(財)女性のためのアジア平和国民基金
理事会
平成14年1月
アジア女性基金

韓国で事業延長
再開交渉を継続

旧日本軍の元慰安婦に対し、国民からの募金による「償い金」な
どを支給している財団法人アジア平和国民基金（アジア人
女
性
基
金）の村山富市理事長は、十日に申請期限を迎えた韓国での事業
を延長することを決めた。

韓国政府は平成十年、元慰安婦に生活支援金を
支給し、「償い金」の受
け取りを認めない方針を
決定。基金では「償い
金」と生活支援金は性格が違
い、両立できないと主
張したが、事業は停止
状態となった。現在も外
交ルートを通じて事業再
開への交渉を続けてお
り、申請期限を延長して
事業打開を待つことにな
った。

芳経（2面）
Child exploitation confab opens

NGOs losing fight to Internet, poverty, abandonment

YOKOHAMA (Kyodo) Delegates from 136 countries began a four-day international conference here Monday to assess their past achievements and renew their pledge to fight the sexual exploitation of children.

The Second World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children has drawn about 3,500 participants from governments, nongovernmental organizations, international organizations and the private sector to the Pacifico Yokohama Conference Center in Nishi Ward, where they are discussing measures to eliminate child prostitution and pornography.

About 100 youth representatives from 38 countries, including child victims of sexual abuse, are also participating in the event, which is a followup to the inaugural congress in Stockholm held in August 1996.

In the opening ceremony, Foreign Minister Makiko Tanaka said the problem has gotten worse over the past five years.

"Commercial sexual exploitation of children is a grave violation of their human rights. Neglecting their rights and dignity is equivalent to denying our future," she said, asking the participants to declare their firm resolve to fight sexual exploitation.

The conference is being hosted by the Japanese government in cooperation with UNICEF and international NGOs, including End Child Prostitution Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes International (ECPAT) and the NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Queen Silvia of Sweden, who was the honorary president at the inaugural Congress in Stockholm, said information technology, especially the Internet, has made access to child pornography much easier.

"There are hundreds of sites (for child prostitution) that are closing down every day but more are being opened," she said.

Estimating that 1 million children are sexually exploited every year, she condemned the problem as "a crime against humanity which can be prevented."

The keynote speaker, Carol Bellamy, executive director of UNICEF, said children were being treated like commodities.

"Each year, millions of children - boys as well as girls - are bought and sold like fresh produce, commodities in a global sex industry steeped in greed and unspeakable cruelty."

Bellamy said exploiters drew their victims overwhelmingly from the ranks of the most vulnerable, such as refugees, orphans, abandoned children, child laborers and children in armed conflict.

Other speakers giving speeches were Justice Minister Mayumi Morioka, De Lingli of ECPAT International, and Cherry Kingsley, representing the NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Kingsley, speaking from her own experience as a survivor of commercial sexual exploitation, said that when she was growing up in the sex trade in Canada between the ages of 14 and 22, most of her friends had died from drugs, AIDS, violence, murder or suicide.

"I tell you this because I think during these four days, we should be reminded of how serious the conditions are for the children who are exploited," she said.

As a representative of Children of the Night, the leader of an American NGO said in a separate discussion that child prostitution is a problem that affects only the third world.

"It can also happen in countries like the U.S. or Canada," she said.

The conference will feature more panel discussions, round tables for youths and various workshops and exhibitions.

The gathering has become the main event for addressing children's issues because the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks forced the postponement of the U.N. General Assembly Special on Children, originally set for Sept. 19 to 21, until next May.

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20% of students use Web dating sites, survey indicates

One in five junior high and high school students has used a Web-based dating service via mobile phone or the Internet, according to a Tokyo police survey released Monday.

The Metropolitan Police Department conducted the survey in September and October on 2,113 junior high and high school students in Tokyo. At the same time, it conducted a similar survey on 785 high school-age youths arrested or taken into protective custody by Tokyo police during that period.

According to the surveys, 20 percent of high school students and 32 percent of those in police care reported using Web-based dating sites. About half of those who reported using the sites said they went on dates as a result.

Asked why they used the service, some respondents said they had nothing else to do or wanted to have friends of the opposite sex.

Some reported staying out late or sleeping away from home as a result of using the service, the survey showed.
In a workshop held on the second day of the Second World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, the Asian Women & Children’s Network said girl prostitutes should not be blamed — even if sex is consensual — because they are drawn into prostitution by the social environment.

The group claimed the phenomenon in which girls from well-to-do families prostitute themselves to buy luxury goods such as Louis Vuitton bags is a form of self-abuse caused by factors such as lack of self-esteem resulting from insufficient education about sex and human rights, gender bias and family dysfunction.

Rumiko Harada, a science teacher at Toyoko Gakuen Junior high and high schools for girls, said, “In any form, paying for sex is an unforgivable act.”

Children who voluntarily offer their bodies should be considered victims as they suffer damage.”

Harada said her students began to think of “enjo kosai” as an easy, lucrative part-time job in the early 1990s but that the blame lies with adults who allowed sex to be treated as a commodity.

Takako Yoshida, a nonfiction writer, rapped the mass media for exacerbating the teenage prostitution problem with sensational reports. She said girls mistakenly believe “enjo kosai” is fashionable due to such reports.

She countered claims by girls involved in prostitution that their behavior should not be condemned because it is voluntary and does not directly harm anyone, saying the girls are making decisions based on distorted information.

“True self-determination can be made only when correct information is provided,” Yoshida said.

Among participants at the workshop was a doctor who has been providing medical care to girl prostitutes in Tokyo’s Roppongi district. He said every member of society should pay more attention to the phenomenon and try to stop it.

“For example, why don’t clerks stop a junior high school student from buying Chanel goods? The entire society helps promote enjo kosai,” he said.
FIERCE BIRTH CONTROL ADVOCATE

Women's rights activist Kato dies at 104

Shizue Kato, one of the first Japanese women to become a Diet member and a pioneer of women's rights in Japan -- particularly known for her advocacy of birth control -- died Saturday from respiratory failure at a relative's house in Tokyo's Bunkyo Ward, her family said. She was 79.

In 1963, at the age of 42, Kato became the first Japanese woman to win the United Nations Population Award for her contributions to the family planning movement.

Even after reaching 100 years old, Kato actively served as president of the Family Planning Federation of Japan.

"A person who once committed themselves to politics has a responsibility for the rest of his or her life. That's why I am still an active politician," said Kato, who was also noted for her sharp tongue.

Funeral services will be held at Zeliscald Temple in Tokyo's Tottori Ward on Thursday with her second daughter, Yoko Kato, an international coordinator, serving as chief mourner.

Kato was born into a wealthy family in Tokyo in March 1917 and married Baron Kikuchi Ichimato after graduating from Women's Gakushuin School at the age of 17.

When she joined her husband in Osaka, Osaka Prefecture, where he worked as a coal mine as an engineer, she was shocked at the grim situation women faced. Many had numerous children and lived in appalling poverty.

While studying in the United States, Kato met the famous feminist and pioneer of family planning, Margaret Sanger (1883-1966), around 1939 and was impressed by her thoughts.

When she returned to Japan, she promoted the use of contraceptives, which was a taboo subject under Japan's militaristic government. She also took part in a movement calling for women's suffrage.

But the pravol government cracked down on her activities and arrested her.

After her husband left her, Shizue supported herself and two sons through writing and other work promoting social reform. This brought her in contact with labor leader Kanji Kato (1922-1973) and they were married in 1944.

In the first postwar election in 1945, Kato stood for the now-defunct Japan Socialist Party and was elected as one of the first 30 female members of the Diet.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Women's rights activist Kato dies

Kato served two terms in the Lower House and four terms in the House of Councillors until 1974.

Kato also made efforts to enact the Prostitution Prevention Law and the population control law. She retired from the political arena aged 77, but her enthusiasm for new challenges never faded.

Participating in the establishment of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, Kato continued to be involved in the population problem in the developing world.

Commissioner Tomoyasu Tawara said the women's liberation movement owes much to Kato and other feminist activities.
Shelters for domestic violence victims facing difficulties

Shelters for victims of domestic violence victims are facing financial and personnel problems, according to the Cabinet Office's first study of such facilities.

Questions were submitted early this month to 35 shelters in 14 prefectures, of which 32 responded. Twenty-four shelters replied that they are suffering financial restraints, as most of their operating expenses have to be covered by donations and membership fees. Sixteen called for public financial support.

In terms of personnel, 13 facilities said they do not have any full-time employees or they have a shortage of such workers, and they cited a lack of personnel able to provide psychological support.

Because most of the shelters use private houses or apartments, 27 facilities said they face security problems. The Law on Prevention of Spouse Violence and Protection of Victims came into force Oct. 13, under which those who violate court restraining orders face up to one year in prison.
2002.1.7. 渋谷

世界中の子どもたちの売買が速やかに拡大しており、国際的な取り組みの深化が求められている。

子ども売買

2002年1月7日

子ども売買による売春が麻薬常習やHIV感染を呼ぶ。
多くの外国人少女が働く日本が姿を問われる。

現在、世界中の子どもたちの売買が速やかに拡大しており、国際的な取り組みの深化が求められている。
日帝, 유부녀도 위안부 끝여가

생존자 192명 중인 통계
95%가 "납치" '사기' 동원

1930~40년대 즉, 일제강점기와 태평양 전쟁 당시 일본이 가혹한 모욕과 학살을 가리지 않고 무차별적으로 한국 여성들을 강제로 위안부에 강제도용한 것으로 밝혀졌다.

또 이들에 대해 고문·구타·금기기 등의 폭행행위가 형하였으며, 귀국 후 절리 성도는 강령을 끝나는 동 경상생활 복귀에 어려움을 겪었던 것으로 드러났다.

한국정신미래재단 협회 의장 '협회에 여성 인권센터'는 3일 여성 부의 지원을 받아 전국의 위안부 피해자 192명을 상대로 조사를 벌여 "일본군 위안부 피해자 통계 자료집"을 발표했다. 이 자료는 국내에 생존 해 있는 중문 위안부 피해자 전체를 대상으로 한 후 조사보고서다.

자료에 따르면 위안부로 동원된 당시 일본군이 쳐다 벌어진 피해자는 전체의 10.3%인 20명이었다. 동원 방법은 산란자리를 피로 한 'FormData' (44.3%), 유과-납치 (29.4%), 일력 (21.7%) 등의 순으로 나타났다.

위안소 내에서는 구타 (84.7%), 위협 (35.4%), 금기 (18.5%), 고문 (7.8%) 등의 폭행을 경험했다고 이들은 대답했다. 이들 중 95명 (65.4%)은 귀국 후 결혼을 하지 못한 것으로 밝혀졌다. 그 이유는 성 관계에 대한 고통 (72.7%), 백痴 (8.9%), 남성 기피 (5.5%), 성병 및 결핵 (4.2%) 등이었다.

또 이들은 95%는 절리로 경 상황의 생활이 어려워 생활비를 관할적으로 정부에서 지원받고 있었다. 또 위안소에 생존해 11년 이상이었던 여성 1명이 있었으며, 14 년 동안 위안부 생활을 하셨을 경우도 있었다.

/대표작가.kim@chosun.com

日帝, 既婚者も慰安婦として運行

生存者192名証言の統計
95%が「拉致・詐欺動員」

1930〜40年代の日中戦争と太平洋戦争当時、日帝が既婚・未婚を問わずに韓国の女性を従軍慰安婦として強制動員したことが明らかになった。

また、これらの動員された人に対して拷問・毆打・兵糧賄いなどの暴行行為が行われ、帰国後も約半数が結婚できないなど、正常な生活への復帰に困難をきたしていたことが明らかになった。

韓国婦人連合全国会議の「戦争と女性人権センター」は3日、女性部の支援を受けて全国の慰安婦出身女性192名を相手に調査を繰り広げ、『日本軍慰安婦証言統計資料集』を発行した。この資料は国内に生存する従軍慰安婦被害者の全体を相手とした初めての調査報告書である。

資料によると、慰安婦として動員された当時に既婚であるか結婚の経験のあった被害者は全体の10.3%にあたる20名だった。動員方法は仕事にした『就業詐欺』（4.2%），誘拐・拉致（29.4%），圧力（21.7%）などの順であった。

慰安所内では毆打（54.7%），脅迫（35.4%），兵糧賄い（15.6%），拷問（7.8%）などの暴行を経験したと彼女らは訴えた。その内、93名（48.4%）は帰国後に結婚できなかったことが明らかになった。その理由としては性関係に対する恐怖（72.2%），罪悪感（9.9%），男性差別症（5.2%），性病，及び不妊（4.2%）などを挙げた。

また、85%は疾病などで正常な生活ができず、生活費のすべてを政府からの支援に頼っている。

さらに、慰安所での在留期間が11年以上に及ぶ女性が8名おり，14年間慰安婦生活を送った女性もいた。

/魟鱇在記者

（朝鮮日報 '02年 2月 4日 社会面）
韓昇洙外相、電撃更迭
後任に崔成泓氏…次官級15名人事

金大統領は4日、1月29日の改憲当時、米国で外交活動中であることから交代を留保していた韓昇洙外交通商部長官を電撃更迭、後任に崔成泓（チェ・ソンホン）外交通商部次官を任命した。

金大統領はこの日、米訪問を終えて帰国した韓長官に田中皓総裁室長を通じて交代の事実を通報した。民党所属の国会議員である韓長官の国連総会議長職はそのまま維持される。
（以下略）／金民培記者（朝鮮日報　02年2月5日1面）

主事出身…米・日での勤務経験なし
崔成泓（チェ・ソンホン）外交通商部長官

66年、外交部主事として入省、4年後に外交官試験（3回）に合格した努力派外交官。

金大中大統領の出身地である木浦の奇衣（ハウィ）島の隣にある安佐（アンジャ）島が故郷。

現政府の出使後、次官補と英國大使、次官を経て4年後に、長官の地位に昇った。音楽・美術などの芸術分野では誰にも負けない見識を持っているが、米国や日本などの主要国で勤務した経験が全くないことが弱点としてあげられる。出身地域のために能力を発揮する機会が少なかったというのが外交部内での評価。夫人朴ファブ氏との間に1男2女。△

全羅南道新安郡出身・63歳△ソウル大学法学部卒△外務部条約課長△欧州局長△駐ハンガリー大使△外交部次官補△駐英国大使

（朝鮮日報　02年2月5日 政治面）
2002.2.8。東京

日本の新駐大使

記者出身の合理主義者。

九〇年代の〇〇年代の大〇〇〇大学に国

1977年の大学

九〇年代の大〇〇〇大学に国
2002.1.29.早朝

説明のための図plane.jpg
1999年6月26日

2002.2.5. 5

アダルト業界を離れるあゆ SID

週刊アスキー2002年2月5日号

豊洲スカイホール

劇場「アイドルヒストリー」

2002年2月5日・6日・7日 19:00開演

出演

あゆ SID

プロデュース

室井義隆

制作

バナナタイムプロダクション

販売代行

ユニオンプロダクション