（財）女性のためのアジア平和国民基金

第71回理事会

平成16年1月
2003.11.6 未日

ニュースの馬鹿

【男女共同参政権】

総務庁の「馬鹿」

見識しっかりして

女性の視点を生かす人

問題女同志

男女共同参政権のための

法案の提案

【秋の叙勲】

秋の叙勲で旭日大綱

授与されました

写真・佐藤道一郎
歴史的な負債と向き合い
アジアの人々と対等になりたい

日本への若者が感じる軍慰安婦問題

女性基金の公募で学生が討論

日本の若者が感じる軍慰安婦問題

＝ 雑誌の表紙上に記載されている「慰安婦問題を考える」というタイトルが見える。
多様な会場点浮き彫り

報告

12月号でシンポジウムの

2004.1.14
日本に謝罪、補償求める
被害者・遺族協会結成

2003.11.14 朝鮮時報
2003.11.18

旧兵士が語る虐待の証言

従軍慰安婦訴訟

「当時の状況は厳しく、彼女たちは
苦しみに喘ぎ、恐怖に囚われ
て生活を送っていた。」

身を投げて死んだ

「自分たちの存在を
忘れてはならない」と

訴えられていた。
State ran wartime brothels: U.S. archive

BY K. CONNIE KANG
Los Angeles Times

"LOS ANGELES - The Japanese government was directly involved in developing and operating military brothels where hundreds of thousands of Asian girls and women were forced to work as sex slaves during the war, according to a recently declassified U.S. report issued by the National Archives.

A spokesman for the Japanese government, who asked not to be named, said the government had not commented on the report because it had not seen it. He added that the report's position that the brothels 'were set up without government sanction' and that all claims against Japan were settled in the 1951 peace treaty with the United States and the other Allied powers.

Former sex slaves want the Japanese government to pay reparations and admit its responsibility in an official letter to Secretary of State Colin Powell. The U.S. admittance that the U.S. allowed Japan to establish brothels and used women as sex slaves is the most followed by Koreans.

Two years ago, scholars affiliated with the Center for Research and Documentation on Japanese War Responsibility in Yokohama reported an international conference in Los Angeles that the comfort women system was carried out by every section of the military and by Japan's administrative machinery.

But the newly revealed U.S. documents go into much more detail on how things worked.

For example, according to the report, brothel operators were required to keep a daily log that included information on the number of soldiers served, their rank and pay, and payments received. The operators also submitted a monthly accounting of operations to the officer in charge.

Comfort stations bore names like "Dawn's Club" or "Chrysanthemum House." The same rationale that the Japanese government applied to the use of military sex slaves was applied to the forceful mobilization of industrial sex slaves," wrote Chang, another Chin-Sung Chung, a professor of sociology at National University.

In the face of the irrefutable evidence, the Japanese government needs to admit its responsibility and come clean.

Americans know much about the Nazi atrocities against Jews, but they know very little about the atrocities committed against Asians by the Japanese military," said Edward T. Chang, a professor of studies at UC-Riverside and co-supervisor of the research team.

The documents we now have contradict what the Japanese government has been saying," Chang said. "In the face of the irrefutable evidence, the Japanese government needs to admit its responsibility and come clean.

A spokesman for the Tokyo-based "Comfort Women Network" also called for the Japanese government to "come clean."
Top court rejects Filipino women's sex-slave suit

Top court rejects Filipino women's sex-slave suit

The Supreme Court on Thursday turned down a ¥300 million damages suit filed by Filipino women forced into sexual slavery for the Japanese military during World War II, ending a court battle waged since 1993.

The suit has been filed by 81 people, including former "comfort women" from the Philippines and relatives of those who have died.

It was turned down by the First Petty Bench of the top court, according to the women's lawyers.

It was the third decision by the top court on a combined 10 lawsuits filed by mostly Asian women who were taken to frontline brothels to serve Japanese troops before and during World War II. The plaintiffs have lost in the two other cases.

The suit was originally filed by 46 women from the Philippines who said they were sexually abused at frontline Japanese military brothels between 1942 and 1945.

Twelve of the original plaintiffs have since died.

Both the Tokyo District Court and Tokyo High Court turned down their demand.

While avoiding the question of whether the women had suffered as alleged, the lower courts ruled that international laws do not allow individuals to directly sue a foreign country for damages.

Supporters of the plaintiffs said the top court ruling was regrettable, but added that it was the Japanese government that lost the court battle, because the nation was deprived of an opportunity to make amends for its wartime wrongdoing.

Weapons redress OK'd

BEIJING (AP) After weeks of often tense negotiations, China said Thursday it will accept ¥300 million in compensation from Tokyo for dozens of people victimized by abandoned Japanese chemical weapons in a northeastern Chinese city.

One person was killed and 43 injured in October when construction workers in the city of Qiqihar broke open canisters of poison gas left behind at the end of World War II. The disaster caused an uproar in China, where Japan's wartime conduct is still a sensitive issue.
2003.12.26 朝日
慰安婦哈尔摩尼2名、中国で追加確認

60年以上も帰国できず

1940年代、日本軍慰安婦として運送された2名が追加確認された。

韓国慰安婦研究所は13日、「昨年情報の提供を受けまして、クック・ヨンナムさん（78）とパク・チャスンさん（80）を見つけて出ました。」とし、「このうち、クックさんは慰安婦を望む一方で、パクさんは慰安婦の住所を想像しておらず旅行を楽しみにしている。」と語った。

研究所によると、クックさんは20歳だった1944年、中国の揚州で1年間日本軍慰安婦生活をし、光復後帰国生活が分からず中国に残ることとなった。91年に中国人の夫を死別したクックさんは、現在、安徽省で孫を抱えて生活しており、今月末に内定の手術を受ける予定である。

もう一方の慰安婦出身パクさんも、20歳だった1942年に日本軍によって中国の武昌等を引き連れされ、4年ほど慰安婦生活を送った。パクさんは2次大戦が終わった後に慰安所から逃げ出し、翌年のために故郷に帰ることができず、中国人の男性と結婚した。パクさんは現在は夫と死別、ひとり湖北省で暮らしている。

キム・ボンギ記者
（朝鮮日報 2004年1月14日 社会面）
フィリピン慰安婦『小泉火刑式』

2次大戦当時、日本軍慰安婦であったフィリピン女性らが13日、マニラ所在の日本大使館前で小泉純一郎日本総理の写真と最高裁判所の写真を燃やし抗議をしている。彼らは日本政府の賠償を要求している。／AFP＝聯合

（朝鮮日報　2004年1月14日国際面）
世界史に「強制連行」

今年のセンター試験

研究の疑義多く 中立性問題

2004.1.21

長持
CRIMES GO UNPUNISHED

Women brutalized in Congo's civil war

UNITED NATIONS (AP) Women in the Democratic Republic of the Congo have suffered extensively during the country's five-year civil war, from massive rape and sexual violence that goes unpunished to the breakdown of family life, a U.N. advisor told a Security Council meeting Wednesday.

"The law of the gun has devastated the condition of women," Amy Smythe, the advisor on gender issues to the U.N. peacekeeping force in the republic, told the council. The civil war in the Democratic Republic of the Congo officially ended this year with the creation of a power-sharing government that includes rebel leaders. The vast central African nation's north and east remain volatile, however, with deadly attacks and ethnic fighting.

The United States organized a Security Council meeting on women, peace and security to mark the third anniversary of a U.N. resolution that committed governments to include women at peace talks while protecting them from the abuses of war.

"It's important in terms of consciousness-raising to highlight this resolution and the things that can be done," said U.S. Ambassador John Negroponte. "In modern warfare, women and children are much more affected than they used to be."

Smythe and other speakers cited some progress in sensitizing governments and U.N. peacekeepers to the plight of women caught up in conflict and the need to include them in postwar decision-making.

But it was clear that much more needs to be done to implement the resolution.

In eastern parts of the nation, for example, Smythe said data collected by the U.N. peacekeeping mission, other agencies and local communities showed that tens of thousands of women and girls, and possibly hundreds of thousands, were sexually assaulted during the civil war.

"The consequences for women throughout the Congo have been devastating, as they have suffered the most," from the war, she said.
Rapist handed prison term for crime committed at 15

YOKOSUKA (Kyodo)—A 16-year-old boy who became the first person cited for a crime committed when he was 13, since the juvenile law was last amended in 2001, was sentenced to prison Thursday for raping and robbing a 10-year-old girl in a Tokyo suburb.

The boy, who was 13 when he committed the crime, was convicted of the crime in April by a Tokyo District Court. He was later pardoned after three years in prison.

The boy has been in prison since February 2002, when he was convicted of committing a crime punishable by a term of up to 10 years in prison.

The boy, who was 13 at the time of the crime, was sentenced to prison for three years in April 2002. The sentence was later reduced to two years.

The boy's attorneys had argued that he was too young to be held accountable for his actions.

The boy's sentence was overturned by the Supreme Court in November 2003, after the boy was convicted of the crime again.

The boy's case is the first in Japan to be handled by the juvenile court system.

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暴力に頼らない生き方  ～NPOが報告～

米州の取り組み  無暴力教育

受講40回、20週間なにもなければ修了

男女でセミナーを主催し、参加者は平均25名。セミナーの最後には、学会での発表や成果報告を求める。参加者は無暴力教育の理解を深めることで、暴力を抑えることができる、とされている。

50〜60名が成功  ～NPOが報告～

日本で、無暴力教育の有効性が示されています。参加者は、セミナーを通じて、暴力を抑えるための方法を学び、自身の行動を改善している。
売春合法化 タイで動き

女性の保護／課税対象に

転職政策を求める声も

2003.12.9 朝日
夫の暴力 心病む息子

離婚はしたが続く葛藤

2003.12.11 朝日
Sex offenders facing harsher punishment

The Justice Ministry is eyeing a drastic Penal Code amendment that would see rapists and other sex offenders punished more severely, ministry officials said Thursday.

The ministry also seeks to increase the penalties for other crimes and extend the statute of limitations on some, especially murder.

It plans to submit a relevant bill to the Diet next fall.

The move would mark the first overall revision of the Penal Code since it was established in 1898.

Under the current law, rape is punishable by a prison term of two years or more, compared with a prison term of at least four years while the penalty for gang rape resulting in death, according to some lawmakers, should be somewhere between six years and life imprisonment.

The bill, co-funded by the Diet, would strengthen the penalty for crimes against property, is more severe than for crimes against persons, thePLENARY COMMITTEE. Some lawmakers said the penalty for murder, which is currently at least 15 years, as well as the statute of limitations on other serious crimes, should be extended.

According to a bill drawn up by the project team, gang rape would be punishable by a prison term of at least four years.

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In response to the team's request to increase sex crime penalties, the Justice Ministry is considering a specific revision of the Penal Code.

The ministry said a major reason for the revision is the need to maintain the proper balance in dealing with crimes and other offenses, they said.

Kyodo News

The Ministry of Justice is considering a major revision of the Penal Code, aiming to strengthen penalties for sex offenses.

The move comes as the ministry seeks to address concerns about the current laws, which many feel are not stringent enough.

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女性患者が男性の診察拒否スカーフ姿の実習生に苦情

仏の病院イスラム問題

政府政教分離を法制化へ
2004.1.21
東京
2004.1.21 広報

75％が飲酒習慣

D・Vの加害者は

年齢別のものにみたDV総数の事件加害者数

男女別

男性 10 20 30 40 50 60 70
女性 10 20 30 40 50 60 70

D・Vの加害者は、飲酒習慣がある者が75％を占めている。