強制連行の記述改めよ

筆多論
East Timorese recalls wartime sex-slave experience

By Marta Abu Bere of East Timor

East Timor, the world's youngest nation, has a long history of hardship. The island was subjected to more than 400 years of Portuguese colonial rule and a quarter-century of Indonesian occupation that is believed to have claimed 200,000 lives.

A period of Japanese military occupation between 1942 and 1945 saw particularly young women forced to serve as sex slaves for Japanese soldiers.

Marta Abu Bere, a local East Timorese, told the press this week at the behest of a community group to speak about her experiences as a comfort woman.

"It was an embarrassing thing to talk about," said Abu Bere about the 1979 gathering on Thursday evening. She does not remember her exact date of birth.

"I just wish you all to keep my story in your mind, not just in your head, so that such..."}

"...such an incident will not occur again," Abu Bere said.

According to a 1998 survey by a local group, there are at least 700 East Timorese women like Abu Bere.

Her son and niece, who accompanied her on the three-day visit to Japan, did not know about her experiences until two years ago, when she testified at the Women's International War Crimes Tribunal in Japan's military sexual slavery hearings in Tokyo.

Abu Bere was a sex slave for Japanese soldiers for three months in the village of Marobo until she became seriously ill and was released.

She said she was lured to the military brothel by an East Timorese man who worked for the Japanese forces.

During the period, she said, she served about 10 men a night and was forced into hard labor during the day.

She said she was given no food. Her brothers delivered cassava, an indigenous root, to her quarters.

Kiyoko Fukusawa, associate professor at the Keisei Jogakuen College, who has studied East Timorese affairs for 16 years, said the conditions appeared to be typical of such "comfort stations" in rural villages of East Timor.

Japanese forces lost naval and air control in the region soon after they completed their occupation. Fukusawa said, adding that it may have exacerbated conditions in the brothels.

Former comfort women in East Timor have been omitted from all frameworks of redress, high-level officials said after the war.

A treaty of friendship between Portugal, which remained neutral during World War II and the women were covered neither by the 1993 San Francisco Peace Treaty nor by the 1951 San Francisco Peace Treaty.

A private fund called the Asian Women's Fund was established in 1995 at the initiative of then-Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama, but no discussions were held on redress for East Timorese.

Even after East Timor obtained independence in May, the former sex slaves in the country, including Abu Bere, have not received redress from Japan.
わたりの主張は平和祈念碑

ノンフィクション作家
上坂 冬子

「追悼懐」であれこれ思い考えたこと
中国人らの賠償請求棄却

東京都裁判所に提出された中国人が日本企業に賠償を求めた訴訟は、時効の問題を含めて棄却された。裁判は、中国企業と日本企業との間の契約関係においては、中国企業が日本の損害賠償責任を負うものと解釈した。

時効の問題について、裁判は、時効が起きたとする中国側の主張を認めず、時効が経過したものと判断した。これにより、中国側の賠償請求は棄却された。

裁判の結果は、中国側の期待を裏切ったものであった。裁判所は、時効が経過したため、賠償請求を棄却した。
◇「慰安婦被害補償せよ」

8일, 서울시 용산구의 일본대사관 앞에서 일본에 일본에서 유학생이 참가한 '황해자금안정포럼'이 열린 '구국대회'에 "慰安婦事件"을 강력히 촉구하며, "정부의 책임을 물어" "일본의 사죄를 demand" 하고 있다. 

◇시성시도...중국대사관 좌청자들이 15일 일본대사관 앞에서 "재미있고 일본 출신의 아소쿠자 신사" 참배를 지속하고 있다. 
◇노론에도...대규모 "慰安婦" 참가한 "日本대사관" 앞에서 나온 "평화를 원합니다" 신사참배행사에 참가하였다. 

◇「慰安婦被害補償せよ」 (조선일보 03년 1월 9일 社会면)
2003.1.23
2003.1.22

強制労働への賠償請求は違憲
米連邦高裁、初判断

2003.1.23

遠くの損害賠償
強制労働[時効延長]に違憲判断

-10-
遠のく損害賠償

強制労働時労延長下連帯判決

揺らぐ画期的米州法
Ex-POWs’ lawsuits targeting Japanese firms rejected in U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) A federal appeals court dismissed thousands of cases Tuesday brought by World War II prisoners who allege they were enslaved by Japanese and German companies.

The 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld lower court rulings that said treaties signed by the United States barred former prisoners from seeking restitution from companies accused of forcing them to work in mines, dig roads and perform other duties more than 50 years ago.

The appeals court, in striking down a 1999 California law granting former POWs the right to sue, said using American courts to seek restitution would be contrary to U.S. foreign policy.

"The United States has already exercised its own exclusive authority to resolve the war, including claims arising out of it," Circuit Judge Stephen Reinhardt wrote in the 3-0 decision. "It did not choose, however, to incorporate into that resolution a private right of action against our wartime enemies or their nationals."

Joseph Cotchett, an attorney who represented several plaintiffs, called the decision outrageous. He said he would ask the appeals court to reconsider or ask the U.S. Supreme Court to review it.

"These people were enslaved by multinational corporations," he said. "This has nothing to do with foreign policy."

Plaintiff Alberto Saldejeno, 82, said he was enslaved by a Japanese company to perform clerical work.

"That's not fair," he said of the court ruling. "If you didn't work, you'd be beheaded."

Attorney Matthew Digby, who represents several of the Japanese firms, said the companies were "gratified they reached the conclusion that they did."

Saldejeno, along with thousands of others, sued a host of Japanese concerns, including Mitsubishi, Mitsubishi Corp., Nippon Steel Corp. and Japan Energy Corp.


Walker, whose decision was upheld Tuesday, ruled that the peace treaty signed by the U.S. and other nations bars Americans from seeking retribution from the companies.

Filipinos could not seek retribution because their home country signed the agreement in 1955, five years after the United States signed the treaty with Japan.

Allowing the suits to proceed could potentially "unsettle half a century of diplomacy" among the nations that signed the treaty, Walker ruled.

Regarding claims by Chinese and Korean prisoners, whose home nations were not bound by the treaty, Walker ruled that the 1999 California law "infringes on the federal government's exclusive power over foreign affairs."

The appeals court's decision Tuesday also upheld a ruling by U.S. District Judge Stephen Wilson in Los Angeles, who dismissed another case brought by a California man enslaved at the Auschwitz concentration camp.

That plaintiff, Josef Deutsch, alleged he was forced to work for Hochtief AG, a German builder.

Under the Alien Tort Claims Act, foreign nationals can file suit in U.S. federal courts against companies accused of violating international law.
2003.1.31 毎日 (14面)

国連人権委「女性に暴力」報告書

問題で日本批判

国連人権委「女性に暴力」報告書

問題で日本批判
Government loses hibakusha allowance case

FUKUOKA (Kyodo) The Fukuoka High Court on Friday upheld a lower court ruling ordering the central government to pay a South Korean atomic bomb survivor living abroad medical allowances designed to assist hibakusha.

The high court rejected a state appeal against a ruling by the Nagasaki District Court, which recognized in 2001 that A-bomb survivors living abroad are eligible to receive these allowances.

The district court had also ruled that the central government should pay the plaintiff, South Korean Lee Kang Young, unpaid allowances totaling ¥1.03 million.

In handing down the ruling, presiding Judge Akio Ishizuka said, “Hibakusha do not lose their status or the right to receive the medical allowance by living abroad.”

In December 2001, the district court ruled that Lee was entitled to receive the medical allowances even after leaving Japan, as his departure did not change his status as an A-bomb survivor.

Lee, 75, had filed the suit with the district court, targeting both the central and Nagasaki city governments. The court ruled, however, that only the state should fund these payments, as the Nagasaki city government was merely acting as an agent on behalf of the national government.

“The central government appealed to the high court, claiming that, under legislation covering medical treatment for hibakusha, these allowances are limited to survivors who live in Japan.

Lee, a resident of Pusan, also appealed the original ruling, claiming that the Nagasaki city government should have been held responsible for paying him compensation.

According to the district court ruling, Lee suffered radiation exposure in the U.S. atomic bombing of Nagasaki on Aug. 9, 1945, while working in the city as a forced laborer.

He went to live in South Korea after World War II, but traveled to Japan for medical treatment in July 1994.

At that time, Tokyo recognized Lee as an A-bomb victim. He received a health card enabling him to receive medical allowances for three years.

But the Nagasaki Municipal Government stopped paying him these benefits after he left for South Korea in September 1994.

The state ruling over a lawsuit filed by an A-bomb survivor living overseas was issued in December, when the central government lost a case at the Osaka High Court.

By not appealing this decision to the Supreme Court, the government effectively accepted defeat for the first time in a suit of this kind.

In early December 2002, the Osaka High Court ordered the central government and the Osaka Prefectural Government to pay medical allowances to Kwak Kwi Hoon, a Korean survivor of the Hiroshima atomic bombing who returned to South Korea a few months after obtaining his South Korean A-bomb survivor Lee Kang Young rejoices Friday after the Fukuoka High Court ruled that he should receive medical allowances designed for hibakusha. KYODO PHOTO

health card in 1998.

Takeshi Niki, head of the general affairs division of the Health Service Bureau within the Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry, said the ministry would decide what to do after studying the ruling.
外務省の下部機関

政府側発言者含まず

中韓の戦後対応を非難

米で日糾弾セミナー

2003.2.12

添談
心の傷は軽減しない

新しい形に一定の評価

2002

1941年、インドネシア、スラバヤ生まれ。43年から55年までの3年間、日本軍収容所に収容される。帰化・帰国を希望したが、国民を務める者として、帰国を断念した。帰国後、P1CN副区長、J1N会長を務めた。

戦後の日本で、彼女らの手紙に触れ、彼女らの傷跡を認める。
2003.2.14

民主議員が反日デモ参加
党内から批判、釈明を求める

民主・岡崎議員ソウルで反日デモ
参加について

2003.2.13
元慰安婦女性らの「水曜デモ」に参加した日本の岡崎トミ子議員

「こんな冷たい風が吹く中で座ることなくデモを行うお年寄りの姿を見ると、ただ申し訳ないばかりです。遠く厳しい道のりですが、今日国会に参加することに決意しました。法案の通りに拍手をかけたいと思います」。

今年8月に韓国を訪問した民主党政権の岡崎トミ子（59）参院議員が12日、ソウル・鐘路（チョルロ）区・中院（チュンハク）洞の日本大使館前で開かれた慰安婦問題対策協議会の第545回目の「水曜デモ」に参加した。

12年間続けて来たこのデモに日本の国会議員が参加したのは初めてのことだ。岡崎議員は民主党、共産党、社民党が共同で進めている「新たな強制復員被害者問題の解決の促進に関する法律案」制定のため積極的に動いている中核メンバーだ。

午後12時、ファン・クムジュ（83）さん、金スンドク（81）さんなど日本植民地時代の従軍慰安婦である女性6人は、ポランティアや一般市民など約30人と一緒に、いつものように日本大使館前の前でデモを始めた。

氷点下5度という厳しい寒さの中、スカーフとマスクで顔を覆い「おばあさん達が恥ずかしい」と叫んだ。

国会の途中、岡崎議員が姿を現すと一斉に拍手が上がった。岡崎議員は片手に座っていた李ヨンス（79）さんの手を握って「アンニョンハセヨ。アンニョンハシムニカ（朝鮮の挨拶の言葉）」と声をかけた。

「昨年の9月にナムドゥ（分け合いの意）の家」の女性達に会った時、水曜デモに参加すると約束しました。今回はその約束の守るための訪問です。このようなデモが続いていくということは昨年になってはじめて知りました。国の強制従軍婦人問題が解決するまで、現在252の参院議員中、86人の同意を得ているため、いつものように国への理解を求める動きは今も続くべきだ」と決心した。

岡崎議員はこの法案が日朝の従軍被害者女性に対し、▲国会決議を経た日本の政府の公式謝罪 ▲日本政府の金銭的賠償 ▲首相を委員長にした真相解明推進委員会の組織、などの内容を盛り込むことで明らかにした。

台湾、フィリピン、インドネシアなど、この法案に賛成する決議案が通過されており、韓国国会でも国会議員110人からのこの法案への支持署名を受け、日本の参院議員に伝達し説明することとした。

岡崎議員が慰安婦問題に関心を持つようになったのは1990年から。社会党所属の衆院院内委が、院内での女性局長に務めていた当時、梨花（イファ）女子大学のレオン・ジョンオク教授を招いて講義を行った後、大きな衝撃を受け、加害者としての責任ある行動をなすべきだと思い決したという。

「今月8日、盧武鉉（ノ・ムヒョン）大統領当選者が、この問題は絶対に過去のことではないということを強調しました。今も苦しみが続いている現在の問題を解決するため、過去を忘れないことは大切です。」

協力して欲しいという要望を伝えたしました。」

崔乗 （テ・スンヒョン） 記者
2月14日 壱経新聞 2月13日掲載記事について

2003年2月13日
参議院議員 岡崎トミ子

2月12日、韓国ソウルで元「従軍慰安婦」被害者のおばあさんたちにお会いしに行きました。「水曜デモ」に集まっているおばあさんたちに、「慰安婦」問題の解決を促進するための議員立法の活動について報告しに行ったのです。

私は日韓議連の会員としても、これまで日韓の友好のために活動してきました。残念ながら「慰安婦」問題は日韓両国の間にささったトゲとして未解決のまま残されています。この問題を解決するために私自身、民主党が他の野党や無所属議員とともに提出している「戦時性の強制被害者問題解決促進法案」の提案者のひとりとして、成立のために内閣委員会で努力してきました。

今回の訪韓もこの議員立法についておばあさんたちに報告をし、韓国側関係者と意見交換をすることが目的でした。

デモの場に行ったことが2月13日付産経新聞で「反日デモに参加」と報じられ、関係の皆さんにご心配をおかけしており、申し訳なく思っております。この件について、きちんとご説明したく、文書にいます。

1）おばあさんたちに、立法活動の報告のために

デモの場に行きました。

この問題の解決に向けて、日本の国会議員としての私の仕事はおばあさんたちの気持ち、行動を受けて法律をつくることです。今回、前回9月に訪韓した際に、おばあさんたちにした「国会で動きがあれば報告します」という約束を果たしに行きました。あの場にはデモに参加するために行ったのではありませんでした。

前日、11日に支援団体の事務所でお会いすることができれば自分の日程としてもありがかったのですが、翌日も水曜デモのために集まる高齢のおばあさんたちに、寒いソウル市内に二度も集まっていただくことはとてもできませんでした。そこで私は、翌日の集まりに訪れて行くこととしました。このことについて前日、高野駐韓大使を訪ねた際にも説明していきます。12日も、氷点下5度の厳しい寒さでした。

2）「水曜デモ」は反日デモではありません。

私が伺った「水曜デモ」は、反日デモではありません。「従軍慰安婦」とされたおばあさんたちが日本政府に対して謝罪と補償を求めるデモです。多くのおばあさんたちの願いは、過去の問題に決着を着けて真の友好関係を築くことです。私は昨年訪韓の際にも彼女たちから、「子どもや孫たちのためにも一日も早く解決して欲しい」と繰り返し言われました。

水曜デモは1992年から雨の日も風の日も毎日続けられ、545回になり、ギネスブックにも

-21-
載っています。（唯一行われなかったのは日本の阪神淡路大震災の翌日です。）傷つけられたおばあさんたちの自尊心を取り戻す助けにもなってきたと聞いています。

３）一日も早くおばあさんたちの名誉回復を。

「死ぬに死ねない」「一言謝って欲しい」と訴えるおばあさんたちの納得のいく解決を一日も早く実現することが必要です。具体的には国の責任で名誉回復のための措置を実行することです。私たちの議員立法の目的もそこにあります。この想いを是非、皆さんにもご理解いただけるよう、念じています。

「慰安婦」問題はデリケートな問題です。デモの場に行くにしても、誤解を受けないやり方を工夫すべきだったと反省しています。

最後に、大使館前に行くときにはタクシーを使いました。他の日程では大使館の事にお世話になりました。立法活動の一環としての調査、視察、要人との面会、空港送迎でお世話になりました。関係の皆さんにお礼を申し上げます。

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Internet dating sites face curbs
Panel considers ways to prevent prostitution, underage sex

A National Police Agency panel is looking into ways to keep Internet dating sites which are accused of being virtual havens for crimes, including sexual offenses and prostitution. NPA officials said Thursday that the panel is examining the growing number of crimes related to such sites, including murder, rape, and fraud as well as prostitution, and studying how the dating services, which are often anonymous in nature, victimize people, aged 18 or under, as defined by the Child Welfare Law.

Set up in October, and consisting of seven experts in administrative and criminal law, the panel is headed by Yoriiaki Narita, an authority on administrative law and professor emeritus at Yokohama National University. During the regular Diet session, that convenes in January, the NPA hopes to submit the nation's first legislation to regulate Internet dating sites, officials said. They noted that the panel would make it a crime to contract for someone, adult or otherwise, to propose, aid, or arrange prostitution with a minor, even if the parties involved do not know that the other party is a minor.

Panelists also said that the punitive clause will deter offenders, and that the action will discourage them from engaging in commerce with minors. The panel plans to submit its findings to the government later this year, and the NPA will examine the wording of the site's regulations, which contain the term "illegal offers." The NPA will post a draft of the planned legislation on its Web site to solicit public opinion.

Nonfiction writer Michiko Yoshinaga also warned that the dangers of Internet dating sites have become increasingly popular due to the ease of access by mobile phones and the anonymity provided by Web sites. It is estimated that there are currently more than 100,000 such sites in Japan. The NPA's previous report, that there were 1,013 crimes linked to Internet dating sites from January through November last year, or about 2.5 times the number of such cases from the corresponding period last year. A number of women who accessed sites that offer dating services have become victims of rape, extortion and robbery.

However, the National Police Agency plans to study the massive volume of content written in Internet dating sites, and to determine if they are making "illegal offers." Freelance writer Hisatoshi Kinekawa said, however, that this may spur users to send coded messages or ephe- nemes.
2003.1.24
原稿

グルド虐待 数十万人規模／シリア派に暴行／社会進出阻む

女性を助けて イラクの女性を

フランス政権下の迫害 パリで訴え

十年間、いつも戦争状態

米の攻撃容認 一仏也介入で大戦勝者に
2003年1月29日

世界の危険地帯で医療活動

武井弥生さん

ひと

昭和29年、北海道札幌市生まれ。北海道医学部医学部卒業後、英国で医療活動に従事。平成3年から東ティモールで医療活動として活動。
U.S. states not keeping tabs on sex offenders: survey

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) In a startling new survey, a child advocacy group found that states across the United States have lost track of tens of thousands of rapists, child molesters and other sex offenders who are supposed to be registered in databases under what is called "Megan's Law."

Prompted by an investigation that revealed California had lost track of at least 33,000 sex offenders, Parents for Megan's Law contacted all 50 states by telephone to ask about the accuracy of their registries.

It found that states on average were unable to account for 24 percent of sex offenders supposed to be in the databases. And 19 states, including Texas and New York, said they were unable to track how many sex offenders were failing to register, or simply did not know.

Federal law requires the addresses of convicted sex offenders to be verified at least once a year.

But the survey found that up-to-date addresses for more than 77,000 sex offenders are missing from the databases of 32 states. And in the other 18 states and the District of Columbia, which are responsible for 133,985 offenders, thousands of the ex-cons may have disappeared.

"They're implementing Megan's Law, then turning their backs on it," said Laura Ahearn, executive director of the nonprofit agency in New York. "They need the technology and the staff to track down their sex offenders."

All states responded to the group's survey, but only 22 were able to provide failure rates. Many of these said they have never audited their sex offender registries and provided only rough estimates of their accuracies.

The survey, which the group plans to release Friday, relied on the word of officials in each state, unlike the analysis in California, which was based on a CD-ROM of data taken directly from the registry.

The databases are supposed to help the public and police monitor sex offenders by keeping track of their home and work addresses and other personal details. Adults can search the database at sheriffs' offices or police departments, assuming the information is kept up to date as required.

All states have versions of the law named for 7-year-old Megan Kanka, a New Jersey girl who was raped and killed by a child molester who had moved in across the street.

Male sex abuse victims may become pedophiles: research

PARIS (AFP-JIJI) Nearly one in every eight male victims of child sex abuse becomes a pedophile in later life, according to British research that says the rate is lower than expected and linked to several risk factors.

Scientists from Britain's Institute for Child Health looked at medical, social services and criminal records of 224 men who had been sexually abused when they were young.

Twenty-six of the 224, or 11.6 percent, subsequently committed sexual offenses when they became an adult, the researchers found.

In almost every case, the victims were children from outside their families.

The findings lent widespread perception that most victims of pedophiles become abusers in turn.

They say that this risk does exist, but there are several identifiable triggers that can make it likelier.

There is a nearly threshold risk that a victim becomes a pedophile if he suffered parental or material neglect, witnessed violent behavior at home or had been sexually abused by a female.

The study, published Saturday in the British medical weekly The Lancet, coincides with a wave of anxiety about pedophilia in many European countries.

According to figures quoted in the article — they come from a controversial 1998 study among U.S. college students — between 3 percent and 7 percent of boys are victims of sexual abuse, and the figure for girls ranges from 9 to 53 percent.

Most of the perpetrators are male adolescents or men who are known to the child.

Most male victims of child sexual abuse do not become pedophiles, but particular experiences and patterns of childhood behavior are associated with an increased risk of victims becoming abusers in later life," the chief author, David Skuse, said.