

安倍首相靖国神社参拝違憲訴訟の 公正な判決を求める署名



〒202-0022 東京都西東京市柳沢 2-11-13 fax.03-3207-1273

安倍靖国参拝違憲訴訟の会・東京

東京地方裁判所民事第6部 御中

2013年12月26日、安倍首相は靖国神社参拝を強行しました。礼装し、公用車で靖国神社に向かい、「内閣総理大臣安倍晋三」と記帳し、正式に昇殿参拝しました。これは日本国憲法20条(政教分離)に対する明らかな違反の行為です。さらに靖国神社は、近代日本の植民地支配と侵略戦争を正しいものであるとする歴史観に立ち、この過程で生み出された死者を「英霊」として顕彰する、戦争動員のための施設であり続けています。首相の靖国参拝は、こうした歴史を国の代表として正当化するものであり、平和を希求する内外の人びと、侵略戦争や植民地支配において被害を与えた国々のみならず、広く欧米の国々からも批判を浴びた行為でした。

安倍靖国参拝違憲訴訟の会・東京は、この安倍首相の靖国神社参拝に対し、2014年4月21日、国、安倍晋三、靖国神社を被告として東京地方裁判所に提訴しました。現在第2次訴訟と合わせて、633人の原告団による裁判が行なわれています。

提訴後も安倍首相は、靖国神社参拝は見送っている(2015年4月現在)ものの、例大祭などへの「真榊」や「玉串料」奉納など違憲の行為を繰り返し続けています。靖国神社に対するこれらの特別な行為は、かつての戦争を肯定するだけでなく、日米同盟の名の下にすすめられている現在の「戦争国家」づくりの一環でもあります。さまざまな分野で、議会においてすら議論を尽さず、猛スピードで強権的に自分のやりたいことを押し通す安倍政権の姿勢に、多くの人びとの危惧と、強い批判の目が向けられています。

貴裁判所におかれましては、政教分離はもとより、宗教的人格権、平和的生存権に関わる裁判として国内外の注目を受けている本裁判の重要性に鑑み、いたずらに憲法判断を回避し形式的な判断にとどまることなく、行政府の恣意的な行為に歯止めをかけるべく、司法の公正な判決をしていただけますよう、強く要望します。

安倍靖国参拝違憲訴訟の会・東京

お名前	国	ご住所
		都 道 市 区 府 県 町 村
		都 道 市 区 府 県 町 村
		都 道 市 区 府 県 町 村
		都 道 市 区 府 県 町 村
		都 道 市 区 府 県 町 村

第1次集約日=9月30日(水)

*ご住所の欄には、都道府県名・市区町村名までお書き下さい。

*インターネット上での署名も受け付けています。 アドレスは <http://homepage3.nifty.com/seikyobunri/protest.html>

지난 2013년 12월 26일, 일본 아베 총리가 야스쿠니신사 참배를 강행했습니다. 아베 총리는 예복을 갖추 입고 관용차를 이용해 야스쿠니신사에 도착하여, '내각총리대신 아베 신조' 명의로 정식 참배했습니다. 이것은 일본국 헌법 20조(정교분리)에 대한 명백한 위반 행위입니다. 더욱 야스쿠니신사는 근대 일본의 식민지 지배와 침략전쟁을 미화하는 역사관에 입각하여 그 과정에서 생긴 사망자의 '영령'을 떠받드는, 전쟁 동원을 위한 시설로 지금도 존재하고 있습니다. 총리의 야스쿠니신사 참배는 이러한 역사를 국가의 대표로서 정당화하는 것이며, 평화를 사랑하는 국내외 사람들, 침략전쟁이나 식민지 지배로 피해를 입은 이웃 국가들 뿐만 아니라, 널리 구미 국가로부터도 거센 비판을 받는 행위였습니다.

이러한 아베 총리의 야스쿠니신사 참배에 대해 아베 야스쿠니 참배 위헌소송의 모임 · 도쿄는 2014년 4월 21일 국가와 아베 신조, 야스쿠니신사를 상대로 도쿄지방법재판소에 제소했습니다. 재판에는 현재 제 2차 소송을 합쳐 633명으로 구성된 원고단이 참여하고 있습니다.

아베 총리는 제소 후 야스쿠니 신사 참배를 보류(2015년 4월 현재) 하고 있지만, 예대제 때 '마사카키'나 '다마구시료'를 봉납하는 등 헌법위반 행위를 계속 반복하고 있습니다. 이러한 야스쿠니신사를 특별시하는 행위는 과거 전쟁을 긍정할 뿐만 아니라 현재 미일동맹이라는 이름 하에 추진되고 있는 '전쟁 국가' 만들기의 일환입니다. 의회에서마저 논의를 다하지 않고 여러 분야에서 강권을 자의적으로 동원하고 있는 아베 정권의 행태에 많은 사람들이 우려를 넘어 거센 비판의 눈길을 보내고 있습니다.

이 재판이 정교분리는 물론 종교적 인격권, 평화적 생존권에 연관되는 것으로 국내외에서 주목 받고 있다는 중요성에 비추어, 귀 재판소가 행정부의 자의적 행위에 제동을 걸기 위해서라도 헌법적 판단을 회피해 형식적 판단에 머무르지 않고 공정한 판결을 내려주시길 강력하게 요청합니다.

平成 26 年第 9825 号

安倍首相靖国神社参拜违宪诉讼要求公正判决署名

东京地方裁判所民事第 6 部

〒 202-0002 东京都西东京市柳泽 2-11-13

安倍靖国参拜违宪诉讼会 · 东京

2003年12月26日,安倍首相一意恣行参拜了靖国神社,身着礼服,公车前往,以“内阁总理大臣安倍晋三”名义入册登记,正式登殿参拜.此行是明确违反日本国宪法第20条(政教分离)的行为.靖国神社是历史以来,以近代日本殖民地统治、侵略战争为正当行为的历史观为立场,将为日本殖民地统治、侵略战争而死者彰显为“英灵”,进行战争动员的设施.首相的靖国神社参拜,是作为一个国家的代表,将这段历史正当化的行为,因此受到了日本国内外爱好和平的人们、日本殖民地统治、侵略战争的受害国家、地区的人们,以及来自于欧美国家的广泛的批评.

安倍靖国参拜违宪会·东京就以上安倍首相靖国神社参拜的行为,于2014年4月21日,以安倍晋三、靖国神社为被告,向东京地方裁判所提起了诉讼.目前,与第2次起诉合并,共有633名原告参加这场诉讼.

我们起诉后,到目前2015年4月为止,安倍首相仍然继续于大祭日向靖国神社奉纳“真榊”、“玉串料”等的违宪行为,对于靖国神社参拜,远眺目送.以上靖国神社有关的特定的行为,是对过去的战争的肯定,也是目前正在以日美同盟的名义,走向“战争国家”的一个步骤.

议会中不充分展开各领域不同意见的讨论,超速猛进,一意孤行的强权推行自己政策的安倍政权的姿态,让众多的人感到危惧,并对此持以严厉的批判的眼光.

本诉讼由于关系到政教分离、宗教人格权、和平生存权,受到日本国内外广泛的关注,强烈要求贵裁判所,鉴于本诉讼具有的重要性,不得回避宪法判断,仅作形式上的判断,对于行政的恣意行为必须加以制止,对本诉讼作出公正的判决.

Case No. Tokyo District Court: Case No. Heisei 26(Wa)9825

Signatures of People who are requesting for the Fair Judgment regarding the Lawsuit filed claiming that the Visit to Yasukuni Shrine by Prime Minister Abe is unconstitutional

To: Tokyo District Court, Civil Case Sixth Division

2-11-13, Yanagisawa,

Nishi Tokyo City, Tokyo 202-0022

The Group Supporting Lawsuit Claiming against

Official Visits by Prime Minister Abe, Tokyo

Prime Minister Abe paid an official visit to Yasukuni Shrine for religious worship on December 26, 2013 despite wide-spread oppositions. He was dressed in ceremonial suit, forwarded to Yasukuni Shrine riding on a car for official use, he signed "Prime Minister Shinzo Abe" on the visitors' register and made an official worship at the shrine. This is a conduct apparently violating Article 20 (Separation of Religion and State) of the Constitution of Japan. Furthermore, Yasukuni Shrine is and has continued to be the facility where the nation's war dead who died in course of colonial rule and invasion wars by the Modern Japan are enshrined as hero gods(Eirei) based on the view of history that such Japanese rule and wars were for justice and the shrine continues to be the facility which intends to lead the nation to wars. Prime Minister's visit to Yasukuni Shrine aimed to justify as the representative of the nation such past history and hence was much criticized by the people in Japan and abroad who seek and strive for peace and by the countries damaged and hurt in such invasion wars and colonial rule as well as countries in Europe and USA. We, as members of the Tokyo Group Supporting Lawsuit Claiming against Official Visits by Prime Minister Abe filed a lawsuit with Tokyo District Court on April 21, 2014 against the Japanese Government and Shinzo Abe as well as Yasukuni Shrine as defendants. Presently, the lawsuit is being proceeded by the group of the total number of 633 plaintiffs with plaintiffs of the second lawsuit joined.

Prime Minister Abe repeatedly continues unconstitutional conducts such as dedicating Masakaki or Tamagushi Ryou to Yasukuni Shrine at the occasions of seasonal festivals, although he has refrained so far until April 2015 from a further visit and worship at Yasukuni Shrine. Such special conducts for Yasukuni Shrine not only show a favorable attitude towards the past wars but also contribute to building the "War Nation" being proceeded now to build in the name of Japan-US Alliance. Misgivings and strong criticisms of many people have been arising against the direction of the Abe Administration which is carrying out its arbitrary policies forcefully with full speed in various areas of its policies without sufficient discussions at the Diet.

We strongly wish your Court to render a judgment with justice as judiciary power of this country without shirking its responsibility to make judgment on unconstitutionality and without staying at formalistic judgment without substance so as to reflect the important nature of the issue involved in this lawsuit which is attracting attention in Japan and from overseas as a lawsuit involving the issues on the right of religious personality and right to live in peace in addition of the separation of religion and state.