（財）女性のためのアジア平和国民基金

第86回理事会

平成18年3月
毎日
2006.2.8（水） 26面

女性への暴力を
テーマにシンポ
ミウンに

8日、国連大学
で囲みが

関連する暴力を
テーマにしたシンポジウムが開催され、
女性向けウェブサイトを運営する等、
暴力の問題について取り組む
団体が発表した。

シンポジウムは、暴力の

性別による差別や

社会の問題として

取り上げられ

る。シンポジウムは、

国連大学本部

で行われ、

参加者は約

100人があった。

(明編)
二つの祖国の観点を求めて

特集

山田 晴子

この国を離れても

「二つの祖国」を求めて

この国を離れても

「二つの祖国」を求めて

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「二つの祖国」を求めて

この国を離
慣例破って閣議決定

1926年（大正15年）、満洲国の生まれ、旧・自治省の前身の地方自治庁へ52年に入り、自治官制の道を歩む。財政局長、自治事務次官などを経て、退官後の87年には内閣の内閣官房副長官（事務）に就任。以降、中野、吉田、細川、村山の7人の首相を支ええた。現在は地方自治研究機構理事長。
2006.3.8
Another side to Japanese-Korean history

THE VIEW
FROM NEW YORK

HIROAKI SATO

NEW YORK — Historian George Akita recently sent me a brief essay that appeared in the December issue of the monthly Nihon Kodomo (Children of Japan). He had told me of a full-length article he'd written on alternative views of Japan's rule of Korea between 1910 and 1945. The essay, titled "New Currents in the Studies of Korea under Japanese Rule in English," appears to be a piece of that article.

What Akita does in it is to list, with a few comments, some of the more notable books and dissertations on various aspects of the Japanese rule written in English in recent years, some by people of Korean ancestry. To suggest that, if you take a look at overtly nationalistic stances, the Japanese-Korean relationship during those 35 years may not have been a simple one of oppressor and oppressed but one that was "ambiguous and nuanced."

So, on Japan's contribution to Korea's modernization — a subject that I understand only creates anger in Korea — Akita tells us that Carter Eckert in "Offspring of Empire: The Korean Diaspora and the Colonial Origins of Korean Capitalism" (University of Washington Press, 1991) and Gil Wook Shin in "Peasants, Peasantry, and Capitalism in Colonial Korea" (University of Washington Press, 1996) argue that Japan helped agitate for reform and capital formation in Korea, although it did so out of necessity. Eckert is a professor at Harvard University and Shin a professor at Howard University.

Similarly, Akita cites Brandon Palmer's Ph.D. dissertation at the University of Hawaii, "Koreans Mobilized for War by Japan, 1937-1945," another sore point for Korean people. Palmer closely analyzes various laws to show how Japanese legislatures strove to be fair under the circumstances. Apart from his overall argument, of course, most Koreans of a certain age know that not all the mobilized Koreans were drafted. A sizable number became field-grade officers -- majors, lieutenants, colonels, and colonels -- or were graduates of Japan's military school and years later became many of whom formed the top echelons of their country's intelligence and military services when it won independence in 1945.

South Korean President Park Chung Hee, who was assassinated in 1979, was a Jap in 1938. In the early 1970s, when a group of Japanese military officers visited South Korea, I hear, South Korean officers kidded them that Japanese soldiers had lost Yamato-damashii, the quintessential Japanese fighting spirit, even a Korean soldier kept it up.

The Imperial Japanese Army also had a Korean lieutenant general, Shigekichi Ko (he remanited his name in Japanese pronunciation). Although he died of cancer in 1935, he was a graduate of Japan's War College in the 1920s. That, of course, is nothing for the Japanese to boast of. Ko is said to have been among the first to compare Japan and Korea to England and Ireland, and Park's assassination was the end of that intelligence service.

The Japanese acceptance of Koreans may not make Japan much better than the United States in its acceptance of Japanese during World War II. But the Japanese military and institutions of higher education were not bastions of discrimination as some Koreans today seem to believe. Nor were all Japanese racially prejudiced. After all, the Japanese have maintained the spirit expressed in the old Chinese expression "fusui-jongun," "respecting everyone with equal humanity," vis-a-vis "the new Japanese," namely, Koreans, Taiwanese and others. Yes, it might have been followed as the Jeffersonian motto "All men are equal" in the U.S., but still.

I have no desire to "justify (Japan's) history of invasion and occupation," I set out to realize, but I wonder about Japan's role in the Korean War again, as Korea President Roh Moo Hyun put it in an address to his nation last March 23. Akita quotes Roh at the start of his essay. He also quotes Jung Suk Ryo, who asserted that the Japanese failure to understand "the deep scar that the country suffered over the 36-year-long colonial rule." Jung, an editorial writer of the Hankyoreh newspaper, said that during a symposium held in Tokyo a week earlier (The Japan Times, March 31, 2005).

But if I do not understand the second part of Roh's statement, I wonder about Japan's saiplying observation. As we all know, many Japanese intellectuals are once in expressing their sympathy for the "stolen" land of Korea that was taken over by Japan. For example, the Nobel Prize winner Kenzaburo Oe. Another historian I met in Korea, Bernard女, once said to me a similar subject: It depends on which Japanese you are talking about.

In his book Chung Daejun, a professor at Toyo University, also suggests that the Japanese who focus on taking Japan to task for its pre-1945 rule of their country often fail to pay heed to some important facts. The founding willingness of some Japanese intellectuals, such as Oe, in accepting their condemnation doesn't help. At least, there should be a distinction made between Korean nationals living in Japan and people of Korean ancestry in Japan, Chung argues.

Chung, who was born in Japan in 1946, should know. After studying law at Ritsumeikan University, he studied ethnic issues at the University of California at Los Angeles. Then he attended a South Korean university for more than a dozen years before taking up his current post in Japan.

The situation may remain hopeless for some time now, and I find that some Japanese think that Korean schoolchildren are taught what an underserving country Japan is as its peripheral recipient. Instead of being large; they are actively encouraged to have anti-Japanese (Ebara) sentiments, or so Chung tells us.

Then there is one speech I am unable to forget. A dozen years or so ago, U.S. Sen. Daniel Inouye came to New York to talk about his recent visit to South Korea. At one point in his talk, he recalled, with some bemusement, how the South Korean officials he met in Seoul told him that Japan was the greatest threat to their national security. I think the answer was: Toyota relief. Heweyoshi invaded Korea. The senator had to laugh at a moment to remember this.

In comparison, Japan's colonial rule of Korea ended more than a hundred years ago. Hiroaki Sato is an essayist who lives in New York.
時間かかっても共通認識を

小倉紀祥さんに聞く

「歴史認識を乗り越える」と刊行

経済的な効果は、観光業の振興など

（毎日新聞）

文化 批評と

（毎日新聞）
China won't run 'Memoirs of a Geisha'

Fears of anti-Japan backlash spur cancellation, but pirated copies abound

BONG KONG (AP) The Chinese government has canceled the release of "Memoirs of a Geisha" — a decision made amid speculation that officials are worried the sight of Chinese actresses playing geisha would stir a backlash.

The film originally was cleared for distribution on Feb. 9 but the State Administration of Radio, Film and TV reversed itself over the weekend, according to Sony Pictures Entertainment, which had planned to release the film in China.

The official reasons weren't clear. Chinese officials were mostly closed for the Chinese New Year holiday Thursday. Calls to the State Administration of Radio, Film and TV and the state-owned China Film Group, the movie's distributor within China, went unanswered.

"We were pleased by the acceptance of the film in November and were disappointed by this decision," said Jim Kennedy, a spokesman for Sony Pictures Entertainment. "But illegal copies of the movie are already available in China, which has come under heavy criticism for rampant piracy. High-quality "Memoirs" DVDs surfaced in Shanghai weeks ago.


The casting choices may have raised fears in the Chinese government of provoking strong anti-Japanese sentiment. Sino-Japanese relations have been strained in recent years over territorial disputes and a lingering sense among many Chinese that Japan hasn't sufficiently apologized for its wartime atrocities.

China says up to 300,000 people were killed in Nanjing, the eastern city formerly known as Nanking, during a 1937 rampage of murder, rape and looting by Japanese troops.

Many Chinese could be offended by the symbolism of ethnic Chinese actresses playing Japanese, albeit in a movie. Adding the already sensitive nature of the film, Zhang's character in the film serves a businessman who was a Japanese soldier in China's then-Japanese-occupied territory of Manchuria.

During anti-Japanese backlashes last year, demonstrators vandalized Japanese-related shops and smashed windows at Japanese diplomatic offices in Shanghai and Beijing in April to protest alleged whitewashing of atrocities in Japanese textbooks.

Chinese entertainers perceived as insensitive to anti-Japanese sentiment can provoke a strong reaction. Chinese actress-singer Zhao Wei is widely reported to have been smeared with human excrement during an assault after once wearing a shirt bearing the Japanese military flag.

Chinese Internet postings have already denounced Zhang as an embarrassment to China.

The failure of "Memoirs" to get released in China isn't a big financial loss for its U.S. producers.

While China has a population of 1.3 billion, its movie viewing culture is still developing, focused mainly in big cities. The domestic box office last year came in at just 2 billion Chinese yuan ($246 million, or ¥2.9 billion), while a big hit in the U.S. can rake in hundreds of millions of dollars alone.
2006.2.18

産経抄

歴史にかかわる麻生太郎外相の発言、米国のリベラルな気持

があるか、小指をなぎたようなドキドキ。©

NY紙は、麻生の発言が「中国に必要なアベノの

魅力に、全体的な立場を示す」と報じている。©

しかし、麻生外相が在日米軍の

撤退を促す中国への態度について、

「我々は中国がそれを表明するまで、

単に中国の発言を待つだけ」と

述べた。©

2006.2.18
挺身隊 朴頭理哈尔モノ逝去

日本軍慰安婦被害者の一人である朴頭理(82)哈尔モノが19日午後6時20分に安養市のメトロ病院で世を去った。朴哈尔モノは1992年、日本の下関地裁を相手に挺身隊被害者賠償訴訟の原告として参与し、2003年最終敗訴するまでの11年間、法廷闘争を繰り広げた。葬儀は21日の午前に市民団体葬として行われる。

(031)466-6200 重返ジソプ記者

（朝鮮日報 06年2月21日 『人々』欄）
挺身隊被害者パク・ドゥリさん、恨み晴らせぬまま他界

日本の下関裁判所の挺身隊被害者賠償訴訟で最終判決を待たずに19日他界したパク・ドゥリ（83）さんの永誠式が21日京畿道安養市で韓国挺身隊対策協議会の会員と多くの日本人が参加する中で行われた（写真＝聯合ニュース）。
2006.2.23 朝日

方針固める 死亡・負傷10万人

韓国、従用被害者に「補償」

ソウル出発のつづく政府レベルの交渉は、今では「日本の阪神に」日本の側の要求、韓国側の主張が二つに分かれており、経済の開発を主導するための韓国の要求に対し、日本の側は「3万人」を破棄して交渉を進める方針を固めている。しかし、韓国内の反日感情が高まる一方で、日本側の方針が大きく変わらなければ交渉は円滑に進まない状況である。

韓国政府は、従用被害者に対する補償を求める方針を固めている。しかし、実質的に解決される見通しは薄い。

政見の違いが今後の交渉に影響を及ぼす可能性がある。
2006.2.12 広報

喫茶の喫茶・喫茶の喫茶

環境問題に取り組むために

日報協議

掲載面可能化．
2006.2.14.彦経

和解努力必要 高まるナショナリズムに危機感

被害者と加害者、単純には割りきれない
A級戦犯
「国内法で犯罪人ではない」

すべて、政府は、A級戦犯の処刑を停止するための動向を確認することにした。A級戦犯は、戦争罪に該当する行為をしたが、国内法で犯罪人ではないとされる。これにより、A級戦犯の処刑は、国内法の枠組み外で行われることが可能になった。

安倍・麻生氏見解

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Koreans pressed into war service deserve redress as planned: group

by Yumi Wijers-Hasegawa

The government should pay its long-owed obligations to Koreans pressed into military service or labor as stipulated in documents it drew up before 1965, said a citizens' group pushing the state to accept responsibility for its colonial rule of the peninsula.

The group — led by Atsuko Aoyagi, a homemaker from Miyazaki Prefecture who began supporting several lawsuits in 1996 filed by Koreans pressed into military service or forced labor — published a book explaining the suits in Japanese and Korean last May.

The book also shows copies of documents that indicated plans to pay reparations to the Koreans with direct labor contracts with the state, but which were never put into effect. Not included among them, however, were the thousands of Korean “comfort women” Japan rounded up and forced into sexual slavery for its armed forces. They had no such contracts.

The documents, called “individual investigation charts,” assessed benefits, including bereavement and survivor allowances, and salary arrears for individual Koreans killed during the war.

The group believes the government disclosed the documents to Seoul in 1999, but it was not until recent years that relatives of the dead in South Korea received copies. The documents also are not widely known by Japanese or Koreans.

“My impression (until I encountered the documents) was that the drafted Koreans were treated so badly that they were not even identified as individuals,” Aoyagi said in a recent interview.

“But the documents show Japan was preparing to pay them indemnification,” which was to be equal to that of Japanese who performed the same duty, she said. “I was flabbergasted but happy to find that out.”

Late last year, the group translated the book into English. It plans to take the book to the U.N. Human Rights Commission, along with a petition calling on Japan to compensate the draftees and their survivors.

According to the group, during Japan’s 30-year colonial rule (to 1945), about 365,000 Koreans fought for Japan as soldiers and army civilian employees. In addition, about 1 million Koreans were pressed into service as laborers for Japanese corporations and war-related industries.

Although Japan acknowledged that 22,182 Koreans mobilized for the war effort died, it provided no compensation to their next of kin. Aoyagi found the documents in South Korea in 2004.

The papers say the amount to be paid to a civilian employee of the Imperial army, for example, was equivalent to ¥5 million to ¥6 million, including funeral allowance. The compensation fund was set aside in the national budget.

“As the price of a life, this amount is extremely low, but the government didn’t pay the Japanese. It must also pay the Koreans because it was promised (to them),” Aoyagi said.

According to the group, Japan proposed to pay compensation to individual Koreans based on the charts prior to the 1965 normalization of diplomatic ties with the South.

But the two sides failed to agree on various issues, including the number of victims and the legal basis for the redress. As South Korea, still smarting from the Korean War at the time, made unexpectedly high demands, the talks deadlocked.

In the end, Japan abandoned its plans to pay individual redress and the case was “officially” closed at the government level, with Tokyo paying South Korea a lump sum of $300 million in the form of an economic assistance grant and a $200 low-interest loan on condition that it not be held liable for individual compensation.

“Koreans were drafted into Japan’s wars by being told they were Japanese. Only Japan can bear this responsibility,” but with the postwar Korean independence, they were “no longer Japanese” and therefore not compensated, Aoyagi said. “Such a double standard is an unlikable act of betrayal.”

After the economic assistance package was disbursed, Japan put away its charts and fell silent, without explaining anything to individual victims, Aoyagi said.

“Of course, what Japan did to the Koreans is beyond description. But the majority of people, both Koreans and Japanese, don’t even know that the drafted Koreans were paid salaries, and that Japan was planning to indemnify them until 1965,” she said.

Had Japan explained that it had once considered paying compensation for the individuals, the animosity Koreans feel might not have been as deep as it is now, Aoyagi said.
2006.3.9

読表

2006.3.9

産経
Park tells Koizumi to show leadership

Kyodo News

Visiting South Korean opposition leader Park Geun Hye urged Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi on Wednesday to exercise leadership to resolve sticky bilateral issues over history and disputed territory.

Japan and South Korea are both striving for future-oriented bilateral relations, said Park, who heads South Korea's main opposition force, the Grand National Party. "But, unfortunately, there are hurdles such as the issues of Dokdo, (Yasukuni) shrine visits, (revisionist) schoolbooks and sex slaves," Park said.

The oldest daughter of the late South Korean President Park Chung Hee, Park is regarded as a leading opposition aspirant for the country's next presidential election, set for December 2002, according to recent opinion polls in South Korea.

Japan's relations with South Korea have been strained chiefly over opposition to Koizumi's visits to Tokyo war-related Yasukuni Shrine, contentious Japanese school textbooks that critics say whitewash Japan's harsh colonial rule, and Japan's claim over a pair of South Korean-controlled islets, called Dokdo in the South and Takeshima in Japan.

After visiting Koizumi at his official residence, Park said she asked him to resolve those issues while he is in office, which he has indicated he will leave in September.

"We think it is the reality and truth after all that Japan is the victimizer and South Korea is a victim," she said.

"We think this problem will be solved if (Koizumi) takes care of the sentiments in surrounding countries and acts accordingly."

Park did not disclose how Koizumi responded, only saying, "We were able to have friendly and serious talks."

Speaking separately, Koizumi said, "We discussed that we should develop Japan-South Korea relations of friendship and cooperation as we are here today after various difficulties."

At the invitation of Koizumi's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, Park arrived Tuesday in Tokyo on a five-day visit for talks with parliamentary and business leaders, as well as with Koizumi.

After Koizumi's latest visit to the shrine in October, South Korean President Roh Moo Hyun canceled a reciprocal visit to Tokyo for talks with him that had been scheduled for December.
Avoid Yasukuni,
S. Korean party chief tells Koizumi

The leader of South Korea’s main opposition party urged Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi on Thursday to show "strong will" to stop visiting a war shrine seen by critics as a symbol of Tokyo’s past militarism.

Bilateral ties have chilled over Koizumi’s yearly visits to Tokyo’s Yasukuni Shrine, dedicated to Japan’s 2.5 million war dead, as well as convicted Class-A war criminals.

"If he has a strong will to resolve the issue of Yasukuni visits and the issue of history, I believe there will be more mature solutions," said Park Geun Hye, head of the Grand National Party and daughter of assassinated President Park Chung Hee.

Older Koreans have bitter memories of Japan’s often brutal 1910-1945 colonial rule of the Korean Peninsula.

During the years it controlled the peninsula, Imperial Japan forced Koreans to take Japanese names, banned the use of the Korean language and forced tens of thousands of Korean women to provide sex for its army.

"There is a conflict because there are victors and victims in history," Park, who met Koizumi on Wednesday, told reporters.

"The fact is right before us, which will never disappear or change even 100 years from now."

Koizumi has repeatedly said he visits the shrine to pray for peace and honor the dead, not to glorify militarism.

Park said she had told Koizumi to resolve the issues of Yasukuni, history textbooks, a territorial dispute and the so-called “comfort women” before his term ends in September.

"With respect to the issue of the Yasukuni visits, I believe that Japan needs to explore other mature ways while taking into consideration the feelings of the people of neighboring countries," she said through a translator.

South Korea has protested Tokyo’s approval of history textbooks that Seoul says whitewash actions of Japan’s wartime military.
2006.1.28 毎日(朝)

ジェンダー研究者ら抗議

都に署名1000人の分を提出

東京大学教授上の京都大学教授の中村君は、ジェンダー研究の重要な課題である性差について、民族文化史的な視点から記述した。「ジェンダーの問題は、文化社会の視点から理解することが重要だ」と述べた。研究者団体は、女性の生活と社会の構造をより深く理解するため、研究者たちが集まり、都に署名1000人の分を提出した。

【図】

署名提出の様子

署名提出の様子を記録した写真。
保護 43倍

人身売買

外国人女性被害

2006.1.29 (日) 毎日 (朝)

2004年度24人、05年度すでに104人
'Gender-free' hard to define, harder to sell
Vague concept morphs into anything-goes sex ed, elicits backlash

By AKEMI NAKAMURA
and HIROKO ARITA

Last year’s cancellation of lectures on human rights in
Kokubunji, Tokyo, has raised
new issues about the concept of
"gender-free." A group called
"Our Voice," which was formed in 2006 to oppose
the cancellation, has been
protesting since the decision was made.

"The cancellation of the lectures was a
direct result of the controversy over the concept of
"gender-free,"" said Aya Nakamura, a
member of "Our Voice." "We believe this concept
does not promote gender equality, but instead
promotes discrimination against women.
"

"Our Voice" has been holding protests in
Kokubunji, Suginami and
Suginami, among other
districts, to raise awareness
about the dangers of the concept
"gender-free." They have been
protesting in front of the
Kokubunji City Hall, the
Suginami City Hall, and
various schools in the
area.

"We want to make sure that people
understand the dangers of the concept
"gender-free," and that they do not allow it
in their schools," said Nakamura.

"Our Voice" has been
cooperating with other
organizations, such as the
"Women’s Liberation" group,
in order to spread their
message.

But as the concept of
"gender-free" becomes
more widespread, it is
becoming harder to
define it in any
meaningful way.

"It is not clear what
"gender-free" really
means," said a member of
"Our Voice." "It seems to be
something that can be
interpreted in many
different ways."
2006.2.7(7) 東京

広まる「デートDV」

キスやセックスの強要、暴力...

デート・ドキシイ...とされる暴力が、大手・ニッポン・日日新聞が2006年2月7日に発表したところ、実施された暴力の件数は、過去9年間で約2万件にのぼり、平均すると毎年2,200件に達するという。

被害者 Facing-2

被害防止講座開催へ

百十人参加を志望

講座は、10日に開催される

大手・ニッポン・日日新聞が主催する警察署等との連携により、被害防止講座を開催する。参加者の対象者は、若者、学生、社会人等。

29/36
Police in 2005 made arrests and charged over 100 prosecutors and cases of alleged trafficking. The National Police Agency said Thursday, however, the number of women involved in the sex industry is not changing and has remained constant. The number of women involved in the sex industry is not changing and has remained constant. The number of women involved in the sex industry is not changing and has remained constant. The number of women involved in the sex industry is not changing and has remained constant.

The latest NPA figures show an increase of two from last year in domestic arrests. The figures also show a rise of two in the number of women involved in the sex industry. The figures also show a rise of two in the number of women involved in the sex industry. The figures also show a rise of two in the number of women involved in the sex industry. The figures also show a rise of two in the number of women involved in the sex industry.
Rape victim vs. ‘wall of bureaucracy’

Woman fights for justice after Japanese police, U.S. forces decline to act

BY SARAH SUK

Kyodo News

In the early hours of an April day in 2002, an Australian woman claims she was raped by a U.S. sailor inside her van in a parking lot in Yokosuka, Kanagawa Prefecture.

After getting what she termed an indifferent response from police, learning there was no 24-hour rape crisis center in Japan, and finding that neither Japanese prosecutors nor the U.S. Navy intended to press charges against the alleged perpetrator, she decided to take action so future victims would not have to go through what she did.

The woman filed a lawsuit seeking damages from the sailor, who was stationed abroad the aircraft carrier USS Kitty Hawk. In November 2004, the Tokyo District Court declared in the suit that the man, named as the defendant, had raped the woman and ordered him in abstentia to pay ¥3 million in compensation.

But the woman has no way of collecting from the man because he left Japan before the suit ended, was discharged in 2005 and his whereabouts are now unknown.

The woman’s fight has been a difficult one, as her mostly single-handed efforts have often brought her up against a wall of bureaucracy in both Japan and the United States. Being an Australian residing in Japan has also complicated matters.

“Are there three countries involved, but who will help me?” asked the woman, who recently wrote a letter to U.S. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld and Rear Adm. James Kelly, commander of the U.S. Navy in Japan, seeking a prompt and thorough investigation.

She also wrote to Australian Prime Minister John Howard, asking for his government’s bas- assurance in facilitating the probe, but she had not received a substantive reply from any of them as of Feb. 28.

“How many more people have to be murdered and raped before someone does something?” the woman asked, referring to continued crime involving military personnel in Japan, including the Jan. 3 robbery-murder of a Japanese woman in Yokosuka for which a U.S. sailor has been charged.

“The American military is supposed to be here to protect us, but they’re obviously not protecting us,” she said.

Masahiko Goto, a lawyer in Yokosuka, said one of the difficulties in resolving cases such as the woman’s is the Japan-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement, which prevents Japanese authorities from assuming sole jurisdiction.

“The problem is that we have a situation in which jurisdiction and the right to investigate lie both on the Japanese and American sides, creating a vacuum in which some victims cannot obtain legal redress,” Goto said.

“Once they (the perpetrators) escape into the U.S., it becomes very difficult for Japanese police to investigate, and if they return to the United States, it becomes even more difficult, so the victims often have to come to Japan,” said police can deal with rapes properly, ensuring, for example, that victims receive immediate medical attention.

When she went to Yokosuka police just after the assault, she wanted to go to a hospital immediately to be examined and treated for the injuries and bruises she had sustained over her body.

But she said police told her she had to go and look for the perpetrator and take her back to the parking lot where they had her explain everything that happened and asked her to re-enact the crime. When she refused, they had an officious expression as she reluctantly directed.

“I knew they weren’t going to help me. I wanted to pick up the phone inside the police office and call the police to ask them to come and get me out of there,” she said.

A Japanese woman who was raped in Tokyo in 2002 by a man she did not know said she also went through what is often called a “second rape” by police.

She said a male officer told her she should not dress in a way that stimulates men, while a female officer tried to convince her to give up pursuing the case because the most she would get out of it was a two-year prison term for the assailant.

“They don’t consider us as victims. It seems they look at it like, ‘Oh well, you just had sexual intercourse.’ They don’t have to understand the seriousness of this type of crime,” said the woman, who ended up not pressing charges.

She said although the female officer was nicer to her than the male officer, it appeared she was under pressure from her male superiors to downplay and cover up the incident.

The victims said it would probably be better if there were more policewomen in senior positions so they could take proactive roles in such cases.

The National Police Agency has drawn up policies for victim support, including efforts to help victims of sex crimes and to lessen their psychological burdens, and it has set up a support office in each prefectural force.

But it was only about 10 years ago that police set forth these policies, and the new approach is slow to change police practice on the ground.

“Police probes have traditionally centered on conducting investigations to find the culprit, so officers may not necessarily be used to paying attention to the victim’s situation,” said Nobuo Tomita, a professor of criminology and psychology at Tokiwa University.

“But the situation is gradually getting better and police are becoming more flexible,” Tomita said, while noting the victim-support office will probably respond more positively to victims’ needs than officers on duty at this stage.

The Australian pledged to keep fighting until she got justice and expressed hope that more people will become concerned with situations like hers because, she warned, “The next victim could be you or your sister or your mother or someone you know.”
子ども買春許さない！

旅行各社パンフに掲載

撲滅シノポルマーク

旅行各社のパンフに掲載

2006.2.28 読売
DV相談 過去最多

今年春に頂いた相談件数は過去最多、現在の数字は1万件に到達している。相談者数の増加に伴い、相談内容も多様化している。

2006年3月9日 毎日(9) 10面
昨年、保護命令も22.8%増
DV認知最多1万
6888件
警察庁まとめ