（財）女性のためのアジア平和国民基金

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高橋
JAPAN'S COMFORT WOMEN
Wartime suffering that didn't count

Reviewed by JABAユニオン
This is by far the best book available on this world event in Japan's history. Yoshiko Tamura's sophisticated and learned examination of Japan's wartime and postwar system of sexual slavery draws on a rich array of sources and sheds light on the historical context of the issue, the evolution of various forms of sexual slavery, and the legal, social, and cultural implications of the system.

The suffering of tens of thousands of young girls, women, and children, who were subjected to forced prostitution by the military, is recounted in graphic detail. These women were forced to adapt to the harsh realities of their situation, and the book highlights the resilience and determination of the women who survived. The work is a valuable contribution to our understanding of the suffering of the women who were part of the system.

In this comprehensive and well-researched book, Tamura provides a detailed analysis of the system of sexual slavery, its origins, its evolution, and its impact on the women who were subjected to it. The book is a must-read for anyone interested in understanding this important aspect of Japan's history.

In Tanaka's view, the Japanese and Allies were complicit in covering up the story of the comfort women because both sides were prejudiced against Asian women and both sides were guilty of committing extensive crimes of sexual violence.

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The establishment of comfort stations for the Allies in occupied Japan was not just a matter of accommodating the needs of the military. It was also a strategic decision to maintain good relations with the Japanese population, who were by and large sympathetic to the Allies' cause. By establishing comfort stations, the Allies were able to maintain a positive image in Japan, which was important for the success of their military operations.

I am convinced that the Japanese government has underestimated the extent of this suffering. The book provides a wealth of evidence to support this claim, and I believe that the government has a responsibility to fully acknowledge and address the suffering of the comfort women.

The book is a valuable contribution to our understanding of this important aspect of Japan's history. I highly recommend it to anyone interested in this topic.
子供1400人が不明

99年騒乱で売春、強制労働か

UNHCR指摘

東ティモール

2002.5.17毎日
Raped mother faces stoning to death

By NORY MCCARTHY
KAULAN PAKISTAN

Zafran Bibi walked into the police station in the village of Kerri Sheikhan, deep in the valleys of Pakistan's North West Frontier, and gave a harrowing account of how she had been raped by a neighbor.

Medical tests were ordered, witnesses questioned and a trial was held. Defense lawyers were instructed. But Pakistani arbitration legal system, a mix of secular and Islamic code, was to protect women.

Bibi, 28, was convicted of adultery under Islamic laws which many regard as deeply prejudicial. Last month, a year after she reported the rape, a judge sentenced her to death by stoning.

For several weeks the young mother remained in solitary confinement in a death cell behind the redbrick walls of Kohat jail guarding her 7-month-old daughter. An appeal to be heard before an Islamic court in Islamabad this month.

Her case has exposed the empty promises of Pakistan's military regime, which has committed itself to improving women's rights and countering extremism. Gen. Pervez Musharraf, the military ruler, knew nothing about the case until he was questioned by foreign journalists. "I'm afraid to ask," he said. "I don't even know.

He was asked if he planned to change the adultery laws, introduced in 1975 in a wave of Islamism led by the last military dictator, Zia-ul-Haq. "Frankly, I haven't given it much thought," he admitted.

The case comes at a time when the military has promised to change the laws.

Last October the trial opened and Bibi appeared in court in Kohat wearing a faded yellow burqa, the all-enveloping cloak the Taliban forced women to wear in Afghanistan. She named Akmal Khan, a villager involved in a long-running dispute with her family, as her attacker. At the time, her husband was in prison for murder.

Bibi was examined by a doctor and found to be seven to eight weeks pregnant, a fact that appears to have convinced the judge she was guilty of adultery. Her husband claimed she suffered from poisoning later.

In a new statement, she named her brother-in-law Jamil, 15, as the rapist.

The judge acquitted Akmal Khan. She then faced evidence that she was still pregnant at the time of her marriage, thereby committing adultery.

The defense lawyer, Bibi's cousin, claimed she was not guilty and that she had been Wizarded for a spell. But no investigation was ordered into the new accusation and Jamil was never arrested.

The judge ruled the medical evidence showed no signs of force and her pregnancy was evidence of adultery. "Resultantly, I hereby convict and sentence the accused Zafran Bibi to stoning to death and that she be stoned to death at a public place," Judge Anwar Ali Khan wrote in his final judgment.

The lawyers were stoned. In the court at Kohat they are still arguing over the case.

"She has not confessed her guilt. There is no case against her," said Sardar Ali, one of her original defense lawyers. "I think it was misdirected by a relative of the lady. She never stated she committed adultery." He was the Defense of Zina Ordinance, which covers both rape and adultery under the Islamic code, a conviction requires either a confession from the accused or evidence from four witnesses to the crime who are Muslim men who "abstain from malappraisals." Frequently, when rape is not proven, women are charged with adultery. As a result, most rapes are never reported, even though the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan states last year that every two hours a woman in the country is raped.

In Bibi's case, the judge ruled the fact that she changed her statement to name a new attacker was a confession of adultery.

She made herself guilty in that statement when she clearly admits she had committed zina (adultery) with her brother-in-law, said Karim, a lawyer who has represented Bibi's defense.

Then they told my wife she didn't change her statement. She would be tied to a pole and soldiers would throw stones at her," said Nazim Khan, 40, a poor farmer who makes less than $600 a year from his fields. In an affidavit written for the appeal hearing, Bibi's father pleaded her treason. "I have not committed zina with anybody," she said. "I have never confessed any guilt.

White Bibi's conviction may be overturned on appeal, it is clear the military regime, despite its promise to eradicate fundamentalism, is unwilling to reform the Islamic laws for fear of angering the religious right.

"She is not the first case and she is not going to be the last," said Fazlul Bhatti, chairman of the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan. "If Gen. Musharraf really wants to do away with extremism, then he has to do something about this."
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<tr>
<th>日付</th>
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<td>2002.6.3</td>
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### アジア各国・地域の対策状況

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>国名</th>
<th>報道数</th>
<th>告知状況</th>
<th>国民伤亡者数</th>
<th>政府の対応</th>
<th>国民への支援金数</th>
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| 韓国   | 206人  | 64人     | 国民伤亡者数 | 政府が一時金を支給
| 北朝鮮 | 218人  | 21人     | 国民伤亡者数 | 国家が一時金を支給
| 台湾   | 58人   | 21人     | 国民伤亡者数 | 政府が一時金を支給
| フィリピン | 4,800人 | 34人     | 国民伤亡者数 | 政府が一時金を支給
| インドネシア | 2万人以上 | 23人     | 国民伤亡者数 | 政府が一時金を支給
| 日本    | 68人   | 20人     | 国民伤亡者数 | 政府が一時金を支給

### 国民の対応

1. 告知状況
   - 国民からの報告が不十分
   - 告知状況が不明
2. 政府の対応
   - 政府が一時金を支給
   - 国家が一時金を支給
3. 国民への支援金数
   - 政府が一時金を支給
   - 国家が一時金を支給
4. 特記
   - 日本は国民からの報告が不十分であるため、告知状況が不明である。