

フランスで可決された同性婚について

メディア発表グループ5

坂井、渡辺、豊福、竹内、中津

テーマ概要①

- フランス国民議会（下院）は2013年4月23日、同性愛者間の法的婚姻と養子を認める法案の最終採決を行い、賛成多数で可決した。上院ではすでに可決しており、同法は成立。オランダ大統領の署名や憲法会議による違憲審査を経て施行される。同性婚を認める国としては世界で14カ国目となる。
- 同性婚合法化はオランダ大統領の昨年の大統領選時の公約の柱の一つだった。だが、保守系野党やカトリック教会は強く反対し抗議デモが繰り広げられていた。欧州メディアは社会党出身のミッテラン元大統領による1981年の死刑廃止以来の国民を二分する「社会改革」と報じている。

仮説

- 各国の宗教・宗派の比率によって、同性婚に対する賛成・批判の割合が変わってくるのではないか。
- 既に同性婚が法で認められている国ではあまり議論にならないのに対し、未だ認められていない国では様々な意見が出ることで記事の量が多くなるのではないか。

比較した記事

- フランス : Le Figaro
- ドイツ : Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
- 日本 : 朝日新聞、毎日新聞
- アメリカ : New York Times
- イギリス : The Times, The guardian

前提知識①：各国の宗教分布

→宗派 ↓国	無宗教	キリスト教 (カトリック)	キリスト教 (プロテスタント)	キリスト教 (その他)	ユダヤ教	イスラム教	ヒンズー教	仏教	その他	わからない	無回答
仏	42.5	52.6	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
米	19.8	23.2	26.2	0.8	4.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	19.5	5.3	-
英	-	13.6	51.3	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	16.1	1.4	14.8
独	24.9	31.6	38.2	0.3	0.0	1.7	-	-	2.7	-	0.7
日	51.8	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.1	-	-	34.9	3.9	-	7.0

(資料)電通総研・日本リサーチセンター編「世界60カ国価値観データブック」(2006年6月9日収録)

前提知識②：各宗教の同性婚に対する見方

- キリスト教徒（カトリック）、ユダヤ教徒、イスラム教徒、ヒンドゥー教徒は否定的。プロテスタントでは意見が割れている。
- 仏教徒はさほどタブーとはしない

* 最近の流れ

同性愛も異性愛と同様に生まれつきの性的指向であって、いかなる意味においても差別されるべきではないとの理解が広まっているから。

※比較的容認傾向が強まっている欧米においても同性愛に対する根強い否定感情が残っているということも忘れられない。

前提知識③：各国の同性婚に関する法整備

- フランス：既に議会で可決、大統領の署名が行われ、今夏に発効する見通し。
- NY：合法。しかしアメリカの他の州では認可されていないところが多い。
- ドイツ：パートナーシップ法（夫婦に準じる権利を同性カップルにも認める法律）が存在する。
- イギリス：パートナーシップ法に加え、養子縁組も可能。
- 日本：認可されていない。養子縁組制度が同性婚の代替的な機能を果たしているが、近年の欧米諸国での同性婚合法化を受けて、日本でも同性婚合法化を望む声が高まりつつある。

記事比較 (ビジュアル)

Le Figaro (フランス)

4月22日記事



Manif pour tous: la force tranquille

Le défilé parisien des opposants au mariage pour tous s'est déroulé hier dans une ambiance bon enfant. Il a réuni 270 000 personnes selon les organisateurs, 45 000 selon la police. La mobilisation reste intacte à deux jours du vote de la loi à l'Assemblée nationale.

LE CALME DÉTERMINATION DES MANIFESTANTS ■ PAGE 2 ■ LA STRATÉGIE DE HOLLANDE ■ PAGE 3 ■ LE CONTRE-POINT DE GUILLAUME TARIANO ■ PAGE 4 ■ LES SUCCÈS INATTENDUS DES VILLETTAIS ■ PAGE 5 ■ LES FORCES DE POLICE À L'ŒUVRE ■ PAGE 6 ■ SORTITES POUR UN RÉFUGIÉ ■ PAGE 7 ■ L'EDITORIAL DE PAUL-ANDRÉ DE LAMBERT

Boston : comment deux frères tchétchènes sont devenus des terroristes

Les deux frères Tarnaud et Dzhokar Tsarnaïev semblaient bien intégrés. En fait, leur dérive a commencé il y a un ou deux ans. Ils se sont mis à prier chaque fois par jour.



Enquête : l'Allemagne peut-elle se passer de l'Europe ?

Confiant dans leur économie, qu'ils ont redressée au prix de jours difficiles, les Allemands sont aujourd'hui fatigués de payer pour d'autres qui refusent de se réformer. Ils restent pourtant parmi l'Europe les plus convaincus et savent que l'Allemagne trop petite pour exister est face aux pays émergents.

2 | LE VÉNÈMENT

Mariage gay: la calme détermination des opposants

À deux jours du vote de la loi, la mobilisation restait intacte parmi le cortège qui a défilé dimanche à Paris.

DELPHINE DE MALLEVOÛE

GALVANISÉS par un soleil de printemps, ils sont venus nombreux au point de ralliement, place Denfert-Rochereau, à Paris, pour manifester jusqu'aux Invalides contre le mariage et l'adoption par couples homosexuels, dont le texte de loi est notamment voté mardi. Une étape, pas la fin du mouvement, qui doit se prolonger par d'autres manifestations les 3 et 26 mai. Entre 45 000 personnes, selon la police, et 270 000, selon les manifestants, ont défilé avec pancartes et drapeaux dans une ambiance rythmée par le son, les

corne de brume, les coups de sifflets et les appels à l'unité de Frigide Barjot. L'agoré de la Manif pour tous recrée toute complicité de mobilisation, il y avait pas appelé à un rassemblement national ce dimanche. « Hollande, tu lâche, tu n'es pas pas », s'époumonaient les manifestants. « Pas de fiction pour la filiation », affichaient des banderoles. « Touche par mariage, coupe-toi du chômage ». Les jeunes et les familles sont venus par Seine-et-Marne entières, mais c'est surtout l'ancienne génération qui frappe par son nombre et sa détermination. Cannes-séjourné, mines impeccables, soie et lainages. La France d'avant est là. En tchigoun pour les dames,

en complet-cravate pour les messieurs. François, 80 ans bientôt, porte beau sous sa panacée qui lui barre le front. « Ganche, droite, peu importe la position, un père = une mère pour la filiation », est-il écrit. Cet ancien patron de l'industrie est de toutes les Manifs pour tous alors qu'il n'a jamais manifesté de sa vie. « On vit peut-être une république de toutes les masses fertiles », dit-il à la vue de tous « ces anciens » qui haïent le pays. « La plus grande idéologie fasciste, c'est l'égalité, affirme-t-il. C'est la diversité qui est le garant de la stabilité ». Son fils, Jean Yves, chercheur en biotechnologies à Villejuif, confonde son jugement : « En histoire, sur le plan de la culture, l'égalité, c'est la mort, dit-il, c'est ce qu'on apprend en cours de première année ».

La France d'avant est là

Des dancés très chics, entre 70 et 84 ans, sont venues entre autres. Des gens de Paris, de banlieue et de province alors que la manifestation n'était pas annoncée comme nationale. Hubert, Claire et Jean-Marie sont venus de Brest et du Havre en voiture, car leur « place est là ». À 48 heures du vote de la loi, ils ont toujours l'espoir qu'elle ne verra pas le jour. « La loi n'est pas encore promulguée et après il y a encore le Conseil constitutionnel, dit-il d'un air. C'est déjà arrivé qu'une loi soit abrogée ». Le

premier groupe pense aussi que le mouvement de la Manif pour tous ne sera pas circonscrit au débat sur le mariage-homme, qu'il vivra au-delà « compte tenu des autres défis budgétaires qu'il apprendra à multiplier la famille et l'être humain dans les années à venir ». Dans le cortège, avec des représentants UMP, on compte quelques membres du Front national, comme Gilbert Collard. Des sympathisants du FN défilent avec des drapeaux tricolores, tel René Carment, 20 ans, venu d'Orly où il travaille dans un magasin de jouets. C'est sa première Manif pour tous : « Je suis contre l'adoption par les homos qui me choque beaucoup ». Le dernier scandale NVA, pour 1-760 à

indique que 58 % des Français étaient pour la loi, mais que 53 % étaient opposés à l'ouverture de l'adoption aux homosexuels. « À cause des nombreux incidents qui ont orné les semaines passées entre pro et anti-mariage, les forces de l'ordre avaient été renforcées et Frigide Barjot, en première de la manifestation, avait tenu à faire une mise au point à un appel à la non-violence : 600 bénévoles de la Manif pour tous avaient été affectés à la sécurité et devaient coopérer avec la police pour repérer et bloquer les « casseurs » et « radicaux » que récite le mouvement. Sur son chat à la sono-haut-parleur, elle cherchait tous les noms qui étaient « les démons incarnés » et « les gens qui nous méritent ». Et d'exhorter la foule à « prouver à la face de France » que les manifestants étaient « les premiers acteurs de la sécurité et de la paix civile ». « Nous ne sommes ni violents ni homophobes », c'est tout le contraire, a-t-elle martelé. Caric qui voulait le faire croire nous tendait un bulletin « celui de la propagande et du dénigrement. Or notre mouvement c'est la résistance de la loi, un appel au courage, des rêves de l'âme ».

À quelques mètres en retrait de la manifestation, une file s'allonge devant les stands produits diversifs de l'édifice de la manif. Tout le monde veut le sweet-shirt figarot sans manche et une marre tenant la main d'



Entre 45 000 personnes, selon la police, et 270 000, selon les organisateurs, ont défilé, dimanche à Paris, entre Denfert-Rochereau et Invalides.

EN VIDÉO : images et réactions

Hollande mise sur le vote poi

FRANÇOIS-XAVIER BOURBAUD

POINT D'ORGUE au point de départ ? À l'élysée, on l'a observé avec attention le déroulement de la manifestation de dimanche contre le mariage homosexuel, c'est en fait sur une autre date tien-démocrate, Christine Boutin. Celle qui détermination à « pas échappé l'Élysée, où l'on relève le volume de manifestants de faire en sorte que le texte soit voté adossé ».

suspendre. C'est bien ce qu'espèrent obtenie les opposants au mariage gay déterminés à poursuivre la bataille après la fin des débats. « Que le texte soit voté mardi au pas, qu'il ne change absolument rien, le combat et la volonté silencieuse et pacifique sont en marche. L'image de Solidarisme », a assuré dans le cortège la présidente du Parti chrétien-démocrate, Christine Boutin. Celle qui détermination à « pas échappé l'Élysée, où l'on relève le volume de manifestants de faire en sorte que le texte soit voté adossé ».

Toute concession aux opposants, quelle qu'elle soit, passerait désormais pour un recul

Mais pour le président de la République qu'elle soit, passerait désormais pour un recul. Et le serait perdue sur la deux tableaux, il s'agit en microcosme tant les partisans du mariage-homme social. En effet, en offrant l'« échec » politique à l'opposition qui n'est fortement impliquée dans le mouvement républicain. D'ailleurs, un proche de François Hollande, le sénateur François-Xavier BOURBAUD, a déclaré dimanche l'UMP « d'hystérie » le débat politique. « J'annonce surtout et mets en garde l'UMP contre toute utilisation de ce genre d'émotion

(左:1面 右:見開き2,3面)

記事比較 (ビジュアル)



Riot police officers stood by on Sunday at the end of a demonstration in Paris where tens of thousands of opponents of a same-sex marriage bill had gathered.

Protests Against Same-Sex Marriage Bill Intensify in France

By STEVEN ERLANGER and SCOTT SAVARE

PARIS — On Tuesday afternoon, France is expected to become the 14th country to legalize marriage for all couples, regardless of gender or sexual orientation.

The final vote in the legislature is expected to be quick, since the Socialist government of President François Hollande has a safe voting majority. But there has been an intensification of opposition to the bill in the past few weeks, as Mr. Hollande's critics have used demonstrations against it as a way of attacking the president himself.

Though hesitant at first, since polls show a majority of the French favor equal rights for same-sex couples, the center-right Union for a Popular Movement has embraced the demonstrations opposing the bill. The only around the issue has helped paper over the sharp divisions and rivalries in the party, which is largely rudderless as its leader, former President Nicolas Sarkozy, weighs returning to active politics.

At the margins, the demonstrations have also become more violent and homophobic, with a series of nightly demonstrations last week around Parliament that resulted in clashes with riot police officers and a number of arrests. Even opposition leaders have denounced the way hard-right groups have infiltrated the demonstrations, and they has been a small surge in violence against gay men and lesbians, with some beatings and angry, offensive words on social media.

Two weeks ago, a Dutch-born man walking with his partner in Paris was beaten up. The man, Wilfried de Bruijn, posted a photograph of his bloodied face on Facebook page, calling it "the face of Homophobia." It has been shared thousands of times. Last week, two gay bars, in Bordeaux

and Lille, were attacked, and a same-sex couple was attacked Saturday in Nice outside a gay nightclub. Some protesters against gay marriage have started calling their movement "the French spring" and many demonstrators are tying their actions to a generalized anger at Mr. Hollande, whose ratings in the polls continue to fall below previous record lows in a period of economic stagnation and growing unemployment. And there were mild scuffles last week in the National Assembly as an ill-tempered debate on the second reading of the bill finally concluded.

Mr. Hollande and his government have pressed ahead with the bill and condemned homophobia and violence, but the sometimes ugly tone of the protests has prompted the government to accelerate the vote to Tuesday, to get the bill passed and out of the way. Presidential aides say they want the matter finished before another large demonstration planned for this month, though opponents say they will continue to protest in May.

The vote is expected to be rapidly followed by a standard review of the legislation to ensure its accordance with the Constitution and then its signing into law by Mr. Hollande.

On Sunday, demonstrations in Paris passed peacefully, with about 45,000 protesters marching against the bill, according to police figures, and about 3,500 supporters of the legislation conducting their own rally, in part to protest the bill. "Those who argue for more equality must also make themselves heard," said the Paris mayor, Bertrand Delanoë, who is gay.

Opponents shouted slogans against Mr. Hollande and wrapped themselves in the red, white and blue of the French flag. Some carried children or pushed baby carriages under a slogan



PHOTO BY LAURENCE D'AMICO/AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE

that read, "All born of a man and a woman." Opposition leaders condemned any targeting of homosexuals. The numbers on Sunday were down considerably from the 300,000 who marched last month. But on Monday, Manuel Valls, the interior minister, accused protesters and political opponents on the right of "unbecoming homophobic speech." Speaking to Europe 1 radio, Mr. Valls called the demonstrators "a minority" and said they represented "a minority" compared to the millions who voted for Mr. Hollande as president a year ago, when he promised to pass a same-sex marriage bill in his first year in office.

Also on Monday, the president of the National Assembly received a letter threatening "war" and attacks on Socialist lawmakers of the lower house approved the legislation, the French news media reported. The letter was said to have contained homophobic

right" for same-sex couples as well as straight ones, while older people are "more marked by tradition" and remain more traditional in their views of marriage as an ancient institution that binds men and women and protects children.

While the churches were important at the start of these demonstrations late last year, and religious leaders remain active, none "politicians and political networks are more at the front line," Mr. Bréchon said. "Their main objective is to support protest against the politics of François Hollande," tying the marriage issue to the country's economic difficulties.

France is a conservative, largely by Roman Catholic country where few go to church as well as liberal in regard to the rights of the individual, including sexual rights. Mr. Bréchon argued that France had moved further in the last 20 years than other European countries to recognize the rights of gay men and lesbians, and that opinion polls showed the society had moved faster than politicians or the church.

Since 1998, France has had a form of civil union, a civil solidarity pact, which gives couples some rights and protection, but falls short of marriage. While designed for same-sex couples, the pact is overwhelmingly used by heterosexuals who see the union as a kind of "marriage light" that can be dissolved far more easily than marriage.

Like Mr. Valls, Mr. Bréchon said he believed that once the bill passed, most of the furor would die away, and that even Mr. Sarkozy's party should it re-open to power, would not try to overturn the law.

More than half of the countries in the European Union have some sort of civil union, if not marriage; only in France, and in the United States, he said, is marriage as "a fundamental



Security personnel scuffled with same-sex marriage opponents as the lower house of Parliament voted to give gay couples the right to wed and to adopt.

Amid Much Tumult, France Approves 'Marriage for All'

By SCOTT SAVARE

PARIS — With a definitive vote by the lower house of Parliament, France on Tuesday became the world's 14th nation, and the third in just two weeks, to approve marriage rights for same-sex couples.

The legislation is expected to be approved by the Constitutional Council and signed into law by President François Hollande in time to allow the country's first same-sex wedding this summer.

Passage of the "marriage for all" law, sponsored by Mr. Hollande, a Socialist, came after months of sometimes angry debate and a series of major protests, rallies that drew Roman Catholics from France's rural regions and received the backing of Christian, Jewish and Muslim religious leaders, as well as the conservative political opposition. Homophobic violence had risen in recent weeks, with a handful of attacks on gay couples reported across the country.

The legislation was approved by a vote of all 225 in the National Assembly, the lower house, where the left holds a strong majority. Eleven legislators from the center and right broke with party lines to support the law, though there were indications that some of those votes may have been cast by mistake. There were 18 abstentions.

"It is a generous text that you've voted for today," Justice Minister Christiane Taubira told legislators on Tuesday evening, calling the law a "very beautiful reform."

Opposition to the law, which also opens adoption to same-sex couples, remained strong and vocal even after the vote. Members of Parliament from the country's main opposition party, the center-right Union for a Popular Movement, had earlier announced that they would challenge the legality of the new law before the Constitutional Council, a high court that rules on matters of constitutionality. And organizers for an opposition movement called La Manif Pour Tous, or Protest for All, said they intended to continue to demonstrate.

On Tuesday night, hundreds of demonstrators converged on the National Assembly, where opponents have held daily protests. Several dozen violent



PHOTO BY AP/WIDEWORLD



PHOTO BY AP/WIDEWORLD

Top, Justice Minister Christiane Taubira, center bottom, was applauded in the French National Assembly as she answered questions about the law, which was sponsored by President François Hollande. Above, supporters of gay marriage celebrated outside the assembly in Paris after the vote.

protesters, some wearing blue-and-white, clashed with the riot police there, French news media reported, but most remained peaceful.

Hundreds of thousands of demonstrators have marched across France to protest the law, with much of their attention focused on adoption by gay couples; opponents have charged

it harms democracy," said Tugdual Derville, a spokesman for La Manif Pour Tous. Mr. Derville vowed to continue opposing the law — but also homophobia — with "peaceful firmness."

Backers of the legislation said it rectified an unjust and discriminatory status quo without impinging upon the rights of heterosexuals.

"It's rare that equality and love win out in such a clear manner," said Guillaume Benoit, a French spokesman for All Out, an international gay rights group. Watching the vote on television on Tuesday, "I felt that my children, my grandchildren were going to remember this," said Mr. Benoit, who is gay.

While rapid enactment seems almost certain, there is precedent for the Constitutional Council to reject a legal text prepared by Mr. Hollande's government. In December, the court rejected legislation that would have cre-

ated a 75 percent marginal tax rate on incomes of more than one million euros, or about \$1.3 million, that legal tax failed to account for the fact that French income tax is levied on households, not individuals.

Mr. Hollande's junior minister for the family, Dominique Bertinotti, said Tuesday that the government had been careful to avoid any "legal fragility" in the text of the marriage bill. In a 2011 decision, the court found that it was not its role to rule on the legal boundaries of marriage.

Some conservative lawmakers have suggested overturning the law should they find themselves with a parliamentary majority, but it remains unlikely that they will try to do so, despite their recent vocal opposition. Opinion polling has consistently shown that a strong majority of French support marriage rights for same-sex couples, though the country remains more evenly split on the matter of adoption.

What they call a threat to the foundations of French society and an injustice for children who will be raised by parents of the same sex. The tagline for La Manif Pour Tous reads, "All born from a man and a woman."

"This democratically approved law is unjust and, by not respecting the rights of the most vulnerable citizens,

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記事比較 (ビジュアル)

TIMES London

4/24

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Assad crossed 'red line' with chemical weapons, says Israel

Syria
Sheera Frenkel Tel Aviv
Tom Coghlan Defence Correspondent

Israel's top military intelligence analyst said yesterday that the Syrian regime had used chemical weapons against its people and criticised the international community for failing to act.

Brigadier-General Irit Brun, chief of research for Israeli military intelligence, told a security conference in Tel Aviv that there was strong evidence that a lethal chemical weapon, probably sarin, had been deployed in Damascus and Aleppo on March 19. He said that photographs of victims with foam coming out of their mouths and shrunk-up pupils were signs of sarin use.

An Israeli intelligence officer added that satellite images and witness testimony had "conclusively determined" that a nerve agent had been deployed. The officer said that Israel was investigating "nearly half a dozen possible incidents" but that its most conclusive findings related to attacks in the Damascus suburbs of Jobar, Adra and Ataiyah.

"To the best of our understanding, there was use of lethal chemical weapons," he said.

Developed as a pesticide in Germany in 1938, sarin is a colourless, tasteless liquid nerve agent, deployed as a weapon normally in gaseous form.

More than 20 times more toxic than cyanide, it can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, skin contact, eye exposure or ingestion. It clogs lungs with mucus, and can cause death within 10 minutes.

Used in the Iraq war from between 1980-1988, and by Saddam Hussein on the Kurds in Halabja in 1988, Japanese terrorist cult Aum Shinrikyo attacked the Tokyo subway with sarin in 1995, killing 13 people and injuring 5,000.

on its findings to the United States, Britain and "other allies in the region", more than two weeks ago, officials said.

The Times reported last week that the first evidence of the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian conflict had been found in a soil sample smuggled out of the country in a secret British operation. It said that scientists at Porton Down, in Wiltshire, had found proof that "some kind of chemical weapon" had been fired in Syria.

Israeli officials said that France had come to a similar conclusion, as had "more local intelligence agencies in countries that border Syria." Everyone who is watching Syria closely knows what has happened there, said an Israeli intelligence officer based on the Syrian border.

General Brun levelled harsh words at the international community. "The response of the world on this issue reflects the same trend of limited influence and a predisposition not to intervene," he told the conference.

The fact that chemical weapons have been used without any international response is a very worrying development and could certainly signal that such a thing is legitimate.

In August President Obama called the use of chemical weapons in Syria a "red line" and said that if President Assad moved such weapons or made use of them it could prompt the US to act. Several months later the White House modified this to say that Mr Obama had meant that he would act if the weapons were moved to militant Islamist movements.

Western intelligence sources said last night that they concurred with the Israeli analysis, saying there was a lot of evidence that sarin had been used in Syria. They believe that regime forces mounted chemical warheads on artillery shells and fired them at bunkers sheltering opposition fighters.

Although the intelligence community is convinced that Mr Assad has already crossed Mr Obama's "red line" — gingerly, to test Western response — diplomats perceive hesitancy in the White House. That explains America's apparent reluctance to back the Israeli findings.

At a meeting of Nato Foreign Ministers in Brussels, John Kerry, the US secretary of state, said he would not act for more time to analyse the evidence. Mr Kerry said that the speaker to the Syrian National Council, Free Syrian Army Minister, yesterday about the intelligence findings. "I think it is right to say that he was not in a position to confirm that in the conversation I had with him," he said. "It is up to him and their process when and how they do that."

He added: "I don't know about the facts are. I don't think anyone knows what's going on in Syria."

Leading article, page 2

Obama will put off decision day

Analysis David Taylor

Interesting claims of victims foaming at the mouth after an apparent chemical attack seem to clinch the argument that Syria has crossed President Obama's so-called red line. The claims of chemical weapons being used in Syria were made during his visit to Israel last month. At the time, he said, apparently very straightforwardly: "Once we establish the facts, I have made clear the use of chemical weapons is a game changer."

Once we establish the facts... In that phrase lies an imaginative range of possibilities for delay and a President claiming the international right for America to judge the evidence. Britain and France went into Syria on March 19 and now Israel has gone further, claiming publicly that the regime used nerve gas last month.

But the US has raised the bar for the burden of proof. It is not hiding from the issue — indeed Syria was mentioned 40 times during press briefings on Monday at the White House and the Department of State. However, the US administration is certainly stalling. The State Department has made clear that it

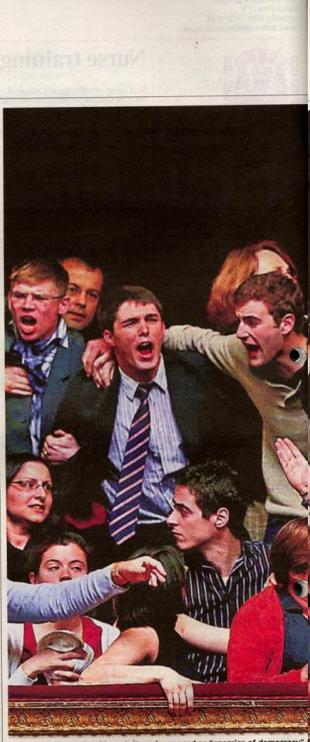
wants to see a UN team allowed into Syria for a "full and thorough and credible investigation".

There are concerns that evidence of chemical weapons may already have degraded, but the US seems to have focused on the importance of UN investigators on the ground. "We're going to continue to push for that," the State Department said.

Why? In part, because it buys time for pressure to build up. President Obama as the rebels get more weapons and it puts off the day when America gets drawn in beyond the provision of aid and non-lethal support.

Meanwhile there are other concerns about the prospect of the Emir of Qatar in the Oval Office meeting the UN secretary-general. The leader's list of important topics was the need to ensure that weapons funded from the Gulf state do not end up in the hands of al-Qaeda affiliates or Islamic extremists inside Syria.

For now, Washington is pinning its hopes on an influx of international support for the opposition changing the regime's situation about protecting Mr Assad, so that he is trapped in a political process before the US gets dragged across its red line and into military intervention.



Security staff grapple with protesters denounced as "enemies of democracy"

Gay marriage gains approval as police step in to halt violence

France
Adam Sage Paris

A divided nation saw its parliament give final approval to same-sex marriage yesterday as riot police faced protesters denouncing the move as a threat to civilisation. The vote — which made France the 14th country to allow gay couples to marry — was hailed by supporters as an epoch-defining commitment to equality.

But it came amid a climate of tension that has placed on MPs and the disclosure that at least 1,000 police officers had been threatened with arrest in case of further disturbances.

The tension spread to the National Assembly, Guards evicted the protesters, who had called for a referendum on plans to legalise same-sex marriage and allow gay couples to adopt

Assembly as protesters tried to hang banners from the public seats calling for a referendum on the issue. They were denounced as the "enemies of democracy" by Claude Bartoloneo, 1st of Speaker and evicted by guards.

Christianie Taubira, the Justice Minister, said the first gay wedding would be held in June. They would be beautiful, she said, and bring joy to his partner's hand in marriage.

For me, who lived in hiding, this is a special day.

Valerie Trierweiler, partner of President Hollande, joined the celebrations as she ignored advice to adopt a low profile and declared the parliamentary vote "historic" in a Twitter message.

Wedding planners were also



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delighted as they prepared to capture a new market, with France's first gay marriage show planned for Paris this weekend.

Divorce lawyers began putting out feelers as well after reports that when Argentina legalised same-sex marriages in 2010, the first break-up occurred a month later.

But the mood outside Parliament was somber as opponents forecast a breakdown in social order, with many taking a lead from the Roman Catholic Church.

Cardinal Andre Vingt-Trois, the Bishop of Paris, has accused the Socialist Government of "refusing all differences between the sexes". He said the refusal would "frustrate personal expression... That is how you prepare a society of violence."

Riot police from across the region were called to the centre of Paris to protect Parliament and the Elysee Palace with water cannons and tear gas.

Their presence followed a series of clashes with protesters after extremist right-wing groups joined the campaign in the wake of Mr Hollande's decision to fast-track the Bill through Parliament. Two protests were being held in Paris last night and dozens more across provincial towns and cities.

Mr Romero said that the violence — with homosexuals being attacked in Paris, Lille, Bordeaux and Nice in the past week and MPs, including the speaker of the National Assembly,

receiving death threats — had taken some of the shine off the occasion.

"Can you imagine if homosexuals have been beaten up in Paris, the city of tolerance," he said.

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"Can you imagine if homosexuals have been beaten up

記事比較 (ビジュアル)

Amid the protests, France legalises gay marriage

Angelique Chrisafis Paris

France became the 14th country to legalise same-sex marriage yesterday, pushing through François Hollande's flagship social change after months of street protests, political slanging matches and a rise in homophobic attacks.

After 331 votes for and 225 votes against, there were chants of "Equality. Equality." in the French assembly, where the Socialists have an absolute majority. But riot police and water cannons were in place

near parliament in Paris in advance of planned demonstrations against the law.

The right to marriage and adoption for everyone regardless of sexual orientation has proved divisive in France, triggering the biggest conservative and rightwing street protests in 30 years. Recent weeks have seen more than 200 arrests as police teargassed late-night demonstrators near parliament. More than 172 hours of heated debate in the assembly and the senate meant the bill was one of the most debated in recent history, with furious clashes and a near fist-fight between politicians.

One rightwing MP warned the government was "killing children" by allowing same-sex married couples to adopt and one senator warned gay marriage would open the way to people being able to marry animals or objects. MPs in favour of the bill received death threats, skinheads attacked a gay bar in Lille, and gay rights groups reported a rise in homophobic attacks.

Before the vote, the speaker of the assembly ordered the expulsion of noisy protesters from the public gallery.

Leader comment, page 30 »

Gurdian

4/24

17pg&30pg

写真はない

Gay marriage

Love and hate in France

On Tuesday, France became the 14th country to legalise gay marriage after parliament approved a bill to allow same-sex couples to marry and adopt children. But the vote felt more of a landmark than that number implies. Historically, it ranks as the country's third major piece of social legislation in as many decades. Only François Mitterrand's abolition of the death penalty in 1981 and the introduction of civil partnerships in 1999 ranks as high. The here and now counts just as much. As François Hollande approaches the first anniversary of his presidency with record low popularity ratings and as another round of potentially catastrophic unemployment figures looms on Thursday, getting gay marriage through must count as a major boost both to the government and his presidency.

But it has been at some cost: 172 hours of sometimes vitriolic and ugly debate in the national assembly and the senate has been

accompanied by violence in the streets of France's major cities. Two weeks ago a Dutch-born man walking with his partner was badly beaten up in Paris. Last week skinheads attacked a gay bar in Lille, after announcing they had come to mete out hate, while another bar in Bordeaux was attacked by masked and armed men. Tens of thousands have marched against gay marriage in Paris, some of them calling themselves "the French spring".

Inside parliament, the atmosphere has hardly been more enlightened. The president of the national assembly, Claude Bartolone, has received death threats. A deputy from the (supposedly mainstream) rightwing UMP party accused the government of killing children by allowing gay adoption, and a senator said legalising gay marriage was akin to allowing people to marry animals. Others had difficulty getting their history right. Jean-Claude Lenoir, a UMP senator, accused the govern-

ment of disrupting the civil code. It was written by Jean-Jacques-Régis de Cambacérés, who himself was gay.

The outbreak of vigilante homophobia, and the backlash against laws that have become the norm - not only in liberal northern Europe but in Spain and Portugal too - is a reminder of how rightwing France remains at heart. Although a majority are for gay marriage, 53% oppose gay adoption rights. Even so, there are large gaps in the new law. It does not give automatic joint parenting rights to gay couples who have a child together; nor does it allow gay women to go to sperm banks. Hundreds of thousands of children are being raised in gay families in France, whose parents now have to marry before applying to adopt their own children. The government has hinted at amendments, but it may well lack the stomach for the fight. The French version of America's Tea Party might have proved too strong a taste.

Zaha Hadid

This week's award of the Veuve Clicquot businesswoman of the year to Zaha Hadid just feel right. It doesn't matter what you think of her architecture (not that there's been much of it to see in this country); Hadid is a remarkable, and remarkably strong-minded, figure. She is an Iraqi-British woman in an industry that - as successive surveys from the Architects' Journal suggest - remains a white male club. She is also an architect with a firm view of what her buildings should look like: futuristic, deliberately chaotic, and often fun. Her BMW plant in Leipzig is deliciously egalitarian, sticking the suits and oily rags in the same building - and placing the assembly line over everyone's heads. Until recently, Hadid was more admired than commissioned, but her Aquatics Centre was the star building of the 2012 Olympics: a "vast turtle", as the Observer wrote. Majestic, memorable, subversive much like the woman herself.

記事比較(ビジュアル編)

毎日新聞

左:24日 夕刊9面

右:25日 夕刊1面

欧州広がる同性婚

同性カップルの結婚を認める動きが欧州各国で広がっている。フランスでは23日、下院が同性婚を認める法案を最終可決し、早ければ6月にも発効する。英国でも9月に下院で法案が可決された。家族の形が変わりつつある。

【パリ宮川裕章、古閑俊樹】

仏14カ国目米6月判決

同性婚は2001年にオランダで合法化。ベルギーやスペインなど14カ国に拡大している。米国は州ごとに異なり、マサチューセッツなど9州と首都ワシントンで合法化されている。連邦最高裁では同性婚の是非を争う訴訟が進行中で、6月にも出される判決が注目されている。フランスでの同性婚法制定はオランダ

大統領の公約の一つ。社会党はすでに保守政権時代の1999年、結婚しないカップルにも社会保障などで結婚に近い権利を与える「パクス法」を制定。パクス婚とする同性カップルは年間9000件を超え、世論調査では国民の53%が同性婚に賛成している。

同性婚を合法化した国
01年オランダ
03年スペイン
05年カナダ
06年南アフリカ
09年スウェーデン
10年アイスランド
12年デンマーク
13年ニュージーランド
? 英国
? 米国

しかし3月24日、パリ・凱旋門近くで行われた同性婚法案反対のデモには、主催者発表で140万人(警察発表30万人)が参加した。「この問題の本質は出産や親子関係の話。生物学的に親は男女でなければならぬ」。そう語るのは、女性タレントのフリジッド・バルジョーさん(50)。法案反対運動のリーダーだ。パクス婚では、養子を取る場合、どちらか一方が独身者として行う。だが、同性婚が認められると子供は同性の両親を



運機認容で台頭世代団塊

持つことになる。国民の約7割がカトリック信者のフランスでは、家族など伝統的価値を重視する教会の反発が根強い。一方、同性愛者は法案に期待する。09年に女性同士でパクス婚したパリの市会社員、バネサ・バルバさん(38)は、ベルギーの病院で精子バンクを利用して子を出産。パートナーの女性も同じ方法で子を産んだ。同性婚法が発効すれば、4人は法的に完全な家族となり、互いの子供へ遺産を相続することも可能だ。バルバさんは「同性婚法ができれば同性愛への偏見も変わるはず」と語る。

吉田徹・北海道大学教授(欧州比較政治)は「日本の団塊世代に相当する欧州の68年世代は学生運動や性の解放運動にかかわり、新しい価値観を持っていった。彼らとその子世代が社会の中心となり、同性婚を受け入れられる土壌ができた。また経済のグローバル化に伴い保守と革新の経済政策に差がつかなくなり、同性婚のような社会・文化政策が選挙で争点化したことが大きい」と説明している。日本では、同性愛者らでつくる「特別配偶者法全国ネットワーク」などが、国に法的保障の充実を求めている。だが、法整備へ動き出すほどの盛り上がりはまだまだない。大阪府議だった05年に同性愛者であることをカミングアウトした尾辻がなさん(38)は「日本では同性愛者であることを周囲に打ち明けない雰囲気がある。人権問題であり、政治課題として議論することが必要だ」と話している。

同性婚の解禁 仏で法案可決

14カ国目

【パリ宮川裕章】フランス国民議会(下院)は23日、同性間の結婚を解禁する法案を最終可決した。オランダ大統領の公約の一つで、同性のカップルが養子を取り両親となることを認めるなどの内容。野党の右派・国民運動連合(U.M.P.)は法案

可決を受け、憲法会議に違憲審査を請求した。だが憲法会議は1カ月以内に合憲と判断する公算が大きく、6月中にも発効し、同性婚カップルが誕生する。同性婚の合法化はオランダ、ベルギー、ニュージーランドなどに続き14カ国目。

仏では既に同性のカップルに社会保障などで結婚に近い権利を与えるパクス(連帯市民

協約)法があるが、カップルのどちらか一人しか子供との親子関係を認められなかった。同性婚法が発効すれば伝統的な家族の形が変わるとして、カトリック教徒の一部や保守派が10万人規模のデモを繰り返すなどして反対し世論を二分する議論となった。上院が12日、法案に一部修正を加えて可決。下院で修正点を審議していた。

記事比較 (ビジュアル比較)

読売新聞
夕刊3面

4月24日

兆320
率は09年
低水準と
「フォン
」「IP

1代表
助議

川義和
担当する
野半島事
公日、ワ
・デービ
表(北朝
した。
の記者会
議は「北
を交えさ
むせる」
、米中
の挑発
、非核化
に指して
。協議
しなかつ

同日の記者会見で、テイ
ム・クック最高経営責任者
(CEO)は、新製品の発
売について「詳細はいえな
いが、今秋を以て2014



仏、同性婚法が成立 今夏発効へ

【パリ＝三井美奈】フラ
ンス国民議会(下院)は23
日、同性結婚を合法化する
法案を可決し、国会で成立
した。今夏、発効の見通し。
ロイター通信によると、同
性婚の合法化を決めた国と
しては、世界で14番目とな
る。
採決では保守系野党が反
対に回り、賛成331票、
反対が225票だった。法
案は性別を問わず結婚の権
利を認め、同性カップルに
よる養子縁組を可能にする
内容。仏では1999年に
成立した民事連帯契約法
として登録すれば結婚した
夫婦と同じ社会保障や税控
除が認められている。同性

住民デモに攻撃 40人以上が死亡

イラク
【カイロ＝溝田拓士】イ
ラク北部ハウィジャで23
日、イスラム教シーア派主
導のマリキ政権に抗議する
スンニ派住民のデモ隊を治
安部隊が攻撃し、ロイター
通信によると40人以上が死
亡した。負傷者も多数、出
ている。衝突後、この攻撃

▲ 23日、パリで同性婚法の成
立に反対する抗議デモに参
加する市民ら(ロイター)

「同性婚法」をめぐって、フランス国民議会の採決は、午後11時、賛成331票、反対225票で可決された。採決後、議事堂前には、同性婚法に反対するデモ隊が、警察と衝突した。この衝突で、少なくとも40人以上が死亡した。負傷者も多数、出ている。

記事内容比較

- 宗教に関する報道の有無
- 概要の有無
- 違憲審査が求められている件について触れているか否か
- 可決後の結婚、養子制度に関する言及の有無

以上4点に関して着目しながら比較を行う。

記事内容比較

	仏 Le Figaro	独 Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung	英 The Times, The guardian	米 New York Times	日 毎日、朝日
①宗教に関する報道	○	×	○	○	○
②概要の有無	×	○	○	○	○
③違憲審査が求められている件	○	○	×	○	○
④可決後の結婚、養子制度への言及	○	○	○	○	○

【考察】フランス

- 概要については一切書かれていない。
→フランス国民にとっては昔からお馴染みのトピックであるからか。
- 法案可決に関しての言及は特になく、デモに関する報道が主だった。
- 法案可決により、フランスが大きく2つに分かれると報じる。
- 24日の報道ではカトリックの有権者に対する影響などについて言及されている。

【考察】アメリカ

- 同性婚法案の可決よりも、デモに焦点を当てられた報道となっている。
 - 宗教面やこれから直面する問題についても書かれているが、大統領への政治的不安についても言及があった。
 - Homophobia (同性愛に対する嫌悪) という単語を多用しつつ、同性婚法案に対する反対者のインタビューも載せている。
 - 23日に大きく書かれていて、24日の記事は文章が長い割に深く掘り下げて書かれてはいなかった。
- 同時期のボストン・マラソンの事件が大きかったため、2日に分けて記事を書かざるを得なかったのか。

【考察】ドイツ

- 他の新聞紙よりも細かい概要。事実報道のみ。
(自国の法整備についてや仏・米・英と違って宗教について言及のような分析はしていない)
- ドイツでは今年の2月に同性パートナーシップ登録をしているカップルに、婚姻関係になる夫婦と同様に養子縁組をする権利を認める判決を下した。
- ドイツ国内でもホットな話題なので、国民の感情を逆撫でしないように事実報道のみに？
- 仏で起こった大規模なデモの発生への危惧？

【考察】日本

- 宗教に関しては、フランスに多いカトリックが家族などの伝統的価値を重視するため反発がある、ということのみ言及。
- 概要は簡単であるが、ボックス法との違いについて述べられている。
- 違憲審査の請求についても述べられているが、ほぼ合憲となるだろうとの予測を示している。
- 可決後の影響については、人々の精神面や人権問題に対する影響などについて触れられている。

【考察】全体を通して

- なぜ、全世界共通でデモの記事をメインに取り上げているのか
 1. フランスの歴史的なイメージより
→フランス革命に始まり、フランスは市民が意見を述べるきっかけとしてまずデモから始まる、というイメージがあるのではないか。
 2. フランス国民がこの法案についてどのような意見を示しているのか、デモを報じることによってメディアが伝えようとした、という意図があるのではないか。

【考察】仮説を受けて

- 各国の宗教・宗派の比率によって、同性婚に対する賛成・批判の割合が変わってくるのではないか。
→具体的に賛成・反対というような形で各新聞のカラーが出ることはなかった。しかし、デモを多く取り上げることによって、反対者の声が紙面に載る機会は多かったと言える。
- 既に同性婚が法で認められている国ではあまり議論にならないのに対し、未だ認められていない国では様々な意見が出ることで記事の量が多くなるのではないか。
→同性婚が法で認められているかどうか、ということは記事の量に影響を及ぼさなかったようだ。同性婚というトピックに身近な国ほど全体として記事量が多かった。

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