（財）女性のためのアジア平和国民基金

第76回理事会

平成16年12月
国会、「従軍慰安婦歴史館建立」決議案

国会は12日の本会議で、日本軍慰安婦被害者の名誉と人権を回復するため、政府が歴史館を建立するよう促す決議案を採決にかけ、賛成182票、反対2票、棄権7票で通過させた。

決議案は「国会は日本軍慰安婦被害者たちが歴史の証人として生存する間、名誉と人権回復のために最大限努力することを鮮明にする」とし、「政府が子孫に正しい歴史教育を行うためには、慰安婦被害者の実状を証言する歴史館を建立しなければならない」と明らかにした。

ヨルリン・ウリ党の韓明淑（ハン・ミョンス）、（ハン・ミョンス）議員は提案説明で、「過去5年間、日本軍の性奴隷制度の被害者80人余がすでに死亡し、生存した129人も70代後半から80代の高齢で、健康がよくない」とした。

ファン・ソングへ記者coby0729@chosun.com

2004.11.14 毎日新聞
日帝強制動員料理 出帆（ハンギョレ新聞 2004.11）
日帝強制動員被害を調査することになる「日帝強制動員被害真相研究委員会」が、
10日ソウル光化門セアンビルで懸板式(看板を懸げる式)を開き、出帆した。
去る9月6日に施行された「日帝強制動員被害真相研究等に関する特別法」にしたがって、国務総理府により設立された貢献研究委員会、各市・道の実務委員会で被害の申告を
受け、真相調査を始めることになる。貢献研究委はまた、遺骨発掘および収集、犠牲者およ
び遺族の審査・決定、資料館および福德間の造成等を推進し、強制動員被害と関連し
た国内外の資料を収集・分析する。
ジョン・ギホ秀郁大名誉教授が委員長を務めることになり、ソ・ジョンソク成均館大教授、
ジョン・ジンソンソウル大学教授、キム・グアンヨル光云大学教授、キム・ミョン哲明大学教
授、チャン・ワンク弁護士(以上、民間委員)と法務長官、行政自治長官、国務調整室長(以
上、当然職)等の8名が委員に選任された。
委員会は、最初、真相調査開始決定日から2年間運営され、6か月の範囲内で2回延長す
ることができる。
原告訴訟
原告側の上告棄却

2004.11.29 日経新聞(9)

韓戦後補償問題
安全義務違反
最高裁判断せず

人として気付かれないよう虚偽の道で正当化される。

戦時中の国の安全
配慮義務違反を初めて認
る判決は、虚偽の道で正当化される。

人として気付かれないよう虚偽の道で正当化される。
Top court nixes sex slave, Korean vet suit

Plaintiffs charge bench after quick ruling puts end to landmark 15-year battle

The Supreme Court on Monday dismissed a damages suit against the government by Korean wartime sex slaves and former Korean soldiers forced to serve at Japanese military brothels during World War II.

The ruling, which was handed down in only two minutes, did not meet the plaintiffs' demand for compensation, prompting them to appeal to the top court.

President Obama, in a speech at the University of Tokyo, said, "I also ruled for the first time against the government's claim that it would not be subject to responsibility over administrative authorities exercised prior to the war without the compensation to the Korean government for their suffering.

The Korean Peninsula, however, was under Japanese colonial rule from 1910 to 1945.

In its July 2003 ruling, the high court acknowledged for the first time that the government had failed in its obligation to provide security for the Korean soldiers and women.

It also ruled for the first time against the government's claim that it would not be subject to responsibility for administrative authority exercised prior to the war.

The ruling was filed in 1991, and was among the first cases of its kind by former sex slaves who were forced to serve at Japanese military brothels.

The sex slaves were euphemistically known in Japan as "comfort women." The Tokyo District Court and Tokyo High Court both rejected the plaintiffs' demands for damages, prompting them to appeal to the top court.

Kim, Jang-im (left) and Yang Soon-in, daughters of South Korean soldiers who were forced to work for the Japanese military during World War II, express their outrage Monday in front of the Supreme Court after their damages suit was rejected.

The Korean Peninsula was under Japanese colonial rule from 1910 to 1945.

The plaintiffs included relatives of those who were killed in battle, and others who were killed in cambria and other conflicts.

The Korean Peninsula was forced to provide sex to Japanese soldiers at garrisons in China and elsewhere.

Historians estimate that up to 200,000 women were forced to provide sex to Japanese military personnel before and during the war.

Ary Lee, a 73-year-old former comfort woman, filed a suit in 1991 by the Association of Former "Comfort Women" and "Suffered Families" led by Kim Jong-deok.

2004. 11. 30

JAPAN TIMES
日, 한국인 日帝보상 기각

최고재판소 "헌법이 예상못해"

13년만에 종결... 유족들 "절복"

독일, 이혼정의류일, 일본 최고재판소(대법원)가 29일 일본昭和36년전한, 전한 전쟁 중 입양인, 군수, 위안부로 강제도입된 한국인 피해자와 유가족 등 35명이 입원 국민과 상대로 제기한 '여자대명한 한국인 피해자 보상청구소송'을 가결함으로써 13년이 넘은 재판이 종결되었다.

일본 최고재판소는 이번 심리에서 "기존의 헌법은 원칙상에 대한 보상은 없으며, 헌고의 상황하에 범죄나"라는 논점을 내세웠다. 한국인 피해자들은 "발신부"와의 협상 후"라는 논점을 내세웠으나, 피해자들은 "발신부"와의 협상을 거부하였다. "발신부"의 발신부와의 협상에서 "발신부"의 발신부는 "발신부"를 제거하여 "발신부"의 발신부는 "발신부"를 제거하였다. "발신부"의 발신부는 "발신부"를 제거하여 "발신부"의 발신부는 "발신부"를 제거하였다. "발신부"의 발신부는 "발신부"를 제거하여 "발신부"의 발신부는 "발신부"를 제거하였다. "발신부"의 발신부는 "발신부"를 제거하여 "발신부"의 발신부는 "발신부"를 제거하였다.

日、韓国人の日帝補償を棄却

最高裁判所『憲法の予想外』

13年ぶりに終結・・・遺族から『不服』

東京 李チュンギュ特派員 日本の最高裁判所（大法廷）が29日、日帝が引き起こした戦争被害に対する賠償を棄却した。慰安婦として強制動員された韓国人被害者らと遺族等、35名が日本の国家を相手に提起した「アジア太平洋韓国人犠牲者補償請求訴訟」を棄却することで13年にわたった裁判が終結した。

日本の最高裁はこの日、上告審で「戦争被害と戦争犠牲に対する賠償は憲法が全く予想しきれないものであり、単純に政策的視点から配慮の要否を考慮しうるに過ぎない事案」として、韓国人被害者らが加害者である日本の国家を相手に提起した1名当たり2000万円の補償を求めた請求を棄却した。

しかしながら裁判所は、原告らが1940年代の初め、日本軍に強制入隊、戦没したり、慰安婦として運行されて日本軍を相手にする強要を求めた事実を認定した。最高裁の今回の中棄却決定で韓国人被害者らが司法的判断を通じて加害者である日本の国家から個人賠償を引き出す道は事実上閉ざされた。

判決の開始と同時に3人の裁判官が「棄却、訴訟費用は原告の負担」という極短い宣告文を読み上げて直ちに退廷するや、傍聴席の従業員たちは即座に飛び立ち、「判決は無効、非人道的判断に不服である。」15分余りの間、騒動を起こした。

元々40名であった韓国人原告らは、1965年の韓日請求権協定は国交正常化の一環として政府が請求権問題を妥了させただけであって、被害当事者らに対する日本の国家の個人賠償責任は解決されていないとして、1991年12月に東京地裁に提起した。

訴訟の過程で原告らは、戦争に因る財産権侵害の賠償と日本国籍を失った韓国人の補償措置拒否は平等権に違反する等を、一貫して主張してきた。しかしながら、33回の審理の末に2001年に宣告された東京地裁の1審判決は「国際法上、加害国に対する被害者の個人の損害賠償請求権は認められていない。」とし、原告の請求を棄却した。これに続いて東京高裁が下した昨年7月の2審判決も、やはり日本国が慰安婦問題にとらなければならなかった『安全保障義務』違反は初めて認めながらも、韓日協定を引いて請求権は消滅したと認めた。

原告らはこの日の判決後に最高裁判所で会見をもち「日帝は朝鮮人強制連行犠牲者らに対する関連文書の全てを即刻公開し、死亡者の遺族等に遺骨の返還を通告し、遺骨返還を
受けることの出来ない遺族族の精神的な被害の補償を国際慣行に従って行わせよ。」と「未返還遺骨遺族」らの精神的被害補償請求訴訟を日本の裁判所に提起することを明らかにした。

（写真ギャブルション）
日帝統治下の韓国人被害者遺族等35人が日本の国家を相手に提起した補償請求訴訟に対して、29日に日本の最高裁が棄却判決を下すや、強制徴用で父親を失ったハルモニ（訳者注：梁順任さんのこと）が憤怒を抑えきれず、最高裁の門を靴で叩きつけている。

東京＝AP
＝ソウル新聞　04年11月30日　総合面＝
일대벌 “전쟁 피해는 예상못한 일”

‘강제징집 韓人 보상’ 기각

13년 재판 무위로

2차대전 때 강제 동원당한 한국인 피해자 유가족 등 35명이 일본을 상대로 제기한 "시나가 유가족 한국인 피해자 보상 청구 소송"이 13년여에 걸친 재판 끝에 29일 가결됐다고 일본언론들이 이 날 보도했다.

일본 최고재판소(대법원)는 이날 "전쟁 피해와 경영 회생에 대한 보상은 현법이 전혀 예상하지 못한 것으로, 단순히 정책적 견해에서 벗어난 사안"이라며 한국인 피해자들의 총 7억엔(70억원) 보상 요구를 기각했다. 이에 앞서 일본 고등법원은, 한국인 피해자 가족들의 보상청구는 1995년의 한일군인상황협의 조사 결과에 따라 승인된다는 이유를 들어 보고, 폐소반결을 내렸다.

다만 법원은 원고들이 1940년대 초 일본군에 강제 일임해 증오가, 위안부로 끌려가 일본군을 상대로 하는 사건은 인정했다.

도쿄 신문 복잡현장(www.pochosun.com)

일본 최고재판소가 일제 군인과 위안부원부로 끌려간 한국인 피해자 유가족이 난 한국인 회생자 보상소송을 각각한 29일, 일본 한국인의 일인 양순인(오른쪽)씨가 도쿄의 최고재판소 앞에서 주지양이 흉목하고 있다.
日本最高裁「戦争の被害は予想できなかったもの」

「強制従用韓国人の補償」棄却

13年間の裁判が無駄に

2次大戦時、強制労働された韓国人被害者と遺族等35名が日本を相手に提訴した「アジア太平洋韓国人犠牲者補償請求訴訟」が13年余りに渡った裁判の末、29日に棄却されたと日本のメディアがこの日報道した。

日本の最高裁判所（大法院）はこの日「戦争被害と戦争犠牲に対する補償は法が全く予想しなかったもので、単純に政策的見地で配慮がするもの」として、韓国人被害者らの総額7億円（70億ウォン）補償要求を棄却した。これに先立ち、日本の高等裁判所は韓国人被害者の требованияを1965年の韓日国交正常化の措置法によって削減したという理由を引き、原告敗訴の判決を下した。

しかしながら、裁判所は原告らが1940年代初めに日本軍に強制入隊させられて死亡したり、慰安婦として連行され日本軍を相手にするように強要を受けた事実は認定した。

東京＝韓フジ特派員

写真キャプション：
日本の高等裁判所が帝都下で軍人と従軍慰安婦として連行した韓国人被害者と遺族が提訴した韓国人犠牲者補償訴訟を棄却した29日、従軍韓国人の娘であるヤン・スニン（右側）さんが東京の最高裁前でうずくまり悲痛している。AP提供

＊下線部は原文のまま訳出したが、実際は「ヤン・スニン」ではなく「ヤン・スニム」さんであり、ご本人は向かって右ではなく左側である。（右側はキム・ジョンニムさん。また後で手を挙げている老婦人は元日本軍慰安婦の沈美子さん。その後の男性は遺族会前会長の金鍾大さん。）

（朝鮮日報　04年11月30日　国際面）
親世代の罪、おわび
官房長官、慰安婦と面会

2004.12.4
朝日新聞

官房長官が謝罪
従軍慰安婦に厳重な傷つけた

2004.12.4
朝日新聞

12/44
Hosoda apologizes to former sex slaves for wartime acts

Chief Cabinet Secretary Hiroyuki Hosoda on Friday apologized to former sex slaves for Japan's sexual violence against them during World War II.

At a meeting with former sex slaves, Yi Yonggan, 73, from South Korea and Beskitik (Tuzson), 76, from the Philippines, the top government spokesman said: "I apologize from the bottom of my heart for disgracing the dignity of women during the war." According to the support group for the two women, it was the first time a Japanese chief Cabinet secretary has met and listened to former sex slaves.

"I and Tuzson demanded an official apology and compensation from the government for being forced to provide sex to Japanese soldiers during the war. They said many victims have already died and that the government must deal sincerely with the problem to prevent a recurrence of sexual violence and war," Yi and Tuzson came to Japan to testify about their hardships at meetings that were to be held Saturday at 10 locations nationwide.

Sex slaves were euphemistically known in Japan as "comfort women." Historians estimate a majority of about 200,000 women who were forced to provide sex for the Imperial Japanese Army were from the Korean Peninsula.
Slave laborers honored in Nagano ceremony

NAGANO (Kyoe). A ceremony aimed at honoring an unknown number of slave laborers who died while building the new headquarters for the Imperial Japanese Army in the closing days of World War II was held here Thursday, organizers said.

The ceremony, which marked the 60th anniversary of the beginning of construction work on the underground Imperial Headquarters in Nagano's Matsumoto district, was organized by a nonprofit organization seeking to build a memorial museum at the site.

Millions of Koreans and local residents were forced to work under extremely harsh conditions to build the headquarters. It is not known how many of these people died because all records have been lost, the organizers said.

Attendees included students of Nagano Shuven High School in the city, who are studying the history of the headquarters, and Kim Sun Jin, a South Korean dancer. Kim dedicated a traditional dance to the victims.

After dedicating flowers at the entrance to the underground structure, participants observed a moment's silence to pray for the deceased laborers.

The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), a pro-Pyongyang group, held a separate ceremony in front of a memorial near the site to commemorate the victims.

According to the Nagano Municipal Government, the Japanese military began building the Matsumoto Headquarters on Nov. 11, 1944, in anticipation of an Allied invasion. The project was abandoned amid Japan's surrender in August 1945.
Education minister slams textbooks as ‘self-torturing’

Korea, which were occupied by Japan, have said textbooks used at Japanese schools distort history and gloss over wartime atrocities.

At the meeting, Nakayama also said, “Every country’s history has light and shadow. While we must reflect on bad deeds, we must not conduct education on the basis of a self-torturing historical perspective that everything that has been done was bad.”

The dispute over history textbooks intensified in 2001 when the Tokyo education board adopted a textbook authored by a group of revisionist scholars who, like Nakayama, said conventional Japanese textbooks carried passages that make the nation look bad.

He told a news conference he should judge textbooks from a neutral standpoint when his capacity as minister in charge of screening them.

Nakayama, 61, heads the Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Ministry.

Neighboring Asian countries, mainly China and South Korea, which were occupied by Japan, have said textbooks used at Japanese schools distort history and gloss over wartime atrocities.

Korea, which were occupied by Japan, have said textbooks used at Japanese schools distort history and gloss over wartime atrocities.
2004.7.28. 電報印刷
ポーランド、独に激怒

戦後補償求め対抗

侵略の過去許したのに「財産返せ」とは

獨個人の請求権否定せず

2009.11.6.朝日新聞
2004.12.1
統一報

平成十六年

月日

貞観三十八年

月日

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女性守る最後の砦

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2004.11.22 読売新聞
保護命令の範囲拡大

親族・友人は対象外のまま

【DVL防止法の改正ポイント】①暴力の定義拡大して、身体的暴力の他に、性的暴力や精神的暴力を含める。②保護命令の適用対象を拡大し、配偶者や親族など親しい関係者に対しても適用可能とした。③保護命令の期間を1年までに引き延ばし、必要に応じて延長できるようにした。④被害者の権利を強化し、裁判所の判断をかんたんに依頼できるようにした。⑤法的な支援を充実させ、被害者に必要な支援を提供できるようにした。

配偶者等からの被害経験（複数回答）

A. 身体に対する（女性）暴行を受けた
   - 男性：0.9%
   - 女性：7.1%

B. 恐怖を感じる（女性）ようないくせを受ける
   - 男性：0.1%
   - 女性：0.2%

C. 性的な行為を（女性）強要された
   - 男性：5.5%
   - 女性：10.4%

2004.11.27 産経新聞
DVなどの問題解決

加害者側にも接触

NPO法人ヒューマニティ

東京ボランティア活動

加害者側にも接触

元被害者の黒いれは、小早川さん（中央）やスタッフも一緒に今後の生き方を考える

2004.12.1 毎日新聞
改正DV法

保護支援策で地域格差

自治体の対応

点検が必要

DV被害者の就職支援

で、被害者の就職支援

政策を

実施

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Revised domestic violence law falls short

State, public still ignorant of severity, can't even call it a crime

BY MASAMUNE

Suchiko Nakajima was 28 years old when she began what should have been an ordinary college romance. But it was anything but ordinary. The first time Nakajima's boyfriend attacked her, they had not even been together a month. Afterward, she cried, saying she didn't mean to do it, she recalled.

"He dragged me by the hair and repeatedly punched my head against a concrete wall. He stopped only when I pretended to lose consciousness," said Nakajima, describing just one of the many beatings she endured. "The beating and kicking took place so often that I lost count."

The abuse Nakajima suffered should have been subject to strict legal punishment, but because the couple lived together, the only legal action that could be taken was to separate living together, let alone dating partners living separately.

There are also new measures to prevent further abuse and to provide support for the victims. But the law, enacted in 2001, does not address the issue of dating violence, which in many cases progresses into domestic violence if marriage occurs. Nakajima said the law has been revised, but it has not been enough. "The law does not address the issue of dating violence, which in many cases progresses into domestic violence if marriage occurs," she said.

Nakajima's former partner, who was a victim support group, said the law needs to be revised to protect married people. The definition of domestic violence should be broadened.

"The law needs to take effect (at the point when people start dating) to prevent domestic violence, because it's too late if it does not (always) begin with marriage," she said.

Nakajima said it's important for women, men and children to be aware of the signs and symptoms of domestic violence, and to seek help if they notice them.

For more information, the government has issued a revised domestic violence law that provides specific measures to prevent domestic violence. The new law also provides support for victims of domestic violence, including legal aid and counseling services. The government has also established a national hotline for victims of domestic violence, which can be reached by calling 119, the emergency number.

The revised law also establishes a new national committee to coordinate efforts to combat domestic violence. The committee includes representatives from various government agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The committee will work to develop and implement a comprehensive national plan to combat domestic violence.

According to the government, the revised law will help to provide victims with more support and protection, and to reduce the incidence of domestic violence. The government has also pledged to provide training and education to law enforcement officers, as well as to publicize the new law and its provisions.

The revised law also provides for the establishment of a national database of domestic violence cases, which will be used to track the incidence of domestic violence and to assess the effectiveness of the new law.

In conclusion, the revised domestic violence law is a step in the right direction, but more needs to be done to ensure that victims of domestic violence receive the support and protection they need. The government and other stakeholders must work together to implement the new law and to ensure that it is effective in reducing the incidence of domestic violence.
2004年10月28日

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社会を変える

カンボジアの児童養育防止・わが家の普及

経常技術は実際に頭ふふ

社会を変える

社会を変える
2004.11.8. 高宏新篇
法整備、被害者保護を検討

シェルター予算要求も

2004年11月17日 読売新聞
旅行業界の防止運動

人身売買

夏の ...
被害者を犯罪者扱い

強制送還 日本の対応批判

伝統的な日本の文化において、女性は弱者とされてきた。ところが、この裁判では、女性の権利が無視されていることが明らかにされた。日本政府は、強制送還を続けるが、これを受けて国際機関は批判を加えている。国連人権理事会は、日本政府の行動を非難し、解決策を求めていている。
2004.11.24
読売新聞
(3)
Lack of action here gives human-trafficking low profile: ILO

By NAO SHIMYOYACHI

Public awareness of human-trafficking is low in Japan because of slow government action and a lack of legislation, that "directly addresses the problem," according to a draft report by the International Labor Organization obtained Wednesday.

The report, "Human Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation in Japan," was compiled by the ILO Office in Japan. It primarily focuses on the experiences and conditions of human-trafficking victims.

Nearly one-third of the 80-page report is dedicated to case studies based on interviews with victims and diplomatic personnel from the places they were brought from.

The study shows how they are recruited, brought to Japan and forced to work in the sex industry, under yakuza control. It also reports on the physical and mental effects of the crime committed on the victims and how they are treated by governmental and nongovernmental organizations in Japan.

"While there is international consensus that trafficking victims should be treated as such and should receive proper protection and rehabilitation, in practice they still are very often arrested, detained and deported as illegal immigrants," the report says.

"Victims of trafficking may be perceived to be voluntary participants in illegal immigration," which "thereby removes their right to protection," the report says.

Under strong international pressure, Japan belatedly started addressing the issue this year. The government is working to draft an inter-agency action plan by year's end, and to introduce tighter immigration controls and punishments for trafficking next year.

The ILO welcomed the government's moves, but suggested Japan could do more.

The group said this includes recognizing and respecting the victims' rights, including their right to protection, care and residency while undertaking legal procedures, and giving financial help to private shelters that aid them.

According to the ILO study, there are only two refuges in Japan that accept foreign women who escape from human traffickers.

The report is the result of a year of research in Japan and based on published documents and interviews with Japanese government officials, nongovernmental organizations, and the embassies of Colombia, the Philippines and Thailand, which are the victims' main countries of origin, according to the ILO office.

The report will also be published on the ILO's Web site in mid-December.
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Trafficking victims to be given better treatment

As part of efforts to combat human trafficking, Japan plans to revise immigration legislation next year to exempt trafficking victims from being deported in the same way as foreigners who overstay their visas or illegally enter Japan, it was reported Friday.

The measure is included in a government plan to be approved Tuesday at a meeting of a liaison network of government entities involved in formulating steps to counter human trafficking, according to a draft obtained by Kyodo News.

The organizations involved include the Cabinet Secretariat, and the Justice and foreign ministries.

The upgraded measures to combat human trafficking follow a U.S. State Department report in June that downgraded Japan's efforts to fight the problem. The decision to exempt human trafficking victims from customary deportation procedures was made in recognition of the fact that their passports are often taken away when they arrive.

As a measure to protect the victims, the government will be flexible in giving them special permission to stay in Japan for some time, and will provide them with help by paying their airfares home.

In a related move, the government intends to limit the number of Filipino women entering Japan on entertain visa starting in January as part of a new visa policy, government officials said. Many holders of entertainer visa are Filipinos. The visa category has been criticized for facilitating human trafficking.

According to the action plan, the government will submit the amended Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Law to the ordinary Diet session that starts in January.

The plan also stipulates that the government will "ensure the legal status of the victims" and establish better legal measures such as revising the Penal Code to create a new crime against human trafficking and ratifying an international protocol on combating the problem.

The plan also aims to revise the Law Regulating Adult Entertainment Businesses to prevent foreign women working in the industry from being forced into prostitution.

The government also plans to abolish a Justice Ministry provision that allows foreign entertainers offshore to be certified in their home countries as musicians, singers and dancers to automatically receive entertainer visas.
Epidemic of AIDS in India becoming feminized: expert

NEW DELHI: Women in India, second only to South Africa in the number of people infected with HIV, are becoming more vulnerable to AIDS, leading to a growing "feminization" of the epidemic, a U.N. expert said Friday.

India has more than 4 million people living with HIV/AIDS, and experts fear it could soon vault to the top of the world's list, as knowledge about the spread of the illness is still scanty among the vast majority of victims, unaware of being infected and few have access to retroviral therapy.

"Originally, it was limited to men and sex workers," said Peter Piot, executive director of the United Nations program to fight HIV/AIDS, "now, 35 percent of the infected people in India are women. That's nowhere near the world average, but it's still high."

Experts say women account for about half the adults with HIV/AIDS worldwide.

"There is an increasing feminization of the epidemic in India," Piot said.

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency says the number of Indians living with HIV/AIDS could soar to more than 20 million by 2010, as the vast majority of victims are unaware of being infected and few have access to retroviral therapy.

India's government says the projection is exaggerated.

2004.11.6
JAPANTIMES
Government is urged to offer more help for foreigners with HIV, AIDS

BY AKEMI NAKAMURA

A group of researchers and nongovernmental organizations is urging the government to reinforce support measures for foreigners with HIV or AIDS in Japan.

Masayoichi Tanui, vice secretary general of the organizing committee of the Seventh International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific, said that while foreign residents account for only 0.1 percent of the population, roughly 24 percent of people with HIV or AIDS in Japan are foreigners.

The inaugural ICAAP was held in 1990 to confront the issue. It is sponsored by the AIDS Society of Asia and the Pacific and the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS.

The Health, Labor and Welfare Ministry said that as of Sept. 28, the number of people who have been living with HIV or AIDS in Japan stood at 10,355, including 2,039 foreigners, or 21.1 percent.

There is no sign that the number of new foreign patients is likely to drop, Tanui told a news conference Tuesday.

Tanui is a professor of literature at Keio University.

Japan is far behind other industrialized nations as well as some developing countries in terms of implementing effective measures to deal with foreigners with HIV or AIDS, he said.

The Brazilian government, for example, provides free HIV and AIDS treatment to all nationals and foreign residents, regardless of visa status, officials of the ICAAP organizing committee said.

They said Japan's lack of public medical services for people without visas who have HIV could be the reason for the high percentage of foreigners who have developed AIDS.

Tanui said that undocumented foreigners in Japan, who are not covered by public health insurance programs, usually do not seek medical attention until their condition takes a turn for the worse.

Their fear of high medical costs and discrimination pushes such patients underground, he said.

Masayoichi Negishi, a member of the ICAAP organizing committee, said Japan must improve measures for foreigners with HIV or AIDS. It should offer financial assistance for emergency medical treatment and interpreters to better educate patients about the disease, he said.

Negishi is also a doctor specializing in infectious diseases at Komagome Hospital in Tokyo.

The five-day Seventh ICAAP will be held in Kobe beginning July 1. It is expected to draw about 3,000 participants, including those living with HIV or AIDS from 43 countries.

World AIDS Day is Dec. 1.
治療と予防を結ぶ戦略を

2004.12.1 産経新聞

世界エイズデー

治療という必要、必要な治療を

Dレペル・H2がいる状況下、医師は

検査は、抗ウイルス療法の

感染者の管理、その管理の

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12月1日、世界エイズデー当日、国連は世界エイズデーを

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U.N. struggles with massive sex abuse scandal in Congo

Los Angeles Times

When Kofi Annan sent investigators fast to look into rumors that U.N. officials and peacekeepers were sexually abusing girls in this war-ravaged country, he got back some bad news.

Not only were there more than 100 cases of alleged rape and exploitation; there also were pictures and video of some acts. One case involved a senior official in charge of security and one of the investigators was caught soliciting a prostitute.

Last week, the U.N. secretary general publicly acknowledged the misconduct, vowed to halt it and to punish those involved. "I am afraid there is clear evidence that acts of gross misconduct have taken place. This is a shameful thing. I hope the United Nations will have to say, 'We are absolutely outraged by it,'" Annan said Friday, while attending a summit in Tanzania. He added that he had "zero tolerance" for sexual exploitation and abuse.

The U.N. mission in Congo has 10,000 soldiers supporting a fragile peace pact that was signed last year after more than four years of fighting left at least 2 million people dead from hunger and disease. An estimated 8,000 peacekeepers are to arrive in the next few months.

The U.N. has been struggling with how to handle the allegations since they surfaced earlier this year.

In May, Annan's special representative to Congo, William Lacy Swing, announced that he would investigate Uruguayan peacekeepers accused of raping sex with girls in a displaced-persons camp in the northeastern Congolese town of Bunia.

Inquiries turned up dozens more cases, allegedly involving girls between 12 and 16 years old who would trade sex for something as small as a banana or a piece of cake.

In July, Annan quietly appointed Jordan's ambassador to the United Nations, Prince Zeid Ra'ad al-Hussein, to look into the charges along with Swing. Zeid, a former peacekeeper who had dealt with similar allegations involving Jordanian soldiers in East Timor, returned from Congo this month and recommended sweeping changes to U.N. operations.

Officials expect more cases to surface. "When you stir the pot, more comes to the top," Jean Marie Gachome, undersecretary general for peacekeeping, said last week in an interview in Kenya. "But we are sending a message that we will not compromise on this. If it is a U.N. official, then we will lift his immunity and prosecute." A French civilian official was expelled from Congo this month and has been indicted in France under a recent law designed to halt sex tourism.

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ジェンダーフリー 教科書
「見直しが必要」
文科政務官

教科書としてのジェンダー保有の強化は、平等の実現を図ることである。文部科学省は、教科書の見直しを図っている。

 chancellor is necessary for the curriculum. The Ministry of Education is working on revising the textbooks.