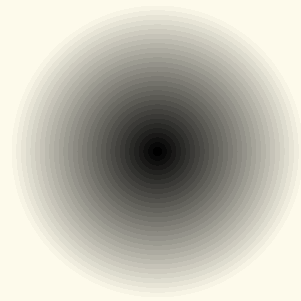


Hate Speech in Japan and Civil Society's Response



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Hate Speech Against Koreans in Japan

Since around 2010, hate speech against Koreans in Japan is on the rise

For example, racist group, Zaitokukai was established in 2006

Surge of online hate speech against Koreans in Japan since 2000s

Number of offline hate speech demonstrations: 2013 (347cases), 2014 (378 cases), 2015 (250 cases)

Before 2016, no law prohibits advocacy of national, racial, or religious hatred, and hate speech is protected as freedom of expression. Police are protecting racists from those who protest against hate speech.



Korea is evil, and Korea is enemy, so Kill Koreans.

Background of hate speech against Koreans in Japan

Biases against Koreans since colonial period

Political and historical issues between Japan and South/North Korea (Dokdo/Takeshima, Comfort Women, Forced Labor during WWII, North Korean Missile, Abduction, etc)

Rise of Korean Economy

>> Anxiety over Japan's economic position

Widening economic inequality

Koreans in Japan as most visible minority group in Japan

Koreans in Japan become a main target of Japanese Nationalism

Civil Society's Response

- Counter Action



* Presented at the 14th Jeju Forum for Peace and Prosperity, Jeju, South Korea, May 29-31, 2019, http://www.jejuforum.or.kr/m21_program.php?year=2019

Civil Society's Response

- Counter Speech



Measures to Address Hate Speech (3)

Litigation (Kyoto Korean School Cases in 2009 – Hate Crimes)



- In 2013, Kyoto District Court Rule for the Korean School and considered racist motive as a factor to increase the compensation
- Court ruled that “Acts of hate speech targeting an unspecified number of persons or groups cannot be addressed under the current legal system in Japan, unless a new law is enacted”

International Human Rights Advocacy in the UN (2014)

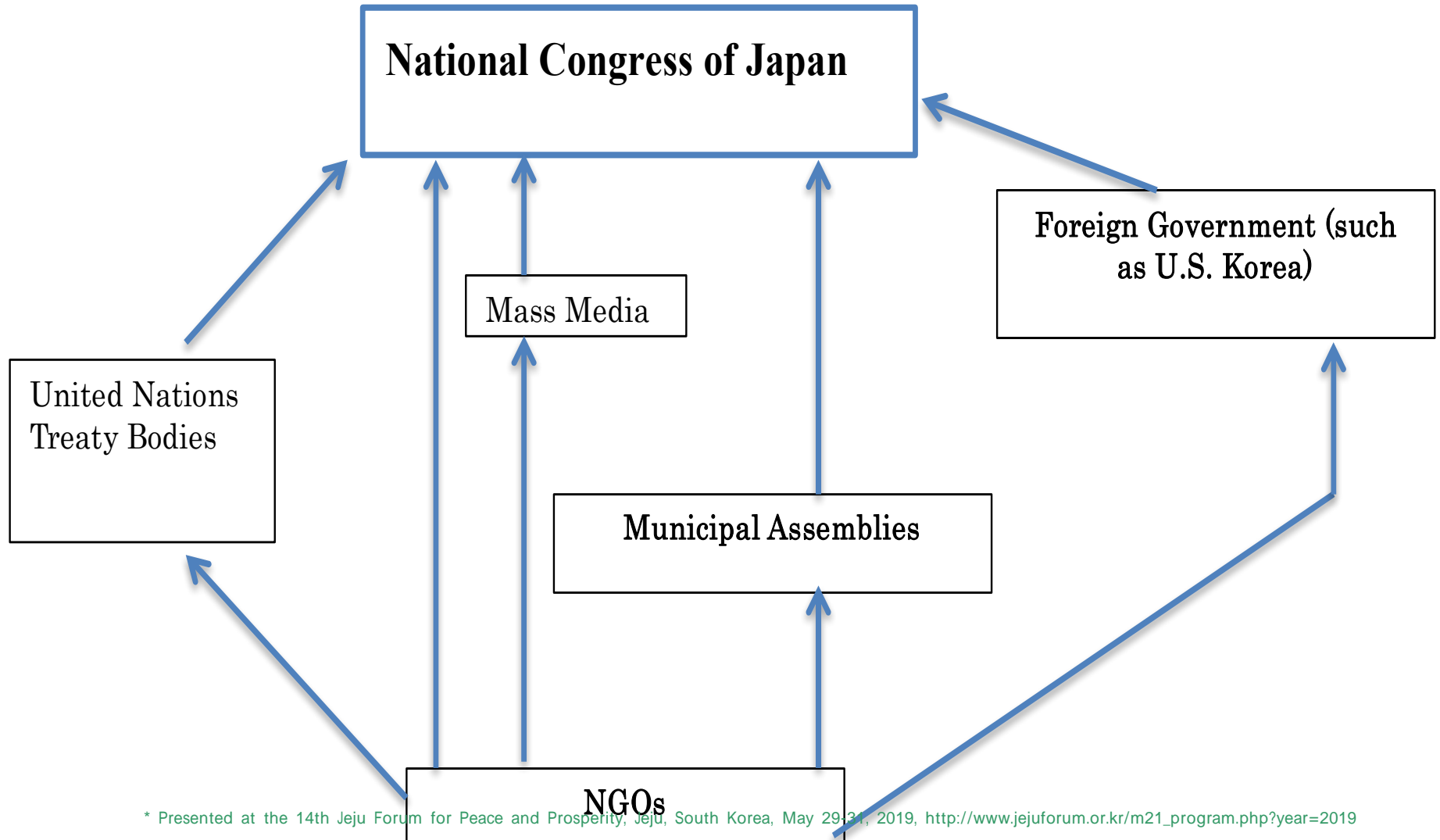


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Impacts of UN recommendations in 2014

- Increased media coverage on hate speech
- Establishment of a hate speech project team inside the ruling party LDP (Jimin-tou) (September, 2014)
- Opposition parties submitted a bill prohibiting racial discrimination (suspended due to the opposition of LDP)
- Ministry of Justice started to place anti-hate speech ads in newspapers, put up posters, run notices on the internet (Nov 2014)
- US Department of State Human Rights Reports 2015 mentioned about hate speech in Japan.
- More than 300 municipalities adopted the resolution urging the national government to take measures against hate speech based on the UN Recommendations

Figure: NGO's Approach for Hate Speech Regulation using International Human Rights Law

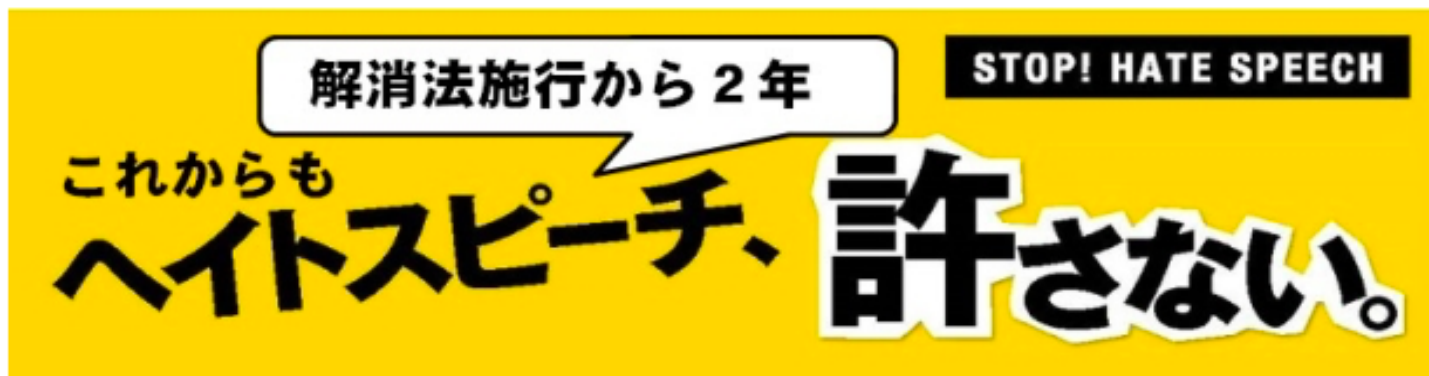


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ヘイトスピーチに焦点を当てた啓発活動



ヘイトスピーチ、許さない。

■背景

近年、特定の民族や国籍の人々を排斥する差別的言動がいわゆるヘイトスピーチであるとして社会的関心を集めています。こうした言動は、人々に不安感や嫌悪感を与えるだけでなく、人としての尊厳を傷つけたり、差別意識を生じさせることになりかねません。

近時、このヘイトスピーチが、マスメディアやインターネット等で大きく報道されるなど、更に社会的な関心が高まっている上、[平成26年7月の国連自由権規約委員会による日本政府報告審査における最終見解【PDF】※](#)及び[同年8月の国連人種差別撤廃委員会による同審査における最終見解【PDF】※](#)で、政府に対してヘイトスピーチへの対処が勧告されています。

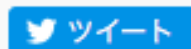
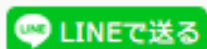
また、このような情勢の中、国会において、「本邦外出身者に対する不当な差別的言動の解消に向けた取組の推進に関する法律」が成立し、平成28年6月3日に施行されました。

※外務省ホームページへリンクしています。

地方自治体の意見書採択

地方議会による「ヘイトスピーチ」対策要望意見書採択、300件を突破／2015年11月・12月定例会～

タイトルを「～300件に迫る」から「～300件を突破」に修正しました（2016年4月4日）。 更新日: 2016年05月03日



この記事に関するお問い合わせ



この記事は私がまとめました

three_sparrowsさん

これまでの流れ

ヘイトスピーチ対策を求める意見書採択の動き、各地の地方議会に広がる - Togetterまとめ



プレミアム
注目!

Enactment of Hate Speech Elimination Act (2016 May)

- Declare that hate speech will not be tolerated (Preamble)
- Preparation and Maintenance of a Consultation System (Article 5)
- Enhancement of Education (Article 6)
- Awareness Raising Activities (Article 7)
- No penalty for hate speech
- Only addressing hate speech. Lack of comprehensive anti-racial discrimination law.

Impact of the New Law

- Decrease in the number of hate rallies and demonstrations
- Order of Ministry of Justice to delete online videos describing hate speech against specific individuals or institutions
- Court decision prohibiting hate rallies and demonstrations closed to Korean towns
- Promoting the movement of making ordinance addressing hate speech (Osaka, Tokyo, Setagaya, Kawasaki, etc)
- Promoting voluntary regulations on hate speech by internet companies

Remaining Issues (Xenophobic Political Party)



- Hate Speech used in the political campaign
- Makoto Sakurai, a leader of racist group, ran for election for Governor of Tokyo and got more than 110,000 votes.

Online Hate Speech

大韓民国民間報道

대한민국 민간 보도

ホーム 事件 政治 芸能 事故 経済 生活 スポーツ このサイトについて

ニュースをtwitterでフォローする



全試合、無料配
年末の格闘技イベントR

韓国、ソウル市日本人女児強姦事件に判決 一転無罪へ

TOPICS: 国際問題 小学生 強姦 日本



POSTED BY: 現地目 2017年1月17日

16日、ソウル市裁判所にて日本人女児を強姦したとして起訴されたイ・ムヒョンに判決が下され、一審の判決を覆す無罪が言い渡された。

宮城 社会 3.11大震災

〈外国人犯罪デマ〉被災地半数聞き86%信じる

東日本大震災直後に宮城県内で流れた「被災地で外国人犯罪が頻発している」というデマを聞いた仙台市民の8割以上が事実と信じたとする調査結果を、郭基煥（カクキカン）東北学院大教授（共生社会論）がまとめた。宮城県警によると当時、外国人犯罪が増えた事実はない。会員制交流サイト（SNS）の普及で真偽不明の情報が拡散しやすい状況と、大災害直後の特殊な心理状態が

背景にあったとみられる

2,572 views

ツイート

シェア



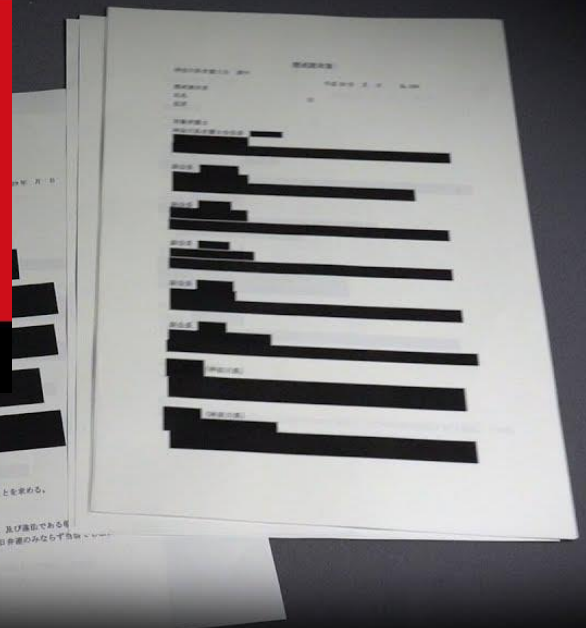
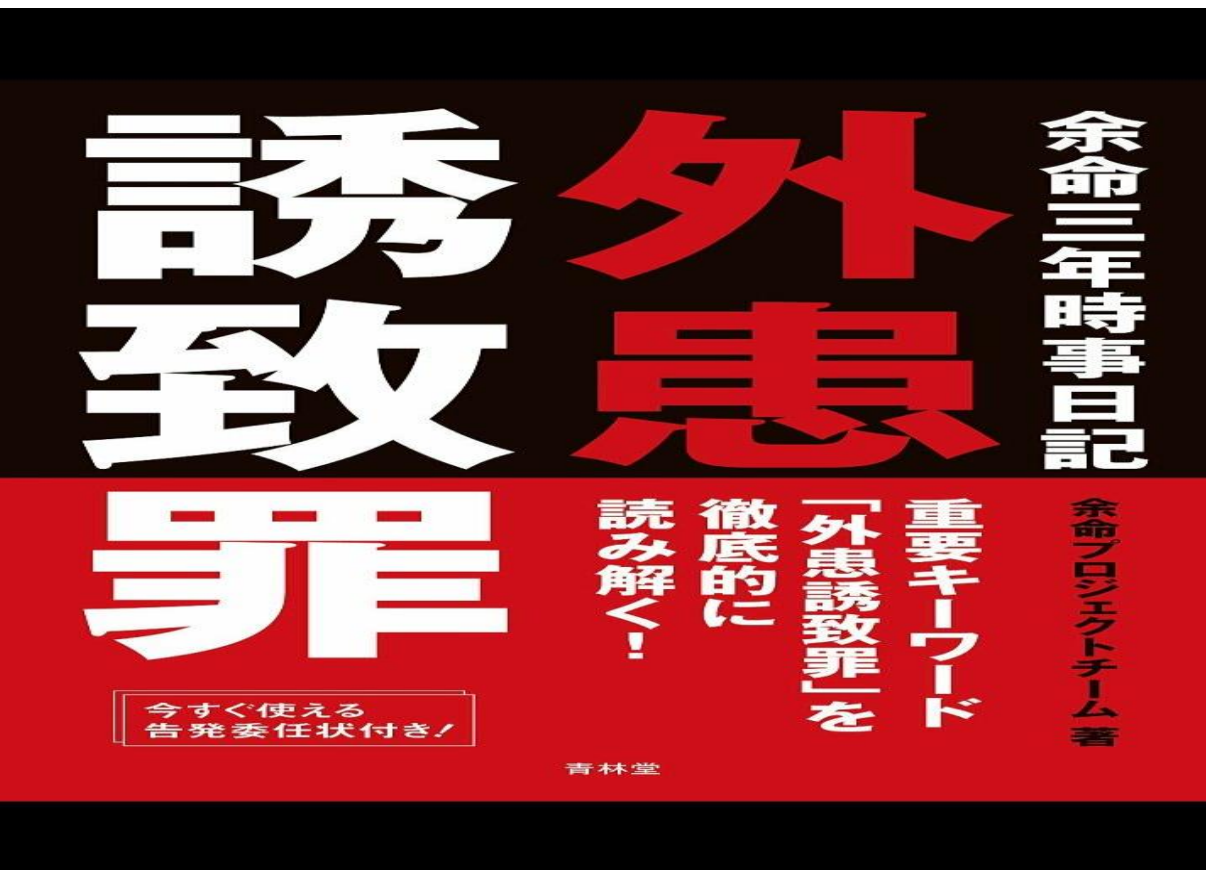
震災直後、被災地を見回る警察官ら。外国人犯罪が横行しているという報告はなかった=20

11年5月、宮城県南三陸町

拡大写真

Online hate speech causes hate crimes

Racist website
causes around
1000 disciplinary
actions against
Korean lawyers.



* Presented at the 14th Jeju Forum for Peace and Prosperity, Jeju, South Korea, May 28-31, 2019. http://www.jejuforum.or.kr/jeju_forum.php?year=2019

2017年 全国の弁護士に大量の懲戒請求が出された

Hostile Media Environment against Koreans



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Recommendations

- Making comprehensive anti-racial discrimination law
- Establish measures to protect ethnic minorities
- Make more ordinances at the municipal level addressing hate speech and racial discrimination
- Strengthen measures against online hate speech and hate crimes
- Strengthen human rights education (with a focus on history education and anti-discrimination education)