（財）女性のためのアジア平和国民基金

第63回理事会

平成14年7月
Time and fading memories fail to halt Germany's hunt for Nazi war criminals

The court atmosphere is surprisingly relaxed given the severity of the charges. The judges address the accused as "Dr. Engel" — he has a degree in education — and at the end of twice weekly morning proceedings he is to go home. With piercing blue eyes that have no problem reading small text and a full head of white hair, Engel projects an distinguished image.

On the first day of the trial in May, he warned journalists to get out of his way or he would remove them with his walking stick. However, he did speak to this reporter, saying he regretted the past but that he was only following orders.

"In pure military matters, revenge killing is allowed," Engel said. "If I was a murderer, what would I be doing 50 years among everyone else?"

"Why have the trial now?" he asked. "I find it somewhat unfair... it is all very trying."

Engel's attorney Ulrich Knispel said the death of many witnesses and fading memories so many years later make Nazi trials problematic today. But he said they could be justified for ten figures such as Adolf Hitler's right-hand man Martin Bormann.

No man, who was born in 1900, is still on the minds of prosecutor Eitelfeld, but Bormann's son, who is also called Martin, says there is no chance he is still alive.

"My father has been dead since 1946, it makes no sense to look for him," he told reporters.

The son, who has long sought reconciliation with Nazi victims, told trials so long after the Nazi defeat are unlikely to put anyone behind bars but still might serve in some cases.

"You can make a trial, but it is not possible to put them in jail because they are too old," he said. "But the verdict has a purpose in determining who is guilty."

Most historians believe Bormann senior died in 1945. He was sentenced to death in absentia at Nuremberg in 1946.

"Much depends on political circumstances," said historian Riedel. "Italy, for example, had long kept much material on German war criminals under lock and key."

"He had a political basis as the Italian feared by pursuing German war criminals, the world would see that the Italian had no committed war crimes and would demand their prosecution."

Sometimes it is not even difficult to list the suspected war criminals. Engel has lived in Hamburg for the past 50 years. He said he was barred from working in his chosen field of education because of his SS background so he became a salesman.

The end of the Cold War has eased access to eastern European archives.

"We may have many cases in a year as we are carrying out a great amount of research in the archives. If we find something, there will be concrete cases," Riedel said.

In many ways, the Engel case, which is scheduled to end by July, and others that may follow it are as much about pressure from the past as in unveiling justice today.

"For history, it is good that this is taking place," said Ingo Mattens, a law professor who has been observing the Engel trial. "For the Italian side, it is very important."

Since World War II, Germany has opened more than 10,000 Nazi-related cases resulting in 4,500 convictions, according to the Justice Ministry. In recent years the country has seen several prominent successes.

Last year a German court sentenced ex-SS officer Joachim Viola to 13 years in jail for the World War II murder of seven Jewish prisoners in early 1945 near the Theresienstadt concentration camp.

The biggest fish among top Nazis who could still be alive is probably Albert Bormann, right-hand man to the Gestapo's "technician of death" Adolf Eichmann. He was in charge of the Drancy camp outside Paris where Jews rounded up in France were held before being sent to Nazi death camps.

He was last seen by a reliable witness in 1955. It is suggested that if alive he would be in Syria. "Bormann is still being looked for, as we do not know if he is still alive," Riedel said.

Of course, the court will eventually fall for all Nazi war crimes trials.

"We are moving ever closer to the biological end," said Riedel. "In 20 years no one will still be alive, and in 30 years the last survivors will no longer be fit enough to stand trial. I think it will come to an end in the next five to 10 years."

"But as long as cases can be brought, they will be tried."
「屈辱外交文書を公開せよ」
日本軍性奴隷被害者と満洲強制連合被害者、軍人推進被害者など、日帝強制動員被害者の代表が21日午前にソウル市中央区の『民主社会のための弁護士の集まり』事務室で記者会見を開き、1965年に締結された韓日協定外交文書の公開を要求している。

／金ヨンヒョ記者
（ハンギョレ新聞 2002年 6月 22日 社会面）
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2002年7月
2002.7.9.産経

阿美利

従軍慰安婦補償法条に異義あり

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“日총리 신사참배 위헌”
한국인, 묘법정서 밝힌다

고이즈미 준이치로(小泉純一郎) 일본 총리의 아스쿠나(靖國) 신사참배 문제를 다루는 재판에 한국인이 출석해 신사참배의 부담성을 밝힌다.
김종대(金鍾大) 태평양전쟁회상 자유총회 회장은 8일 오전 11시 일본 도쿄지방법원에서 열리는 고이즈미 준이치로 일본 총리와 이시하라 신타로(石原慎太郎) 도쿄 도지사의 아스쿠나 신사 참배 위헌소송 제2회 구두변론 재판에 원고 대표로 출석한다고 밝혔다.

/金載勳기자 maro@chosun.com

「日総理の神社参拝は違憲」
韓国人、日の法廷で主張する

小泉純一郎日本総理の靖国神社参拝問題を扱う裁判に韓国人が出廷し、神社参拝の不正当性を述べる。

金鍾大太平洋戦争被害者遺族会会長は、9日の午前11時より東京地裁にて開かれる、小泉純一郎日本総理と石原慎太郎東京都知事の靖国神社参拝に対する違憲訴訟の第二回口頭弁論に、原告代表として出廷すると明らかにした。 /金載勳 記者

(朝鮮日報 2002年 7月 9日 社会면)
Kim picks woman prime minister

SEOUL (AP) - President Kim Dae Jung named seven new Cabinet members Thursday, including a “woman” prime minister. Second woman to hold such post in South Korean history.

Chang Sang, a former university president, was named prime minister. The first woman to hold such position in South Korean history. Chang, who takes over from Lee Han Dong, must now gain approval of the National Assembly.

Retired Gen. Lee Jun, former commander of South Korea’s largest field army, was named defense minister. The reorganization came 12 days after thenavies of the two rival Koreas fought a gun battle near their disputed western sea border in which four South Korean sailors were killed and 19 others wounded.

North Korea admitted its military also suffered casualties, but did not disclose details. South Korean officials believe that about 30 North Korean sailors died.

The clash dealt a blow to the South Korean president’s “sunshine policy” of engaging North Korea. Critics denounced it as giving away too much in return for little.

Outgoing Defense Minister Kim Dong Shin was criticized for not taking a resolute stand in the naval skirmish along the poorly marked western sea border June 29.

The fight broke out when two South Korean Navy patrol boats tried to chase out two North Korean warships which intruded into South Korean-controlled waters in the Yellow Sea.

Also affected in the shakeup were the justice, tourism, information, health and maritime affairs ministers.

The reorganization comes ahead of parliamentary elections in August and presidential voting in December.
100人とかそんな殺さん

70歳になって夢に出る

南京戦元兵士102人の記憶

大阪の教訓

大半初の証言
5年かけ記録

2002.7.15 朝日（夕）
健全な教育を考える会

性差解消・待った

2002.6.28

健全な教育を考える会の責任者である松崎公一氏（中央）

行進を続けるジュンガーフリー教育のための会が、7月27日に東京・新宿区で開かれる会に、参加者からも「行進が教育を」の声が寄せられている。

行進は、教育の自由化を求めるもので、参加者たちは「行進が教育を」との役割を果たしている。

行進の責任者である松崎公一氏（中央）は、「行進が教育を」との役割を果たしている。

行進の責任者である松崎公一氏（中央）は、「行進が教育を」との役割を果たしている。

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行進の責任者である松崎公一氏（中央）は、「行進が教育を」との役割を果たしている。
 Traffickers tied to prostitution

SARAJEVO (AFP-JIJI) An estimated 90 percent of the prostitutes from southeastern Europe are victims of human trafficking, which has been on the rise in recent years, and targets young women under 18, according to a report by the International Organization for Migration, released here Friday.

About 120,000 women and girls are being trafficked into the European Union each year, mainly through the Balkans, while about 10,000 women, mostly from Moldova, Romania and Ukraine, are working in the sex trade in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the report said.

It also warned that "a growing number of children under 18 are being trafficked for purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor."
HIV感染
4000万人突破

ポワワナ深刻
成人の38%

国連推計

新たなる感染者の大半
15-24歳までの若者

フィリピン

2002.7.3.彦根
解答乱麻

性教育から商業主義排せ

2002.7.8 産経

高橋史朗

性教育から商業主義排せ

「性教育から商業主義排せ」

「性教育から商業主義排せ」

「性教育から商業主義排せ」

「性教育から商業主義排せ」