

迫害される同胞を助けて - バハイの人権活動

シュエリン公子

私は昨年までの数年、バハイ外務局で対外的にバハイの宣布活動と人権保護活動に従事してきました。その際の経験から得た情報を本日、皆様と共有させていただきたいと思っています。以下はその概略です。

バハイの歴史が始まって以来、私たちの共同体はこの地球のどこかで1日たりとも迫害を受けなかった日はありませんでした。初期はバハイの前身である 2 万人を超えるバビ教徒への迫害から始まってバハオラ御自身生涯、苦難と悲哀の杯を飲み干されています。それから 162 年の月日がたった今日でもイラン、エジプト他、回教の国々ではバハイは差別、危害、投獄、生活権利の剥奪、物品の没収、教育享受権の侵害などなど多くの人権侵害を受け続けています。つい、最近では、イラン、イラクだけでなく昨年 11 月 23 日にエジプト最高裁がバハイの教を認めず、信徒の自由を奪う判決を下しております。

迫害の実体:ここにバハイ迫害の更新編を提供し、イラン・イスラム共和国における(2006年3月以来の)バハイの状況と過去20年にわたって続けられてきたバハイに対する人権法違反の概観を提示します。人権の虐待への懸念は市民的、政治的権利の剥奪のみならず、大きく、広範囲で社会的、経済的また文化的権利の剥奪にまでおよんでいます。この報告の内容は以下のようです。

最近の状況

人権迫害の概観— 歴史的法的內容

生命、自由、人としての安全への権利の拒絶— 逮捕と投獄

平和な宗教団体として組織化する権利の剥奪

教育を受ける権利の剥奪

共同体財産の没収と破壊

個人財産の没収

雇用、年金、その他の権利の剥奪

市民権、自由権の剥奪

イラン政府の主張

まとめと結論

付録: 逮捕され保釈金を支払って釈放され、裁判を待たされているバハイのリスト

バハイの対応

これに対して、バハイの側ではどういう対策を立ててきたのでしょうか？

泣き寝入りはせず常に堂々と正義ある立場を正しい手続きを通して主張してきました。

BIC(バハイ共同体国連代表部)の対応

国連内 BIC は国連人権委員会にバハイに対するイラン政府の迫害の実情を訴え、報告書を提出するとともに、人権調査員の人権侵害の報告を広く、外部団体に知らしめ、監視の目がイランに向けられるようしています。

バハイ共同体に対して

外交部の訓練と実践—各国のバハイ共同体の外交部人権担当委員を訓練し、バハイ外交官としてその国の政府および外務省人権部に働きかけ、国連人権委員会および国連総会でイランに対

する人権侵害改善要求が毎年、賛成多数で通過するよう努力を重ねています。各国での対応—BIC の指導の下、政府および外務省のほか大学学長や教授などといった知識人に訴え、これらの人が人権侵害に抗議する要求をイラン政府に提出するなどの対策を講じています。

結果としての勝利

2006 年には国連では賛成多数でイラン政府への人権侵害改善の決議が採択されており、日本国政府もこれに賛成票を投じています。日本共同体外務局としては、この状況が毎年、続くように外務省国連人権部と密な関係を保つ努力を続けています。国連の決議が採択された場合、イランは監視官、調査官を受け入れなければならず、これまでは、その間はバハイに対する迫害の手も緩められて来たと報告されています。しかし、最近ではバハイ抹殺のための政府を挙げての計画が実行されつつあるとの強い懸念が調査官によって報告されています。

Assisting Persecuted Colleagues – Some Bahá'í Human Rights Activities

Kimiko Schwerin

For the past several years, I have been engaged in Bahá'í proclamation activities and in activities for the preservation of Human Rights. Our focus, under the Bahá'í Office for External Affairs for Japan, was toward the greater Japanese society. This evening, I would like to share with you some of the information I acquired from that experience. Below is a summary of my talk's contents.

Historical Trend of Persecution

Since the start of the Bahá'í Faith, the Bahá'í Era, there has not a day passed when our community, somewhere on this earth, has not suffered from persecution. From the beginning of the Era, it was a persecution so severe towards the Bábís, precursor of the Bahá'í Faith, that 20,000 of its adherents suffered martyrdom. Bahá'u'lláh, Himself, suffered and drank the cup of sorrow all his life. Since then, and until today, for all these 163 years of Bahá'í history, in Iran, in Egypt, and in other Islamic countries, the Bahá'ís continue to receive many persecutions and violations of human rights, including discrimination, assault, imprisonment, deprivation of rights to life, confiscation of material possessions, and even an infringement upon the right to receive education. In recent months, it has been not only in Iran and Iraq, but also in Egypt, where the Egyptian supreme court refused to recognize the Bahá'í Faith as the independent religion that it is, and ruled to remove the rights to freedom of religion for (Bahá'ís) members of the Bahá'í Faith.

The Reality of Persecution

I am presenting here the January 2007 updated report on the “Situation of the Bahá'ís in Iran”, which includes the recent Bahá'í persecutions, and which presents a general overview of human rights violations towards Bahá'ís in the Islamic Republic of Iran, together with an overview of the situation of the Bahá'ís there for the past 20 years. Concern for the violation of human rights now encompasses not only the normal civil and political rights as a citizen, but extends over the much broader area of social, economic, and cultural rights, and their infringement or removal.

A detailed outline of the contents of this report is listed here:

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Protective Action Taken by Bahá'ís

Against such most unreasonable treatment, what measures and actions have the Bahá'ís been taking? In Iran, the Bahá'í community has always been courageously asserting itself, through correct procedures, to claim what is just.

The Actions of the BIC (Bahá'í International Community)

Within the United Nations, the BIC has appealed to the Human Rights Commission by sending them regular detailed reports of the facts of persecution by the Iranian Government. At the same time, it has made those reports available to the Human Rights Rapporteur, and to the Governments and NGOs of the world, and tried to encourage and assist the UN Human Rights Rapporteur for Iran to maintain a watchful eye over the Bahá'í community there.

- **Training and Activities of the External Affairs Staff**

The BIC trains specialists for human rights in the diplomatic corps of each country's Office of Bahá'í External Affairs so that these individuals can, in turn, competently approach the Human Rights Departments of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of their respective domains.

One purpose of such an effort is to have the political representatives of each country vote in favor of resolutions for the prevention of Human Rights violations against the Bahá'ís in Iran. These resolutions will pass both the Human Rights Commission, and then the United Nations General Assembly, in order to protect the suffering Bahá'ís and to improve the situation of our Iranian colleagues.

- **Corresponding Action at the National Level**

Under the able guidance of the BIC, appointed Bahá'í representatives, by providing information on the Bahá'í situation, are appealing, in addition to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, directly to the people of prominent positions, such as presidents and professors of Universities, to take action on their own against the Iranian government and to express their displeasure at the Human Rights violations.

Victory Is the Result

In 2006, the UN General Assembly passed a favorable resolution by majority vote, including a "Yes" vote by the Japanese government. The Office of External Affairs for the Japanese Bahá'í community continues its efforts to maintain good relations with the UN Human Rights Division of the MOFA so that Japan will always vote favorably for the protection of Human Rights, including those of the Bahá'í population in Iran.

In cases where UN resolutions are passed, the Iranian government is obligated to receive UN observers and Rapporteurs who keep watch over the development and accessibility of Human Rights in Iran and to take note of all violations of those rights.

The Iranian Bahá'ís report that acts of persecution usually diminish when UN observers are in their country. In recent months, however, the UN Rapporteur has expressed strong concern over what appears to be a plan in progress by the Iranian Government for extermination of the Iranian Bahá'í community.