(財)女性のためのアジア平和国民基金

理事懇親会

平成15年10月
私の視点

米国の軍事力の支配は長続きません

米国の軍事力の支配は長続きません。西の戦争において、米軍は世界中の支配力の中心でした。しかし、現在の世界は、特に東南アジア、中東、北アフリカなどの地域で、米国の影響力が弱まっています。これらの地域は、政治的、経済的、文化的にも多種多様な影響を受けているため、米国の支配力は減少しています。
未来志向を裏打ちするもの
2003.8.12 読売
2003.6.12 朝6(9)

韓国人への日本兵徴用に伴う日本政府の補償求める

日本人への日本兵徴用に伴う日本政府の補償を求める徴用被害者の訴えが、韓国最高裁で受理されることになった。
Korean veterans sue Japan over forced labor in Siberia

By KENOSHI MATSUBARA

A group of former Korean soldiers and civilians, forced into labor by the Soviet Union for years after World War II, sued the government Thursday for ¥350 million in unpaid wages and compensation.

In the suit, filed at the Tokyo District Court, 30 former internees, plus relatives of deceased prisoners, are seeking compensation for forced labor in Siberia and other locations.

They performed hard labor in harsh conditions for two to four years after Japan's surrender on Aug. 15, 1945, they said.

In demanding the compensation, the plaintiffs referred to the 1945 Geneva Treaty, which stipulates that it is the responsibility of one's own country to compensate for war-related forced labor in an enemy state when that country refuses to do so.

A similar suit was filed by Japanese internees in the former Soviet Union but was rejected in 1997 by the Supreme Court, which said there was no domestic law allowing for such compensation.

The suit Thursday was joined by another 123 relatives of Korean soldiers and civilians working even the controversial Yasukuni Shrine.

The plaintiffs are demanding that their family members be removed from the list of people honored at the shrine and that the Japanese government locate and return their remains. They are demanding about ¥1 billion in compensation as well.

After filing the suit, Lee received a note from the former internees in the Soviet Union.
War crimes prosecutor sworn in; U.S. opts out

THE HAGUE (AP/AA) - The chief prosecutor of the world's first permanent war crimes court was sworn in Monday in the midst of a row over attempts by the United States to guarantee its citizens immunity from prosecution.

But the appointment of Argentine-born lawyer Luis Moreno-Ocampo was overshadowed by revelations that Washington had delayed previously announced deals with five countries aimed at blocking action by the International Criminal Court against U.S. citizens.

Officially at Moreno-Ocampo's swearing-in ceremony at the Peace Palace, the ICC's future home in The Hague, the court's friends were gone for international justice to be served.

"The international criminal court has stopped being an imposition of figures of the reality," said Canada's Philippe Kedjar, the court president.

"This day has been a long time coming, too late for millions of victims," said Worth Falmad and Dickker, a lawyer with Human Rights Watch.

"We expect Luis Moreno-Ocampo to be a champion for justice," the court president said.

Luis Moreno-Ocampo was due to set up his offices in the court at a seminar on Tuesday and Wednesday. But the appointment of the lawyer, who wields a career as a prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, was overshadowed by the news of the further U.S. deals.

The United States fears that the court could become a forum for politically-motivated prosecutions of its citizens - notably U.S. soldiers working as peacekeepers around the world.

Washington has therefore decided to block deals with five countries that give U.S. citizens immunity from ICC prosecution in these countries and not far public announcements of such deals.

But on Monday, diplomatic sources said that Washington had also signed previously unannounced deals with five countries - Egypt, Morocco, Nicaragua, Tunisia and the Seychelles.

A document obtained by APF that was prepared by the U.S. State Department's Bureau of International Law Affairs noted the same five countries at the signing of a so-called "Article 98" agreement. That article is in charge of negotiating agreements on behalf of the U.S. government.

The State Department declined to comment on the agreements, but acknowledged last week that there were identified all the countries that have signed them.

U.S. efforts to curtail the ICC's power began before the court had even had a case, have fueled a growing diplomatic effort with the European Union, which is already supporting the ICC's mandate.

The EU has stepped up pressure on its future members, many of whom enjoy close relations with Washington.

Last September, the EU agreed to allow its 15 member-states to negotiate deals with the U.S., but only under strict guidelines that limit immunity to U.S. soldiers and diplomats.

In his address at the swearing-in ceremony, Moreno-Ocampo made an implicit reference to the dispute with the United States, saying the court's approach to the ICC by the international community.

"There are so many divergent interests in the world today that there is a lot of openness about the broad goals of pursuing the authors of genocide," he said.

"If we destroy the hopes and increase the misunderstandings, not only will we have failed as individuals, but we also will have wasted the efforts of more than a century and destroyed an instrument essential to global peace.

In one month we will communicate on the communications that we received," he told journalists following the ceremony.

Moreno-Ocampo is expected to make a start on the main task of the ICC - trying cases of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity.

The 50-year-old lawyer is no stranger to controversy. In his own country he prosecuted former President Jorge Videla for crimes against humanity.

He said in April he had been elected unopposed to the ICC in a secret ballot by states that have ratified the court's founding treaty, Moreno-Ocampo will be in effect for nine years and his term is not renewable.

The ICC has prosecuted corruptcies in the country where the crimes were committed and has signed the court's treaty.

The tribunal entered into force on July 1, 2002. It can try only crimes committed after that date and only national justice systems have failed to act.

Moreno-Ocampo and the team he creates in the coming days will go through the files and identify the cases.

"If there is a case he wishes to investigate, physically he will have to go to it," said one of three judges, who gave the first trials.

The ICC is in a position now to continue without the assistance programs to Serbia and Montenegro, having made the appropriate certifications to Congress that Serbia and Montenegro have been cooperating with the U.S. in the cases.

WASHINGTON (AP) - Secretary of State Colin Powell has given the go-ahead for $55 million in U.S. aid to be given to Serbia, having "certified" that Belgrade is cooperating with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), the State Department announced Monday.

The U.S. is in a position now to continue the $55 million aid to Serbia.

"We believe that the assistance programs to Serbia and Montenegro, having made the appropriate certifications to Congress that Serbia and Montenegro have been cooperating with the ICTY in the cases. We believe that the case is no longer an obstacle to U.S. aid to the region," a State Department official said.

The aid will be released to Serbia under the condition that Belgrade continues to cooperate with the ICTY, which is investigating war crimes committed during the 1991-95 Bosnian war.
Court losses may lead to legislative win

Foreigners' war-redress battles rage on

YOMICHI OKAZAKI (top) and YOSHIKAZU NAKAMURA (bottom) stand outside the Supreme Court before the hearing on their appeal. The Supreme Court had earlier ruled against the plaintiffs, who sought compensation for war losses, including the deaths of family members and property damage. The case symbolizes the irony of the war—many were victims, but at the same time, they were also targeted for war-related injustices.

Like the 1999 U.S.- Canada redress for Japanese-American and Japanese-Canadians of the 1941-45 internment, the 1986 German redress for Jewish slave laborers, the 1997 and 1998 more than 1,000 U.S. redress for Japanese-American and Japanese-Canadians of the 1941-45 internment and the 1997 South Korean and Chinese former forced laborers reached out to court settlements with Japanese companies, which, according to the compensation, were to pay compensation for forcing the workers to work for factories and mines in Japan during the war.

The bill was downed within the largest opposition party by a single vote. The Diet has yet to be decided on the bill, and the prospects of the legislation are gloomy, said DPP Upper House member YUICHI OKAZAKI, who has been a target of this bill for several years. He said, "It seems to have been a real issue to change the law on the Pacific War until all the foreign compensation, while they are all still alive."
◇韓国を訪れた台湾の慰安婦ハルモニ

14日、ソウル市忠正路に所在する挺身隊問題対策協議会事務室を訪問した、台湾で従軍慰安婦だったルヲ・マンメイハルモニ（右側）とチン・ピンハルモニ（中央）が韓国人被害者である黄銘周ハルモニの手を握っている。台湾の慰安婦ハルモニによる韓国訪問は今回が初めてである。／金振亨記者

（2003年7月15日 朝鮮日報 社会欄）
◇韓・台灣ハルモニ、慰安婦集会
日本軍慰安婦生活を送った台湾出身のル・マンメイ（右端）ハルモニとチン・フィン（右から2番目）ハルモニが、16日にソウル市中學洞の日本大使館前にて開かれた慰安婦定期集会に参加し、韓国のハルモニと話を交わしている。／朱完中記者
（朝鮮日報 2003年7月17日 総合面）
太平洋戦争犠牲者の遺族ら日本へ

21日午前、太平洋戦争犠牲者の遺族会の金鐘大（左から二番目）会長ら、遺族代表7名が22日に日本の東京地裁（ママ）にて開かれる『アジア太平洋戦争韓国人犠牲者補償請求訴訟』の判決公判に参席するために仁川国際空港から出国していった。／趙真元記者

（朝鮮日報 2003年7月22日 社会面）
2003.7.23

委員

2003.7.23
満州国は独立国家

満州国は独立国家

満州国には、日本が独自の政策を進めていた。満州国は日本の政権下にあり、日本が満州国に影響を及ぼすための政策を立てていた。満州国の独立を模倣するような形で、日本が満州国に影響を及ぼすよう政策を立てていた。
東京高裁
「国家無答責」を否定

韓国原告の請求は棄却

軍人軍属
慰安婦訴訟

（7月22日）

判決がなされた証跡を胸に裁判所に入る原告ら

（2003.8.1）
慰安婦ハルモニを讃え、謝罪、賠償促求の防日出征式

韓国慰安婦問題対策協議会（慰安婦対策協）は6日午後ソウル銅雀区の在韓日本大使館の前で、光復58周年を控ええて慰安婦問題に対する日本政府の誠意ある解決を促すための防日集会出征式を行った。

570回定期水準デモを兼ねたこの日行事に参加した12人の慰安婦ハルモニは、激しい土砂降りの雨をもものとせずに雨具一つを身につけて姿で日本政府の公式謝罪と法的賠償を促す声を上げた。

イ・ヨンス（78）ハルモニは「今度の防日集会に台湾のハルモニも同席するようになって渋く嬉しい」と「台湾ハルモニたちと力を合わせて日本の謝罪と賠償を勝ち取る」と言ったら。

イ・ヨンスハルモニを含めた慰安婦ハルモニ7人は6日午後5時40分発の航空便にて出国、日本現地で個沈中、韓国ハルモニなど、台湾慰安婦ハルモニ4人と合流する計画だ。

ハルモニたちは3泊4日の日程で日本国会と政府を訪問、日本政府が慰安婦問題に対して責任を負わせる特別法制定を促進し、日本市民団体と一緒に集会を持つ予定である。

チョ・ユンソプ記者（2003年8月6日ソウル=連合ニュース）
Former sex slaves say there is not much time left for Japan to atone.

By Yomiuri Shimbun reporter

With the Aug. 15 anniversary of the end of World War II approaching, a group of former sex slaves of the Imperial Japanese Army called Thursday for the enactment of legislation that would pave the way for their compensation.

The 76-year-old woman said she had believed she would be given a job in Manchuria, but was instead forced to the age of 13 to provide sex to Japanese soldiers.

"I hope that this case will be able to further educate their colleagues on the issue so that "Japan can become the country it should be," she said, referring to the deep feeling of resentment in the Korean psyche.

Despite moves by various organizations seeking state compensation for former sex slaves, the government denies that it is obliged to pay damages. It maintains that according to existing laws and treaties, "individuals have no legal right to claim damages; and there is no other law that obliges the state to compensate.""

A bill to hasten the resolution of issues related to the victims of coerced sexual acts during wartime was not enacted after deliberation by the House of Councillors in 2002. It was re-submitted to the Diet during the ordinary session that ended last month but was shelved due to lack of time. The bill is expected to be debated again in the next Diet session.

Lin Shen-zhong, from Taiwan, said she has visited Japan many times to talk to court cases brought by former sex slaves against the Japanese government, which the plaintiffs always lose.

"We are all too old. I hope the law will be enacted soon so that the situation can be resolved," she said.
旧日本軍毒ガス 中国で死者

補償要求 新たなトゲ

被弾者ら 強硬姿勢

被弾者ら 強硬姿勢

中国側 交渉求める

地元請求権放棄とは別物

責任は認め 「誠実に対応」

日本政府
2008.9.2

読売

【中国政府の声明文】

中国の旧日本軍化学兵器被害者支援金請求のため、中国政府は日本政府に対し1億円の支援金を求める声明を発表した。これは、中国に損害を与えた旧日本軍の化学兵器被害者のための支援金である。中国政府は、日本政府に対しこの支援金を求める声明を発表した。
拉致と核その先に…

「過去の清算」なお重く

日本朝が北朝鮮に対し、核不拡散条約の实施细则に関する緊急四国（米・英・仏・ドイツ）会談の実施を求めるよう要望した。これに対し、北朝鮮は核不拡散条約の実施を拒否する姿勢を示した。
North Korea slams Japan over compensation for sex slaves

North Korea harshly criticized Japan on Wednesday, urging it to compensate sex slaves and other victims of Tokyo's harsh 1910-1945 colonial rule, one year after Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi's historic Pyongyang summit raised hopes that chilly bilateral relations would thaw.

"Japan should opt for redeeming its past," Pyongyang's official Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) quoted a Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying.

"It should probe the truth about incidents on a case-by-case basis and disclose them, apologize to the victims and their bereaved families separately and fully compensate for its crimes," the spokesman added. "This comes as an indispensable precondition for the normalization of bilateral relations."

Koizumi grabbed headlines with his September 17, 2002, summit with North Korean leader Kim Jong II, who apologized for the kidnapping of 13 Japanese citizens — eight of whom it later said were dead — in the 1970s and 1980s to train spies.

The summit paved the way for a resumption of talks on establishing diplomatic ties between Japan and North Korea.

But those talks soon floundered on concerns about Pyongyang's nuclear arms program and an emotional feud over the fate of the North Korean-born children of five repatriated abductees.

Japan insists that the seven children — now in their teens and 20s — be allowed to join their parents in Japan.
旧日本軍遺棄の毒ガス

被害は「現在進行形」

東京地裁「継続的不作為」

判決・決裁

今年の判決の件は、従来の二戦後日本軍遺棄遺棄の毒ガス問題に限らず、今後も継続的に不作為があるとされている。従来の二戦後日本軍遺棄の毒ガス問題に限らず、今後も継続的に不作為があるとされている。

被害者は、現在も進行中である。
2003.9.30 調布

[記事の内容]

国際議会間フォーラムにおいて

[写真の説明]

[図表の説明]

[関連リンク]
戦後処理 行動促す

完全撤去なお遠く

ス・砲弾被虐事件

政府方針揺さぶる

チチハル焦点に
毒ガス遺棄 政府に責任

1億9000万円賠償命令

中国人死傷で
事故防止怠る
「負の遺産」清算迫る

日本軍毒ガス賠償訴訟
被侵害者、遺族、歴史的な判決

驚き隠せない国側
67万発、手つぶすさま

記事は、開戦の背景について述べられ、被験者と遺族の立場から見られる日本軍の行為の是非を論じています。
2003.10.7 東京(?)

元兵捕虜の上告棄却

裁

大戦中の日本兵捕虜の損害賠償請求認知訴訟

最高裁

昭和三十七年五月、原告の非合法捕虜をも含む日本兵捕虜の損害賠償請求に関する訴訟が、昭和三十八年五月に東京高等裁判所で開廷される。多くの原告が訴え、日本政府に対し損害賠償を求めた。

しかし、裁判は原告の請求を棄却し、日本政府の責任を否定した。この裁判結果は、戦争被害者の権利を侵害するものであり、国際社会から非難された。

その後、原告らは最高裁に上告したが、上告也被棄却された。この判決は、戦争責任の否定と、被害者の権利の侵害を示すものであった。
2003.10.7 朝日

日本企業での強制労働で補償請求
訴え棄却

米連邦最高裁
だまされて人間暴行ピンハネ...

2003.6 章

図入外歩行帯図解
国内への移送には規制なし

売防法では加害者扱いも
欧米人と違いメディア受けず
企業の男女共同参画取り組み状況

入札参加資格に反映

育児・介護休業法上回る制度

評価の点数に加算

東京・千代田区

メモ

東京都千代田区の「男女共同参画推進」という取り組みにおいて、以下のように評価が上回る制度を実施しています。

①3歳以上の小学校に在籍の子を育児する場合
②6歳以上の小学校に在籍の子を介護する場合
③3歳以上の在学生に学習支援のための授業を提供する場合
④在学生に学習支援のための授業を提供する場合

これらの制度は、企業の男女共同参画活動の向上を図ることを目指しています。
2003.6.13 産科

日本は「被害者保護が不十分な国」

米国務省は、日本の産業関係における「労働者の保護が不十分である」との評価を発表した。特に、労働者の権利が保障されていない状況が指摘されている。"被害者保護が不十分な国"と策定された米国の報告書では、日本の産業関係における労働者の権利保護が不十分であると指摘されている。
生活 - いきいき - 家庭

親子の対話が歯止めに

10代の性行動

よく話すほど慎重

話さない - 安易に走る傾向

出合いの場は広がっている
（写真と本文は関係ありません）

日本家族計画協会が調査

出合いの場の例を示す

出合いの場の例を示す
Japan still lags in gender equality
Male control leaves nation in developing country category

Kyodo News

Japan still has a long way to go in terms of promoting sexual equality, as its workforce is still heavily male-dominated and traditional gender role stereotypes remain deeply entrenched, according to a government report released Friday.

The report highlights measures, social institutions and awareness levels concerning gender equality in Japan, Britain, Germany, the Philippines, South Korea, Sweden and the United States.

It is based on data from a survey conducted last year for the first time in two decades. About 2,300 people were surveyed in Japan, and 800 each in the other six countries.

"Japan is still a developing country in the sense of gender equality," Mariko Bando, a Cabinet Office official, told reporters.

"The report says Japan needs to "step up laws and institutions to enable women to engage in work both at the office and at home, including child-rearing."

It calls for a re-examination of conventional gender stereotypes to better promote equality.

The report draws attention to the government sector in Japan — where only 20.2 percent of civil servants are female — the lowest in the nations surveyed. The highest was in the Philippines, with 39 percent, followed by the U.S. with 30.3 percent and Britain with 39.1 percent.

A sense of gender inequality is pervasive in Japan, the report finds, with 38.7 percent of women here surveyed saying men are given preferential treatment at work.

Although the figure is slightly down from the previous survey, carried out in 1987, this sense of inequality has generally been alleviated in all other countries except Sweden, the report says.

The number of Japanese women who oppose the conventional notion that the husband should work and the wife should stay home marked a sharp increase of 33.6 percentage points to 57.3 percent, but this was still much lower than the ratios in other countries, including 93.2 percent in Sweden.

The data on child-rearing shows that Japan lags far behind. While 56.4 percent of Japanese women take maternity leave, only 0.4 percent of the men take paternity leave.

During the child-rearing period, a husband in Japan spends 48 minutes per day doing housework, far shorter than around three hours in Europe and the U.S.

The report attributes the slow progress in promoting gender equality in Japan to the fixed — sometimes biased — sense of the career divide between men and women, and urges that working conditions be made more flexible so that more women can work while they raise children.

As part of efforts to build a society based on gender equality, Japan needs more legislation or corporate policies to create a better working environment for women that will reduce their worries about balancing families and careers, the paper says.
暴論「ジェンダーフリー」

高橋史朗

解密乱麻

毎週日曜日掲載

2003.6.16

2003.6.18

-47-
2003.6.27 庆biz
Women's rights vs. complacency

Japan's efforts to improve women's human rights will come up for a U.N. review this month at the Commission on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, or CEDAW, the implementing body of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. The review will be based on the latest report submitted by the Japanese government under the treaty. Japan ratified the convention in 1984, but it has yet to approve the protocol, which sets rules for redressing complaints of rights violations filed by women in member countries and for conducting direct U.N. investigations in which CEDAW members visit the countries involved. As of April, the protocol had been approved by 51 nations, including the United States and European states.

In its review report, CEDAW has yet to review Japan, which has a lack of women in the highest echelons of the government. A summary comment calling for early accession to the convention is certainly that the report will carry with it recommendations to adopt the protocol as soon as possible. The delay of its ratification will put Japan at risk of losing support for women's rights on the international stage.

The latest report to the commission, the fifth, focuses on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, which addresses problems that have drawn the attention of non-governmental organizations and human rights groups. One problem is a long-standing discrimination that has affected women's rights, gender-neutral practices that discriminate against women. One example is the difference in treatment of men and women, described in the report as a "gender gap in education and employment." In its third review of Japan in 1995, the commission asked the government to report on measures taken to deal with indirect discrimination. The latest report, however, says the request is still under consideration because there is no "strong social consensus" on the definition of indirect discrimination. The fact is that more than 20 lawsuits have been filed in Japan seeking redress for complaints of wage disparities due to discrimination. The government, therefore, must take effective measures promptly to establish internationally acceptable standards.

Second, the report refers to the measures Japan has taken to deal with the problems of domestic violence and sexual harassment. As one NGO points out, "although new legislation has been enacted against domestic violence, court orders for protection and other procedures have proved largely ineffective. Thus, a broad review of the existing legal means of redress is required.

Third is the issue of women's social advancement. The report says a "deep-seated mentality" still exists in society between the roles of men and women and that this conservative mindset is contributing to various forms of discrimination in many areas of social life and workplace. A U.N. index of gender participation in political and economic activities ranked Japan 22nd in the world in 2000. The government must consider better ways to enable women to demonstrate their abilities and improve their employment conditions. Under the circumstances, Japan will likely receive urgent requests from CEDAW to adopt the protocol.

Fourth and last, there is a problem of trafficking in women and children by international crime syndicates. Such activities are punishable under the 1997 U.N. Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime. The government, the report says, is considering how this problem would concern domestic legislation. Current Japanese laws do not provide protection against human trafficking. It is therefore necessary to consider such problems in cooperation with other countries.

The greatest concern overall, is the pending ratification of the protocol. The report says that the government has not yet made public the official explanation for the delay, but what it says is that the government is going to consider the protocol in the future. However, the report notes that the government appears to worry that women might abuse the rules for filing complaints with the U.N. commission.

That worry does not seem well-grounded because there exists a safeguard system designed to prevent such abuses. A personal petition with CEDAW is a measure of last resort. For example, it can be made only after all domestic procedures are exhausted, including litigation. In other words, the government is not involved in the protocol, and the U.N. investigations are conditional on the consent of the countries involved.

The government's position, simply put, appears to be that intervention by an international agency in domestic judiciary judgment is not acceptable. Such apparent complacency does not sit well with the international norms that define universal standards for the safeguard of human rights.
Human traffickers use babies for new income

BY SOPHIE AREI

Luljeta was young and in love. At 18, the young Albanian woman was pregnant and her parents had accepted her boyfriend, who said he ran a restaurant and always seemed to have lots of money.

But when it came to the ninth month, everything changed. Luljeta was beaten and locked up for a month until one night her boyfriend bundled her into a dinghy, packed with 18 terrified young girls, heading across the Adriatic for Italy.

"There’s no point crying now," he screamed. "We’re going to sell the baby and you’ll end up on the street."

A couple, she learned later, had put down a $20,000 deposit for her baby. Her boyfriend was delivering the goods.

Luljeta — who does not reveal her real name — is one of a few cases now emerging in Italy that suggest human traffickers, no longer satisfied with their income from enslaved prostitutes, are impregnating them and selling their babies.

She was rescued when coast guards arrested her group as they landed near the southern town of Lecce.

"Babies have become another product the criminals can sell," said Cesare Lodesterto, a priest running the high-security Regina Pacis refugee near Lecce, where Luljeta and hundreds of traumatized women like her escape from sex slavery.

"Crime groups are transporting women to use their uteruses, not just the outside of their bodies."

Lodesterto said he has seen two cases of pimps using women to produce babies. Other organizations in the region echo this, fearing that many women are being forced to sell their babies.

Several support groups suspect that the babies, if not adopted, may end up as beggars on the streets of Europe or be used for their organs.

In April, undercover Carabinieri arrested a gang of four Ukrainians, three women and a man who had raised a baby before it was even born. Police bid $300,000 for the baby and watched as one woman in the group expertly severed its umbilical cord with a kitchen knife.

The four detailed Ukrainians face trial this autumn and investigators in Bari suspect they have uncovered a nationwide baby-trafficking racket.

"It is possible we have just touched the tip of an iceberg," said mafia investigator Giosuè Carofili. "It even offered our agent an underage girl for rent for $2,000. The only condition was that she must be returned after three months when her temporary stay permit would run out."

Trafficking groups often use pregnancy as a way to secure extended residence permits on health grounds. That way, the women can work for longer without facing arrest in Italy, where prostitution is legal but illegal immigration controls are tight.

"We have seen several cases where women are made to work until the last month of their pregnancy. Then they are thrown out of their jobs, and the baby is nowhere to be seen," said one member of a street patrol unit.

"We have seen girls telling us this kind of thing is happening. They give birth or abort in illegal clinics, and then the baby is sold, either the whole baby or part of it."

Formal witness accounts from women forced to give up their babies are almost nonexistent. Help groups are wary of confirming individual cases and until now, the suspected baby market is shrouded in a terrifying silence.

In several cases, desperate women have reportedly been approached by hospital staff, who have suggested that they sell their baby rather than abort. And some, according to help groups, have given birth, only seven months into the pregnancy, in illegal clinics in Milan and in the northern region of Liguria, returning to work in the south without the child.

Although authorities and police have little concrete evidence, it is increasingly suspected that an underground child and organ market is operating in Italy, with possible outlets in Europe.

Legislation is being pushed through the Italian parliament to stiffen penalties to up to 30 years in prison for human trafficking, sexual enslavement and illegal organ trafficking.

Giuseppe Lanza, a former member of Italy’s anti-Mafia parliamentary commission, said: "This needs maximum attention at Italian and European level. We know this is happening."
共同参画とは無縁の造語

2003.7.4

大輔
親の心のケアも必要

自分の感情と向き合う事で
休養とじつのに違いない

児童虐待防止に

生活改革
難民支援は人道上の投資

脫北者、はずは保護優先

受け入れ国の開発促進

援助政を克服へ新発想
EXTRACURRICULAR FALLOUT

Party rapes mar Waseda cachet

By JANCII TANG

The broad image of Japan's most prestigious universities has long been regarded as a gateway to an elite career. But the recent arrest of five students from Waseda University's social club, Super Free, on allegations of gang rape, has set off alarm bells and suspicions that some people have been abusing the school's prestige to commit crimes.

The suspects, current and former members of the Waseda University social club, were arrested in mid-June on suspicion of gang raping a female student at Waseda University. They are accused of drugging the victim and taking her to a club party.

An investigation has determined that the club's social activities have been organized for the purpose of socializing and entertaining guests. Waseda University, on the other hand, has denied the claims.

Those arrested and indicted are club members, including Rei Otsu, 23, Junichi Kojima, 21, and Hiroshi Ueda, 22. The suspects have been denied bail and are awaiting trial.

The incident has sparked a wider debate about the role of social clubs in Japanese universities. Some parents and alumni have called for stricter regulations and more transparency in club activities.

In response, Waseda University has announced that it will conduct a review of its social club policies and procedures. The university has also apologized to the victim and her family.

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2003.7.15 转发
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2008.7.17 説明

図解/イラスト
SECRET HIGH-TECH DRAGNET TO TRACK DOWN PEDOPHILES

BY AMELIA HILL

Pedophiles around the world who download evidence of their crimes to computer databases can no longer rely on the size and anonymity of the Internet to keep them safe from detection.

Britain's National Crime Squad is about to launch the most powerful image recognition computer program in the world, using groundbreaking technology that will enable it to link images of abuse to individuals with unprecedented efficiency and speed.

The system, known as ChildBase, is so secret that the police forces who will be using the program have not yet been told of its existence, and the companies that helped develop the technology have had to sign gagging orders to stop them revealing any details.

"This happened earlier this month, in the case of Roger Parker, the headmaster of a school in Manchester, northern England, whose computer contained 36,000 images. Police, restrained by other demands on their time, managed to recover just 308," she added.

Computer seized from pedophiles commonly contain many tens of thousands of images. In a pending case, a computer was found that contained over 800,000 pictures.

Until now, police have had to search for evidence pictures individually and log them all into their database. The computer program will enable investigators to compare recent and historical images, matching them to known images and to images contained in the computer program.

ChildBase will also change the way that the police use the evidence pictures. Instead of using a search engine to look for images, the program will use a database of known images and compare them to images contained on the hard drive of a pedophile's computer.

The system contains images taken from the same film, roll or video, providing investigators with insights into details about the people involved, the style of the camera used and, if the images are still photos, the angles and even camera angles, which may reveal further information that would not have been visible in the original images.

The database will also link apparently harmless images of children to a series that has been documented and captured as illegal. For example, a photo of a child smiling might be part of a pornographic cycle and contain vital information that would have gone unlinked without ChildBase.

ChildBase's database of images is being constantly updated, containing images that have been released by police in the past as well as images taken during Operation Winchmore, the police operation to target online paedophiles.

By comparing, visual, clues, ChildBase can identify, using the search engine of the site, the presence of any images that may be illegal. In one case, 100,000 images were found on a single computer, and links to other suspects were discovered.

The program has been developed by a small team of officers from the new Pedophile Online Investigation Team, a secret, police unit within the National Crime Squad that was created last year to work on Operation Winchmore, the police investigation into child pornography.

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家出少女らを風俗店に紹介

キャッチ横行

池袋周辺だけで300人
金になると言葉が
少女たちも罪悪感なし

問題行動防止

関係機関が連携

女孩たちの存在が
不審の声を呼ぶ

・警視庁
・男を逮捕した
・警視庁

・約7人
・約1人

・犯行を示唆
・犯行を示唆

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Mussolini taking tough line on Italy’s child sex offenders

By SOPHIE ARIE

Alessandra Mussolini, grand-daughter of Italy’s fascist dictator Benito, is leading a campaign to have Italian child abusers chemically castrated to stop them from re-offending.

Mussolini, a deputy for the post-fascist Alleanza Nazionale party, has proposed a legal bill for parliament’s consideration this autumn after Italy was shocked by the discovery of an Internet “Fun Club” that had involved the sexual abuse of more than 70 children.

“Pedophilia has gone beyond extremes now. It would be nice if it was possible to stick these ‘butchers’ on an island. But that’s not possible, so the least we can do is treat them,” said Mussolini.

“I think it is time for Italy to carry out a good experiment,” she added. “These people are sick. They need to be made inoffensive. Re-offenders must be made to undergo hormone treatment to reduce their libido.”

Last week, Italian police arrested seven people who had allegedly been swapping their children and those of friends with other members of their “club” based in the United States, Britain, Switzerland and Denmark.

It comes after a series of other arrests, including that of a Catholic priest near the town of Bergamo, who was thought to have abused children in his care.

When Mussolini first called for chemical castration several years ago, her proposal was dismissed as a “Nazi idea” by Father Gianni Baget Bozzo, a priest close to Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi.

But Justice Minister

Alessandra Mussolini

Roberto Castelli now says it is up to parliament to decide, when it debates proposed anti-pedophilia legislation in the autumn, whether to introduce this penalty for re-offenders.

But Francesco d’Agostino, president of Italy’s parliamentary bioethics committee, warned that “every form of involuntary sterilization” must be condemned and any kind of obligatory health treatment is “unethical.”

Chemical castration, which involves a regular injection of drugs to reduce testosterone levels, is already in use in a number of U.S. states, as well as Sweden, Denmark, France, Norway and Switzerland. In most cases, however, it is optional, not obligatory.

Many of those who voluntarily undergo the treatment do not re-offend, the statistics indicate.

“It’s possible to remove sex drive or capacity for sex for as long as the patient takes certain drugs,” said Francesco Monaco, director of the neurology clinic at the University of Novara. “But there is no pill to heal or halt pedophiles.”
なぜ被害者逃げねばならぬ

「餓餓者の申にこしてしまいたい」と言い違った女性／逃げる気力すら衰退

暴力から逃れて

2003.8.2毎日
女性差別撤廃へ 国連で委員会
「日本は人材発掘が急務」

社会進出に遅れ
特別措置も

同様に、九七年度の国連女性差別撤廃条約締約国会で、「日本は人材を発掘しない国連で委員会が開かれ、国連での女性差別撤廃条約締約国としての立場を失われる」内容が示された。

日本は人材の発掘が急務であると強調している。
狭まる「共生」空間

決戦・選択

女性の政治参加にも壁

「共生」をめぐる近年の動き

＜男女共同参政社会基本法＞

3月、内閣で全会一致で成立。男女の政治参加をめぐる改革が実現した。国会での投票は、男女の平等を求める政治家が投じた投票が示された。内閣は、制定を図り、国会が定款に従って制定された。

＜選択的及び必要性＞

では、どのようにして政治参加を図るかについて、国会での議論が続いている。男性を図るためには、国会での議論が必要である。国会での議論が続いているが、制定に至らなかった。

＜文部省の新設策＞

文部省は、新たに文部科学大学の設立を検討している。文部科学大学は、男女の政治参加を図るための支援を行う。文部科学大学は、男女の政治参加を図るための支援を行う。

＜国連の女性参政＞

国連は、女性参政を図るための支援を行う。国連は、女性参政を図るための支援を行う。
被害も加害も子どもも深刻
進む凶悪化／低年齢側の
小学生に性犯罪が46％増
前年比
出会い系サイト絡み
強盗・強姦増える
U.N. tells Japan to get its act together on gender discrimination

By H.R.O.SHI MURABA

The United Nations has urged Japan to do more to eradicate gender-biased employment practices and lingering discriminatory legal hurdles for women.

The U.N. Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women made the calls in its recently released final report on Japan's promotion of gender equality, a network of human rights groups reported Monday.

In particular, the committee called for efforts to promote gender equality to the committee every four years. The committee had not compiled its own report based on reports from Tokyo and domestic human rights groups in the past.

In the report, the committee praised Japan for a series of legal and administrative steps to address the rights of women. It also called for efforts to make women aware of discrimination among lawmakers and others.

The committee said it is deeply concerned about the discrimination against women, both direct and indirect, in domestic legislation that is causing difficulties for women, such as the two-track employment system, which is commonly used to place women on career tracks different from those of men.

The committee also called for efforts to change existing stereotypes on gender roles.

As for legal discrimination against women, the committee pointed to discriminatory provisions in the Civil Code, such as those dealing with the minimum age for marriage and the waiting period required for women to remarriage after divorce and the choice of guardians for children.

It also called on Japan to take further steps to combat domestic violence against women and trafficking in women and girls.
DV法見直し 子ども、親族なども保護対象に
被害者救済に柔軟な対応図れ
路地の奥、目立たぬ外観活用

公益質屋を再生

女性の相談所に

運営NPO募集へ

2003.8.16 朝日

[画像: 建物の外観]
2003.8.18 広報
省略

2003.8.20

文系教育下手書
作成へ

模範例

過激授業に歯止め

教科　

省略

文系

教育下手書

作成へ

模範例

過激授業に歯止め

教科

省略

文系

教育下手書

作成へ

模範例

過激授業に歯止め

教科
DV被害から避難
一時保護所に保育士
子連れの女性に配慮

2003.8.21 朝日(夕)
Pedophile former priest Geoghan slain in prison

BOSTON — John Geoghan, the former priest whose alleged molestation of nearly 150 children sparked a nationwide scandal in the Roman Catholic Church, was killed Saturday by a fellow inmate at a Massachusetts prison.

Geoghan, 66, who was being held in protective custody at the Souza-Baranowski Correctional Center in Shirley, Mass., was in a fight with another inmate at about noon and died shortly after being taken to Leominster Hospital, a spokeswoman for the state Department of Correction said.

The other inmate was being held in isolation, and the inmate received minor injuries, according to the spokeswoman, Kelly Nantel.

Geoghan had been convicted in February 2002 of raping a 10-year-old boy in a swimming pool and was serving a nine- to 15-year sentence. He had faced possible trial on other molestation charges, but most of his alleged sex crimes were beyond the state's criminal statute of limitations, prosecutors said.

Geoghan served as a priest from 1962 until he was defrocked in 1988. During those 36 decades, numerous parents and some fellow priests complained about his behavior and he was treated at times for pedophilia.

Violent end for former priest

Former Boston priest John Geoghan has been killed in prison after being attacked by an inmate. He was 58 years old and a convicted child molester who became a central figure in the Catholic Church's sex abuse scandal.

Key details in Geoghan's case:

- July 18, 2002: Convicted of indecent assault and battery for improperly fondling a 10-year-old boy; he was sentenced to nine to 15 years in prison.
- Sept. 18, 2002: A Boston Archdiocese settled with 88 victims for $6 million, pulling out of an $80 million settlement about $30 million.

Geoghan was arrested in 1996 on allegations of molesting children and was charged with indecent assault and battery.

Harmless? The other inmate was a fellow inmate at a Massachusetts prison.

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CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Former priest John Geoghan is shown at his trial for sex abuse in the Middlesex Superior Court on Jan. 17, 2002. At right is his attorney, Geoffrey P. Pietenpol. (AP Photo/Michael Dwyer)

Catholic officials in Boston reportedly returned him to the ministry.

Geoghan was not the first serial pedophile uncovered in the church. He was preceded by several notorious abusers, including the Rev. Gilbert Gaetke in New Orleans in 1984, the Rev. James Porter in Fall River, Mass., in 1986, and the Rev. Edward Koll in Dallas in 1988.

Geoghan's case was the first to be publicized by the Boston Globe, which persuaded a Massachusetts judge last year to open thousands of pages of church documents from civil lawsuits.

Those filed showed that Cardinal Bernard Law and his auxiliary bishops had known of the complaints against Geoghan, yet transferred him from parish to parish without informing parishioners or victims about the dangers to children.

The ensuing scandal spread across the country, triggering a cascade of investigations, lawsuits and grand jury investigations.

Hundreds of priests were removed from ministry, and the pope summoned U.S. cardinals to Rome. The U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops revised its policy on sex abuse, and Law was forced to resign last December.

The scandal is still reverberating through the worldwide church and continues to play out in Boston, where's successor, Archbishop Sean O'Malley, remains under scrutiny.

"They feel that John Geoghan has always had a dark cloud around him, and the church adds to it," Gaetke said. "Many of my clients, especially those that have never been abused by Geoghan, think he was a good Catholic priest."

"They wonder if the church is really trying to make things right and bring justice to those who have been injured by Geoghan," Gaetke said.

"The whole system needs to change. The church needs to be held accountable for what it has done," Gaetke said.
2003.8.25 産経

DV根絶へ加害男性へのケアも

脱暴力 有効策の期待

広がる更生プログラム
2003.8.28 郷野

[手記本文]

[詳細内容省略]

[署名]

[日付] 2003.8.28
Mexican teen fights for reparations after rape

MEXICO CITY (AP) A teen from northern Mexico who was raped and impregnated in 1999 and then denied a legal abortion by authorities vowed Thursday to continue her fight for reparations from the government.

Paulina Ramirez, who turned 18 Monday, said she will continue her legal battle as an adult.

"Now that I'm of age, I'm going to continue fighting for my rights," she said. "And more than anything, for the rights of women so that the same thing doesn't happen to them." Ramirez's case caught the attention of human rights officials and feminist groups who say there are women like Paulina "all over Mexico." "Paulina's case is emblematic," said Liliana Sepulveda, an attorney with the National Center for Reproductive Rights.

Ramirez was 13 and living with her parents in the sweltering border city of Mexicali when a robber broke into the house, tied her up and raped her in July 1999.

Upon learning that her attacker had impregnated her, Ramirez decided to terminate the pregnancy. Though abortion is prohibited by Mexican law, statistics in Baja California state, where Mexico's major cities are located, allow it, in cases of rape.

The chief of obstetrics at a local hospital refused to perform the procedure, however. Then two women, claiming to be governmental social workers forced Ramirez to watch graphic abortion videos in order to discourage her from having one.

When Ramirez's family complained to the state attorney general, he took on the case and she gave birth to her son, Isaac, now 3.

But Ramirez and her supporters say the payment wasn't enough and filed a complaint before the International Commission on Human Rights, a tribunal affiliated with the "Organization of American States in Washington, D.C." The petition asks the federal government to reimburse Ramirez for hospital costs, pay some support for her and her child, give them medical insurance and "enforce legal action against the people and institutions that prevented her from getting the abortion.

It also asks for classes providing information about medical ethics and awareness conducted in public hospitals and among public prosecutors.

The commission is scheduled to meet in October. If it agrees to hear Ramirez's complaint, it will mark the first time a case involving abortion has been admitted.

Paulina Ramirez addresses a press conference in Mexico City on Thursday.

In Mexico City to promote her case, Ramirez said at a news conference that she had to abandon her studies to support her son, taking jobs at assembly for export plants near the U.S. border and at the checkout counter of a grocery store to earn about $60 a week.

"My life has changed so much," said Ramirez, who was flanked by a team of lawyers and her mother. "They have destroyed my life completely. It has been very difficult. More than anything, many years have passed and still the government has done nothing."
2003.9.8 崔华
DV相談員から暴言
次の暴力を待ってケガの診断書取れば

DV相談者が「2次相談」を拒否した場合、相談者が心配に思って相談をやめることにしたが、相談者が断念しないことにに気をつけて相談を継続しています。相談者の怒りは、相談者の怒りを抑制することを守ることに努めています。

この部の相談者に言えると、相談者の怒りは、相談者が断念する前に相談を進めるように努めています。相談者の怒りは、相談者が断念する前に相談を進めるように努めています。

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研修不足を指摘する声

支援者教育基準を作りたい

支援者の情報提供をしない

2003.9.10
東京強姦救助センター設立20周年

女性の人権保護に多大な貢献

2003.9.12

説明
2003.9.14 産経

外国人女性55人被害

渡航費用金を含せ人身売買

暴力団などの資金源に

外国人女性55人

実施者を逮捕

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Ex-students of elite universities admit to gang rapes

By YUMI WIJERS-HASEGAWA

Six former members of a Waseda University social club pleaded guilty Wednesday to gang raping female students in 2001 and earlier this year.

But the club's former leader — believed to be the central figure in these cases — insists that the rapes were not premeditated.

During the first session of their trial at the Tokyo District Court, three former members of the Super Free club admitted that they had raped a 19-year-old college student in December 2001, while five admitted raping a 20-year-old college student in May this year.

Shinichiro Wada, the 29-year-old former leader of the club, told the court, "The rapes did happen and I feel a deep remorse, but they were not premeditated."

As well as Wada, two other ex-Waseda University students are also on trial — Junichi Kobayashi, 22, and Toshiyuki Numazaki, 22.

Also standing trial are ex-Nihon University student Sho Fujimura, 21; ex-Gakushuin University student Daisuke Kobayashi, 21; and 28-year-old Hideyuki Kishimoto, an ex-Keio University student and job recruitment site representative.

All of the above were members of the Super Free club, a student social club that held events such as discos. All except Kishimoto were expelled from their universities after the rape cases came to light.

Wada, who joined the club in 1994, became its leader in 1995. "After successfully raping a drunk girl, he started to recommend rapes to other club members, telling them that 'gang rapes create solidarity among members,' and that those who did not participate in gang rapes were not members," prosecutors told the court.

According to the indictment, the suspects invited targeted female students to their parties. Word games were then played in which the girls were tricked into losing and made to drink large quantities of alcohol.

Club members even concocted an especially strong vodka-based drink aimed at rendering the girls unconscious, the prosecutors said.

Wada, Fujimura and the two Kobayashis were arrested in May on suspicion of raping the 20-year-old female student on the landing of a Roppongi building following a party earlier that month.

The woman immediately reported the crime to the police.

This prompted another girl to come forward, telling police that she had been raped by club members in December 2001.

Kishimoto, Wada and Junichi Kobayashi allegedly raped the first girl at a Tokyo Ward apartment that served as both the Super Free club office and as the residence of Wada and Kishimoto.

Kishimoto was arrested in August.

According to police, more than a dozen women consulted investigators over alleged rape cases involving Super Free club members after the two cases came to light.

They said that club members had also taken photos of women while raping them in order to use the threat of shame to prevent them from reporting the incidents to police.

The Super Free club, which was launched in 1982, had five branch offices nationwide and boasted members from universities other than Waseda.

It held monthly parties featuring as many as 2,000 participants, with tickets costing ¥3,000 to ¥5,000. Younger club members had quotas for selling tickets, with Wada thought to have earned at least ¥10 million per year from ticket sales.

Female students were reportedly lured to club events by PR leaflets claiming they would have a chance to meet boys from famous universities.
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2003.9.19 規制改革

D > H
Japanese tourists' China hotel orgy said 'regrettable'

Compiled from AP, Kyodo

Foreign Minister Yoriko Kawaguchi on Tuesday described an alleged orgy involving hundreds of Japanese tourists and prostitutes in China as "extremely regrettable."

"If this is true, even before the legal question, this is a more fundamental problem," Kawaguchi told reporters.

"That people would go all the way to another country to damage the dignity of women is extremely regrettable."

The Chinese government said Monday that Japan should teach its citizens how to behave, describing the Sept. 16-18 incident in the southern city of Zhuhai as "extremely odious."

A Foreign Ministry spokeswoman in Tokyo said the matter was "under investigation," but declined to give details.

The incident has ignited a wave of anti-Japanese sentiment in China, with many people convinced the orgy was timed to humiliate China on Sept. 18, the anniversary of the start of Japan's occupation of northeast China in 1931.

The president of an Osaka-based construction company whose employees were the tourists in question issued a public apology late Monday—but denied that his firm had organized the trip as a sex tour.

"The trip was organized to commend employees as part of a company campaign. It was not intended as a prostitution tour, as reported," the statement says.

The president also offered his "profound apologies" for the public uproar in China.
2003.10.1 読売

性犯罪抑止人権両立へ