（財）女性のためのアジア平和国民基金

第90回理事会
第71回運営審議会

平成18年11月
関係資料

新聞切り抜き
AWF関連
1-3

新聞切り抜き
「慰安婦」・戦後問題関連
4-10

新聞切り抜き
女性・人権問題関連
11-16
2006.11.20(月)30日
2006.11.20 朝日38面
民主、対決姿勢鮮明に

政策転換要求へ

知事選も民主過半数

ヒラリー議員圧勝

2006.11.8 明日(4)
ペロシ主導の下院でチャンスが生まれそうな従軍慰安婦議案

ワシントン、11月12日（Yonhap）に代表ならば、第二次世界大戦中の日本軍性奴隷制について日本の責任を追求する米議会決議はナンシー・ペロシが予想通りの下院議長に選ばれれば、来年の下院で表決される新たな可能性が出てきたと日曜日、議会筋が述べた。

米国下院の際関係委員会は、日本が若い女性を従軍慰安婦として知られる性奴隷にしたことに対する責任を認め、受け入れるように求める決議を9月に可決しました。これはこの問題に関して米議会によって可決された初めての決議であるが、現在の会期では下院まで行けそうもない。

「ペロシが下院議長になれば、彼女は、下院本会議に持っていく可能性が大きい」と、議会に近い関係者が速報通信に話しました。ペロシは人権主唱者として知られ、特に女性と中国問題に関して遠慮なく発言する。

朝鮮が日本によって植民地化された第二次世界大戦中に何十万人もの女性（大部分は朝鮮人）が強制的売春宿で日本兵に奉仕するために強制され、強制されました。日本政府は従軍慰安婦が存在したことは認めたが、帝国政府が売春宿の管理に直接関与していたことを否定している。

過去（2001年）に提出された従軍慰安婦についての2つの下院決議は、主として日本のロビーコンペニーによる上がられた。

現在下院民主党党首であるペロシは多数党党首トーマス・ボナーに電話し、新決議が下院委員会で可決されたらすぐに、下院議場に提出するよう求めた。議会筋によると、ペロシは現職のデニス・ハスタート下院議長にも電話をし、本会議での表決を要請した。この決議は、4月にレーン・エヴァンズ（民主党）とクリス・スミス（共和党）の超党派の下院議員の支持により提出され、満場一致で委員会で可決されました。マイク・ホンダ下院議員（カリフォルニア選出の日系議員）がパーキンソン病のため、引退するエヴァンズに対する敬意の表示として次期議会で再提出することになっています。

ペロシは、人権を擁護してしばしば中国を遠慮なく非難している。彼女はかつて下院から同僚と一緒に北京を訪問しようとして、ビザを拒否されたことがある。これは1989年の民主主義を求めめる民衆反乱で亡くなった人々を追悼して天安門広場に花輪を置いて中国政府当局を怒らせたためであるのは明らかである。
韓国側が名誉回復へ
韓国人B/C級戦犯83人

【ソウル尾山明子】日本植民地時代の強制連行被害を調査している韓国政府機関「強制連行被害真実究明委員会」は13日に、第二次世界大戦後、連合国軍の軍事裁判でB/C級戦犯として処刑され刑務所に12人も含まれるという。同委員会は「B/C級戦犯は終戦後の韓国で強制連行被害を重く評価し、被告に7年以上を含む重い刑務所に収監し、参謀本部長の命を下した」と判断した。

B/C級戦犯として処刑された朝鮮半島出身者148人で、うち23人は死刑を執行された。

2006.11.14 朝日(朝) 3面
日本の良さ 競争主義で崩壊

保守は、完全に通じた政策に見合いやすいとして、崩壊を論じている。米国のように民主主義が確立されている国で、競争主義が重視されている日本では、もっとも保守的な政府を望むが、実際には民主主義が持つべきものとは呼ばれない。保守派の発信を廃止し、政府の存在を模索する大変重要な一歩ではないか。

保衛義
RETURNEES FROM CHINA RECALL ATROCITIES

Center a testimony to Japan’s war of aggression

By MIYA TAMAKA
KAWAGOE, Saitama Pref. (Kyodo) A resource center focusing on Japan’s wartime aggression in China and other parts of Asia, the Chukuren Memorial Museum, exhibits documents in which some 30 Japanese veterans confess to atrocities.

Most of the confessions, to crimes such as murdering and raping civilians, were made under the auspices of the peace group Chukuren, formed in 1957 by about 1,000 repatriated Japanese who had been imprisoned in China after the end of World War II as war criminals.

"This center will be the most powerful weapon to show the truth of war," said Fukumoto Kichi, head of the Chukuren Memorial Museum in the city of Kawagoe and a long-time supporter of the museum.

Chukuren, a Japanese abbreviation for a phrase meaning 'returnees to peace from China', was dissolved in 2002 because its members were accused of political activities, but its activities were taken over by a new, younger group headed by Kichi, which launched the center.

The center, in a 140-sq-meter space converted from a warehouse, houses about 20,000 books along with video footage and photos related to war, peace and other issues, according to center officials.

The books were mainly donated from Chukuren members and the late Masami Yamashita, a former president of Tokyo Metropolitan University and critic of Japan's education system.

The launch of the center comes at a time when Chukuren members are increasingly concerned over Japan's current situation, including moves to revise the pacifist Constitution and the basic postwar education law with the aim of teaching patriotism in the classroom.

"Primarily, 1,000 Chukuren members were telling in public about the reality of the aggression. And we have to admit that raising the Japanese people's awareness of victims is more than 60 years after the war has not been enough," said Tetsuro Takahashi, 83, former Chukuren secretary general.

Chukuren's unique activity of "testifying to the acts of aggression" can be traced back to the members' experiences of being detained in China's Fushun and Taiyuan prisons, the former from 1956.

Surprisingly treated with impunity by Chinese prison staff, including being provided with medical treatment and Japanese meals, about 1,000 former Japanese Imperial Army soldiers and officers of the puppet regime in Manchuria underwent a re-education process, confessing to their "sinful acts" and reflecting on them.

Only 45 were convicted and sentenced to 15 years at military tribunals held in China. None were sentenced to death. All of them were set free and returned to Japan by 1964.

More than 5,000 pages of copies of handwritten testimonies by the prisoners are also presented at the center, opened in 2004, provided through the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo, Kichi said.

Toshiyuki Ebata, a former soldier held in Fushun, said the confessions process he underwent in the prison was "a miracle" that made him realize the gravity of his crime. He recalled how he had ordered new recruits to bayonet captured Chinese tied to stakes as part of training, including a boy who clutched his knees and begged for life.

"I believe our moves will be a large obstacle in facing Asian countries that suffered greatly in the war," Kubotera said.

Kubotera was born in 1939, the first of 10 children in a farming family and joined the war in China in 1952. He said he was still haunted by the memory of shooting a boy, about 14 or 15, who was hiding with his mother in a hollow, at the order of his squad leader in Shandong Province.

"I killed the boy in two shots. We were taught that the superior's order was the same as that of the Emperor. I didn't even hesitate," he said. "But I felt as if I was killing my little brother. My heart was burning. And I was surprised that I even had to do such a thing in war.

"Other soldiers laughed at me and said, 'Oi, my, Kubotera killed a child.' But I was surprised that I ever had to kill a child, he said.

As the days passed, the memories of killing the boy faded, until he was imprisoned in Fushun. Kubotera said he was released five years later but was able to confess in prison.

"All people who were in the war, directly or indirectly, took part in a massacre," he said. "Japanese people talk about the suffering of atomic bomb attacks and air raids, but we need to understand them from the context of Japan's war of aggression."

Welcoming the opening of the center, Kubotera expressed willingness to keep on relating his experiences of war.

"In my own area, there are few people willing to listen to what I say, labeling me a communist," he said. "As many who have been to the war remain silent," he said. "But I should keep on talking... I think this will be our long, long fight to preserve peace."
Vivisection on Filipinos admitted

Wartime medic says victims included women, children

OSAKA (Kyodo) A former medic in the Imperial Japanese Navy says he carried out vivisection on about 30 prisoners, including women and children, in the Philippines during World War II.

It is the first time anyone in the wartime military has admitted that experiments were conducted on human beings in the Philippines, said Keiichi Tsunelushi, a professor of science history at Kanagawa University.

Such experiments are known to have been conducted in northern China by the notorious germ warfare Unit 731 of the Imperial Japanese army and at a Hyogo University hospital.

The former naval medic, Akira Makino, 84, of Hirakata, Osaka Prefecture, offered the revelation in a recent interview despite opposition from wartime friends. After seeing it himself for nearly 61 years, he decided to move forward.

"The souls of those who died could not be soothed if the story remained buried," he said.

Makino belonged to the medical corps of the navy's No. 33 troop unit and was assigned to an unknown air base on Mindanao Island in August 1944.

The experiments on live prisoners began that December, according to Makino. He was 22 at the time.

Ordered by a doctor in his unit, Makino took two Filipinos captured as U.S. spies to hospital that had been converted from a school. The doctor told him that vivisection would be performed on them.

The prisoners were uneased and tied to operating tables. Their faces were covered with an ether-soaked cloth so they fell unconscious,

Makino inserted a surgical knife into their bodies as the doctor told him, "You will have to treat patients if I die," Makino said, his hands were trembling.

The doctor pointed out the liver of one of the two prisoners, but Makino barely remembered what it looked like, he recounted.

"I thought 'What a horrible thing I'm doing to innocent people even though I'm ordered to do it,'" he said.

The experiments included amputating arms and legs, suturing blood vessels and conducting abdominal dissections. They continued until February 1945 and resulted in the deaths of about 50 people, including women and children, according to Makino.

After the experiments, medical corps personnel strangled the captives with rope to make sure they were dead, Makino said, adding the bodies were buried and the deeds were kept secret.

"I would have been killed if I had disobeyed the order," Makino said. "That was the case in those days."

U.S. forces landed on Mindanao in March 1945. The Japanese soldiers, including Makino, went into hiding in the jungle.

Kanagawa University's Tsunelushi said the experiments signified the deterioration of morale among the Japanese forces.

"But I have never heard of it before," he said.

Akira Makino, a former Imperial Japanese Navy medic, holds a list of the names of the men in his unit, at his home in Hirakata, Osaka Prefecture, Kyodo photo

Vivisection in Philippines recounted

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

(such experiments) in the Philippines, especially by the navy," he said.

Little is known about what happened in Southeast Asia during the war because few military units survived, Tsunelushi said.

"With such new testimony as a start, I think we need to examine history by interviewing those who survived the war," he said.

war experiences while visiting elementary and junior high schools in Hirakata for the past several years, but he did not tell the students about the human dissections because of their graphic nature.

But that may change. "We should not let this horrible thing happen again," Makino said. "I want to tell the truth about war to as many people as possible. If I'm given the opportunity, I'll continue to testify in person."
YWCA 한국여성 지도자상 선정

윤영락(右) 한국정신건강복지센터협회(정대협) 지도위원장이 대한YWCA연합회가 주최하는 제1회 한국여성지도자상 대상을 수상한 뒤, 윤영락은 지도자상에는 발전자 역할을 할 것으로 믿으신가며 결심하였다. 윤영락씨는 소말리아의 난민들에 대한 동료 청구원들들이 현지에서 취재 보도해 왔던 기출 동료로 사망에 대한 관심을 불러일으킨 점을 인정받았다. 시상식은 11월 2일 오후 2시 한국프레스센터에서 열렸다.

YWCA 한국여성指導者賞選定

尹貞玉(81) 韓國挺身隊問題對策協議會(挺対協) 指導委員が、大韓YWCA連合会が主催する『第4回韓国女性指導者賞』大賞を受賞する。若い指導者賞には紛争地域専門PDの金ヨン미氏が選定された。挺対協初代共同代表を歴任した尹貞玉氏は、政治による女性の性暴力問題を公論化、女性の人権を回復することに献身してきた。金ヨン미氏はソマリアに赴任されたドンウォン호의乗員らを現地で取材・報道し、忘れられつつあったドンウォン호事件に対する関心を呼び起こした点が認定された。授賞式は11月2日午後2時に韓国プレス센터で開かれる。

(朝鮮日報2006年10月31日「人々」欄)
女性の働き方二極化
DV防止講演会

都庁各局

オーストリア情報

からの暴力を受けていないために

上記する。14時からビデオ上映、講演、総合討論。参加費は無料。

テーマに講演。カナダ国立フィルム、14時半から16時半に終了。

ムックが製作したビデオ「恋残る愛～」（2分）も上映する。250人（定員になり次第、締め切る）。

対象は都内住民、在勤、在学の方。

ウィメンズプラザ事業推進係（☏03-5467-1880）まで。

2006年11月10日（晴）22時
女性3日に1人
仏DVで死亡
2006.11.27 明日(朝) 31面