（財）女性のためのアジア平和国民基金

第60回理事会

平成14年5月
War crimes dispute heats up in Serbia

Government demands Kostunica back extradition of suspects to U.N.

BELGRADE (AP) The leaders of Yugoslavia's dominant republic, Serbia, demanded Monday that the country's president support the extradition of war crimes suspects or take responsibility for the international isolation and financial ruin threatening the country.

The U.S. Congress had given Yugoslav authorities until March 31 to cooperate with the U.N. tribunal by handing over the suspects or lose $100 million in financial assistance.

Serbia's Justice Ministry on Sunday served police arrest warrants for four Milosevic aides, charged along with him with crimes against humanity during the 1998-99 Kosovo war.

Some 15 suspects indicted in connection with bloodshed in Kosovo, Bosnia and Croatia still remain at large. U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell is due to decide this week whether to make the suspension final.

Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic calls the U.N. tribunal illegal and anti-Serb. He has said he opposes extraditions to the court until the country passes a domestic law regulating extraditions.

But other leaders, afraid to lose the U.S. support necessary for recovery of the country's devastated economy, have pushed to extradite some of the 15, who hold top positions in former Yugoslav President Milosevic's regime.

In an interview published Monday, Kostunica said 'cooperation cannot be avoided ... it's something we have to live with.' But he insisted that without a clear national law regulating the cooperation, handing over any suspects would result in the "destabilization of the country.'

In the interview published by the weekly Bosnian Serb Reporter, Kostunica blamed his pro-democracy rivals in the Serbian government for allegedly obstructing a draft law regulating cooperation with The Hague, and said they were responsible for the looming sanctions.

The Serbian Justice Ministry said it expected police to follow through on the four indictments and apprehend Milan Milutinovic, the current Serbian president, Nikola Sainovic, Milosevic's top security adviser and former deputy prime minister, Dragoljub Ojdanic, a former Yugoslav Army commander, and Vlajko Stojiljkovic, former Serbian interior minister in charge of the police.

Acting on a similar ultimatum, the Serbian government last year arrested Milosevic, now standing trial in The Hague for atrocities that his forces allegedly committed in Kosovo, Bosnia and Croatia in the 1990s.

That handover last year triggered protests from Kostunica and his nationalist followers. Determined to avoid a similar crisis, the Serbian government has demanded that Kostunica either agree to the handovers or take responsibility for the punitive sanctions.

"The United States will impose sanctions ... that will mean turning the clock back to the era of Slobodan Milosevic, to misery and isolation," Serbian Justice Minister Vladin Batic told reporters early Monday, alluding to the U.S. deadline that expired at midnight Sunday.

Batic and other members of the Serbian government blamed Kostunica for "ruining all the good deeds" of the mostly democratic leadership that jointly ousted Milosevic in October 2000.

Serb suspect caught

SARAJEVO (APP) NATO-led peacekeepers Monday arrested a former Bosnian-Serb military officer who could be linked to war crimes committed in Srebrenica, Bosnia-Herzegovina, a police source said.

The police source in Zvornik said Momir Nikolic was arrested by the NATO-led Stabilization Force around noon in the nearby town of Bratunac, in eastern Bosnia.

Nikolic served during the 1992-95 Bosnian war as deputy intelligence chief with the Bratunac brigade that allegedly took part in the 1995 attack on the former Muslim enclave of Srebrenica.

Some 7,000 Muslim men and boys were executed by Serb forces at Srebrenica in the worst known war crime of the Balkans conflict.
反乱の表議

「応急応急」必発が平日日日戦闘

反乱の萌芽は、示威的でさかのぼる。
『独島は日本の領土』歴史教科書に初めて記述
我が国政府への事前説明時には言及なし

日 歪曲教科書の問題点

歪曲された内容を盛り込んだ日本の歴史教科書『最新日本史』は独島（竹島）領有権、従軍慰安婦に関する記述の漏落、3・1運動の流血弾圧など、問題点を含んだまま発行された。

問題点:
独島 今までの歴史教科書には載せられていなかった『独島領有権の主張』が含められている。
3・1運動 軍隊による示威隊虐殺が示威隊の『過激性』によるものという印象を受けるように記述されている。
関東大地震 流言飛語の流布の主体や、朝鮮人虐殺についてを曖昧に記述。
皇民化政策 政策の弊端に関する記述を削除
強制動員 強制徴兵の焦点をぼやけさせている。
任那日本府 任那日本府講に関する視角をそのまま堅持。

この教科書について韓国政府は「全般的に現実の記述を維持した中で、一部の記述を改善した点については評価する」としている。問題は世論の動向である。政府関係者は「ワールドカップを控えているだけだし、採択率0．4％にすぎない教科書ごとでわざわざ騒ぎ立てることもないだろう・・・」と世論の様子を読んでいる。／東京＝権大烈記者（朝鮮日報 02年 4月 10日 社会面・要約）
관광교과서 문제점

'최신 일본사'의 문제 내용

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<th>문제제시</th>
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<td>'최신 일본사'에서 가장 우려되는 부분은 일본사 전반</td>
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<td>이 책의 교과문은 일본사의 전반을 포함한 현대의 교육을</td>
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종군부인부에 대한 내용도 없어

'세 역사 교과서를 만드는 모임'의 만든 역사교과서가 논란과 관심의 대상이 되면서 일반서점에서 30만 부 이상 팔리자, 또 한 차례 '우리 역사'편성하기 위해 8년 만에 국수도 역시 역사비판을 강화한 개정판을 판매하게 되어 이에 반대하여 이에 반대하다가 접속했다.

이 교과서에 대해 한국 정부는 "전반적으로 헛간, 기술을 유지한 가운데 일부 기술을 개선한 점에 대해서는 평가한다"고 밝혔다. 문제는 여론의 반응이다. 우리 정부 관계자는 "알드롭을 앞두고 채택률 0.4%에 끝내 교과서에는 추가한 것이 없을 수는 없는 일인데..."라고 여론의 논평을 보고 있다.

다음은 일본과 일본의 학교에서 제공한 일본 교과서의 일본사의 개정판이다.

 당시 일본 정부는 거의 수명하지 않은 전 교과서를 통과시켰으나, 한국-중국 등이 강력히 반발하자 4차례에 걸친 재수정 작업을 벌였다.
<table>
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<th>日本史</th>
<th>朝鮮の国号</th>
<th>李氏朝鮮（李朝）</th>
<th>試験が適切でない</th>
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<td>同上</td>
<td>李氏朝鮮</td>
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| 日本史 | 大和朝廷の「拡点」、「圧制」 | 加羅（佐那）と呼ばれ 
した朝鮮国に拡点を置いた \ または考えられる \ |
| 世界史 | 同上   | 加羅（日本）は朝鮮を根拠地として百濟をたすけ、 \ 高句麗に対抗したが、5 \ 千年後半には朝鮮半島か \ ら撤退し、手を引いた |
| 現代社会 | 徳軍慰安婦 | 豊が関与していたことを示す \ 文書が明らかにみた \ のため、1993年 \ 政府は徳 \ 军慰安婦の 
事実を認め |
| 日本史 | 東京裁判 | 当時から、勝者が敗者の \ 一方的に敗戦した \ という方には \ はっきりした \ 判決が \ あった。 \ 一方で、裁判の \ 小数意見書は、敗戦国の \ 戦争指導者個人を「平和に \ 対する罪」を \ 暴露し、破棄の \ 裁決では通常 \ の裁判の \ ことを \ 譴問する \ 法の \ 宜〜個々の \ 罪を \ 取り上げている |
| 現代社会 | 周辺事態 | 「作業帯と周辺事態」 \ が \ 施行され、「敗 ガ \ 平和と \ 安全に \ 影響を与える \ 事態」への \ 対応 \ が \ 定められ 
た \ が、日本 \ 全体 \ の \ 守護 \ の \ 75 \ % \ が \ 集中 \ する \ 事態は |
|       | 周辺事態 | | | |
教科書検定 不適切な表現次々通過

残った 從軍慰安婦

「40万人虐殺」も登場

韓国が抗議声明

三省堂・現代記念館の書籍について、韓国の抗議声明を受け、日本も出席するなどの措置を講じるなどが伝えられる。
日本の教科書の歪曲を求団

10日午後、ソウル鍾路区中学洞にある日本大使館前で開かれた韓国鍾路区問題対策協議会の水曜デモで、あるハルモニさんが最近の日本教科書の歪曲問題に関連して日本政府を糾弾する発言をしている。

／卓キヒョン記者

（ハンギョレ新聞 ’02年 4月 11日 社会面）
2002.4.12 論文

国際刑事裁判所設立 案件を7月発効

日本政府が国際刑事裁判所設立案を7月から発効する旨を発表しました。
新潟日報 ニュースクリーニング
2002.4.14
Yugoslav war crime suspect opens negotiations on surrender to Hague

BELGRADE (Reuters) Former Yugoslav Deputy Prime Minister Nikola Sainovic has begun negotiations about surrendering to the U.N. war crimes tribunal, Serbian Justice Minister Vladan Batic said Monday.

Batic said lawyers for Sainovic, indicted with ex-President Slobodan Milosevic over atrocities in Kosovo, contacted Serbian authorities Friday after the Yugoslav Parliament passed a law on cooperation with The Hague tribunal.

"Nikola Sainovic's lawyers were in contact with us on Friday, straight after the law was passed," Batic said.

A prominent Belgrade legal firm, which said it represented Sainovic, denied talks had taken place. But a Serb government source stood by Batic's statement.

The war of words over Sainovic's intentions underscored the high political sensitivity in Serbia of relations with the tribunal. Many Serbs see the court as biased against them.

Another former senior official indicted over Kosovo, ex-Interior Minister Vlajko Stoiljkovic, shot himself outside the Parliament on Thursday evening to protest the new law. He died from his injuries Saturday night.

The law, agreed upon under heavy U.S. financial pressure after more than a year of arguments among the reformers who ousted Milosevic in 2000, paves the way for suspects indicted by the tribunal to be handed over.

Batic's comments came a day after the former army chief of staff, Gen. Dragoljub Ojdanic, also indicted over mass killings and expulsions of ethnic Albanians in Kosovo in 1999, was reported to be ready to surrender to the tribunal.

His lawyer, Vojislav Seslan, said Monday that Ojdanic was not planning to surrender unprompted but would respond to any court order related to the tribunal's indictment.

"It's wrong to use the word 'surrender.' It's a strong and insulting word. It would be right to say he will respond to a summons and voluntarily appear before the court," he said.

Under the new law, local courts play a key role in the legal procedure leading to the handover of a suspect.

Yugoslav and Serbian officials have said the proceedings stipulated by the law might take up to two weeks before the first transfer. But they have urged suspects to turn themselves in rather than wait to be arrested.

Yugoslav Justice Minister Savo Markovic told the Beta news agency Monday his ministry had not forwarded indictments to local courts but could do so soon.

The Hague tribunal is seeking more than 30 fugitives, most of them believed to be in Yugoslavia or Bosnia-Hercegovina's Serb republic. The most-wanted are Bosnian Serb wartime leaders Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic, both charged with genocide.
Suspects in Yugoslav war crimes set to surrender to tribunal

BELGRADE (AP) Two key suspects of the U.N. war crimes court said Monday they would surrender to the tribunal, just hours before a Yugoslav government deadline expires for 23 people to turn themselves in or face arrest.

Lawyers for former army commander Gen. Dragoljub Ojicic and former Croatian Serb rebel leader Milan Martic submitted surrender papers to the Yugoslav Justice Ministry just before midnight. Justice Minister Sava Markovic told the state Tanjug news agency that a deadline to surrender was extended from noon until midnight Monday after lawyers of several suspects contacted the ministry. He refused to provide names.

Ojicic, who commanded the army during the 1999 NATO airstrikes against Yugoslavia, was charged by the court in The Hague, the Netherlands, with alleged war crimes in Kosovo during a Serb crackdown in the province. About 800,000 Kosovo Albanians were deported from their homes and thousands were killed.

"I don't feel guilty," he said Monday. Ojicic told a local radio station Monday that he would travel to The Hague this week so he can "defend the dignity of the Serb people and the army" in front of the tribunal.

Martic was a leader of Serbs in Croatia who rebelled when the republic seceded from Yugoslavia in 1991. As Serbian forces regained rebel-held territories, Martic allegedly ordered retaliatory missile fire against the Croatian capital, Zagreb, that killed several civilians in 1995.

Since his indictment by the U.N. court in 1995, Martic has been hiding in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia.

Strahinja Kastratovic, the lawyer for Martic, said Monday that his client "wants to surrender to the Hague." Kastratovic read Martic's statement saying, "I'm ready to go to The Hague to prove my innocence and my compatriots' innocence.""

Vojislav Selezan, Ojicic's lawyer, said that "the departure of my client to The Hague has been agreed" but that guarantees must be provided granting the former general freedom pending trial.

The federal Parliament this month passed a law regulating extraditions and other forms of cooperation with the U.N. court and granting privileges for those who surrender.

Government officials have published a list of 23 suspects wanted by the court. Serbian Justice Minister Vladimir Bacic suggested that all of them would be hunted down if they did not surrender.
YASUKUNI ANGER

Beijing, Seoul envoy's slam visit

The ambassadors of China and South Korea on Monday protested Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi's weekend visit to Yasukuni Shrine, saying it hurt the feelings of their countries' people.

In a statement released by his parliamentary office, Chung said: "It directly breached the purpose and spirit of the hosting of the World Cup finals when Japan's Prime Minister Koizumi visited Yasukuni Shrine on April 21.

'International' urging

TAIPÉI (Kyodo) While Japan's other East Asian neighbors have condemned Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi's visit to Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo last August, some members of the Japan-based War-Bereaved Association do not share his view that paying homage at the shrine does not have to be on August 15, the anniversary of World War II.

"The prime minister has ultimate responsibility as Japan's leader. When making a decision (on visiting the shrine), he should be influenced not merely by Japan's interests," Koga, a former secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, told a gathering in Okinawa.

"It was a great shame," said a former education ministry official, adding that he had not visited Yasukuni Shrine for at least 40 days.

"There is no way to change the situation," Chung, a vice president of FIFA, told the gathering. "Japan's government is trying to change the situation, but it is not easy to do that.

"I think there is no way to change the situation," Chung said. "I think it is better to change the situation."
『小泉の神社参拝』抗議

政府、寺田日大使

崔成范外交交通部長官は2月14日に寺田揮介駐韓日本大使を外交部に呼び、前日の小泉純一郎首相の靖国神社参拝について公式抗議を行った。

崔長官は「小泉総理がワールドカップ韓・日対戦をわずか1ヶ月後に控えた現時点で軍国主権の象徴である靖国神社を参拝して、日本がワールドカップ開催成功へ向けた雰囲気を損ねたことを、韓国国民は極めて遺憾に思う」と語ったと随席していた外交部当局者が伝えた。

崔長官はまた、「日本国内で進められている『失踪者判明』慰霊関連の懸念の経過を注視している」とし、日本政府の誠意ある結論結論靖国神社に合意された韓国人の解釈を繰り返し求めた。

これに対して寺田大使は「韓国政府の厳しい懸念と遺憾の意をそのまま本気に伝える」と語ったと、この当局者は伝えた。

（朝鮮日報 02年4月23日総合面）

「日総理の神社参拝を糾弾」

『教科書本部』政府対応を追る

日本の教科書を正し運動本部（代表・徐仲範）は2月15日に臨時区のタブコル公園（旧称ポゴダ公園）で、小泉純一郎総理の靖国神社参拝を糾弾する集会を開き、政府の強硬対応を迫った。

運動本部は声明書で「小泉総理の神社参拝は日本の極右勢力による軍国主義の復活に無差別を与える行為」であると主張した。

（朝鮮日報 02年4月23日社会面）

◇「小泉は反省せよ」

日本の教科書を正し運動本部会頭が2月15日に臨時区のタブコル公園で、小泉日本総理の神社参拝集会を批判し、警察が消火をしている。／朱完中記者

（朝鮮日報 02年4月23日社会面）
'고이즈미 神社참배’ 항의

상호: 대림대 I대사매

신부님께 경애하는 드리며, 전국 각처의 신부님들께서

고이즈미 하타케야마 정부의 성지 참배 행렬에 참여하신

네가 응원함으로써 신부님들의 불건강과 불명예를

받지 않았는지 확인하고, 신부님들의 건강과 명예를

보호하고자 하였음을 말씀드립니다.

소속: 대림대 I대사매

'고이즈미 神社참배’ 항의

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소속: 대림대 I대사매

“日 총리 신사참배 규탄”

교파의 뿌리 정부대를 추구

교육, 문화, 사상의 자유를 보장함으로써, 현대

사회의 발전을 도모하기 위하여, 교파의 뿌리

정부대를 추구하며, 우리 교파의 미래와

발전을 위한 노력에 앞장서고자 합니다.

소속: 대림대 I대사매

"日 총리 신사참배 규탄"
◇台湾慰安婦ハルモニも…

第二次大戦当時、日本軍に慰安婦として運行された台湾ハルモニ5名が、29日に台北駐在日本通商代表部前で日本政府の公式謝罪（訳者注：原文は謝過）と賠償を要求するデモを続行した。慰安婦ハルモニたちは、日本側が5月1日に被害補償要求期限として設定し、民間次元で補償金を支給しようとしていることは日本政府が責任を回避しようとするものであると主張した。

（朝鮮日報　'02年　4月　30日　AP）
Former Chinese war slaves appeal lower court ruling

FUKUOKA (Kyodo) Fifteen Chinese men who were forced to work in coal mines here during World War II appealed a lower court ruling Thursday at the Fukuoka High Court that ordered Mitsui Mining Co. -- but not the government -- to pay them compensation.

The plaintiffs had demanded a total of ¥345 million in compensation from the central government and the Tokyo-based mining company.

"The government's immunity cannot be accepted," the lawyer for the plaintiffs said, "and we cannot stand without their apology."

The lawyer said the plaintiffs legal team will cooperate with other lawyers working on similar damages suits, and keep pushing until the government admits its responsibility in the case.

On April 26, the Fukuoka District Court ordered Mitsui Mining to pay ¥165 million in compensation to the 15 men.

Presiding Judge Motoaki Kimura's ruling, which awarded ¥11 million to each plaintiff, was the first in Japan to acknowledge the liability of a company and the government over wartime slave labor.

But Kimura rejected the plaintiffs' demand for government compensation, upholding the defendant's assertion that the Constitution of the Empire of Japan denied the government from having to compensate those damaged by the exercise of state power. The Meiji Constitution was in effect between 1890 and 1947.

Mitsui Mining has also filed an appeal against the lower court ruling.

An estimated 40,000 Chinese were captured by the Japanese military during the war and forcibly brought to Japan.
日本への“協力”

自尊心が許さぬ過去

日本昭和57年（1982年）4月に発表された「平和維持と国際協力」の報告書を受けて、日本政府は国際社会に対し、協力が必要であると認識を新たにした。これは、自尊心が許さぬ過去を受けて、自国を尊重し、他の国々にも敬意を表すべきとの考えを示すものである。

第2部 歴史認識をめぐって

-32-
全米日系団体が謝罪へ

歴史的姿勢転換 反対も根強く

2002.5.12

二世の従兵

AFCのフロイド・モリザッキーの言葉があらためて思い起こされる：「戦争精神を戒め、戦後も戦争が行われる」ということ。「戦争が行われる」ということは、戦争の対立が続くことを示す。戦後も戦争が行われるという状況が続いているから、戦争精神を戒めることも重要である。
D V対策 モデル県めざす千葉

保護のため20室、24時間電話相談

早期発見へ職員教育も幅広く

女性知事の持ち味発揮

DV被害者にどう接したらいいか、研修を受けける職員＝千葉市

DV被害者にどう接したらいいか、研修を受けける職員＝千葉市

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配偶者暴力

日立支援への配慮

東京

2002.4.2
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男の子に鯉のぼりが強いような名前

行き過ぎ性差解消
日本人の美意識否定

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女性の社会進出、認識一秒
U.S. child sex abuse scandal 'is like Sept. 11' for church

Boston (AP) - Cardinal Bernard Law told parishioners that the sexual abuse scandal was a "wakeup call" for the Catholic Church and said immediate and "decisive" changes were required to stem a crisis that "some have likened to Sept. 11." Law, who has been at the center of much of the growing criticism over the church's handling of sexual abuse by priests, appeared in public Sunday for the first time since Easter as he and America's other cardinals prepared for a rare meeting this week at the Vatican.

The Vatican needs to understand that the abuse scandal is "a very serious issue undermining the mission of the church," he said.

"Some have likened the situation ... to last year's Sept. 11 tragedy, a crisis which shocks the heart and soul and which must spark immediate and decisive changes in order to prevent a possible recurrence in the future," Law said.

The Roman Catholic cardinals of New York, Baltimore, Miami and Detroit had messages of encouragement and explanation read or played to their congregations Sunday.

Cardinal Theodore McCarrick of Washington spoke on television about his hopes for the meeting in Rome, saying it should give Pope John Paul II the chance to convey his concern for the victims, his disappointment in "letting down" faithful Catholics, and his pain over the tarnishing of the church's image and its good works.

The pope also discussed troubles confronting the church: Speaking to Nigerian bishops about the church's need to safeguard celibacy, the pope said they are obliged to investigate and take action against churchmen engaged in scandalous behavior.

"Behavior which might give scandal must be carefully avoided, and you yourselves must diligently investigate all accusations of any such behavior, taking firm steps to correct it where it is found to exist," he said.

When they meet with the pope and other Vatican officials Tuesday and Wednesday, the cardinals will be looking for guidance and backing on a wide range of issues, including whether the church should ever consider reassigning sex offenders and creating a policy for reporting abuse claims to police.
Lifting the veil on sex abuse
Critics say child molestation rife in Catholic Church

By SHAWN POGATCHNIK
DUBLIN (Reuters) - A cross the globe this holy season for Christians, a troubled Roman Catholic Church is emerging from years of silence and, increasingly, being forced to face its demons.

From Australia to Ireland, church leaders have been critical of perpetrators who sexually abused boys and girls without punishment, often for decades. The result has been a moral authority weakened and its finances vulnerable to potential lawsuits from tens of thousands of emotionally scarred victims.

In several countries, church leaders have published blueprints for reform, overhauled their recruitment and scrutiny of seminarians, and promised to report abusive priests to the police instead of transferring them to another parish.

More than 100 priests have been imprisoned, scores more forced to issue apologies and resign.

Pope John Paul II, in his most detailed public comments on the subject, said, in his pre-Easter message, that the church has "lost its sleep for the victims and for the family unit, the institutions and the educational institutions where the abuse has occurred." He also said the church's "morality must not be suspect in truth and justice to such of these painful situations.

Critics, led by victims of pedophile priests, say Catholic Church leaders have been trying to keep the issue out of the public eye and with the preservation of their own position principally in mind. Others say the church's response is scattered with too little leadership from Rome.

"This is a very difficult and painful time," said Anthony Gill, leader of Irish Survivors of Child Abuse (ISCA).

His 100-member group regrets as inadequate a landmark day, as he tried to broker a government Phụngi and bishops to compensate an estimated 3,000 Irish victims of priestly abuse without even a single cent in compensation.

"There's a lot of pressure to keep the issue out of the public eye and with the preservation of our own position principally in mind," Gill said. "Others say the church's response is scattered with too little leadership from Rome.

"There's still a lot of pressure to keep the issue out of the public eye and with the preservation of our own position principally in mind," Gill said.

And, as for his own group, he said, "We're hoping for a significant step forward."

A year ago, the government announced a landmark day when it laid down a framework to compensate victims of abuse by members of the clergy and for the church's alleged mishandling of a sexual pedophile priest.

"We're hoping for a significant step forward," Gill said.

AFTER THE FALL - Boston's archbishop, Cardinal Bernard Law (right), gestures as he conducts a Good Friday Mass at the Church of the Holy Cross in Boston, March 25. Around 200 protesters gathered outside during the service to pray for the victims of abuse by members of the clergy and call for Law's resignation over his alleged mishandling of a sexual pedophile priest.

After a number of high-profile cases came to light in the United States, it was the Irish government that moved to establish a framework to compensate victims of abuse by members of the clergy and for the church's alleged mishandling of a sexual pedophile priest.

The government said it would set aside €50 million to compensate victims of abuse.

But the church has also taken the lead, announcing a new program to compensate victims of abuse.

The program has been criticized by some victims' groups, who say it does not go far enough.

One victim, who asked not to be named, said, "The church has not done enough to help us."

Another, who also asked not to be named, said, "The church has not done enough to help us."

But others say the church has taken steps to help victims.

The church has also announced plans to create a special fund to help victims.

The fund will be managed by a committee of experts, and the church has promised to allocate €50 million to it.

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Catholic priests in Bahamas abused kids

NASSAU (AP) The Roman Catholic leader of the Bahamas admitted Tuesday that priests and lay workers here have sexually abused children, and said perpetrators have been dismissed.

Archbishop Lawrence Burke called the abuse "insidious and sinful," but refused to provide any details, including when cases had occurred and how many priests or workers had been punished.

"We've had cases, and we've handled them according to the policy," the Jamaican-born archbishop said in a telephone interview. "But yes, absolutely, people have been dismissed. That includes priests."

As Burke made the comments, Pope John Paul II told U.S. cardinals meeting in Rome that there was no place in the priesthood "for those who would harm the young," saying sex abuse by priests was both a crime and "an appalling sin in the eyes of God."

The pope made his toughest statement since allegations of sex abuse by priests began pouring out in January, shaking the Roman Catholic Church in the United States.

Burke, who is set to attend the conference this week, called a news conference Monday to answer reporters' questions. He told one that the church should try to "understand whether there is a connection between a life of celibacy and this deviant behavior."

Burke reassured people that Catholic schools and churches were safe for children, and released copies of a policy he said the church in the Bahamas adopted in 1994.

"The archdiocese will not tolerate pedophilia or any form of child abuse by any clergy; religious, lay person, whether an employee or volunteer," the eight-point document states.

It says the church would act promptly to investigate allegations, and that confirmation would lead to the permanent removal of the offender from his ministry.

It also says the church would abide by Bahamian law by reporting accusations to the police and assisting in investigations.

Burke said that complaints had been registered with the attorney general's office.

But the director of public prosecutions, Bernard Turner, said he has worked in the attorney general's office since the 1980s and knew of no complaints filed or prosecutions of Catholic priests or laymen.

The church's policy said it examined the background of its workers to ensure new priests and staff had never faced sexual allegations. It also said it would help rehabilitate offenders and support victims and their families to aid in their emotional and spiritual recovery.

Priest in rape case

WARSAW (AFP-JIB) A Polish priest is being investigated for allegedly beating up a 60-year-old man, raping him and then threatening to kill him if he revealed the incident, prosecutors said Tuesday.

The 44-year-old Roman Catholic priest, who has not been named, stands accused of raping the man following a boozy dinner after first of all beating him up, spokesman Romanid Sitara told the PAP news agency.

The priest faces a 10-year prison sentence if convicted, prosecutors in the town of Tomasow Lubelski said.

The man was "knocked to the ground, received several kicks to the thorax and a fractured rib," the spokesman said.

The incident was reported to have occurred in January in a flat belonging to the elder man, who was apparently a friend of the priest.

The priest is also accused of "threatening to kill the victim if he revealed the incident," according to the report.

The priest is not being held in custody, but has been banned from leaving the country, the spokesman added.
解答乱麻

ジェンダー・フリーの害毒

東京女子大学教授
林 道義

2002.5.6．産経
DV防止法

施行半年で問題点が明確に
保護命令の運用に見直しを求める声多く

2002.5.6 読売
Asians flock to Net for porn: report

SINGAPORE (Reuters) Asian Internet users flocked to pornographic Web sites in March, with Singaporean executives and South Korean students topping the list, a four-country report by NetValue shows.

Some 10.7 million South Koreans headed to adult sites in March, a hefty 72 percent jump from the year before, the Internet measurement firm said Thursday.

Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore all saw a 30 percent to 40 percent jump in the number of visitors to the sites. In Taiwan, 2.5 million unique users clicked on porn sites, with 715,700 in Hong Kong and 373,100 in Singapore.

Given Singapore's "strict law of enforcement against all sorts of vices, the Internet offers a convenient source to other unorthodox materials," NetValue Sales Director Alan Choo said.

Asians also spent more time at porn sites.

Internet surfers in Taiwan were glued to adult material on their screens for an average of 90 minutes in March, Hong Kongers spent 73 minutes, Singaporeans 66 minutes, while Koreans were captivated for just half an hour.

Students across the four countries were also spending more time on porn and downloading more Web pages, NetValue said.
Cardinal Law admits knowing of abuse in '84

BOSTON — Cardinal Bernard Law on Wednesday testified that he knew as early as 1984 that John Geoghan — then a priest in the Boston Archdiocese — was having sexual encounters with young boys.

"I was aware that there was involvement because . . . of having removed him out of one parish and putting him between assignments before sending him back to another," Law said in an extraordinary, daylong deposition at Suffolk County courthouse here.

Testifying in a civil lawsuit brought by 16 alleged victims, Law conceded that he recognized his signature on an attachment to a 1984 letter from a woman who said Geoghan had abused her sons and nephews.

But again and again Wednesday, the cardinal said that he had no recollection of the actual letter from Marge Gallant.

"I found that to be absolutely amazing," said Mitchell Garabedian, an attorney for the 16 alleged Geoghan victims.

"He didn't recall the letter even though the envelope said: 'Urgent.'" Garabedian said after Wednesday's questioning concluded. "He just didn't recall. Marge Gallant stating that her children were being abused."

It was Garabedian who forced the unusual interrogation of the nation's senior Catholic prelate. After the Boston Archdiocese pulled out of a $15 million to $35 million settlement with his clients last week, Garabedian demanded an immediate opportunity to depose the cardinal.

Law, who on at least four other occasions has failed to appear for scheduled depositions, arrived by police escort Wednesday in a silver limousine with darkened windows. A small crowd waited outside the courthouse in the city's financial district, some carrying protest signs aimed at the cardinal.

Diocesan lawyer Wilson Rogers Jr., one of several attorneys who accompanied Law on Wednesday, declined to comment on the day's proceedings.

In his black suit and clerical collar, Law looked grim as he entered the courtroom. The cardinal has refused calls for his resignation in the face of a clerical sexual abuse scandal that has shaken the Catholic Church in the United States and around the world.

The crisis erupted in January when the Boston Globe published documents showing that church officials knew of Geoghan's long pattern of molesting children. Rather than removing him from the priesthood, the records revealed, church leaders simply placed Geoghan in new parishes — where he continued to work with children.

Geoghan was convicted in January of a single count of child molestation. He is serving a 10-year prison sentence. The scandal escalated in April when other records were made public, showing that the church also had protected the Rev. Paul Shanley, an alleged pedophile. Shanley, arrested last week in San Diego, was arraigned here Monday on three counts of child rape.

The Boston Archdiocese has provided prosecutors with the names of close to 100 priests accused of sexual abuse over a 40-year period.
2002.5.12. 読売(9)

DVから保護
10年間の記録

DV被害者の支援のノウハウを
実際を交えて紹介している。
Koizumi, Kawaguchi briefed on closure of sex slave fund

Former Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama on Monday briefed Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi and Foreign Minister Yoriko Kawaguchi on the discontinuation of compensating World War II sex slaves under the Asian Women’s Fund, according to government officials.

Murayama issued separate reports to Koizumi and Kawaguchi on the May end of the AWF project that has provided “comfort women” with financial compensation, the officials said.

During his meeting with Kawaguchi at a Foreign Ministry facility, Murayama requested continued support for a separate project that seeks to provide the women with medical and welfare assistance.

Kawaguchi voiced appreciation for the organization’s efforts and assured Murayama that the Foreign Ministry will continue to support its activities, the officials said.

The project is aimed at providing former comfort women in Indonesia with social welfare services, such as new residential facilities.

It also seeks to enhance, via the provision of various goods and services, the living standards of women in the Netherlands who suffered incurable physical and psychological wounds as a result of sexual slavery.

The AWF’s board of directors decided in February to discontinue its “Atonement Money” program, through which it has paid ¥2 million apiece to South Korean, Philippine and Taiwanese applicants.

As of early April, 236 women had received payments, according to AWF officials.

The fund was established in July 1995, based primarily on donations from the public.

It ran into difficulty after the payment program was inaugurated in South Korea in January 1997, with many former sex slaves reportedly refusing to accept money from the fund in lieu of an official apology and compensation from the Japanese government.

Seoul, which has also provided former comfort women with financial aid, asked the fund to cease its payments in September 2000.
2002年(平成14年)5月1日

償金約300人受給

アジアフィリピンで追加認定

「女性のためにのアジア女性基金」（アジア基金）女性基金・村山富市理事長は、元日本電気検察が約3000人を対象とした資金を提供した。受給者数は約300人になる見通し。元日本電気検察は、基金の確保額は8700万円で43人分しか

政府による国際連合国機関への金銭支援を求めるものである。政府の批判的な態度があった。今後の対応はフィリピン政府を含む関係者全般にわたっての協力が求められている。