

(財)女性のためのアジア平和国民基金

第55回理事会

平成13年10月

2001. 9. 29. J.T.

WAR WOUNDS FESTER

Koreans still livid over fate of forced conscripts

By KENJI HALL

The Associated Press

Lee Young-chan was 7 years old when his father left home and headed off to war in a tarp-covered truck. It was the end of 1943.

Lee was too young to grasp that his father's fate was inexorably tied to World War II and Japan's 35-year colonial rule of Korea. All he knew was that his father, then 29 and the owner of a bus company, was being drafted into the Imperial Japanese Army.

"I remember my grandmother and mother crying, 'calling out my father's name as they watched him leave,'" he said. Lee never saw his father again.

Although more than 50 years have passed since Japan's surrender, Lee is still seeking closure for these traumatic events — in Japan's courts.

Several years ago, Lee learned that a memorial tablet bearing his father's name is among those interred at Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo. The souls of 2.5 million soldiers who died for the Japanese cause in wars since the mid-19th century — including

convicted war criminals — are enshrined at Yasukuni.

For many Asians, the shrine is a symbol of Japan's militarist past, and a visit there by Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi in August generated widespread anger throughout the region.

"My father didn't fight in the war voluntarily," Lee said from his home in the Pennsylvania town of Washington. "It may be natural for Japanese to be deified at Yasukuni. But I don't want that and I'm sure my father wouldn't, either."

During the war, Japan conscripted millions of people from other parts of Asia under Japanese rule to engage in forced labor and military activities.

Japan's official position is that the past is the past, reparations have been made and apologies offered.

The postwar treatment of former colonial subjects has, however, left festering wounds.

Historians estimate that more than 350,000 Korean soldiers and office workers served in the war as Japanese nationals, a status they held while Korea was a Japanese

colony between 1910 and 1945.

By the end of the war, around 150,000 Koreans had been killed or were missing in action.

Those who survived became ineligible for pension payments when Korea regained its independence after Japan's surrender. Some victims and veterans received small, one-time payments from private foundations set up by Japan, but many have never been compensated.

Japanese war veterans, meanwhile, received pensions. And the families of veterans who lost their lives in the war received even bigger sums.

Lee said the only wages his father earned for his military activities totaled less than \$13. The Japanese government has not notified his family of the money or sent it on, he added.

"The Japanese government says that he was a Japanese national who died fighting for the country," Lee said. "By that reasoning, shouldn't he be given the same treatment as Japanese vets?"

In June, Lee joined more than 250 South Koreans, in-

cluding former Imperial army soldiers, to file a lawsuit demanding that Japan apologize and pay compensation and unpaid wages totaling \$20.8 million.

The suit also calls for the memorial tablets of their relatives to be removed from Yasukuni Shrine.

It is one of dozens of war-related cases still being waged in courts across Japan.

The omens are not encouraging.

Earlier this year, Japan's highest court rejected requests by two South Koreans for disability pensions to cover injuries they suffered while fighting for the Imperial Japanese Army. The court ruled them ineligible because they are not Japanese.

Koreans and Taiwanese who fought in the war or served as sex slaves for the Imperial Japanese Army also have had their suits dismissed or rejected.

The issue of removing the relevant memorial tablets from Yasukuni is, however, a new matter to come before the courts.

The government has no figures for exactly how many tablets interred at Yasukuni are for non-Japanese. And shrine officials refuse to release these figures.

According to Tetsuya Takashi, a professor at Tokyo University, a Parliament Library survey indicates more than 20,600 Koreans and 27,600 Taiwanese are enshrined at Yasukuni under the Japanese names forced upon them.

A Yasukuni spokesman said the government, not the shrine, is on trial. The Justice Ministry, meanwhile, declined to comment on the lawsuit.

Lee Hee-ja, the daughter of a Korean who was drafted into the Imperial Japanese Army in 1944, presented a list of grievances to Yasukuni Shrine officials just after Koizumi's visit.

She had to enter and leave through a side gate to avoid a clash with Japanese ultranationalists who were shouting insults.



KIM TAE SEON cries as she and other relatives of Koreans conscripted by the Imperial Japanese Army during the war stage a protest at Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo in August. AP PHOTO

2001. 10. 5

日本政府相手取つた慰安婦問題 賠償請求を却下 米連邦地裁「平和条約で解決」

日本政府相手取つた慰安婦訴訟で却下

BOOKS ON ASIA

A lonely struggle for recognition

LEGACIES OF THE COMFORT WOMEN OF WORLD WAR II, edited by Margaret Stetz and Bonnie B.C. Oo. M.E. Sharpe: Armonk, NY, 2001. 230 pp., \$35 (cloth).

Reviewed by
JEFF KINGSTON

More than 50 years after the end of War II, the question of whether the Japanese government bears responsibility for forcing tens of thousands of mostly Korean teenagers into sexual slavery for the imperial armed forces between 1932-1945 continues to cause controversy. Japan's official policy of centralized recruiting and dispatching of "comfort women" to carefully administered comfort stations under military control has been bitterly disputed by reactionaries in Japan attempting to glorify, vindicate, mitigate and shift responsibility for the war onto others, and reimpose an exculpatory, sanctimonious narrative of Asia's shared past. Only grudging and hedged admission of responsibility has been made by the government, and proponents of the "pride by denial" school of history continue their efforts to suppress and minimize textbook coverage of the issue.

Fortunately, there are many Japanese who do not subscribe to this blinkered distortion of history and who are not willing to turn back the hands of the clock to a time when national history focused on Japan's victimization rather than its acts as victimizer. The rejection by school boys' around the country of a new nationalist textbook inspired by the dictates of parochial patriotism than sound scholarship indicates that these reactionaries are only a noisome minority, much like the rightwingers who pollute the capital with their black sound trucks spewing dated and vapid slogans. It is all the more telling, and pathetic, that this textbook was imposed on schools for the handicapped over the protests of teachers and at the behest of officials more sympathetic to the plight of myopic historians than students.

"Legacies of the Comfort Women of World War II" was inspired by a 1996 conference that brought together scholars, activists and artists and aimed at approaching the topic of comfort women from various angles. The contributors are bound by their common effort to restore and assign value, "... to women who have been designated, in multiple contexts, as without value. They were chosen for systematic rape, in the first place, because they were seen as worthless and, afterward, defined as worthless, because they had been raped. ... It deliberately challenges so-called racial hierarchies that allowed the Japanese Imperial Army to exploit and

then dispose of the women of Korea, the Philippines, Taiwan, China, Indonesia, Malaysia and Burma as inferior creatures, fit only to be military chattels. It opposes, moreover, hierarchies of class that enabled the peoples of several cultures — both Asian and Western — to ignore for decades the fate of the "comfort women," since these were figures from the ranks of the poor and uneducated."

Thus the authors draw attention to the mutually reinforcing ideologies of race, class and gender that have prolonged the comfort women's suffering, and emphasize that it was, and is, not only the Japanese government that has to answer for this dreadful episode.

Grant Goodman, professor emeritus at the University of Kansas, writes about his first-hand knowledge of the comfort women from 1945 U.S. military sources. One document he kept was based on interrogations of Japanese POWs, some of which he conducted while stationed in Manila. At that time, Japanese government and military involvement in establishing and running the comfort stations was no big secret. Decades later, he provided this document to a reporter for Kyodo News who wrote about the government's involvement in "battlefront brothels" in an article that was published in The Japan Times on Feb. 5, 1992. This was part of the initial efforts to unravel the Japanese government's denial of complicity and knowledge about the running of the comfort stations. His document also reveals that the U.S. military knew about the plight of the comfort women, but did nothing to raise this issue at the Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal, making it complicit in the prolonged silence endured by these young victims of war.

Yuki Tanaka, professor at Keio University, writes about the comfort women in Indonesia, formerly the Netherlands East Indies. He highlights the nexus of race, class and gender and how it influenced Japanese practices toward the mostly indigenous sex slaves and the Dutch women who were also pressured into service. The sexual exploitation of Indonesian women by the colonial overseers, whether Dutch or Japanese, remained constant. Significantly, in investigating the violation of women's human rights by the Japanese, the only charges that were ever brought were for violations involving Dutch women. As Tanaka argues, "... due to a lack of interest by the Dutch and other Allied nations' military authorities, the unprecedented scale of sexual abuse by the Japanese of Indonesian women was consigned to oblivion."

This blindness to the suffering of the



HWANG KUM-JOO, a former South Korean comfort woman, cries out during an anti-Japan rally opposing a new Japanese school history textbook in front of the Japanese Embassy in Seoul, April 4. AP PHOTO

indigenous people was a constant of Dutch colonial rule and was perpetuated by the Japanese military authorities who dragged some 10 million Indonesians into various compulsory labor schemes, killing in excess of 1 million in the process. Japanese policies were strongly influenced by racial chauvinism, even as they proclaimed Asian solidarity. Aware that they might be held in violation of the Geneva Convention, the Japanese demanded that Dutch sex slaves sign formal contracts while no such legal notices were contemplated for indigenous colonized women, who were deemed inferior and beyond the scope of international legal protection.

Such official indifference has been the legacy of the comfort women for too long, explaining why justice still eludes them even now. "They continue their isolated existences in poverty and poor health. They have neither regained their honor nor had their pains eased, for the Japanese government continues to delay issuing its official apologies or to compensate them from the government treasury. The 'comfort women' continue to endure insulting comments made by irresponsible Japanese officials and neoconservative nationalists who claim that many Korean women were merely sex workers for money during World War II."

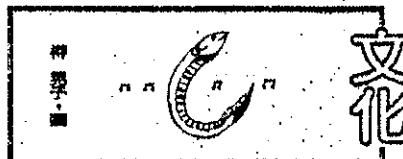
"Legacies" is probably not for readers unfamiliar with the comfort women issue since some prior knowledge is assumed and some of the essays tend

to focus more on the debate and how the issues have been conceived and conveyed. Readers will have to judge for themselves whether they wish to hack their way through the tangle of some of the more self-consciously intellectual contributions. For example, in discussing a Chinese-American director's film, "In the Name of the Emperor," Pamela Thoma from Colby College writes, "While transnational feminists may agree that this construction of the viewer/reader as the arbiter of justice for testimonial is problematic, given the usual dynamic of the First World viewer/reader of the subaltern or Third World woman's testimony, in the case of 'In the Name of the Emperor' some may think the gender and status of the polyphonic testifying subject as former colonial ruler make the politics of 'crossing the divide' less complicated for elite female readers. But the politics of this arrangement are undoubtedly fraught, since they apparently maintain the Othered position of the subaltern female subject, who does not speak and may not be heard in the film."

Undoubtedly, Fortunately the 14 essays in this volume encompass a wide array of analysis and approaches, many far more accessible than the previous quote might indicate, that should appeal to a diverse readership and make this an important addition to any library collection.

Jeff Kingston teaches history at Temple University, Japan.

2001.10.5. 車東(乡)



卷之三

「自分の部屋の窓を開けよう

日中女性作家会議に参加して

「性差にこだわり、女性の視座で」
自己実現、日本にも連帯呼びかけ

高木の政治家は田舎の野郎だ
イタドロ井一郎は野郎だ

卷之三

あけよう
加して
「物」立つことは出来
たが、運営は運営の仕事だ
たゞ、運営はやがては、トコ
トコの運営がなれなくなり
た。男の男の運営が運営だ
といふのは、運営の運営だ
といふのは、運営の運営だ
といふのは、運営の運営だ

卷之三

2001.10.5. 朱紹江

同例

目黒区が制定方針 23区初懇話会が中間まとめ

「西郷の死後、左近はお出でにならぬ。」
「西郷の死後、左近はお出でにならぬ。」
（返答）矢張起つてお出でにならぬ。
矢張起つてお出でにならぬ。

に關する條例制定は
三区で初めてです。この事
師寺克一区長の諮問機
関、区男女平權委員会が
会が中間のまとめるを作
成。私人間の苦情処理も
担う第三者機關の設置が
受け付けることになります。

1951年10月、「男女
に参画する社会的
推進」を基本方針
に掲げた。これを
「農婦等区長が今

年五月、懇親会に参加して、定ひじて結婚。懇親会は先月、中間のまじめな作成した。

に共同参画する」たる旨を明示した。

半から由田黒スクエア九
階の女性情報センター
で、懇話会を実施して意見交換会を実施す
る。

を表せば、この固定的な性別役割分担に基づいて社会的制度や慣習を構成し、これが血の性によって生じた生活である社会を作る。△男女が家庭、職場、地域での活動における志向は、今度は、十六年後へ

2001.10.5. 魏亮

外院の通いや病院を絶じつけん!」「医療保険金を貰ふ人のだよ!」。近畿日本以上からつづいて郵便と人タックが十津に詰まつて、
△。

■ 在日外国人の無料医療相談に乗る
「AMDA国際医療情報センター」の事務局長

青木 繁行さん 69

「ヨーロッパの生産で儲けた金
が、中国米を七十万圓。
満洲開拓は運賃一十年に六
年。」（未だヨーロッパ幼い）
人の子供を抱えての生活を
つた。子供のかせなしも煙草
に医師に向かったが「脂
水症状ない」仕事では使わ
ない薬業はある。「日本な
ら……」と何回聞いたかし
た。いの本業が今後の活動
に入れる所がないと困った。

外国人登録者数は現在六十八万人で年々増えている。「電話をつなげて米国に住む人が苦労してくるやう」とが多いく。

アーノルドの説は第一の一冊で、『西洋の歴史』を教えたが、この大半は、即ち、ボルトカルト・スペイン語、中國語などのが翻訳されて、年譜約4000枚の強力な資料叢書である。此の翻訳は、徐謙の編著で、その序文によれば、彼の著書は、『西洋の歴史』の翻訳本である。即ち、西洋の歴史を讀むには、此の翻訳本が最も適切である。即ち、西洋の歴史を讀むには、此の翻訳本が最も適切である。



最近は産婦人科の相談が多いという。
「定住化が進んでいる壱れでしょう！」

2001.10.8. 743

アジアのエイズ拡大

日本、ベトナムなど感染増加

え、「丁」の年で状況は劇的に変化した。感染の拡大が比較的ゆるやかとされていたインドネシア、イラン、日本、オバトル、ベトナムでいまは注意すべき増加が記録され、中国の流行も新たな人口に広がり「丁」と報告書は警告している。

（次回は公表された世界保健機関（WHO）の「丁」○一年版報告書ではアフリカ太平洋地域で六百三十万四千三百人がHIVに感染していると推定されている。セックスワーカーや警察官の感染率が一九九八年以降減少していることを報告。減少を一時的なものに終わらせないよう対策継続のための国際援助などを求めた。

1

2001.10.6. 読売
新聞
一回電話相談

配達員がいるのが多かった。
スパイシック・バイオレット
=ロード)が送ったもので、
二十日以内のものを選ぶ
こと。相手は掛けるべきか
十五回送り受けたが、
田舎者で、本音で、
長崎県の鹿児島市へ
一々「メール」を
相手の住所・郵便番号
たゞアドレッセで、
田舎者・鹿児島市へ
十五回送り受けた。

毎日新聞
相談員は田舎者で、
相手は田舎者で、
送った「落葉を出すのが
いいんだよ」と相手へ。
相手は十五回送り受けた
が、相手は掛けるべきか
十五回送り受けたが、
田舎者で、本音で、
長崎県の鹿児島市へ
一々「メール」を
相手の住所・郵便番号
たゞアドレッセで、
田舎者・鹿児島市へ
十五回送り受けた。

相談員は田舎者で、
相手は田舎者で、
送った「落葉を出すのが
いいんだよ」と相手へ。
相手は十五回送り受けた
が、相手は掛けるべきか
十五回送り受けたが、
田舎者で、本音で、
長崎県の鹿児島市へ
一々「メール」を
相手の住所・郵便番号
たゞアドレッセで、
田舎者・鹿児島市へ
十五回送り受けた。

2001.10.11. 読売

おやかに四回

私がDV電話相談

相手の住所を送
て、私は十二、十三の回
止して、相手を保護する
ため、「ロード(スマート
バイオレット)」
「ロード」など
相手は田舎者で、本音で、
長崎県の鹿児島市へ
一々「メール」を
相手の住所・郵便番号
たゞアドレッセで、
田舎者・鹿児島市へ
十五回送り受けた。

必ず、相手の落葉を回収
の説明、保護命令の説明
を方法でないが、
相談連絡先は090-1245-0507
も午前十時からの午後五時
まで。

2001.10.11. 東京(5)

働く女性のための専門外来

「早めに」に理療施設を開院の病院の崎川へ
「理療施設」は、現在は放射線治療を主に行なっている。腫瘍さんは、病状が深刻になつて、手術や放射線治療が困難な場合は、理療施設で治療されることが多い。
「理療施設」は、理療科と呼ばれる病院の一部である。理療科では、理学療法、物理療法、放射線治療などを組み合わせて、患者の回復を図る。
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2001.10.13. 広報

接近禁止など保護命令／違反には刑事罰

救家庭への犯罪

DVって何

七件で、昨年同期の約一・五倍に増加。殺人八十件、傷害三百八十三件、暴力五十四件と、深刻なケースが目立つという。

何が変わる

夫が感情のコントロールを握る。酔いがさめると王座して謝る。しばらくは平穏な日が続くがある日突然、また暴力を振る。このサイクルが徐々に短くなっていく。気が付くと入院していく。気が付くと入院していく。部のケースで婦人相談所で外面はしっかりしていて、今回のDV防止法一部施行は、行で生命や身体に重大な危険がある場合もある。

厚生労働省によると、各都道府県に設置された婦人相談所に寄せられたDVに関する相談は平成十一年度に九千件を超えた。婦人相談所によると、今年一月に夫婦間の暴力は五百十に一年以下の懲役または罰金を科している女性が、職場で申立てると、裁判所が接近禁止や住居退去を含む「保護命令」を出せるようになる。家庭内トラブルと

夫などの暴力からの保護を目的にしたドメスティック・バイオレンス(DV)防止法が、きょう十三日、一部施行される。配偶者から暴力を受けたと裁判所に申し立てると、裁判所が接近禁止や住居退去を含む「保護命令」を出せるようになる。

DV 防止 法部 行き

片づけられていた身内の暴力が「犯罪」と認定される道が開けるが、「一方で言葉の暴力への対処法はない。保護命令が出るまでの身を寄せるシェルターや避難所)が質、量ともに十分とはいえないなど、課題は山積している。(堀洋)

言葉の暴力は対象外、避難所整備も不十分

「まさか」の人だと驚く。「これは典型的なDVのケース。」「こうした場合、夫はた。」

「まだまだ実効性といふ意味では不十分です」と厚生労働省の担当者は、「まだ十分とも言えない。」

員から「二次的被害」を受けてしまうケースも想定できる。来年四月一日の同法完全施行にあわせ、婦人相談所が「配偶者暴力相談支援センター」と名前を変えて対応するが、裁判所の命令が出るまでの間、身を寄せたる一時避難所が首都圏など都市部では、十分な数があるとはいえない。

例えば東京都、都内の公立一時避難施設は都立女性相談センターや同セントラル支所の二カ所だけ。定員は合計四十五人で、しかも対象はDV被害者だけではなく家出少女や、借金取りに追われて生活ができない母子らもいる。都是満員の状態、民間のシェルターと相談するなどの方法で対処しているが、保護施設の数が限られているため、加害者の夫がシェルターの住所を調べ、追いかけてくることがあるという。

同省は取り組みが先行している全国約三十カ所の民間シェルターにも財政的に援助して一時保護機能を強化するなどして入れておられるが、まだ十分とも言えない現実にも問題がある。同省では「家庭の問題は家庭で、と考える風潮は根強い。法を実効性あるものにするためには、国民が自らの意識改革に努めなければいけない。」と話している。

2001. 10. 14.

Domestic violence law in effect, despite criticisms

A new law designed to combat domestic violence by allowing courts to impose restraining orders went into effect Saturday, despite a number of experts pointing to shortcomings in the legislation.

The Law on Prevention of Spouse Violence and Protection of Victims enables district courts to impose six-month restraining orders and to force perpetrators to vacate their homes for two weeks.

It covers not only married couples but also couples living together and divorced individuals still in danger of violence from former spouses.

Failure to comply with an order will mean a maximum of one year in prison or up to ¥1 million in fines, while individuals who make false reports of domestic violence will be fined ¥100,000.

According to a recent government report, more than 9,000 women visited prefectoral counseling centers to seek advice on domestic violence in fiscal 2000.

Cases of domestic violence involving murder or injury totaled more than 1,000, the report said.

However, the new law has been criticized by experts for failing to protect children from violent parents.

Kelko Fukuhara, who works at a shelter for battered women in Yokohama, expressed her dissatisfaction at this loophole, saying, "It is very common for a violent husband to immediately search for the children at their schools or nurseries when his wife and children leave home."

Victims are also required to submit a notarized affidavit or reports compiled by women's centers or police on their injuries when filing a complaint with a district court. But in an emergency, the court is allowed to issue an order to the violent partner without a hearing on the case.

However, Keiko Kondo, a representative of another shelter in Sapporo, criticized the law, saying, "You just cannot ask a woman who is on the verge of being murdered to file such a report. It is completely unrealistic."

Experts also warn that restraining orders could fuel the anger of violent partners toward the victims.

"It is important to prepare for firm protection for the victims," said Tamie Kaino, a professor at Ochanomizu University specializing in women's studies and law.

The law also stipulates that local governments offer financial help to some 40 institu-

tions nationwide that provide shelter for abuse victims.

Mom held over killing

A 34-year-old woman was arrested early Saturday on suspicion of beating her 7-year-old son to death at their home in Tokyo's Edogawa Ward on Friday evening, police officials said.

The woman, named as Shizuko Mizumura, has told investigators that she started beating her son, Tomonori, as she was scolding him.

The boy's father, Hiroyuki, a company employee, found his son dead after arriving home from work around 11 p.m. Friday.

2001.10.17. 東京

社説

配偶者暴力

配偶者の暴力を「犯罪」とした法律が十二月に施行された。被害者が「保護命令」に期待がかかるが、被害者が自己立てたものと結婚する具体的な援助が、慮れではない対策だ。

「夫の暴力」は暴力と「夫」を離さず、配偶者を「犯人」として法的効果を主張する

べきだ。「配偶者の暴力の防ぐる。違反者は「夫の暴力の懲戒法」、監視や警察官、「保護命令」を規制する被害者の保護に関する法律」たゞ西日本以下の罰金」を科す。上田市裁判所などは「配偶者暴力」(口頭防止法)を「犯罪」と認めた。被害者を守る有効な手段、この問題があながちにかかる規定した。大きは前選じこえよ。

ひとりで泣かなくて

「配偶者暴力相談センター」

(来年四度施行)

の暴力の相談は千六百九十四件だ。「保護命令」は具体的暴力に限り、の相談の範囲はない。法律で前年度より五百件以上も増えた。一人、対象になるのは夫婦や事実夫婦の。は被害者の「配偶者保護」や「相談や情報時保護」(西五十九件で前年度より一人だ)。元夫婦や恋人間の暴力は「撲滅」などと規定された。開設近くである。

増加の背景としては、女性への暴力を止め、被害者の安全を確保する「家庭保護法」の反対などを受けた。されば「これは暴力」の「暴力」が「暴力」を「暴力」に立脚して、「暴力」が「暴力」である。を出た「スムーカー撲滅法」の反対、夫の暴力を根絶するには、法律と口頭防止法が、身じ越権を離れるにこながちだ。」など被害者の女、同時に保護を離れていくサインが、被害者が地方裁判所に「保護命令」を十分に保護を離れた。

裁判所の「保護命令」が出来た。被害者が提出したりしない場合は、被害者の安全を保護する方法がありそうだ。被害者の口頭防止法では、警察が被害者の連絡の申立てを認めた。裁判所が被害者が提出したりしない場合は、被害者の安全を保護する方法がありそうだ。被害者の口頭防止法では、警察が被害者の連絡の申立てを認めた。

2001.10.17.

2001. 9. 26. J.T.

Debate, don't deploy SDF: ex-bureaucrats

Pair reiterate Constitutional restrictions, say Japan shouldn't be hasty

Kyodo News

Two former top bureaucrats want the government to tell the international community what Japan can do within the limits of its war-renouncing Constitution to help the expected U.S.-led military retaliation for the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks in New York and Washington.

Nobuo Ishihara, 74, a former deputy chief Cabinet secretary, and Kataumi Takeoka, 78, a former director of the secretariat at the Defense Agency, also warned in recent interviews against a speedy expansion of Japan's military role without meaningful debate.

Ishihara, who served as the top bureaucrat at the Cabinet secretariat during the 1991 Persian Gulf War, said the government should clearly tell the United States the legal limits on Self-Defense Forces activities.

"The worst scenario would be if Japan dashes the hopes of other countries by failing to carry out what it pledged. We must also avoid a situation in which only an ambiguous law is enacted, requiring SDF ranks to consult law books while on duty," Ishihara said.

The government and the three-party ruling bloc are now preparing a bill to provide the U.S. or multinational forces with logistic support in the event of retaliatory attacks. They plan to submit the bill to the 73-day extra Diet session, which convenes Thursday.

The bill is in line with a seven-point action plan to support the U.S. that was unveiled last week by Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi.



KATSUMI TAKEOKA (left), former director of the Defense Agency secretariat, and Nobuo Ishihara, ex-deputy chief Cabinet secretary, call for clarification of Japan's role in the expected U.S. or multinational retaliation against terrorists.

However, its passage is expected to face rough going in the Diet with the opposition camp either trying to block it or revise it.

During the Gulf War, Japan was criticized for not offering personnel, although it contributed \$13 billion to the U.S.-led multinational force. Lengthy Diet debate made it impossible for Japan to dispatch personnel for medical and transportation support at that time.

Ishihara said the government should swiftly clarify the contents of the bill and seek parliamentary cooperation for its enactment.

"If the legislation is not enacted in time, Japan should clearly say what it cannot

do," he said, noting such a policy is needed before other countries build their hopes up. He also said the limitations on Japan's cooperation are unavoidable due to the Constitution.

Takeoka said Japan's embarrassment during the Gulf War should not justify moves to amend the Constitution or change its interpretation to allow the country to engage in collective defense.

The Constitution bans collective defense, or the right to use force to counter an attack on an ally.

Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi pledged he will comply with (the Constitution's) pacifism at a news confer-

ence to mark his inauguration. We should never fail to protect the principle of not exercising the right to collective defense, which means not committing homicides in other countries," Takeoka said.

Japan contributed enough during the Gulf War, he said, pointing out the nation provided an extraordinary amount of financial aid and hosted U.S. bases from which vessels and aircraft were dispatched to the Middle East.

Takeoka also said Japan's assistance toward any U.S. retaliation would require U.N. authorization of the U.S. acts. "It is important for Japan to press the U.S. to make further efforts to gain international

understanding toward its actions, such as obtaining a U.N. resolution," he said.

He said it is desirable for the U.N. Security Council to adopt a resolution allowing the U.S. to retaliate by force. The U.N. at this point has only adopted a resolution condemning terrorism.

The former Defense Agency bureaucrat also said Japan's contributions should not be linked with the use of force and doubted the legitimacy of the current government view that the SDF could transfer weapons, ammunition and servicemen in planned logistic support.

"We do not need to rush. Japan can also urge the U.S. to peacefully bring the culprits (of the terrorist attacks) to justice at an international court, as the U.S. stresses the rule of law. Attacks on terrorists would lead to fresh terrorism and hatred would produce more hatred," he said.

No NYPD band show

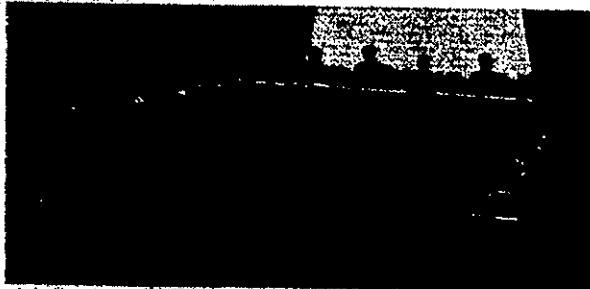
FUKUSHIMA (Kyodo) A New York Police Department band has canceled a performance planned for Friday in the city of Sukagawa, Fukushima Prefecture, in the aftermath of the recent terrorist attacks in the United States, according to the Beautiful Fukushima Future Expo Association.

Organizers of the local exhibition have asked visitors since last week to make paper cranes, which symbolize hope, peace and good luck in Japan, to offer the American people encouragement and had planned to hand them to the 40 band members at their concert Friday.

2001.10.5. 重庆

会長に石原信雄氏選出

江戸開府400年事業で第1回実行委



江戸開府四百年記念事業実行委員会の初会合—千代田区で

文化・スポーツ振興委員会の主催で、第一回文化の年開幕式が開催された。二十人ほどの人が、石川雅之区長が「豊富四百年を祝う」といふ題名の機運として、文化の文化交流すれば、文化の交流も盛んになると意図した。金田区長は、金田区を全国に発信し、地方ある都市を顧みた。「まだ」「函南」といふことであるが、函南のイベントで、金田区がイベントだ。

「時代の流れに沿つて、年々機器の発達が進んで、今や世界の各國で、電気自動車の開発が進んでゐる。」

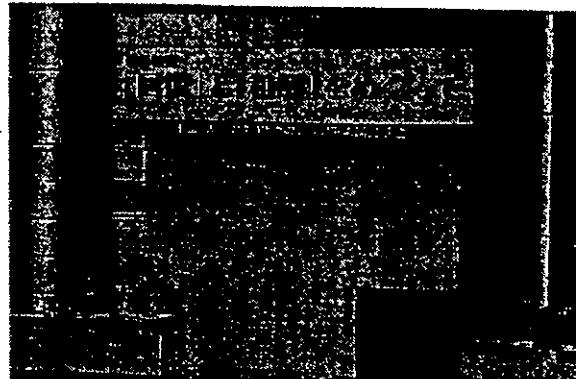
2001. 10. 10 타갈리즈

6-20 min. 4 10/10/51

戦争被害—回復と和解をめぐって

女性のためのアジア平和基金 公開フォーラム

謝罪の意志を明確にした
首相の「お詫び書簡」の公表も



オランダ、フィリピン、インドネシア、台湾から報告者を迎えた公開フォーラム

ルド・レ・カルガ
ル・インジネシア
のための女性連合事務
局長ズベルシャベニ・カ

深い感情をもつて罰罪を受は入れたことが「虐待」ではないかといふ

に政治的影響がある。イ
ンビテーションでは出席のス
バルト政権が個人補償を
望まず、「高齢者社会福祉
施設整備」として建設費