（財）女性のためのアジア平和国民基金

第55回理事会

平成13年10月
WAR WOUNDS FESTER

Koreans still livid over fate of forced conscripts

By KENJI HALL

The Associated Press

Lee Young-chan was 7 years old when his father left home and headed off to war in a tarp-covered truck. It was the end of 1943.

Lee was too young to grasp that his father's fate was inexorably tied to World War II and Japan's 35-year colonial rule of Korea. All he knew was that his father, then 29 and the owner of a bus company, was being drafted into the Imperial Japanese Army.

"I remember my grandmother and mother crying ... As they watched him leave," he said. Lee never saw his father again.

Although more than 50 years have passed since Japan's surrender, Lee is still seeking closure for these traumatic events — in Japan's courts.

Several years ago, Lee learned that a memorial tablet bearing his father's name is among those interred at Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo. The souls of 2.5 million soldiers who died for the Japanese cause in wars since the mid-19th century — including convicted war criminals — are enshrined at Yasukuni.

For many Asians, the shrine is a symbol of Japan's militarist past, and a visit there by Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi in August generated widespread anger throughout the region.

"My father didn't fight in the war voluntarily," Lee said from his home in the Pennsylvania town of Washington. "It may be natural for Japanese to be deified at Yasukuni. But I don't want that and I'm sure my father wouldn't, either."

During the war, Japan conscripted millions of people from other parts of Asia under Japanese rule to engage in forced labor and military activities.

Japan's official position is that the past is the past, reparations have been made and apologies offered.

The postwar treatment of former colonial subjects has, however, left festering wounds.

Historians estimate that more than 350,000 Korean soldiers and office workers served in the war as Japanese nationals, a status they held while Korea was a Japanese colony between 1910 and 1945.

By the end of the war, around 150,000 Koreans had been killed or were missing in action.

Those who survived became ineligible for pension payments when Korea regained its independence after Japan's surrender. Some veterans and their families never received any compensation.

Japanese war veterans, meanwhile, received pensions. And the families of veterans who lost their lives in the war received even bigger sums.

Lee said the only wages his father earned for his military activities totaled less than $13. The Japanese government has not notified his family of the money or sent it on, he added.

"The Japanese government says that he was a Japanese national who died fighting for the country," Lee said. "By that reasoning, shouldn't he be given the same treatment as Japanese vets?"

In June, Lee joined more than 250 South Koreans, including former Imperial army soldiers, to file a lawsuit demanding that Japan apologize and pay compensation and unpaid wages totaling $20.8 million.

The suit also calls for the memorial tablets of their relatives to be removed from Yasukuni Shrine.

It is one of dozens of war-related cases still being waged in courts across Japan.

The omissions are not encouraging.

Earlier this year, Japan's highest court rejected requests by two South Koreans for disability pensions to cover injuries they suffered while fighting for the Imperial Japanese Army. The court ruled them ineligible because they are not Japanese.

Koreans and Taiwanese who fought in the war or served as sex slaves for the Imperial Japanese Army also have had their suits dismissed or rejected.

The issue of removing the relevant memorial tablets from Yasukuni is, however, a new matter to come before the courts.

The government has no figures for exactly how many tablets interred at Yasukuni are for non-Japanese. And shrine officials refuse to release these figures.

According to Tetsuya Takashiki, a professor at Tokyo University, a Parliament Library survey indicates more than 20,000 Koreans and 27,000 Taiwanese are enshrined at Yasukuni under the Japanese names forced upon them.

A Yasukuni spokesman said the government, not the shrine, is on trial. The Justice Ministry, meanwhile, declined to comment on the lawsuit.

Lee Hye-ja, the daughter of a Korean who was drafted into the Imperial Japanese Army in 1944, presented a list of grievances to Yasukuni Shrine officials just after Koizumi's visit.

She had to enter and leave through a side gate to avoid a clash with Japanese ultranationalists who were shouting insults.

KIM TAE SEON cries as she and other relatives of Koreans conscripted by the Imperial Japanese Army during the war stage a protest at Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo in August. AP PHOTO
2001.10.5

賠償請求を却下

平和条約で解決
A lonely struggle for recognition

LEGENDES OF THE COMFORT WOMEN OF WORLD WAR II, edited by Margaret Smith, 2001, pp. 199, $29.95
Reviewed by JEFF KINSTON

Two years after the end of World War II, the Japanese government bears responsibility for healing the wounds of thousands of Korean sex slaves. In the struggle for redress, women who served in the military's comfort women forces between 1932-1945 continue to face obstacles. The Japanese government's policy of denying responsibility, engaging in diplomatic efforts to dismantle the issue continues to cause controversy.

The debate has centered around the definition of comfort women, and the reluctance to address the full extent of the harm caused. The Legacy of the Comfort Women of World War II acknowledges that the comfort women's experiences were systematically and cruelly imposed. The book is a comprehensive resource for understanding the historical context and the ongoing struggle for justice.

In the book, the authors draw attention to the legal and ethical frameworks that have been developed to address the issue. They argue for a more robust and transparent approach to redressing the harm caused to the comfort women.

The book provides a nuanced analysis of the legal and cultural contexts that shaped the comfort women's experiences. It highlights the importance of acknowledging the full extent of the harm caused and the need for a comprehensive approach to redressing the issue.

The Legacy of the Comfort Women of World War II is a valuable resource for understanding the history of the comfort women and the ongoing struggle for justice. It provides a comprehensive analysis of the historical context and the ongoing debate over the issue.

「百面の鏡」の稽古に参加して

自己実現、日本にも進展していく

「差分にこだわり、女性の視点で」
2001.10.5

共同

目黒区が制定方針

23区初 想話会が中間まとめる

例題

例題

例題

例題

例題

例題

例題

例題

例題

例題

例題

例題

例題

例題

例題

例題

例題

例題

例題

例題

例題

例題

例題
2001.10.5 銀塚

在日外国人と医療をつなぐ

青木 繁行さん 69

在日外国人の無料医療相談を行う
「AMDA国際医療情報センター」の事務局長

外人医療会員数

AMDAの歴史は1971年。「皆で救うよう」と会長の
外人医療会員数は約4000名。

外人医療会員数の増加

外人医療会員数は

最近は医師会の相談が多いという。
「定生化が進んでいる影響でしょう」
2001.10.6 富士

2000年版 全国初の白書

富士山の保護活動 オフの場で

2001年版 全国初の白書

富士山の保護活動 オフの場で
2001.10.8  長谷

アジアのエイズ拡大

日本、ベトナムなど感染増加

世界のエイズ感染者は、100万人を超え、感染者数が急激に増えている。特にアジア地域では、感染者数が増加している。ベトナムでは、2000年には約2000人が、2001年には約2500人が感染している。日本でも、2001年には約100人が感染している。エイズの感染が拡大していることが、世界の問題である。
<table>
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<th>項目</th>
<th>内容</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>会期</td>
<td>2001.10.10</td>
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※詳細についてはお問い合わせください。
2001.10.11. 東京（5）

働く女性のための専門外来

労働者マガジンの記事

産業医の先生が出すもの

「働く女性のための専門外来」

名古屋労災病院

2001.10.11

働く女性のための専門外来

名古屋労災病院

2001.10.11

働く女性のための専門外来

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2001.10.11

働く女性のための専門外来

名古屋労災病院
言葉の暴力は対象外、避難所整備も十分

緊急事態法に違反したと自動車

2001.10.13

捜査官

犯人乗り換え禁止命令

違反には刑事罰
Domestic violence law in effect, despite criticisms

A new law designed to combat domestic violence by allowing courts to impose restraining orders went into effect Saturday, despite a number of experts pointing to shortcomings in the legislation.

The Law on Prevention of Spouse Violence and Protection of Victims enables district courts to impose six-month restraining orders and to force perpetrators to vacate their homes for two weeks.

It covers not only married couples but also couples living together and divorced individuals still in danger of violence from former spouses.

Failure to comply with an order will mean a maximum of one year in prison or up to ¥1 million in fines, while individuals who make false reports of domestic violence will be fined ¥100,000.

According to a recent government report, more than 9,000 women visited prefectural counseling centers to seek advice on domestic violence in fiscal 2000.

Cases of domestic violence involving murder or injury totaled more than 1,000, the report said.

However, the new law has been criticized by experts for failing to protect children from violent parents.

Keiko Fukuhara, who works at a shelter for battered women in Yokohama, expressed her dissatisfaction at this loophole, saying, “It is very common for a violent husband to immediately search for the children at their schools or nurseries when his wife and children leave home.”

Victims are also required to submit a notarized affidavit or reports compiled by women’s centers or police on their injuries when filing a complaint with a district court. But in an emergency, the court is allowed to issue an order to the violent partner without a hearing on the case.

However, Keiko Kondo, a representative of another shelter in Sapporo, criticized the law, saying, “You just cannot ask a woman who is on the verge of being murdered to file such a report. It is completely unrealistic.”

Experts also warn that restraining orders could fuel the anger of violent partners toward the victims.

“It is important to prepare for firm protection for the victims,” said Tamio Kaino, a professor at Ochanomizu University specializing in women’s studies and law.

The law also stipulates that local governments offer financial help to some 40 institutions nationwide that provide shelter for abuse victims.

Mom held over killing

A 34-year-old woman was arrested early Saturday on suspicion of beating her 7-year-old son to death at their home in Tokyo’s Edogawa Ward on Friday evening, police officials said.

The woman, named as Shizuko Mizumura, has told investigators that she started beating her son, Tomonori, as she was scolding him.

The boy’s father, Hiroshi, a company employee, found his son dead after arriving home from work around 11 p.m. Friday.
2001.10.17 東京

説

配偶者暴力

対象の暴力とは、配偶者が家族暴力を中心とした家庭内での暴力を指す。配偶者が暴力を犯す場合、被害者は家族や仕事場での関係者に影響を受けることになる。特に、DV（家庭内暴力）の被害者は、被害者の家族や友人、職場に影響を及ぼす場合がある。

ひとりで悩まないで

家庭暴力センター（東京協力会）

DVメール

DVの件について、最近行われている活動のうち、被害者の家族や友人、職場に影響を及ぼす場合がある。特に、DVメールでの対応は重要である。
Debate, don’t deploy SDF: ex-bureaucrats
Pair reiterate Constitutional restrictions, say Japan shouldn’t be hasty

Two former top bureaucrats want the government to tell the international community what Japan can do within the limits of its war-renunciating Constitution to help the expected U.S.-led military retaliation for the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks in New York and Washington.

Nobuo Ishihara, 74, a former deputy chief Cabinet secretary, and Katsuji Takeoka, 76, a former director of the secretariat at the Defense Agency, also warned in recent interviews against a speedy expansion of Japan’s military role without meaningful debate.

Ishihara, who served as the top bureaucrat at the Cabinet secretariat during the 1991 Persian Gulf War, said the government should clearly tell the United States the legal limits on Self-Defense Forces activities.

"The worst scenario would be if Japan dashes the hopes of other countries by failing to carry out what it pledged. We must also avoid a situation in which only an ambiguous law is enacted, requiring SDF ranks to commit war crimes while on duty," Ishihara said.

The government and the three-party ruling bloc are now preparing a bill to provide the U.S. or multinational forces with logistic support in the event of retaliatory attacks. They plan to submit the bill to the 72-day extra Diet session, which convenes Thursday.

The bill is in line with a seven-party action plan to support the U.S. that was unveiled last week by Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi.

K. Takeoka (left), former director of the Defense Agency secretariat, and Nobuo Ishihara, ex-deputy chief Cabinet secretary, call for ascertainment of Japan's role in the expected U.S. or multinational retaliation against terrorists.

However, its passage is expected to face rough going in the Diet with the opposition camp either trying to block it or revise it.

During the Gulf War, Japan was criticized for not offering personnel, although it contributed $13 billion to the U.S.-led multinational force. Leopold Dietl Heimold made it impossible for Japan to dispatch personnel for medical and transportation support at that time.

Ishihara said the government should swiftly clarify the contents of the bill and seek parliamentary cooperation for its enactment.

"If the legislation is not enacted in time, Japan should clearly say what it cannot do," he said, noting such a policy is needed before other countries build their hopes up. He also said the limitations on Japan's cooperation are unavoidable due to the Constitution.

Takeoka said Japan's embarrassment during the Gulf War should not justify moves to amend the Constitution or change its interpretation to allow the country to engage in collective defense.

The Constitution bans collective defense, or the right to use force to counter an attack on an ally.

"Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi pledged he will comply with the (Constitution's) pacifism at a news conference to mark his inauguration. We should never fail to protect the principle of not exercising the right to collective defense, which means not committing homicides in other countries," Takeoka said.

Japan contributed enough during the Gulf War, he said, pointing out the nation provided an extraordinary amount of financial aid and leased U.S. bases from which vessels and aircraft were dispatched to the Mideast.

Takeoka also said Japan's assistance toward any U.S. retaliation would require U.N. authorization of the U.S. acts.

"It is important for Japan to press the U.S. to make further efforts to gain international understanding toward its actions, such as obtaining a U.N. resolution," he said.

He said it is desirable for the U.N. Security Council to adopt a resolution allowing the U.S. to retaliate by force. The U.N. at this point has only adopted a resolution condemning terrorism.

The former Defense Agency bureaucrat also said Japan's contributions should not be linked with the use of force and doubted the legitimacy of the current government view that the SDF could transfer weapons, ammunition and servicemen in planned logistic support.

"We do not need to rush. Japan can also urge the U.S. to peacefully bring the culprits (of the terrorist attacks) to justice at an international court, as the U.S. stresses the rule of law. Attacks on terrorists would lead to fresh terrorism and hatred would promote more hatred," he said.

No NYPD band show

FUKUSHIMA (Kyoto) A New York Police Department band has canceled a performance planned for Friday in the city of Sakagawa, Fukushima Prefecture, in the aftermath of the recent terrorist attacks in the United States, according to the Beautiful Fukushima Future Expo Association.

Organizers of the local exhibition have asked visitors since last week to make paper cranes, which symbolize hope, peace and good luck in Japan, to offer the American people encouragement and had planned to hand them to the 40 band members at their concert Friday.
2001.10.5. 栄

会長に石原信雄氏選出
江戸開府400年事業で第1回実行委

江戸開府400年記念事業実行
委員会の初会合（千代田区で）