예고하며, 일본 정부의 역사 교과서의 내용에 대한 비난을 피하기 위해 적극적으로 대응할 것을 요청했다.

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日本文化の追加開放を延期
政府、積極検討・・・日『教科書再修正不可能』と伝える

政府は日本政府が教科書の再修正案を拒否したことに対して遺憾を表明し、可能な限りのあらゆる手段を取ることを決めた。

政府は9日の午後、政府前庁舎で崔フィソン教育人材資源副相官主催で日本教科書の歪曲に対する対策会議を開き、5対日3次文化開放の延期が国際社会での日本の孤立化を招くなど、可能な対応案を検討し、部署別に執り行うことになった。

外交府発言はスピークマンの声明を通じて「日本政府が帝国主義時代の歴史記述を歪曲しながら、98年の陸・海パートナーシップ共同宣言の歴史認識を公式的な立場であると主張するなど二重的な姿勢を見せている」と非難した。

韓国側は日本の日程田兼介駐韓日本大使から再修正要求案に対する日本側の回答を伝えられ、「（日本政府が）合理的、且つ冷静な立場で我が国の要求案を拒否したことに対して、韓国政府と国民は深い失望と当惑を覚えることができない」と再検討を促した。

扶桑社の教科書の内容で、△大和政権に関する部分と大阪書籍の教科書で△青銅器時代の表現に関する年表表現など、古代史関連の2箇所のみ修正した。残りの3箇所については△歴史解釈の問題に関する部分は修正できない、△中学校の学習指導要領で必ず学ばなければならない事項でないので、三つの理由を挙げて再修正を拒否した。一方、韓日議員連盟の金鍾泌（ム・ジョンヒ）自民党名誉総裁らは、この日訪韓中の日本の3野党の幹事長に会い、日本の右傾化傾向に懸念を表明し、再度修正を申し入れたが幹事長らは再修正は困難との見方を示した。（金スボン記者）

中国も強い反発
北「歴史歪曲」を非難

中国政府は9日、日本政府の修正拒否に対して「強い懲罰」を表明したと公表（新華社通訊）が報道した。同通訳は中国外務省スピーカーマンがこの日「中国政府は日本政府の修正拒否に対して強い懲罰を感じる」とし、「日本政府に非常に厳重な抗議をした」と語ったと伝えた。また、「日本政府の決定は極右勢力を庇護し、侵略の歴史を否定し美化していて到底受け入れることはできない」とも伝えた。

北朝鮮はこの日（中央テレビ）を通じて「日本政府が歪曲教科書を検討されさせたことは植民統治に対する謝罪と補償を回避しようとするためである」「従軍慰安婦問題を取扱い落としたことが最も厳重な侵略歴史の歪曲」であると非難した。（ソウル／聯合）
写真説明
「同じ民族なのになぜじゃまをする！」9日の午前、日本教科書正運動本部の会員ら、ソウルのタブコル公演で日本政府の修正拒否を糾弾する集会を開いた後、日本大使館まで行進して、警察官を立ち塞ぐ日本軍慰安婦として運行された李オクソン（75）さんが前に出てきた。「同胞であるあんたたちはなぜ私をするのか」と叫んでいる。

（ハンギョレ新聞 01年 7月 10日 1面）
고칠때까지..." 정부 파상대응

부주, 합참의장 방문 점검

‘고교시’ 대응 방침 단속

무궁화상 30곳 ‘일교’ 교사서 첫 체력

정부는 교육부에 대한 특별한 조치로, 교육부 장관을 중심으로 한 고교시 교육부의 첫 체력 단속을 지시하였다.

고교시는 교육부에 대한 첫 체력 단속을 지시해, 교육부 장관을 중심으로 체력 단속을 지시하였다.

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「是正するまで・・・」政府 波状対応
『日教科書』対応措置

日本の歪曲教科書に対する強硬対応を唱えてきた政府が第一段階対応カーデを出した。まず、国際連合、文化観光省の3部署が対抗措置を発表し、今後の教科書と女性教など他の部署も対応策を直ちに提出する予定である。

▲外交信教省＝来月末、南アのデーパンで閣舞される世界人権差別撤廃会議宣言文、及び行動計画に『過去事に対する正しい教育の必要性』の文言の挿入を推進。同会議で日本などの過去侵略国を挙げ、途上国が押し進める『過去に植民地政策を織り応げた国家に対する責任明示、及び補償』を内容とする植民補償宣言文案採択に反対しない立場の表明を検討。そのために、韓完相（ハン・ワンサン）教育省総長や崔慶元（チュ・ギョンウォン）法務相などの閣僚級を主席代表として派遣。ユネスコ韓国委員会と連携し、来月9月9日に閣舞されるユネスコ総会で日本の歪曲書正を追求する決議案を推進。

▲文化観光省＝9月9日より3日かけて開催してきましたが、未だ開催していない歌謡曲音盤、成人映画、ドラマ・ショーなどの放送プログラム、アダルトビデオ、ビデオゲームなどの分野の開放を中断。

▲国防省＝先月の中谷元防衛庁長官と遠藤恒夫航空幕僚長の訪韓を無期延期としたことに続き、今月中旬に予定していた曹永吉浩参謀長の訪日を取り消した。また、9月の始末に予定していた海上自衛隊の練習艦と護衛艦の2隻の仁川港入港を不許可にした。

▲女性省＝慰安婦問題に焦点を合わせている。女性省は「我が国の教科書における慰安婦問題に対する記述も、私の可・正の不十分である」と判断、中・高の教科書の改訂を進めている。これと関連して、以前に各県の専門家を含め作成した『中高教科書の慰安婦問題に関する修正案』を教育政策資源に伝達した。修正案は現行の教科書に顧及的にのみ述べられている日本軍の慰安婦強制動員部分を「一目で数名の無人にある感情的影響を受け、困難な生活を強いられた」と大きく強化する内容である。

▲教育人資源部＝教育資源部の韓国のものに慶尚北道教育庁が10年間続けている島根県とのスポーツ交流を保留とするなど、訪日及び交流を中断する第一緩の教育庁と学校が大きく増えている。

（朝鮮日報 01年 7月 13日 総合面）
日文化 追加開放中断
政府、合参議長の訪日取り消し・艦艇の入港不許可

『教科書』対応、部署別段階措置に突入
日の公立中の30校で『歪曲』教科書を初選択

政府は12日に日本の歪曲教科書に対する政府レヴェルでの抗議のしりとして、崔永吉（チョウ・ヨンギ）合参議長の訪日取り消しなど、韓・日間の軍事交流を当分間中断するなどの対日対応措置を発表した。

政府は各部署が提出した対策を総合的に検討しており、強力な対応策が相次いで発表される見られる。

キム・ハンギル文化観光相は「日本の歪曲教科書は正否に対する対抗措置として、日本大衆文化の追加開放が中断される」と公式発表し、「同開放は教科書問題と分離して考えることはできないという政府の基本方針に基づき、日本政府が驚くのある措置をとるまで6個分野（音楽・映像・アニメーション・ゲーム・ビデオ）の開放について、検討をも行わない方針である」と語った。

国防部も、今月中旬に予定していた崔永吉合同参謀議長の訪日を取り消し、9月始めに予定されていた日本海上自衛隊の練習艦と護衛艦の2隻の仁川港入港を不許可とした。

外交通商相は来月に南アのダーバンで開かれる世界人権差別防止会議に日本政府代表団を送り、日本の歴史歪曲と国家的不道徳性を集中検討することにした。この会議で政府は日本の過去侵略を挙げて、東南アジア・アフリカ等が進めている植民地解放宣言文書採択に反対しない立場の表明を検討中であると伝えた。また、政府は韓・日文化局長級会議（8月6日）の無期延期を発表し、教科書紛争を公式議題としてユネスコや国連女性特委での決議案採択も慎重に検討している。／朝鮮日報記者／李龍源記者

日本の中学校での来年度教科書採択が本格的に進められているが、栃木県南部の下部解地区の教科書採択協議会は『作る会』の歴史教科書を管内の30公立中学校で教材として使用することを決定した。／東京＝朴正善記者
日本では「教科書はもう過ぎたこと」
『神社参拝』が新しい雷管に
小泉「参拝問題を」熱考する

12日からの参議院選に突入した日本では教科書問題がメディアから失語状態である。日本のメディアでも韓国国防省が軍事交流の延期を発表しこれが日韓の地方自治体レベルでの交流に悪影響が生じているなど、意外に特別な報道がない。ある消息によれば、教科書問題は政府レベルでの対応策は尽き、探求のみが残った問題であるとのことである。

東京の外交街では最後に残った期限爆弾が韓国神社参拝問題であり、今後、韓・中・日3国間で最大の懸案となるものと分析している。小泉純一郎首相は8月15日に総理として参拝するとの立場を繰り返していたが、韓国・中国を訪問して帰国した3野党の幹事長らの帰国報告を受けた場では微妙な余韻を残す報道をし、注目を集めた。両国の派団気が予想以上に厳しいとの報告に小泉総理は「熱考してみる」と答え、若干仲絡の見られる姿勢を見せた。しかしながら、現段階では彼が8月15日の参拝を強行するとの見方が有力である。総理資格を抑制するなどのアイディアが検討されてはいるが、韓・中の反発を避ける妙策が出るかどうかは未知数である。

このような小泉総理に朝日新聞は社説で「外交官僚の力をもってしても、もはや関係復元が困難になった。総理と日中韓が乗り出して制度と既存法規定の限界を超えた『政治主導』が必要である」と注文した。

毎日新聞は社説で一層明白に「総理は靖国公式参拝を断念せよ」と促した。

／東京＝朴正煥記者
（朝鮮日報 ’01年 7月 13日 総合面）
国会『日教科書是正』決議案
歪曲推進日本人の入国制限
韓日教師・学生交流取り消し

国会の『日本の歴史教科書歪曲は正のための特別委員会』は13日の全体会議で『歴史の歪曲を主導した日本人の韓国入国を制限する立法措置を速やかに行う』などの内容を含めた『日本国の歴史教科書歪曲は正促求決議案』を満場一致で採択した。一方で、我が国政府に対しても天皇の称名変更、国連常任理事国入り阻止法案、98年の『韓日パートナーシップ共同宣言』破棄などを検討するよう申し入れた。

日本の歴史教科書歪曲は正拒否に関連して韓日間の教師・学生訪問行事の一部が取り消されるなど、国際交流事業が全面的に再検討される。また、日韓など、外国教科書の韓国関連歪曲を防ぐための常設気候が設立される。これに関連して国内の東アジア研究学習に対する支援費を2006年までの5年間に100億ウォン（韩貨で約10億円）奠定する。

教育部は84年以後毎年6名ずつで行われてきた教育部代表団の相互訪問と89年以降に160名ずつ行われてきた韓日大学生、及び教師交流行事も全て取り消された。

／崔源錫記者
（朝鮮日報’01年7月14日）
한낱한 살 가슴에 안고…

군대위안부 출신 황득임 할머니 이승 떠나

일본의 고교에서 수영을 배우는 일과 함께 수영의 힘을 견디고 있는 가수 히로코와 일본군대위안부 출신 황득임 할머니 가정에는 많은 세상에 놓리고 떠나는 일들이 있었다.

10일 오전 서울 삼성동 감남시립병원에서 열린 일본군대위안부 출신 할머니의 영결식에서 울기의 영원한 아픔과 위로를 올리고 있다. 서경현 기자 westmin@hani.co.kr

수많은 생전에 '미안할 때' 때문에 몸

ながら 목욕하며, 아름답도 못 낳은 나

가 누구를 위해서 살아가야 하

느냐'며 울었는데'고 전하며 눈

물들을 빚었다.

황득임 할머니는 1945년 일본군의

성폭행으로 피Rails 경일 전에 10

여명이 된 1945년 현재 하루하루

기록을 두었다. 그는

주로 물려받는 일본군에게 사망

되며 혜명의 전투를 벌이면서 상권

위안을 찾아오다. 하지만 그

것도 힘들어 최근 서울 종합대 한

복지관에서 체기억을 받던 중

돌아온 그의 인생은

'행복한 삶 가슴에 안고…'

군대위안부 출신 황득임 할머니 이승 떠나
ハン（恨）多き人生を胸に抱いて・・・

軍隊慰安婦出身の貴玉任（ファム・オギム）ハルモニ、世を去る

教科書問題を巡って韓日関係の構が深まりつつある中で、一人の日本軍慰安婦出身のハルモニがハンの多い生涯を送ったまま、世を去っていった。

10日の午前、ソウル市三成洞の江南市立病院地下慰安室。日本軍慰安婦出身の貴玉任さん（84）の永遠式（告別式）が親族と慰安婦問題対策協議会関係者10名余りが集う中、悲しみのうちに進められた。

慶尚南道居昌が故郷の貴さん、日本の警察によって軍隊慰安婦として運行されたのは1937年、二十歳のときだった。貴さんは満州に連れて行かれて日本軍によって苦しみを受け、解放後たちに故郷へ帰ってきたが、『過去』を隠しながら生きなければならないった。1945年に結婚をしたが、慰安婦生活の後遺症のために子どもを置めない体になっていた。

義弟である金ソンゴンさん（78・ソウル市江南区駅三洞）は「義姉は生前に『ウェーノム（注：僕奴を日本人の裏手）に残されたたくせに子どもを置めなかった私が、誰を頼って生きるというのだよ』と泣いてばかりいた」と語り、口頭を押さえた。

貴さんは夫を失った後、『ナムムの家』で一年間暮らして、98年に義弟の家に移り住んでやっと小さな幸せを見付けることができた。しかしそれもつかの間、最近、ソウル市中渓洞の老人福祉館で肺結核の治療を受けていた中、肺結核など老性疾患のために、去る4日に憎み多い生涯を終えた。

対協の金シンシル生存者福祉委員長は、「軍隊慰安婦ハルモニたちが亡くなりつつあるが、日本の歴史教科書が慰安婦問題さえも歪曲しているということには呆れてもの言えないと」感慨した。

（ハンギョレ新聞 01年 7月 11日 社会面）

写真説明

10日の午前、ソウル市の江南市立病院で開かれた日本軍慰安婦出身の貴玉任ハルモニの永遠式で、遺族たちは遺影と位牌を持って移動している。／徐ジョンミン記者
国の怠慢と闘い続け

劉連仁

強制連行訴訟の故劉さん

草で飢えしのぎ逃亡13年:

長男ら国に控訴断念迫る

勇気の判決、父も喜ぶ
東京新聞

2000万円賠償命じる
中国人除斥適用を制限
東京地裁判決
Hunting for justice in the Tokyo war tribunal


Fifty-six years since Japan's surrender, World War II's legacy continues to make headlines: Compensation sought by sex slaves; Controversy reigns over history textbooks; Prime minister's pledge to visit Yasukuni Shrine stirs fire.

The Pulitzer Prize winners for journalism the last two years have intensified the attention on Japan's war history: John Dower's postwar narrative and analysis *Embracing Defeat* in 1999 and Michael Hirst's biography *Hirotaka* in 2000.

At the center of these books and media reports is the question of justice — what really happened? Who was right and who wrong? Who was on which side of good and evil?

"Judgment at Tokyo: The Japanese War Crimes Trials," a new work by Bradley University Professor Tim McKeon, is the first to put a spotlight on the first time these questions were addressed in a court of law, and to address a whole new question: What was the pursuit of justice in a fact, in fact, just?

McKeon answers yes. Coming on strong in his preface, he asserts that the trials were "an amazing endeavor to punish evil" and to do the right thing. He portrays himself as a truth-seeking David facing a Goliath of "political correctness." He contends that there were "good intentions" behind the Tokyo trials and that they didn't "go well," but he says that he had a "good faith," even if not so bold on its face, but Masa insist that his is a "clearly effective" in an academic environment that has made up its mind that the trials were racist and tawdry.

Given that forceful introduction, one expects a detailed exposition on the many academics in the West that have vilified the trials and on what grounds. Instead, he makes note of Japanese rights activists who have (hardly surprisingly) challenged the justice of the trials and provided a paragraph describing a Harvard University-affiliated seminar near the 50th anniversary of the trials where speakers and commentaries claimed the view that the trials were a "whitewash," a "fraud," and a "betrayal." McKeon's contribution to the discussion is an "allied crucifiction" of Japanese wartime leaders. While it is true that he offers a series of trials where the justice was not clear, the reader will find it difficult to see many of their conduct in the book — on what evidence did the senators and other civilians in the panel accept the evidence? McKeon makes reference to other critical voices of the trials, such as the United States, in the end he doesn't air their arguments thoroughly. When, it appears it was a "phony" or a "scam" to make the trials effective, and key and "spectacular" parts of the trials, which he mostly lots speak for itself.

For example, the chief objection by historians has been that the principal charges at the Tokyo trials was that of "aggrandization," even though the U.S. France and Great Britain at the end of World War I had agreed to that in 1944 that war aggrandizing war was not a crime. While McKeon notes the defense counsel's objection to these issues, he offers no legal or historical justification for such an evident contradiction on the part of the Allies.

In many ways, as the book is described, it is successful in capturing the drama and incorporating legal dimensions of the trials produced. How, for example, problems such as the following arose from translation? The Japanese language makes no distinction, as English does, between a "snitch" and a "clue." But surely a suspect who has his prisoners with one is guilty of a different degree of betrayal than one who used the other.

The essential question of who should be held responsible for atrocities committed during the war — including those who were the real villains? — gets a good airing.

Masa is also effective in hisриг by analyzing the role of the Allies in the trials — the ambitious chief prosecutor in Tokyo, Joseph C. M. Bekker, who was never "a British dictator," the pursuing Foreign Minister in Tokyo, Shigematsu, whose trial surely established substantial evidence of compelling war crimes but who was never found guilty.

It is certainly a credit to Masa's intellectual honesty that he includes analysis that are new to the knowledge of the trials, but it leaves one curious about why he isn't more ambivalent about the trials.

He certainly makes it clear that the trials had a difficult job to do — caught between the Allied nations who, the United Nations, and the trial observers, thought the trials might be more trouble than they were worth, and the Allies who insisted in exact retribution. There was also a need to strike a balance between seeking justice for war criminals while being careful not to lose sight of the big picture and cooperation with the Japanese people.

Perhaps it is these mitigating factors that drive Masa's conclusion that the trials were "as just as they could be.

But were they? It is one thing to acknowledge good intentions and to recognize the powerful strains on the legal interests of the various interested parties. It is quite another to say the trials could not have been more just.

Could they have been more just if Emperor Hirohito was tried for his responsibility in the war? The last of these questions seems especially key. Biographer Doran asserts that the Emperor is a "waste of time" for the trial to take place, because the emperor had command responsibility, neither should he. But Doran himself indicates that the trials were not as much about the Japanese people. Perhaps it is these mitigating factors that drive Masa's conclusion that the trials were "as just as they could be.

Taken with the other critical voices of the trials, it seems to McKeon's work that the trials were "as just as they could be."
教育部、韓日教師・学生交流を再検討

JULY 13, 2001 10:15
by 李真徳 (incult@donga.com)

政府は、日本政府が歴史教科書の修正要求を拒否したことと関連し、韓日両国の教師と学生の交流事業を全面的に再検討し、外国教科書の韓国関連事項について歪曲を防ぐための常設機関を設けることにした。教育人的資源部（教育部）は13日、このような内容を柱とする「日本歴史教科書の歪曲対策」を発表した。

教育部は、先ず、△10〜11月韓日大学生・教員交流事業の一環である60人の来日計画を含んだ韓日両国の教育部代表団6人の相互訪問など、政府主導の教育交流を取消すことになった。

教育部は、また日本政府の歴史歪曲教科書に対する措置が不十分である場合、「韓日の中・高校生交流事業」と「日本工科大学の留学生派遣事業」も取消することにした。

韓日両国は、98年の首脳会談をきっかけに、これまで△大学生と教師160人△韓国の中高生470人、日本の中高生300人ずつを交流するよう、2008年までには中高生1万人を交流し、2010年まで日本工科大学に1千人を派遣することに合意していた。

教育部は、日本など外国の教科書と教育資料に韓国が関与している部分を正しく示し、韓国と朝鮮民主主義人民共和国（北朝鮮）の教科書を比較研究する常設機関の設置を推進することにした。日本は58年外務省傘下に国際教育情報センターを設立し、外国教科書を正しくする作業を行っている。ドイツも第2次世界大戦以後、国際教育の研究機関を運営している。教育部は「国際教科書研究室」を設立し、常設機関として新設するか、韓国教育開発院の「韓国研究センター」を拡大再編する方法を検討している。

教育部は、また韓日関係史の争点をまとめた学习資料と指導要領を開発して全国の小高小の授業資料として活用し、教育広報（EBS）に連携した国民向け教育資料の開発及び普及を推進することにした。教育部は、来年から2006年まで日韓関係史の研究事業に毎年20億ウォンを支援する方針だ。

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2001/07/18
教科書と外国人参政権の関係

作家
曾野 純子

単純な記述ミス放置するといい加減さ
2001.7.17 朝日

謝罪と賠償を求める
元核爆発研究人法が提出し、
もとの核爆発研究中に、日本
説明されていないと
各会議に出席して
元核爆発研究人
との対面もを
日本説明を
され、構造も物事と
され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、され、される。
日 桧木県管内の一部中学校\n歪曲教科書採択を拒否

日本の栃木県下都賀地区に属する栃木県立栃木複合中学校と都賀町教育委員会は、16日に下都賀地区教育委員会が来年度中学校教科書として採択した『作る会』の右翼教科書を採用しないことに決定した。

これらの教育委員会の決定は、該当地域の教科書採択協議会が『広域採択方式』によって特定教科書を採択すれば例外なく同様の教科書を使用するようにした現行の教科書採択方式を全面的に拒否したが、広域採択方式が採択した、木村教委の全員一致で採択決定した。

国分寺町教育委員会は、『（問題教科書の派遣）が、国際問題となっている状況で、該当教科書を採択することを不可」と表明し、これに報道機関が報道した。

下都賀地区教育協議会は、『作る会』教科書の採用を決議したが、市民団体などの強い反発に栃木市教委が再審議に入り、国分寺町教育委員会の16日に決定に対して、下都賀教委は来年25日に会議を開き、教科書の採択問題を再検討することにしたが、朝日新聞が報道した。

（朝日新聞 01年7月17日1面）

日 東京記者
観新 児部中学校
"ももこ』教科書 責務 支部

日本東京（桜木）の森ソマサカ（下関市）教育委員会と上沼崎町教育委員会は、14日に東京（桜木）教育委員会が来年度中学校教科書として採択した『作る会』の右翼教科書を採用しないことに決定した。

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（朝日新聞 01年7月17日1面）
2001.7.18

【敬黙】

敬黙
Kim promotes restraint despite refusal to alter texts

SEOUL (Kyodo) South Korean President Kim Dae Jung warned Friday against reacting emotionally to Japan's refusal to revise school history textbooks that critics say justify its colonial rule of Korea and gloss over wartime atrocities, a presidential spokesman said.

"It is not desirable to react emotionally and to aggravate bilateral relations (with Japan) in unnecessary sectors," the spokesman quoted Kim as telling a meeting of ministers responsible for foreign affairs, unification and national security at the Blue House presidential office.

Kim told attendants, including Prime Minister Lee Han Dong and Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister Han Seung Soo, to maintain a "consistent and cool attitude in pressing for correction of the textbooks, the spokesman said.

After Japan refused its requests to carry out revisions, South Korea showed its displeasure by announcing a number of countermeasures, including the indefinite postponement of plans to further open South Korea's market to Japanese cultural imports and the severance of military exchanges with Japan.

South Korea has also called off various private-level exchange programs with Japan aimed at promoting understanding and friendship.

No progress made in saury fishing talks

SEOUL (Kyodo) South Korea and Japan failed Friday to resolve a dispute over South Korean plans to fish for saury around Russian-held islands claimed by Japan in the northern Pacific Ocean, Japanese officials said.

South Korean and Japanese officials from foreign and fisheries ministries agreed, however, to continue trying to resolve the row.

South Korean boats are ready to start fishing in the waters off the islands in question.
Nazi-era labor funds misspent, victims’ group says

MOSCOW (AP) Millions of marks that Germany had provided as compensation for Nazi-era victims in Russia have been misspent, a leader of a Russian foundation for the victims said Monday.

Out of 400 million deutsche marks ($172 million) that Germany allocated in 1994, DM83 million ($36 million) never reached the intended recipients, said Lyudmila Narusova of the Understanding and Reconciliation Fund.

Germany is preparing to begin a new round of payments to Nazi-era slave laborers in Russia, and the money is expected to begin arriving within a week or two. Narusova, who has worked at the foundation for a year, gave no indication who she suspected of misappropriating past payments. She said the Russian prosecutor-general’s office was investigating.

"For us, it is a matter of principle, and not only because we are eager to punish somebody," Narusova told the Echo of Moscow radio station. "First of all, the money has to be returned, because it is sacred money that has been stolen from people who have suffered the most."

The foundation helps survivors of concentration camps and ghettos and people pressed into slave labor during the Nazi era prepare documents to show they are entitled to compensation. It also submits applications to Germany, but does not directly handle payments, which are distributed through banks.

The prosecutor-general’s office could not immediately confirm the probe or provide any other details.

Most Russians hold sacred the memory of the country’s World War II sacrifices and of Nazi victims, and prosecutor’s spokesman Leonid Barinov appeared outraged at the alleged theft.

"I can’t help thinking, what kind of sacrifice it is to steal from victims of Nazis,” he said.

But, other Russians appeared to expect such cases, amid the country’s notorious corruption and cynical crime. In a brief poll by Echo of Moscow, 81 percent of callers to the radio station and 82 percent of visitors to its Web site said they did not believe the next payment would reach its intended recipients.

In the upcoming round of payments, Russian survivors are to get DM83 million ($36 million) out of German DM10 billion ($4.3 billion) government-industry fund.

The money will be sent to Russia’s state savings bank Sberbank, said the secretary of the Understanding and Reconciliation Fund, Alexei Troshkin. Sberbank will then set up personal accounts for the recipients in its local branches and channel funds there, Troshkin said.

Payments already started last month to Czech and Polish survivors and via the Jewish Claims Conference, which handles claims for Jewish applicants.

But payments in Russia have been delayed, with officials at the Russian foundation blaming a change in leadership at the foundation and a dispute with Sberbank.
Koreans hold mirror to textbook furor

Sex slaves, collaboration with Japanese get short shrift in Korean schools

SEOUL (AP) It is one of South Korea's most traumatic World War II memories — the sexual enslavement of women by Japanese soldiers — and South Koreans are furious that Japanese textbooks still ignore these and other hateful details of Japan's colonial rule over the Korean Peninsula.

But now a debate is emerging about the history taught in South Korea's own schools. Middle and high school history textbooks include only one sentence on the tragedy of Korean women. Nor do the books explore Koreans' forced - and sometimes willing — collaboration with Japanese overlords.

“Such textbooks are not teaching enough about Japan's colonial rule,” Gender Equality Minister Han Myung Suk said recently.

Until now, the furor over Japanese textbooks has focused largely on the scarcity of references to the tens of thousands of Korean and other “comfort women” who were forced to work in brothels for Japan's army near battle fronts.

Yet the history textbook published by Seoul's Education Ministry makes no direct reference to “sex slaves,” it says only, “Korean women were taken and sacrificed as comfort women for Japanese soldiers.” There is no further explanation.

The Gender Equality Ministry wants the government to revise the textbook titled "Kook-Sa," or “National History,” to state that the comfort women were taken by force or fraud and suffered sexual abuse.

It also demands the textbooks carry excerpts of the sex slaves' testimony and their wartime photos.

The Education Ministry, which prepares textbooks, is reviewing the proposals.

Authors of the current textbooks appeared to avoid the issue because it was so shameful for Koreans, and they were also concerned about its sexual content, said Lee Ki Soon, a ministry official.

There are also demands to include textbook references to the many Koreans who worked for the Japanese government and security forces during the 1910-45 colonial rule. Some collaborators honored colonial rule and helped hunt down pro-independence activists.

Now liberal lawmakers have demanded that South Korean textbooks mention well-known Korean collaborators and that legislation be enacted to allow confiscating the fortunes of descendants of notorious collaborators.

“When objective research is conducted, we will set the criteria for collaborators that people with common sense can accept and will reflect the result in textbooks,” Education Minister Han Wan Sang told the National Assembly last week.

“It has been a ‘don’t-ask, don’t-discuss issue’ in our society,” said Han Hong Koo, a history professor at Seoul's Sungkonghø University, “It's dirty laundry that has been kept in the closet for over half a century.”

When President Syngman Rhee established South Korea in 1948, he invited Koreans who worked for the Japanese to join his administration. At the time, most South Korean experts in government affairs had worked for the colonial rulers.

Those Koreans remained influential under successive military-led regimes.

The late President Park Chung Hee served as a lieutenant for 2½ years in the Imperial Japanese Army, but South Korean textbooks do not mention this period in his career.

“We must first teach our students correct history before asking Japanese to do likewise,” said Lee Kwan Bok, a 70-year-old former middle school principal.

Recently, Lee protested a proposed memorial to Park, a dictator who built Korea's modern economy.
2001.7.31. 楠野

強制労働訴訟

対日賠償放棄の意見書提出

予算面で“封じ込め”

米下院控訴審に影響も

法案決起 対日負傷者の訴訟に影響

上院での年度予算案が採択されるか否かは、対日賠償問題の解決の進展に影響を及ぼす。上院予算案は、日本の賠償要求を認知するために重要な役割を果たしている。
遠くから手を合わせる靖国
「魂を解放して日本を恨まない」

手だ合は当然だ

「アジアへの遺族復帰」

2001.8.11. 朝日
공식·非공식사이 애매한 참배

고이즈미, 神社참배 강행

신종코로나19로 코로나19

8.15는 피해 주변국 배려
세계 외교경쟁 무한부상

제4당, 여수공항 강제

재판 "전범" 업무, "전범" 업무

대한민국 코로나19

사생활 보호, 의례
"다행도, 황토포대"

정부 "전범참배 같은 유감"

있다.
トップ記事見出し

民主、党権（党代表）・大権（大統領候補）の分離を検討
朴淳洙特候『大選文献』で追加提案
「競選に不服・脱党時には党分裂を呼ぶ恐れ」

『仁川空港疑惑』捜査
韓ジュンホ・李相虎氏の拘束を延長
検察「韓氏に圧力行使行為があった」

◇「日総理の神社参拝に反対」（社会面）
『太平洋戦争犠牲者遺族会』会員らが、11日午前に日本東京の靖国神社前で、韓国人犠牲者の合祀中止と小泉総理の『神社参拝』計画撤回を求めて、座りこみ示威を繰り広げている。
／東京＝AP聯合
1st payments sent to Nazi-era slaves

NEW YORK (Reuters) Three years after Swiss banks settled the claims of Holocaust-era survivors and their heirs, the first payments of $1,000 were made Thursday to former Nazi slave laborers covered by the agreement.

Under the direction of Brooklyn federal court Judge Edward Korman, the group is paying 35,000 Jewish Holocaust survivors in 36 countries with funds from the $1.25 billion settlement signed in August 1998.

More payments will be made in the next few months, said Claims Conference Vice President Gideon Taylor.
小泉、神社参拝を強行

韓・中の反発を考慮して、8・15の代わりに昨日訪問
日本の総理としては橋本以後5年ぶり

小泉純一郎日本総理が13日の午後に靖国神社を参拝した。小泉総理は、当初の方針だった「8月15日」参拝を一日早め、この日の午後4時43分頃に太平洋戦争の首脳者であるA級戦犯14名が合祀された靖国神社に到着、参拝を終えた。

この日の靖国神社には数百名の一般参拝客が集まり、日軍旗を振って歌謡を送り、「万歳」を叫ぶ声も聞こえた。彼は芳名録に内閣総理大臣と記し、靖国神社の境内にはこの日の朝から内閣総理大臣小泉名義の花籠が掲げられた。

参拝後、小泉総理は記者に「公式だとか非公式だとかには拘泥しない。総理大臣小泉が参拝したのである」と語った。

この日の参拝と同時に小泉総理は、過去の侵略を反省するという内容の談話を発表したが、靖国神社が日本軍国主義の象徴的な場所であり、A級戦犯が合祀されているという点で、国際的に拡がっていく波紋を打ち消すことは難しく思われる。

小泉総理は談話で「日本は過去の戦争で韓国国民を含めた世界の多くの人々に大きな災難をもたらした。特に、アジアの戦国に対しては植民地支配と侵略を行い、数え切れない非の人権保護に苦痛を強要した」と語った。

日本総理の靖国参拝は、1986年7月に自分の誕生日に参拝した橋本龍太郎（当時）総理以後5年ぶりのものである。

しかし、参拝の日取りを変えても太平洋戦争A級戦犯を合祀した靖国神社を参拝したという事実自体に対して韓国と中国は、及ぶ国際社会が反発を非難しており、今後の国際関係が注目される。/

東京＝朴正煕特派員

政府「戦犯参拝に深い遺憾」

中国も強い不満を表明

政府は13日に小泉総理が靖国神社を参拝したことについて、外交官スピークスマンの声明を発表し、「我々の度重なる憂慮表明と日本国内の多くの反発にも拘らず、近代日本軍国主義の象徴である靖国神社を参拝したことには深い遺憾を表す」とした。

声明は「小泉総理は談話を通して、過去の植民地支配と侵略に関する反省の意を表し、日本のために犠牲になった人々を追悼し平和の誓いを新たにするためのものであると言っていても、世界平和を破壊し近隣国家に対して言葉にしながたい被害を与えた戦争犯罪者に対してまで参拝した事実に憂慮の意を表すのはいかねられない」と表明した。／許容範記者
公式と非公式の間『曖昧な参拝』
日総理、靖国行き強行の表裏

東北アジアの国際的緊張を高めさせた『靖国問題』はどっちつかずの妥協で結末を迎えたが、日本が韓国や中国側の反発をどのように築めるかが注目される。

小泉総理は当初の公式詔詔に当たる13日に靖国神社を参拝したことでもって最悪のシナリオ、即ち日本で『終戦記念日』と呼ばれている8月15日に総理資格での参拝を避けた。

彼は同日の午後4時43分頃、乗用車に乗って靖国神社に到着、神社側の案内で受け約30分間かけて参拝を終えた。公式行事のとき着る黒の燕尾服で参拝していた。神道伝統の参拝方法はとらなかったが、普通の参拝には『内閣総理大臣小泉純一郎』と記念した。

神社の境内は、一般の数百名の参拝客で賑っていたが、小泉総理が到着するや日軍旗と旭日旗を振って歓喜の声を上げた。神社の外では韓国太平洋戦争犠牲者遺族会と日本市民団体が参拝反対のデモを繰り広げた。

靖国にはこの日の午前に総理小泉名義の花輪が掲げられた。神道式の『玉串』とはしなかったが総理官邸側では語っている。

『8・15参拝』に固執していた小泉総理が一歩引いたのは韓国と中国の世論の反発を意図した結果である。この問題を巡って小泉総理はメディアと野党から『アジア観光』『外交官僚』などと批判を受けて、特に去る7月の初め、韓・中を訪問したと党の幹事長らが間接的的に助言したことが決定的に作用した。

小泉総理としてはこれから韓・中との関係復元が至急な外交課題である。10月下旬上海で開かれるAPEC首脳会談前では外向的突破を切るため出来ない状態である。小泉総理はこの日の参拝に先がけて過去を反省するとの談話会を発表、韓・中を宥めるポーズを取った。

韓国政府の公式立場は「参拝自体に反対する」というものである。従って、参拝自体に対する韓国の批判的な姿勢はどのような形態であっても表明されるものである。中国もそのような形態で参拝が予想される。これによって教科書改編などで冷え切った韓・中と日本の間の絶縁した局面は当分の間続くものとみられる。小泉総理は談話で韓・中の要人との対話を希望すると語ったが、短期間の内に会談が開かれる可能性はそれほど高くなないとみられる。

／東京＝社長特派員・権大畑特派員（総合《3》面）
小泉式解法
総理という職位を使い、費用はポケットマネー

総理として参拝するが、その日には終戦記念日である8月15日を避け13日を選んだ『小泉式解法』は、問題の火種を灰に埋めただけの姑息な策術に過ぎないとこの指摘を受けている。

まず、彼は参拝が公式であるのか非公式であるのかを明らかにせず、曖昧な態度で終始一貫した。その上で、参拝記念に『内閣総理大臣』という職位を記入、総理資格での参拝であることを否定しなかった。靖国神社に彼の公式署名が刻まれた花籠がこの日の朝から掲げられた。代金3万円は総理のポケットマネーから支払われた。

何よりも靖国神社の最大の争点である14名のA級戦犯問題については明確に語らないうち、「A級戦犯は参拝対象でない」と宣言、『分離参拝』する方針も検討されたが、小泉総理がそれを拒否したと伝えられている。

小泉総理は「靖国に参詣された数多くの戦乱者に哀悼の意を表す」としてA級戦犯を別途には考えていないことを示唆した。即ち彼はA級戦犯に対しても慰霊の意志を持っているものと分析される。

これは完極的に日本の侵略の歴史を認めないということになる。勿論小泉総理としては日本の国内世論も意識せざるを得ない状況であるが、日本政府の内では総理に8月15日参拝を求める世論も少なくなく、なかでも「何が何でも8月15日に靖国へ行く」と当時の立場を繰り返した結果であるほどに、国内政治的な負担も少なくない。

中国政府は非公式的に8月16日以後に送られて参拝する妥協案を提示したものと伝えられた。

これについて小泉総理は、8月15日は避けるが『前倒しにする』方式をとることでもって、中国の要求を全面的には受容しなかった。日本の国内世論と周辺国への配慮の妥協の産物であると言える。／東京＝朴正煕特派員（総合3面）
2001.8.16.考証

日本人戦犯を入国禁止

米軍当局は、日本人戦犯を入国禁止するというマイルストーンを設けることにより、国際社会に示唆する役割を果たしている。日本の領土におけるイーロー戦犯の処理については、日本国内のみならず、国際社会においても大きな注目を集めてきた。

日本政府は、この問題に直面して、いかにイーロー戦犯の処理を適切に行うか、という観点から、多くの方々に関与を促している。
Seoul bars Japanese accused of atrocities during colonial rule

Seoul — The South Korean government imposed a permanent ban Friday on 25 Japanese accused of civil massacres and abuses during Japan’s 1910-1945 colonial rule of the Korean Peninsula.

It is the first time South Korea has taken such a measure since the country amended its immigration laws in 1997 to pave the way for forced labor claimants against Japanese accused of war crimes.

The move comes amid rows over Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi’s contentions visit Monday to Tokyo’s Yasukuni Shrine and a Japanese history textbook that critics say attempts to justify Japan’s wartime past.

The South Korean justice ministry did not identify any of the elderly Japanese affected by the ban or disclose details about the atrocities they were accused of committing.

“More Japanese war criminals will be added to the list of entry bans as we continue going over thousands of names,” an official at the ministry said.

The ministry scrutinized a list of 5,900 Japanese World War II war criminals and microfilm that the South Korean foreign ministry obtained from Japanese citizens’ groups and U.S. government archives.

South Korea’s ruling Millennium Democratic Party staged a rally Friday at the National Assembly, denouncing Koizumi’s visit to Tokyo’s Yasukuni Shrine as “anachronistic.”

Five visiting members of South Korea’s National Assembly on Friday criticized Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi’s visit to Tokyo’s Yasukuni Shrine as “anachronistic.”

The five lawmakers lashed out at Koizumi’s visit during a news conference at an office building for members of the House of Representatives in Tokyo.

“Forming through the visit to the shrine, honoring Class A war criminals despite protests from Asian nations is an anachronistic act and it is against the separation of politics and religion” stipulated by the Japanese Constitution, one of the lawmakers said.

Referring to the fact that a controversial history textbook written by a group of nationalist scholars has only been adopted in a limited number of schools, Kim Yong Jin, a member of South Korea’s ruling Millennium Democratic Party, said, “It is proof that the majority of Japanese people oppose the textbook.”

The five politicians also said they will continue to request an apology from Koizumi on the Yasukuni issue and indicated they may oppose a summit meeting with the prime minister is hoping for with South Korean President Kim Dae Jung.

“Visiting the shrine is an impolite act and we feel resentment. We will inform our government of our wishes,” one lawmaker said.

After the press conference, the South Korean lawmakers visited Yasukuni Shrine, in Tokyo’s Chiyoda Ward, where they handed over a letter requesting that the shrine remove the names of more than 21,000 South Koreans enshrined there and return lists containing the names to South Korea.

HAKONE, Kanagawa Pref. (Kyodo) Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi said Friday that he visited Tokyo’s Yasukuni Shrine two days before the anniversary of Japan’s surrender in World War II because he was concerned about the possible adverse impact a visit to the shrine on the anniversary would have on his structural reform drive.

Speaking to reporters at the Hakone hot spring resort, where he began a weekend vacation the same day, Koizumi said he believed diplomatic problems caused by the visit would harm his chances of carrying out painful but necessary reforms of Japan’s struggling economy.

“The biggest role for my Cabinet is economic revitalization and structural reform,” Koizumi told reporters. “My decision was to create an environment that would allow me to put all my efforts toward them,” he said.

“I would have faced criticism no matter what I did.”

While campaigning for April’s presidential election for the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and last month’s House of Councillors election, Koizumi promised he would make a visit to the Shinto shrine on the Aug. 15 anniversary of the end of the war.

But he brought the schedule forward after coming under pressure at home and abroad. His visit is controversial because it honors Class A war criminals along with the nation’s war dead.
There is a change in the air as lawsuits filed by Asian victims of Japanese wartime conquest are receiving a more sympathetic hearing, but the government and Diet have been slow to respond.

Although 60 war damages suits have been filed in Japan, in most cases the plaintiffs have lost. However, the so-called Hanzoka Incident is one of four cases that have recently reached settlements.

Major construction company Kajima Corp. agreed in November to set up a ¥300 million fund to compensate Chinese victims of a World War II labor camp in Odate, Akita Prefecture, where a major uprising took place.

In the June 1945 incident, Chinese laborers staged an uprising over cruel working conditions and torture at a copper mine where Kajima Gumii, Kajima Corp.'s wartime predecessor, had a contract to carry out a river improvement project. Five Japanese mining supervisors were killed, and in retaliation, 113 Chinese forced laborers were tortured to death.

Kajima reached a settlement with a group of Chinese plaintiffs, consisting of survivors and the relatives of the deceased, at the Tokyo High Court, ending a five-year court battle over a ¥83.5 million damages suit filed by 11 plaintiffs.

The two sides agreed to entrust the fund to the Chinese Red Cross Society and use part of the money to pay tribute to the victims of the incident.

At the end of June, the survivors and relatives of the deceased visited Japan for the first time since the settlement was reached. Their travel expenses were paid by the fund. "My heart is at rest in visiting Japan this time," one in the group said.

Another said: "The settlement is a great consolation. A ray of hope is shining."

In the first court ruling in favor of a foreign national forcibly brought to Japan for labor during the war, the Tokyo District Court ordered in July that the government pay ¥20 million to the family of a deceased forced laborer from China who escaped from a labor camp toward the close of World War II.

Unaware the war had ended, Liu Lianren had hidden in the mountains of Hokkaido for about 13 years. The court said the former Health and Welfare Ministry failed to carry out its obligation to rescue him.

The government has appealed the ruling, which dismissed the government's claim that the plaintiff had lost his right to seek compensation because he failed to file a suit before the 20-year statute of limitations expired.

"The statement in the settlement and the ruling are full of the sentiment that reparations should be made by all means possible," said Akimori Fukuda, secretary general of a citizens' group trying to help Chinese forced laborers.

Moves to settle other suits concerning such laborers have gained momentum following the settlement of the Hanzoka Incident.

"I hope other enterprises follow Kajima. The Japanese government and Diet should now change their attitude," Fukuda said.
45年従用者帰国船爆発沈没 京都地裁判決
日政府の責任を一部認める
終わらぬ『過去精算』
生存者15名に300万円ずつ支給
「米軍の機霧により爆発・・・日本政府の謝罪は不要」
遺族賠償も棄却
（朝鮮日報 01年8月24日 社会面）

「慰安婦徴発の事実を語るな」
日本人、朝鮮族のハルモニの買収を試みる
中国国防部の機関紙が報道

中国国防部の機関紙である『中国国防部』は、23日、中国東北部黒竜江省のロシア近接地域に位置する東寛県で、日本人が朝鮮族従軍慰安婦出身女性らを対象にして買収を試みたと報道した。

同紙は、今月の初めに従軍慰安婦だった李鳳雲さんの家に、見知らぬ日本人一名と通訳一名が訪れてきて、札束を見せながら「過去に日本軍の慰安婦だったとこれ以上言いふらさなければ、これを全部やろう」と言い寄ってきたと伝えた。

これに対して李さんは、日本人が自分を買収して日本への損害賠償訴訟を放棄させようとしていると感じ取り、「日本の奴が自分に加えた苦痛と傷は何度も生まれ変わろうとも忘れることができぬ」と、断固として拒絶したと同紙は伝えた。

李さんは日本人に「金で私の口を塞ぐことができるとでも思っているのか！」と言い、「いまの時代でお前のような人でなしのことを詐る続けてやる」と怒鳴りつけたと報道した。

李さんとは別に、東寛県に住む慰安婦出身の金淑蘭、池桂花、李光子さんら3人もここ数年の間に日本人から同様の請うを受けたと新聞は伝えた。金淑蘭さんは「二次大戦の時に中国を侵略した戦犯の娘」と語る一人の日本人女性が昨年訪問してきた、「父の代わりに謝る」と勧しを求めたのだとした。

金さんはこの女性に、自分が慰安婦であった頃に受けた傷を見せながら、「日本政府が当然に全中国人民に対して謝罪しなければならぬ」と語ったと同紙は報道した。李さんら4名は1930〜40年代に、日本軍によって東寛県の要塞に送られ、慰安婦生活を送った七十台の老人である。

中国国防部は、日本の少数軍国主義勢力によるこのような歴史問題と口封じは、無駄骨に終わらぬであろうと警告した。

（朝鮮日報 01年8月25日 国際面）
Filipino fundraiser set for sex slave victim

A fundraising concert featuring Filipino music will be held Friday in Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo, to help build a house for a Filipino victim of Japan's military sexual slavery during World War II.

Lola Masing is currently fighting a case against the Japanese government in the Supreme Court of Japan, and she is facing eviction from her house in the Philippines.

Performing will be the Filipino band Lahing Kayumanggi and folk gospel singer Sachie Monna. The band will sing in Tagalog and play traditional instruments from Mindanao, creating an alternative type of music in which they take up women's and children's rights, environmental issues and other social problems.

The doors open at 6:30 p.m. and the performance kicks off at 7 p.m. at the Osanakai Jesse Hall of the Osanakai Jesse Hall (also known as Nicolas Barre), 14-4, Rokubancho. It is a three-minute walk from the Kojimachi exit at JR Yotsuya Station. The admission fee is ¥1,500.

For more information, call Father Paul K. Okura at Kiyose Catholic Church at (0424) 91-0104 or fax (0424) 91-1744.
2001.8.29.朝

[手書き文]
Japan to apologize to POWs at peace treaty anniversary

Japan will formally apologize to former U.S. prisoners of war at a U.S. ceremony to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the 1951 signing of the San Francisco Peace Treaty, government officials said Thursday.

Foreign Minister Makiko Tanaka will give a speech at the ceremony Saturday expressing Japan's regrets and apologies for its wartime aggression, in a manner similar to then Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama in 1995, the officials said.

In the speech, Tanaka will also refer to the serious damage and pain that Japan caused to many nations, including the United States, during World War II. The speech will be worded so that it clearly expresses apologies to former U.S. POWs.

Worries are mounting in Japan that former U.S. POWs may scramble to file damage suits against the firms that forced them into labor during the war, in the wake of a U.S. House of Representatives bill introduced in March supporting such actions.

But Tanaka apparently wants to use the opportunity to avert the anger of former prisoners by clearly stating Japan's moral responsibility and apologizing.

Tanaka will also stress in her speech the importance of the Japan-U.S. security alliance for Tokyo's foreign policy and call for bilateral relations to be more forward-looking.

Tokyo gathering to honor 50th anniversary of peace treaty

A group of Japanese businessmen, former diplomats and government officials, scholars and private citizens on Saturday will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the signing of the San Francisco Peace Treaty in a ceremony in Tokyo.

Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi will attend the ceremony as a guest.

American guests attending will include former Vice President Dan Quayle.

Japan's signing of the treaty on Sept. 8, 1951, with the United States and 47 other countries officially ended World War II and allowed Japan to rejoin the international community.

The ceremony will be held at the Tokyo Opera City Concert Hall in Nishi-Shinjuku from 3:30 p.m. and is sponsored by the A50 Executive Committee, headed by former Ambassador to the U.S. Yoshihiko Okawara. Its aim is to express Japan's appreciation of America's generous support after World War II, including food, medical and other humanitarian assistance in the immediate postwar years.

An official celebration of the 50th anniversary of the treaty, to be attended by Secretary of State Colin Powell and Foreign Minister Makiko Tanaka, is being held in San Francisco on Saturday.

The A50 Project, launched in August 1995, has raised funds to set up scholarships to invite young American scholars and journalists to Japan.

The project has also published four books on Japan-U.S. relations over the past 50 years: "Japan and the United States—Fifty Years of Partnership," in Japanese and an abridged English version, and "Partnership," in both English and Japanese, which marks the 50th anniversary of the treaty.

"America and Me" by 32 people, including former Prime Ministers Yasuhiro Nakasone and Kiichi Miyazawa.

"Partnership," published by Kodansha International, is a collection of articles and essays by 15 leading Japan studies scholars and journalists in the U.S.

A third A50 project is to send 15 "A50 Caravan" missions to 30 U.S. states to promote interchanges and understanding at the grassroots level, starting Saturday.
POW files $1 trillion wartime suit

NEW YORK (Kyodo) A former U.S. prisoner of war has filed a class-action lawsuit with a U.S. federal court against the Japanese government seeking compensation of $1 trillion for suffering caused by the Imperial Japanese Army, court officials said Thursday.

The lawsuit, "Rosen vs. the People of Japan," was filed Tuesday, according to a spokeswoman for the U.S. District Court in Chicago.

According to Thursday's Internet edition of the Chicago Tribune, the lead plaintiff, retired Army Col. Melvin H. Rosen, is seeking $1 trillion in reparations on behalf of an estimated 435,000 Americans killed or wounded during the 1941-1945 war in the Pacific.

Rosen was held prisoner in the Philippines by the Japanese army for 3½ years after surviving the infamous Bataan Death March. Thousands of prisoners died during the 110-km forced march.

Another plaintiff, Ethel Blande Millet, was an army nurse during the war. She was captured in 1943 and forced to work in Japanese POW camps, the Tribune said.

The lawsuit comes just days prior to the 50th anniversary on Saturday of the San Francisco Peace Treaty, which was signed by Japan and the Allied Powers to formally end the war and settle war claims. Both the U.S. and Japanese governments agreed that their citizens forfeited the right to pursue damages incurred by the war.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Richard Boucher reiterated the government position that all war claims have been settled by the San Francisco treaty.

The plaintiffs in Chicago, however, are arguing that the victims did not fully forfeit their right to demand compensation, citing declassified documents showing that then-Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida promised the Dutch government that the Allies were not forfeiting that right.

In 2000, a U.S. federal court in San Francisco rejected a lawsuit claiming damages from Japanese corporations that benefited from slave labor during the war, citing the relevant clauses in the 1951 treaty.

A number of lawsuits have been filed by former POWs in U.S. courts since a 78-year-old U.S. war veteran filed a suit in California in August 1999 against Mitsubishi & Co. and its subsidiaries, alleging he was forced to work in a Mitsubishi coal mine in Fukuoka Prefecture and was beaten by his captors.

Historians say the Netherlands refused to sign the treaty if it meant its citizens could not sue Japan for wartime damages.
U.S. Senate: POWs can sue firms

WASHINGTON (AP) The U.S. Senate affirmed Monday that American prisoners of war should have the right to sue Japanese companies that used them as slave labor during World War II.

The 58-34 Senate vote came two days after Secretary of State Colin Powell appeared to pour cold water on the notion.

While attending ceremonies to mark the 50th anniversary of the San Francisco Peace Treaty, which officially ended the state of war between Japan and the Allied powers, Powell said that Japan is not required under the pact to compensate former American prisoners.

Victims of inhumane forced labor practices have taken their crusade to win compensation from Japanese firms such as Mitsubishi Corp. and Mitsui & Co. to court in California and other states.

But the State Department and the Justice Department have opposed these lawsuits, filing legal briefs stating that, under the 1951 peace treaty, the Allied powers expressly waived any rights to reparations from Japan.

“The treaty dealt with this matter 50 years ago,” Powell told reporters at Saturday's anniversary event. “It's a position we have to defend.”

But the Senate measure — introduced as an amendment to a $1.4 billion spending bill for the Commerce, Justice and State departments — would bar the allocation of any funds to the State and Justice departments to oppose civil actions by former POWs against Japanese individuals or corporations.

“Should our government be stopping a private citizen from seeking his or her day in court for a grievance?” asked Sen. Bob Smith, who cosponsored the amendment with Sen. Tom Harkin. “I don't think so. I think it's wrong and I'm frankly ashamed that it's happening.”

Backers of the amendment argued that the former Japanese foreign minister, in a 1951 letter that was only recently made public, agreed that claims against private Japanese citizens and corporations would be permissible under the treaty.

But Sen. Daniel Inouye, who was seriously wounded while fighting for the all-Japanese-American 442nd Regiment in Europe, sided with the administration's view.
2001.6.2 廉政

奴隷貿易で
対立解消

(2001年6月2日 産経

国際連合会議 北京

パリ条約が放棄され
聖人の会議三国間

タライで開催された

国際連合会議の会場

に関する連合国三国間

の関係は決して平

静ではないことを

聞き取った関係者。

大勢の問題点を

とった関係者。

関係者名の

一覧を示す。
しわ寄せは続発・女性

家庭との両立で
非正規社員に…
問われる『男女共同参画』

2001.6.5 藤

家庭との両立で
非正規社員に…
問われる『男女共同参画』

家庭との両立で
非正規社員に…
問われる『男女共同参画』
2001.6.6 読売
UNICEF ambassador urges awareness of kids' plight

Agnes Chan, ambassador for the Japan Committee for UNICEF, on Thursday urged the Japanese public to become better aware of the miserable effects of child prostitution and child pornography in the Philippines.

"What we can do now is to promote the awareness of Japanese people to not exploit children in Asian countries," she said at a news conference at the Foreign Press Center in Tokyo.

Chan returned earlier in the day from a six-day trip to the Southeast Asian nation, her fourth overseas tour as a UNICEF ambassador. The visit is part of a UNICEF campaign ahead of the Second World Congress Against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, which will be held in Yokohama in December.

A UNICEF official also present at the news conference explained that while a law to ban child prostitution and child pornography took effect in Japan in November, the U.N. body still feels that the legal framework needs to be galvanized.

Chan, who met with victims of child exploitation at several shelters, said she was surprised at how young the victims were. Her visit included stops at Manila and Cebu Island.

The stories told during a counseling session with six girls left her shocked, she said. The girls spoke of being raped and beaten by their parents and running away from home only to end up as prostitutes.

As for three street children she met, "They told me that they wanted me to be their mother." Chan said they were desperate for love.

"The problem is so complex that it is not easy to solve immediately," she said, adding that she would continue to work to raise awareness of the issue among Japanese.
UNICEF head bares good, bad news on children

UNITED NATIONS (AP) More children are in school than ever before, there are 3 million fewer child deaths per year, and polio has been almost eradicated since the first Summit for Children in 1990.

Still, over 10 million of the world's children die each year, often from preventable causes, over 150 million are malnourished and more than 100 million are not in school.

Ahead of a followup summit for children, to be held at the United Nations in September, UNICEF Executive Director Carol Bellamy on Thursday presented the findings of an end-of-the-decade review of the status of the world's children.

"The picture that emerges from the data is mixed. There is good news and there is bad news," she said.

But she stressed that "there has been real progress for children over the last 10 years."

Several key goals were set at the 1990 summit, including protection of children, cutting mortality rates among children and their mothers, improving access to education, reducing malnutrition, and providing better water and sanitation.

"Worldwide, millions more children today are in school, as net enrollment has increased," Bellamy said. Over 800 million people have gained access to safe drinking water in the last 10 years. Children are also higher up on the political agenda than they were 10 years ago, she said.

There has also been slippage that threatens some early gains.

The progress report, which used data provided by more than 150 nations and U.N. agencies, shows that the least improvement occurred in impoverished sub-Saharan Africa.

Chronic poverty remains the biggest obstacle to meeting the needs of children around the globe, it said.

"Until we start investing in children, we're really not going to deal with poverty, and as long as poverty is out there, it's going to fall hardest on children," Bellamy said. Rich and poor nations have to invest more in children, she said.

"In the past decade, the world has not met its own standards for children. It has actually fallen short on many goals, and there have been some terrible consequences," Bellamy said.

The review found that many of the survival and development goals set in New York 10 years ago — especially covering health, nutrition and education — remain unfulfilled.

"The lives of millions continue to be devastated by hazardous labor, by the sale and trafficking of women and children, the militarization and prostitution of children, and by general abuse, exploitation and violence," Bellamy said.

The report also notes the impact of HIV/AIDS on the lives of millions of children — many who have lost parents and who have become infected.

Bellamy said she expects the Sept. 19-21 summit to deal with this "unfinished business" and produce a clear blueprint for the next few years. Hopefully, it will also galvanize political leaders to meet the goals, she said.
Pakistani woman names husband in acid attack

ISLAMABAD (AP-JIJI) A Pakistani woman Thursday went public with allegations that her influential husband disfigured her with acid, and she accused police of doing nothing about her case.

Fakhra Yunas, 21, of the southern city of Karachi held a news conference for the foreign media in the capital, Islamabad, to force the government to take action against her estranged husband.

"He has been beating me and subjecting me to torture. I was his third wife. He was having relations with other women also," she said through an interpreter.

"It was a love marriage, but his family never accepted me. Please help me in my case."

Accompanied by Tehmina Durrani, an author and women's rights activist in this heavily patriarchal nation, Fakhra told how she married Bilal Khan, 37, a former Punjab provincial lawmaker, in 1996.

After a year of "severe cruelty" in her domestic life, Fakhra said Fakhra tried to escape in April, only to be caught by her husband and splashed with acid as punishment.

Fakhra's face and torso were badly disfigured, and she lost an eye in the alleged attack, Tehmina said.

"Fakhra is a victim of a heinous crime committed by an affluent person," she said, adding that the woman had been refused permission to travel overseas for medical help.

"The government is reluctant to issue Fakhra a travel document for fear of international attention her mutilated face will receive.

"Fakhra is in agony, and the government should take urgent action."

Repeated complaints to police and Interior Minister Mehmood Haider had fallen on deaf ears, Tehmina said.

Tehmina said military ruler Gen. Pervez Musharraf was paying lip service to the need for women to be lifted above their status as second-class citizens.

FAKHRA YUNAS, an acid attack victim, meets journalists with Tehmina Durrani, a human rights activist, Thursday in Islamabad. (REUTERS PHOTO)
Reported AIDS cases hit record numbers last year

The reported number of people with AIDS in Japan hit a record high of 327 last year, while reported cases of infections of the HIV virus reached 462, the second-highest number on record, according to an annual report by the Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry released Monday.

The ministry said an increase in the number of Japanese males with AIDS contributed to the overall rise, adding that the number of people who developed AIDS or contracted the HIV virus through same-sex intercourse has been sharply rising.

According to the report, males with AIDS, who accounted for 73 percent of AIDS patients, totaled 327 in 2000, up 25 from 1999.

In 2000, 27 percent of such people developed AIDS as a result of HIV infection through same-sex intercourse, 78 percent of whom contracted the virus in Japan. Of the 78 percent, half were reported in Tokyo.

In 1999, 25 percent of males with AIDS developed the disease from same-sex intercourse.

In 2000, most males with AIDS whose HIV infection was caused by same-sex intercourse were in their 30s and 40s, with a peak between the ages of 40 and 44, according to the report.

As for annually reported cases of HIV infections, 336, or some 73 percent, were Japanese men, down 43 from the record high 379 cases recorded in 1999.

Non-Japanese people with AIDS in 2000 accounted for 21 percent, while 20 percent of reported cases of HIV infections reported in Japan last year were foreigners.

The report says that the number of people with AIDS and HIV-positive people from Southeast Asia has been decreasing, while the proportion of those from Latin America has been increasing.
あなたの職場理解ありますか

男性の育児休業

法施行10年
取得率0.4％低水準
2001.6.20

米ウォールマート

東京都

米ウォールマート

東京都

2001.6.20

米ウォールマート

東京都
相談件数が過去最多
12年度調査
10年間で17倍に

児童虐待

2001.6.21. 隠紀(9)
25日から国連特別総会

各国NGO参加

2001.6.23

[詳細な文章が含まれていないため、自然テキストの読み取り是不可能です。]
2000年6月25日

[手書きの日付]
Diversity marks U.N. assembly on AIDS

NEW YORK — More than 3,000 representatives of groups that rarely find common cause — government leaders, humanitarians, workers, corporate heads, philanthropists and street-level activists — will converge on the United Nations on Monday to pledge a stepped-up fight against the global AIDS epidemic.

The highlight of UNGASS, or the three-day United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the global crisis AIDS is known, will be a joint declaration by U.N. member governments.

As drafted, it commits them to a plan of action, complete with targets and timetables, against the disease. U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan has called it "a global problem of catastrophic proportions."

Beyond the declaration, U.N. officials have stressed that a key purpose of what may be the largest and most diverse meeting ever at the New York headquarters is to continue to raise the international profile of a disease that infects 33 million people, primarily the youth of the developing world.

To that end, although the meeting officially a gathering of governments — including a 50-member U.S. delegation headed by Secretary of State Colin Powell and Health and Human Services Secretary Tommy G. Thompson — representatives from nongovernmental sectors with a stake in the AIDS pandemic were invited to participate in both the planning and parts of the session itself.

But the diversity of actors and the urgency of the crisis have also given rise to high, and often vastly different, expectations of what the gathering can and should do about AIDS.

Controversy has simmered over everything from priorities and responsibilities, to women's rights to how to talk about sex.

U.N. officials are hoping to keep the focus on what U.N. AIDS program head Peter Piot called "broad political agreement about what needs to be done, and goals."

But a number of groups, ranging from activists calling for lower drug prices to religious groups advocating more debt relief for the developing world, have already planned to air their differences in demonstrations, marches and alternative news conferences. Even the U.N. member countries had not yet reached complete agreement as they headed into the final weekend before Monday morning's opening ceremony.

Hundreds rally in New York to give AIDS drugs to poor

NEW YORK (Reuters) Hundreds of activists shouting "medication for every nation" called Saturday for billions of dollars in debt relief and funding for drug treatment for millions of poor AIDS patients.

Religious, human rights and AIDS groups marched through city streets on a rainy afternoon to send a message ahead of a major U.N. meeting on AIDS that begins Monday.

About 36 million people worldwide are infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, and approximately 25 million live in sub-Saharan Africa, where most are left to die without antiretroviral "drug cocktails."

"We have the technologies and we know how to stop the dying," Paul Zeitz of the Global Alliance for Health and the Rights of Women said to a cheering crowd gathered in a park in New York's Greenwich Village. "We want to fight for people infected with HIV now. We are saying it now, and we won't stand for anything less."

Zeitz said about 3 million people will die of AIDS in Africa this year, a death toll equivalent to the entire population of Manhattan. The disease is spreading rapidly through India, China and other Asian nations, and parts of Eastern Europe.

The activists are pressing wealthy countries, particularly the United States, to contribute billions to a planned global fund to fight AIDS.

They also want debt cancellation so poor nations can buy antiretroviral therapies that can add years to infected patients' lives.

Some led the march from wheelchairs. Others played drums and chanted, "Donate the dollars, treat the people, drop the debt."

Many activists called the Bush administration's $200 million pledge to the global fund an "insult" that would make little difference. U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan has estimated the global fund would need between $7 billion and $10 billion.

HIV vaccine trials

PORT-OF-SPAIN (AP) Researchers trying an experimental HIV vaccine have injected the first of 40 volunteers in Trinidad for a study sponsored by a U.S. health agency and the French and U.S. manufacturers.

"The inspiration to join the fight against knowing people who had been infected," a 28-year-old male volunteer said. He was injected Wednesday with the first shot of the combination vaccine — ALVAC, manufactured by Vaccin, Pasteur de Lyon, and rg-l20 MN, made by VaxGen of San Francisco.
73% of female inmates in Chubu experienced sexual abuse in childhood, survey says

About 73 percent of the 83 female prisoners in their 20s and 30s serving sentences in central Japan said they were sexually abused in childhood or adolescence, a survey by the Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry showed Sunday. In the nation's first survey of female prisoners' experiences with sexual abuse, 80 of the inmates said they had been sexually abused before turning 18, with 20 of them saying they had been raped or nearly raped.

Of the 80, 13 said they were raped or nearly raped when they were high school students, 11 when they were elementary or junior high school students, and three before entering elementary school.

The survey also found that 18 respondents were sexually abused either by family members or their boyfriends and that 21 had kept the incidents secret, deciding not to report to police or to receive psychological support.

A ministry research team headed by Akio Kitayama, a professor at Nagano College of Nursing, conducted the survey by interviewing female prisoners whose sentences began between February 1992 and October 2000. The survey shows a higher rate of sexual abuse among female prisoners and indicates that trauma inflicted by such abuse may be causing victims to deviate from social order.

A separate survey on sexual abuse conducted by a private research body in 1998 on 1,300 women nationwide, showed that some 29 percent of respondents had suffered sexual abuse before turning 18.

Kitayama said that victims of sexual abuse whose trauma is left untreated may often have difficulty establishing a trusting relationship with others and end up exhibiting antisocial behavior.

He said a system to teach children ways of protecting themselves and to provide support to victims at an early stage is urgently needed.
感染症対策と別枠

エイズ基金への日本の拠出

米国が軟化、ブラジルへのWTO提訴取り下げ

エイズ対策に関する国連総会特別委員会が開かれている。米国はWTOに提訴を取り下げる方針を示している。Infectious Disease基金への拠出を求める国連総会特別委員会が、今後も三連三連で開かれる。
AIDS fund racks up half a billion dollars

The U.N. leader unveiled his plan at an AIDS summit in Accra, Nigeria, April 28. More than 36 million people, the vast majority of them in Africa, have AIDS or are infected with HIV, the virus that causes the disease.

Here are the details of the $250,000,000 in pledges: 
- United States (May 11, $200 million). 
- British (May 12, $100 million). 
- France (May 21, $250 million). 
- Winterthur Insurance (June 1, $20 million. 
- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (June 13, $100 million). 
- Canada announced a contribution Monday at the start of a three-day special session on AIDS of the 64th session U.N. General Assembly. 
- Annex was the first to contribute to the fund, announcing he would donate $500,000 awarded him as the winner of the Philadelphia Liberty Medal for his work to promote peace.

Bill Gates is the founder of Microsoft Corp. and Winterthur Insurance is a unit of Swiss reinsurance firm Credit Suisse Group.

The U.N. opened the three-day session with a symbolic roll out of a modified, patchwork quilt honoring the millions of lives lost to what is being called the worst epidemic humanity has seen in 500 years.

Many say the United Nations General Assembly special session, known within the confines of U.N. headquarters as the "U.N. has already accomplished much."

A 'DECADE OF PROGRESS' GONE

United nations seeks funds to fight AIDS

Half a billion obtained — Page 8

United Nations' (Reuters) "Declaring AIDS" campaign wiped out a decade of progress in some areas, Secretary-General Kofi Annan on Monday called for funds to combat the killer disease and told governments to stop stigmatizing its victims.

"AIDS can no longer do its deadly work in the dark. The world has started to wake up, Annan told the U.N. General Assembly on Monday, referring to the opening of its 54th session on AIDS and HIV, the virus that causes the disease.

"The U.N. chief also inserted himself into a conference debate, warning nations that all AIDS victims, regardless of their background, should be addressed or the world could not come to grips with the escalating epidemic."

"Let us remember that every person who is infected — whatever the reason — is a fellow human being with human rights and human needs," Annan told 184 delegates.

Islamic states and others oppose Western and Latin American nations in naming homosexuals, intravenous drug users, prostitutes and high-risk groups particularly vulnerable to AIDS in a declaration the conference will approve. They say such terms are derogatory.

Japan to support U.N. AIDS fund

Tokyo (Kyodo) Japan was to step up its commitment to fight AIDS and other infectious diseases at a special three-day U.N. General Assembly session starting Monday.

On the opening day, former Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama was to deliver a speech expressing his nation's pledge to contribute a substantial amount of money to a fund that U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan proposed setting up to fight infectious diseases.

He was also to express Japan's intention to seek international support for the fund's early establishment at the Group of Eight summit meeting in Genoa in late July and on other occasions.

So far, the United States, Britain and France have indicated their intention to make contributions. Canada is also planning to contribute, as is a foundation set up by Microsoft Corp. Chairman Bill Gates.
The AIDS summit

This week's United Nations special session on AIDS is the latest sign that the international response to the crisis is gaining momentum. Pharmaceutical companies that once resented the idea of counting AIDS drugs for poor countries have recently relented. Governments of developing countries that hesitated to discuss AIDS are now showing openness. Meanwhile, the governments of rich countries are signaling a desire to step up their response by eating an AIDS fund.

The proposal for a global AIDS fund is already triggering three kinds of argument. The first is over who should run it. The rich countries that would contribute the most to the fund want to keep it free of N. bureaucracy, rightly preferring to have some nimble organization administer it. The poor countries, meanwhile, want the U.N. structure because it gives them more say. Two tasks for this week's U.N. gathering, therefore, are to persuade developing nations that an agile fund is in their own interests and to come up with a management formula that placates rival development agencies that want to play first fiddle.

The second argument concerns the balance between prevention and treatment. Until recently, both developing countries and rich-country medical experts agreed that treatment was all but hopeless: Antiretroviral drugs were prohibitively expensive, and the challenge of administering them seemed too much for the fragile health systems in poor countries. But drug discounts plus promising treatment programs in places such as Brazil have proved that treatment should be part of AIDS-control programs. This week's gathering should avoid wasting time on the false choice between treatment and prevention. Both should be funded.

Resolving these first two arguments is especially crucial, because there is a pressing need to focus on the third one. This concerns the resources that the rich world should contribute to AIDS relief.

Kofi Annan, the U.N. secretary general, has said that between $7 billion and $10 billion is needed per year; he has been criticized for overreaching, as pledges have so far proved modest. But Annan is right to set an ambitious goal, and the Bush administration should be ashamed by its meager offering of $200 million. AIDS has become a catastrophe because of human denial — especially among poor-country governments and their people. A new plague of rich-country denial about the likely cost of meeting the challenge is the last thing that is needed.

The Washington Post (June 24)
U.N. AIDS statement avoids mentioning risky practices
Governments urged to plot national policies by '03

Compiled from AP, The Washington Post

UNITED NATIONS — International negotiators reached agreement Tuesday on a General Assembly declaration, committing member states to sharply step up their national battles against the AIDS pandemic, after explicit references to risky sexual practices were deleted from the document.

The declaration, with specific targets and timetables, was due to be adopted Wednesday at the end of the special session on AIDS.

Weeks of wrangling ended late Tuesday, when Western nations agreed to drop language offensive to some Muslim nations that specifically named vulnerable groups — including "men who have sex with men," and prostitutes.

Alternative language "means risk due to "sexual practices," and prostitutes will be referred to as those vulnerable to infection due to "livelihood."

Egyptian diplomat Amr Rashdy, who had led the charge to change the language, said the final document is one that he and his country can live with. But there were objections from certain quarters.

"For many, there is a reluctance to recognize groups affected by HIV/AIDS ... based on religion and on culture," said Mary Robinson, the U.N. high commissioner for human rights. "A failure to recognize it means the numbers of those infected can only grow."

"Such a decision on language guts the whole declaration ... by excluding specific mention of gays and lesbians (and) vulnerable groups," said Scott Long of the International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission.

The U.N. statement calls on governments to create national AIDS policies by 2003 and programs to quickly reduce infection rates and protect those most at risk by 2005.

As diplomats wrapped up negotiations in New York, a U.S. congressional committee agreed to pump more than $1.3 billion into the global campaign to halt AIDS.
Making AIDS drugs more affordable

As a special session of the United Nations General Assembly meets to discuss how to combat the global spread of AIDS, an important process has begun in the World Trade Organization whose outcome will have a bearing on how far developing countries can go in providing care for those already infected with HIV. Last week, members of the WTO had their first meeting ever about the impact that the current rules on patents have on public health.

Of course, drug patents affect the cost of treatment in a number of diseases, not just AIDS. But it is the extremely high cost of medicine paid by patients in HIV/AIDS care that has brought this issue to the agenda again within just a few years of the signing of the agreement on Trade-Related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS).

What is on the agenda at this point is not a modification of TRIPS — though a number of organizations, economists and even governments have argued in favor of such an eventuality — but explicit clarifications on how much flexibility the WTO agreement provides to governments to meet public-health objectives by over-riding the rights of patent-holders. TRIPS makes an explicit provision for the granting of compulsory licenses to third parties and less explicitly for parallel imports.

Both are useful instruments that have been used outside TRIPS but mainly in developed countries to check anticompetitive behavior by patent-holders. But because the TRIPS agreement is not exhaustive in its listing of the grounds on which compulsory licenses can be issued and because of the ambivalence on parallel imports, the flexibility of TRIPS remains on paper. Over the past year, drug companies have shown that they are less than open about governments exercising their options on parallel imports.

There is an expectation among a number of developing countries — including India — that the ongoing discussions will lead up to the issue of a statement at a political level at the WTO’s ministerial meeting in November about the priority of public health over intellectual property rights. That is a negotiating battle that is yet to be fought, for, while there is now much greater public concern worldwide about the cost of patented health care, the number of governments remain insistent about the paramount importance of intellectual property rights.

The United States has expressed its willingness to be flexible when it comes to HIV/AIDS care and it has pointed to the WTO provisions on the use of compulsory licenses when there is a national emergency like the current incidence of AIDS in some countries. But the issue now goes much further than HIV/AIDS care. It is also about the future cost of health care in a variety of diseases and illnesses such as tuberculosis and malaria. Public and private health care will become more expensive if government policy is straitjacketed by the provisions of TRIPS as it is now written.

The Hindustan Times (June 28)
U.N. agrees on global plan to combat AIDS

Los Angeles Times

UNITED NATIONS — After rancorous debate, the U.N. General Assembly agreed Wednesday on the first global action plan to battle the AIDS pandemic, laying out tough targets over the next decade for reducing infection rates and protecting the rights of those with the disease.

"After today, we shall have a document setting out a clear battle plan for the war against HIV/AIDS, with clear goals and a clear timeline," said Secretary General Kofi Annan.

The declaration says in part that by 2003, governments should craft national strategies to combat acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, and start making treatment widely available. By 2006, comprehensive prevention, education and health care programs aimed at curbing the pandemic should be in place. But not all groups were clearly represented in the final 18-page Declaration of Commitment, which was adopted by acclamation in the 189-member General Assembly. Strong objections by Islamic and other conservative countries kept references to vulnerable groups such as homosexuals, prostitutes and intravenous drug users out of the final text. In a last-minute compromise after the conference nearly collapsed Tuesday over the dispute, negotiators bridged differences with diplomatic euphemisms. Instead of saying "countries will" carry out the commitments in the document, the text says countries will "commit to address" them.

Rather than mentioning "those who have sex with men," the substitute language refers to those who are at risk due to "sexual practice." Prostitutes are mentioned as those vulnerable to infection due to "livelihood" and prisoners as those at risk through "institutional location."

In exchange for diluting that language, all parties agreed to a vigorous clause on women's rights.

"In the last two days, some painful differences have been brought into the open — but that is the best place for them," Annan said. "Like AIDS itself, these differences need to be confronted head on."

Many AIDS activists criticized the world body for not spelling out the ways the disease is transmitted. But others, such as Zambian health worker Jennifer Chiwela, said it was the clear targets in the document that mattered and not semantics.

"I believe it will change a few things," she said. "Now we have a document, a tool we can use to urge the government to act."

To help governments and grassroots groups implement the goals outlined in the document, Annan has called for gathering $7 billion to $10 billion in new funds. He cited a recent Harvard University study estimating that the disease has cost the world $500 billion so far in lost productivity and medical expenses.

By the end of the conference, his Global Fund for AIDS and Health had garnered more than $700 million in pledges, plus promises by countries to increase spending for their own programs. The Bush administration so far has pledged $200 million to the effort. More donations are expected at next month's meeting of the Group of Eight nations in Genoa, Italy.

But as the possibilities for solutions proliferate, so does the wrangling over how the money will be distributed and who most deserves them. Asian leaders lamented that the conference focused too heavily on Africa, home to 25 million of an estimated 36 million people infected with the human immunodeficiency virus, which causes AIDS.
2001.6.30 読売

DV対策
地域で格差

マニュアル、研修求める動き
Police obtain warrant for U.S. airman in rape case

NAITA, Okinawa Pref. (Kyoto) Okinawa Prefectural Police obtained an arrest warrant Monday night for a U.S. Air Force sergeant suspected of raping a local woman early Friday in Chatan, central Okinawa.

Based on witness accounts, investigators say they are convinced that Timothy B. Woodland, a 24-year-old technical sergeant, raped the woman in a parking lot near the American Village shopping district after 2 a.m. Friday.

Police have detected Woodland's fingerprints on a car parked at the site of the rape, investigation sources said.

Woodland could be arrested as early as today.

The sergeant has denied committing the rape, the sources said. According to one report, he said he had consensual sex with the woman.

Earlier in the day, police summoned Woodland, who is in the 35th Special Operations Group at Kadena Air Base, for the fourth straight day of questioning.

Police believe the sergeant attacked and raped the woman, who is in her 20s, when she was alone in the parking lot before he fled the scene in a car with several other U.S. servicemen.

The shopping district is frequented by U.S. military personnel and local youth.

After the Okinawa police obtained the arrest warrant, Vice Foreign Minister Yutaka Kawashima summoned Richard Christiansen, the U.S. charge d'affaires, to the Foreign Ministry and requested that the U.S. military hand over Woodland to the Japanese police.

Christiansen reportedly said the U.S. will cooperate fully with the investigation.

Under the Japan-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement, the United States does not have to hand over military personnel suspected of crimes until they are indicted by Japanese prosecutors.

However, since three U.S. servicemen raped a 12-year-old schoolgirl in Okinawa in 1985, the U.S. has agreed to "favorably consider" requests by Japanese police to hand over people suspected of serious crimes, including rape and murder.
政党内閣、女性をアシスト

政党内閣で、女性をアシストする体制を整備することを挙げて、女性を政治のメイドとして送り出すことを提案する。

詳細は以下の通り。

1. 政党内閣における女性の役割
2. 政党内閣の女性アシスト体制の整備
3. 女性の政治的活躍への支援

以上が提案の内容です。
2001.7.3 東京 (5)
不実する福祉司

連携強化も必要

どうする児童虐待防止

【小林 敦子】

児童相談所での協力体制の不足は、子どもたちの保護面での脆弱さを示している。児童虐待の防止に必要な情報共有が不十分な状況は、子どもたちの安全を脅かす要因である。

児童相談所の機能に欠けていることが指摘されている。児童虐待の防止には、児童相談所が中心的な役割を果たしている。相談所の機能を強化し、児童相談所の役割を明確化することが求められている。

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2001.7.4. 読売
人生案内

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2001.9.10 足立
受刑者教育に被害者の視点

支援者、講師に招き

法務省、今年度中に制度化
Child abuse harms brain growth, say scientists

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - Neglect and abuse during early childhood can cause memory loss and impaired cognitive abilities later in life by boosting the production of a hormone that harms the brain's learning and memory center, scientists said Monday.

In an experiment involving laboratory rats, researchers at the University of California at Irvine's College of Medicine showed that stress-related dysfunctions were caused by a brain hormone called corticotropin-releasing hormone (CRH). Until now, scientists had assumed that steroid stress hormones produced by the adrenal glands were responsible.

Dr. Talie Baram, who led the study, said pinpointing the mechanism at work could lead to new types of treatments for stress-related damage to the brain. The study appears in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

The researchers studied what happened in the brains of rats in an attempt to gain a better understanding of how stress in early childhood, including emotional neglect and abuse, produces enduring negative consequences in people.

"It's been shown in children and infants, and also in animal models, that chronic early life stress leads to a decline in cognitive function, particularly cognitive function that's related to the part of the brain called the hippocampus," Baram said.

"That part of the brain is responsible for learning and memory. What's been really not clear is how that happens."

Baram's team used a single injection of CRH, a hormone that regulates the nervous system's responses to stress, to mimic early life stress in rats that were about 2 weeks old.

The rats given the injection experienced significant brain cell death — a loss of between one-tenth and one-fifth of the cells in a section of the hippocampus associated with stress-related damage.

Rats injected with the hormone were less able to perform spatial memory and object-recognition tests later in life than those that did not receive the injections.

While the injections were given only once early in life, cell death in the hippocampus and memory problems worsened with age, the study found.

"What we are finding is that not only are we killing cells in the hippocampus, but there's also reorganization — new connections to the existing cells that make them more vulnerable," Baram said.

"We create, if you will, a vicious cycle in which stress early in life can have very persistent effects throughout life."
Uzbekistan women driven to suicide by violent husbands

ALMATY, Kazakhstan (Reuters)
Many women in ex-Soviet Uzbekistan are routinely beaten by their husbands, driving some to suicide, a human rights group said in a report published Tuesday.
The New York-based Human Rights Watch, which conducted interviews last year in densely populated rural areas of the Central Asian nation, said that many women were "beaten, raped and humiliated by their own husbands."

One 19-year-old woman poisoned herself by drinking vinegar concentrate because her husband beat her, and her father-in-law cursed her, the report said.

But it said that there was little hope for such women to find support and protection from police units and other bodies, which usually block the possibility of divorce.

"Those officials condone the violence by telling the women that they themselves are to blame, and that they should just go home to their violent husbands," the report quoted Elizabeth Andersen, head of the Europe and Central Asia division of Human Rights Watch, as saying.

Uzbekistan is experiencing a revival of old Islamic traditions in which parents often choose husbands for their daughters without their consent.

After marriage, many women are locked in their homes, without the right even to share meals with their husbands, and are beaten when falling to yield to their whims, the report said.

Trapped between violent husbands and impervious state officials, suicide appears the only way out for some women, it said.

Cases of women committing suicide are taboo in Uzbekistan's tightly controlled mass media.
政界へ女性を送る募金ネットワーク
参院選でも風吹くか

6戦5勝...今回は12人支援

WIN d y？

2001年7月11日

「WIN d y」は、政治界への女性の参政を求めるモビリティを促すためのネットワークです。参院選で12人以上の女性候補を支援しています。この団体は、政治の枠組みを変革するために活動しています。
U.S. censures 23 nations over human trafficking

Compiled from Reuters, Kyodo

WASHINGTON — The United States blacklisted 23 countries Thursday — including allies Israel, Greece and Saudi Arabia — for failing to tackle human trafficking, which it called "a modern-day form of slavery."

A State Department report, compiled under the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, classified countries in three tiers, depending on their legal systems and government measures to combat human trafficking.

Japan was placed in Tier 2, along with 40 other countries, including France and China — countries that do not yet fully comply with the act's minimum standards but are making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards.

The report criticized Japan for lack of full actions to protect the victims of trafficking in people.

Japan is a destination country for women, primarily from Asian countries, such as Thailand and the Philippines, who are trafficked for purposes of sexual exploitation.

The department said some law enforcement units in Japan have been "reluctant" to investigate reports of trafficking and that the Japanese government has "not been aggressive" in arresting and prosecuting suspected traffickers.

"Victims are often treated as criminals (prostitutes or illegal aliens) by the legal system because the government does not consider people who willingly enter for illegal work to be trafficking victims," it said.

Secretary of State Colin Powell released the report, mandated last year by Congress with a view to withholding U.S. aid from nations who fail to address the issue by 2003.

"It is incomprehensible that trafficking in human beings should be taking place in the 21st century: incomprehensible, but it's true — very true," Powell said at a news conference.

"Our report should make it clear that traffickers are going on all over the world in both developed and developing countries, even within the United States," he said, calling it an "abomination against human dignity."

At least 709,000 people around the world fall victim to the practice every year, Powell said. Between 40,000 and 50,000 of them end up in the United States, the report noted.

Powell said most victims are women and children who have been forced or coerced by criminals.

Deprived of the most fundamental human rights, subjected to threats and violence, victims of trafficking are made to toil under horrific conditions in sweatshops and on construction sites, in mines and in brothels," he added.

In the first annual "Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act," Israel was in the lowest category, Tier 3, as a trafficking destination mainly for women from former Soviet states, Brazil, Turkey, South Africa and India.

In a sign this key U.S. ally might end up getting a waiver, however, the State Department said the Israeli government has "taken the steps to address" the problem.

Countries put in Tier 3, ranked because they had a significant number of victims, got into the top category by prosecuting those behind the illegal trades, protecting the victims and sponsoring or coordinating protection campaigns.

Sweden, Canada, Germany and Hong Kong are in this section, along with Austria, Belgium, Colombia, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland and Taiwan.

The president will decide whether to stop nonimmigrant aid on the basis of the 2003 report. Those already barred from such aid will lose educational and cultural exchanges, or U.S. banking for international loans.

Under the law, the president can exempt any country from sanctions if justifying it is seen as counterproductive to fighting the problem — or against U.S. national interests.

Greece, a transit and destination point, has not yet acknowledged publicly that trafficking is a problem and said in Saudi Arabia, some expatriate workers have been forced into domestic servitude and sexual exploitation," it added.

Another U.S. ally in Tier 3 is South Korea, a source of women forced into the sex industry primarily in the United States but also in other Western countries and Japan.

The others in Tier 3 are Albania, Afghanistan, Bosnia, Herzegovina, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Indonesia, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.
2001.7.15

[手書きのテキスト]

[画像]

[漢字とイラスト]
市町村のやる気が大切だ

2001.7.19

産経

内閣の夫の真の顔は、小さい子供の目を読むことである。大阪府北摂市は、昨年末に児童被爆事件が起こった。事件の発端は、児童が公園で遊んでいたところ、突然爆音がした。児童2人が重傷を負い、1人が死亡するまでに発生した。

児童被爆事件は、児童が公園で遊んでいたところ、突然爆音がした。児童2人が重傷を負い、1人が死亡するまでに発生した。児童が被爆したため、児童が地元で活動していた。

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G-8, U.N. launch global AIDS fund, but rich nations' pledges short of goal

GENOA, Italy (Reuters) - World powers and the United Nations launched a global war on AIDS Friday to help fund the fight against AIDS, but pledges from rich nations fell far short of the U.N. target for 2001 of $6 billion.

AIDS campaigners said they were deeply disappointed, describing the amount of money pledged as "outrageously low."

U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan, attending a Group of Eight summit in the Italian port city of Genoa, said the rich industrialized nations, plus Russia, had promised cash amounting to more than $1.2 billion.

"For the first time, we are seeing the emergence of a response to this deadly disease that begins to match the scale of the epidemic itself," Annan said in a statement.

But he added: "The battle against AIDS will not be won without the necessary resources. We need to mobilize an additional $7 billion to $10 billion a year to fight this disease."

The fund was also aimed at combating tuberculosis, malaria and other diseases raging mostly Third World nations.

Italy, which is hosting the summit, said earlier the fund could reach $2 billion by the end of the year, but some campaigners said the figure amounted to just a quarter of what the United States was believed to be spending on its plans for a missile defense shield in 2003 alone.

Drop the Debt campaigners, fighting to get rich nations to wipe out the debt of the poor, said by failing to address debt cancellation at the summit, the G-8 was "giving with one hand and taking with the other."

"Six weeks after the G-8 leaders leave their luxury liners in Genoa, Africa will have paid back in debt repayments every penny ... announced today for the health trust fund," a statement said.

The G-8 said a task force would be set up immediately to ensure the fund becomes fully operational by the end of 2001.

Annan underscored the enormity of the problem facing the world community, saying an estimated 36 million people are suffering from the disease. Most of those afflicted live in Africa, Asia, and Central and South America.

AIDS has claimed the lives of about 23 million people.

Reacting to the launch of the fund, the Global AIDS Alliance, comprising humanitarian, religious and social justice groups, said it was deeply disappointed, and criticized U.S. President George W. Bush for failing to show a commitment.

"The pledges to the fund proposed at Genoa are still outrageously low," the alliance spokesman David Byrdon said.

"And while Bush talks of AIDS as an emergency, initiatives in Congress to massively increase funding to fight AIDS are languishing for lack of support from the White House."

Humanitarian medical agency Medecins sans Frontieres said that without a proper strategy to ensure drugs are bought from generic producers, the fund would become a subsidy to U.S. and European drug industries.

Several major pharmaceutical companies have lowered prices for antiretroviral drugs that slow the course of HIV.
2001.7.26

人生案内

島村 奉代
（弁護士）
アジアの一員、同じ母親として

タイで4学校を建設、教育により自立支援

異地の人

仕事も提供

寄付をさせて頂

写真：

日教職が開始されたタイ東北部の山間にあるバンパラ村スクールの子どもたちとマリ・クリスタル・ヌさん。(写真提供：タイ教育支援機関)
パレスチナ騒乱が影

反人種主義国連会議

イスラエルとアラブ諸国が対立

2001.8.12

村元

-155-
エッセイスト 北原みのり氏

意味的疎通の再建が必要
子供守る制度づくり緊急

2001.8.17

彦根

子供守る制度づくり緊急

木戸親鸞の遺詞を求めて

教育庁は、子供守る制度の設置を緊急に求めている。

児童の保護を図るために、すでに多くの学校が制度を導入しているが、

まだ不十分な状況が続いている。

この緊急声明が、児童の安全を守るための重要なステップとなることを願っています。
HIV感染 国連が地図作成

中国、2010年には
「1000万人未満」

2001.8.18、発表（9）
HIV cases in Malaysia pass 40,000: report

KUALA LUMPUR (AP) More than 40,000 Malians have tested positive for HIV, ranking the nation fifth among 13 countries in the Asia-Pacific region, a news report said Sunday.

Statistics show that 40,949 Malians have been confirmed to be HIV-positive as of April, said the national news agency Bernama, citing a government report. Of those, 5,103 were confirmed AIDS cases.

The number of HIV cases in Malaysia has risen each year from just three in 1985, when statistics were first recorded. The report did not say which country had the most HIV-positive patients.


The report said men accounted for 95 percent of the total. Nearly three-quarters, or 29,942, of those confirmed to be HIV-positive were Malay, who comprise nearly 90 percent of Malaysia's 23 million people. Ethnic Chinese and Indians make up the biggest minority groups.

The council chief, daughter of Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammad, said the group has encouraged Malians, especially couples engaged to be married, to undergo medical tests to ensure they are not HIV-positive, Bernama said.
2001.8.21

暴力夫と離婚した40代主婦

妻と夫の間の問題を解決しようとしたが、結局は夫の暴力に晒される羽目となりました。夫は妻を恥じさせるために、妻の家族や友人まで巻き込み、妻を孤立させようとするたまらない行いをしていたのです。妻は夫の暴力に耐えられず、離婚を選びました。離婚後、妻は夫から恐怖をされていました。しかし、妻は夫の暴力に対して立ち向かう決意を固め、離婚後も夫の跟踪を避けるために、新しい生活を送ることにしました。
宮尾
2001.8.22
2001.8.23. 産経

唐突、執のような犯行

被害者「面識なし」

都市型ストーカー

発表：都市圏、全国平均上回る

東京や阪神の都市圏では、面識のない男性のスタンピング被害が、通称「ストーカー化」が問題となっている。同様の被害が全国的に報告されている。

被害者の面識がないため、対策が困難な状況が多い。警察も、被害者の保護のために、情報の公開を控えている。

都市圏のストーカー化は、全国平均以上に高く、特に大都市圏では顕著である。面識のない男性に追い回される被害は、特に女性に多い。

面識なしの男性への対策として、警察も情報の共有を進めているが、まだ解決策を見つけるのは難しく、被害者の保護に努めている。

面識なしの男性からの犯行に対して、専門家も警告を出す。面識なしの男性への対策が急がれる中、被害者の保護に向けて、今後も取り組む必要がある。
2001.8.24. 読売(夕)

児童虐待防止 先手必勝!!

近年、児童虐待事件が増加している。児童虐待は、家庭内での暴力、精神的虐待、体罰などを指す。虐待の被害者の多くは、幼少期から虐待を受けている。虐待は、子供の成長に弊害を及ぼすだけでなく、子供の精神的健康にも影響を与える。虐待を受けて子供たちは、不安や恐怖感、抑うつ症候群などを発症する場合が多い。

児童虐待の防止策として、以下の対策が挙げられる。

1. 教育
   - 子供が権利を理解し、自己の権利を守ることを学ぶ。
   - 子供の権利を保護するための法律やルールを学ぶ。

2. サポート
   - 子供が虐待を受けても安心して報告できることを確実に提供する。
   - 子供が虐待を受けていることを周囲に知らせることを避ける。

3. リスク管理
   - 子供虐待の可能性が高い家庭を監視する。
   - 子供虐待の可能性が高い地域を監視する。

児童虐待を防ぐためには、これらの対策を組み合わせて実施することが重要である。
保育所の「通信簿」

虐待の早期発見

第三者の目で評価

虐待者の目で評価

項目に追加、来年度から実施

虐待者の目で評価

虐待の早期発見

第三者の目で評価

項目に追加、来年度から実施
批判を機に足元見つめよう

米国総統のラスベガス訪問で、日本が、ラスベガスの現象を、日本の自らの現象として、見逃すのが、問題だ。米国総統が、日本の決断に影響を与えないか、見逃すのが、問題だ。米国総統が、日本の決断に影響を与えるなら、日本の решенияに影響を与えないで、日本の決断に影響を与えるが、日本の決断に影響を与えないのでは、日本の決断に影響を与えないから、日本の決断に影響を与えない。
2001.8.29. 読売

10月施行のDV法

解説用冊子を配布

今年は、年に一度、今年

月に講演がある。今年

の講演論文、DVD

の紙を読む。DVD

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援助交際禁止ネットで名前・職業公開

2001.6.30 右京(3)

浜松市役所、千葉、横浜、名古屋、名古屋市役所、東京、大阪、京都、神戸、札幌

浜松市役所

浜松市役所のホームページに掲載された内容です。援助交際を禁止して、名前や職業の公開を求めています。2001年6月30日、右京という名の人物が3歳です。
2001.9.4 東京

町村の半数 女性議員ゼロ

今年三藩で 町の議員 7％ 女性を、市町村女性議員を求める運動が広がっている。

町村議会では、女性の選出が少ないことが指摘されている。

山本議員は、女性議員を増やしていくことを提案した。
2001.9.5. 説明

配偶者から暴力
相談件数 25%増
昨年度約3千件 前年度
約2千件

「パワープレイ」～
暴力被害者支援
～

第1期

( )
2001.9.5. 読売

人生案内

宮田・惠子
（作家）

暴力ふるう夫...

セックス強要...

子のため我慢...

記事に書かざるを得ないが、この件についての…”
More women seeking help over domestic violence

More than 9,000 women visited prefectural counseling centers across Japan to seek advice on domestic violence in fiscal 2000, surpassing the number that sought counseling on divorce, according to a government survey released this week.

The Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry survey — the first to include a separate category for domestic violence — showed that 9,178 consultations on domestic violence were made at 47 women's counseling centers in the year ending March 31, accounting for some 18.7 percent of all 54,835 consultations.

Women seeking advice on divorce numbered 8,586.

In previous surveys, the ministry grouped domestic violence consultations with those on alcohol-related violence committed by spouses or partners. Divorce was the number one reason for seeking advice.

In fiscal 1999, the number of consultations for domestic and alcohol-related violence by spouses or partners totaled 5,000. The new numbers for domestic violence alone, meanwhile, are about 1.8 times the number recorded in fiscal 1999.

Of the 9,178 consultations on domestic violence, 1,495 were made in Tokyo, 1,255 in Kanagawa Prefecture, 624 in Fukuoka Prefecture and 571 in Aichi Prefecture.

The third most common consultation was related to poverty and totaled 5,206, the survey said.

Murders and injuries related to domestic violence numbered 1,998 in 2000, about double the figure in 1999, according to the National Police Agency.

In October, a new law to combat domestic violence will come into force, and women's counseling centers are expected to play a key role in supporting victims.
### 子想上回る需要

- 早朝
- 黒田
- 子想

### 事件

- 体重
- 犯罪
- 暴力

### 事例

<table>
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<th>事例1</th>
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### 目次

- 体重
- 犯罪
- 暴力

### 資料

- 体重
- 犯罪
- 暴力

### 参考文献

- 体重
- 犯罪
- 暴力

### 注意

- 体重
- 犯罪
- 暴力
U.N. conference focuses on Middle East racism

DURBAN, South Africa (AP) - The world conference against racism entered its second day Saturday with attention focused on tackling accusations of racism in the Middle East — an issue that threatened to overwhelm the gathering’s agenda.

Conference committees were scheduled to work on the wording of a final declaration, a draft of which has been condemned by the United States for its anti-Israel language.

The White House, which has called parts of a draft declaration anti-Semitic, said American diplomats will leave the conference if the provisions were not removed.

In spite of an announcement Friday by the American civil rights leader the Rev. Jesse Jackson that the Palestinians have decided not to derail the conference by singling out Israel as a racist state, Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat accused Israel of "racist practices" against the Palestinians.

Almost a year into the Palestinian uprising, Arab nations have pushed to make Israel the main issue at the conference.

Arafat’s harsh words undercut Jackson’s efforts to solve the symbolic and semantic nature of the dispute. Jackson said he urged Arafat to drop his support for a summit declaration that will label Israel as a racist state and equate Zionism with racism.

Zionism, the movement that founded Israel as a homeland for the Jewish people, has also come under attack in street demonstrations.

Palestinian officials later accused Jackson of being "overzealous" and said they will still seek condemnation of what they call Israel’s "racist practices."

"What we can hope for is that this conference will say what is bad, what is just in the face of this bloody tragedy that has befallen the Palestinian people. It is a colonial, racist plot, a plot of aggression, of uprooting, of taking over land as well," Arafat told a round-table discussion with world leaders.

"This brutality, this arrogance is moved by a supranational mentality, a mentality of racial discrimination," he said.

Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman Noam Katz reiterated his country feels that the racism conference is not the appropriate forum to discuss the Middle East conflict.

"We are not here at the conference to discuss, to deal with specific political problems. We are here to create a united front against racism," Katz said.
1946年ごろ、中国のトップ女優たち
と一体（右から3番目が山口さん）

万感胸に祖国へ

スパイ容疑晴れ

時代を闘った女たち

山口さん

秘密に抱え悩む

合作映画ヒット

大ヒットした映画「風立ちぬ」の
監督役の石原ふるさと

時代を闘った女たち

甘粕田男 1930年代初頭
風水に帰り、風水の立場で
風水家として全国的に名を知られた。
10年風水家として風水を研究し、
業績を拡大させました。風水家として風水の
業績を拡大させました。
Fund finishes compensating Dutch wartime sex slaves

THE HAGUE (Kyodo) Asian Women’s Fund, a private organization backed by the Japanese government, said Friday it has finished compensating Dutch women and men who were forced to provide sexual services in Indonesia to the Imperial Japanese Army during World War II.

AWF Vice President Tatsuo Yamaguchi was among those who attended a ceremony in The Hague to mark completion of the project, which was launched in the Netherlands in July 1998. The project compensated 78 former sex slaves, including four men.

During the three-year project, AWF provided ¥241.5 million for medical care and improved living conditions.

Tokyo has refused to officially apologize to or compensate former sex slaves, saying obligations related to wartime atrocities were settled under the 1951 San Francisco Peace Treaty.

The Dutch government told AWF that affected individuals in the Netherlands would have to be directly contacted on the issue. But in contrast to many Asian countries, a committee of Dutch citizens served as liaison between AWF and the Dutch victims.

The committee said that most of the aggrieved feel the Japanese government has accepted official responsibility, referring to a letter offering apologies and expressing remorse sent in 1996 by then Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto to his Dutch counterpart Willem Kok.
2001.7.14 東京

オランダの
外務省に
派遣された
大規模な
オランダ
観光業
団体
が、日本
政府の
誘致
事業
を
開始
した。

日本政府は、
観光業の
誘致
に
大変
意を
向け
ている。
78人への「償い」終える

2001年7月14日、読売新聞(6面)
2021. 7. 24. 朝日(3)
Letters

Japan recognizes WWII atrocities

I would like to state my views on the July 27 Op-ed column “Cold comfort: Japan still in denial over WWII rape” by Barry A. Fisher and Iris Chang.

On the issue involving former “comfort women,” the column gives readers the impression that Japan has not offered any apology nor taken any action. The government and people of Japan, recognizing the grave affronts to the honor and dignity of former “comfort women,” established the Asian Women’s Fund in July 1995, with contributions from both the government and the people of Japan to help those women.

The government has made contributions to the fund for its operating costs and its medical and welfare support projects. The fund has extended payments to many of those women; the fund also forwarded a letter to individual former “comfort women” from the Japanese prime minister expressing the government’s apologies and remorse; and the fund has implemented medical and welfare support projects, funded by the national budget, which aim to improve the living standards of these women through the provision of goods and services for their care.

The column also suggests that Japanese textbooks cover up the aggression and atrocities caused by the former Japanese military during World War II. A look at Japanese textbooks, however, would reveal that all eight textbooks approved by the Textbook Authorization Council clearly describe the tremendous suffering and devastation that the neighboring countries experienced during Japan’s colonial rule and the war.

SATORU SATOH
Minister for public affairs
Embassy of Japan
Washington, D.C.