

し け
い
死刑

Death penalty

2019年11月4日、会話のク
Michaela Chupíková

歴史

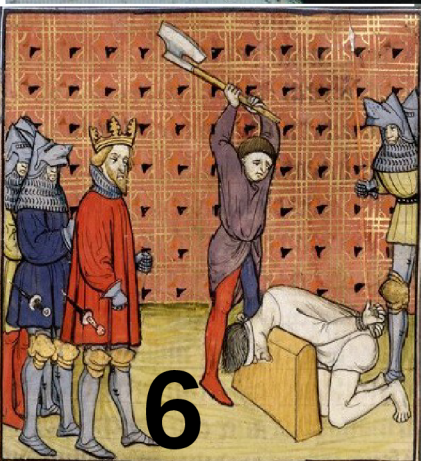
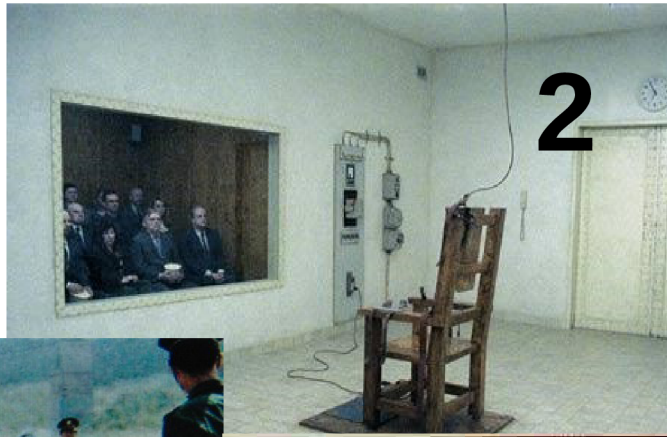
理由

- 盗難 robbery
- 偽証 false evidence
- 宗教的な
- 政府
- 魔術 witchcraft
- 姦淫 adulter



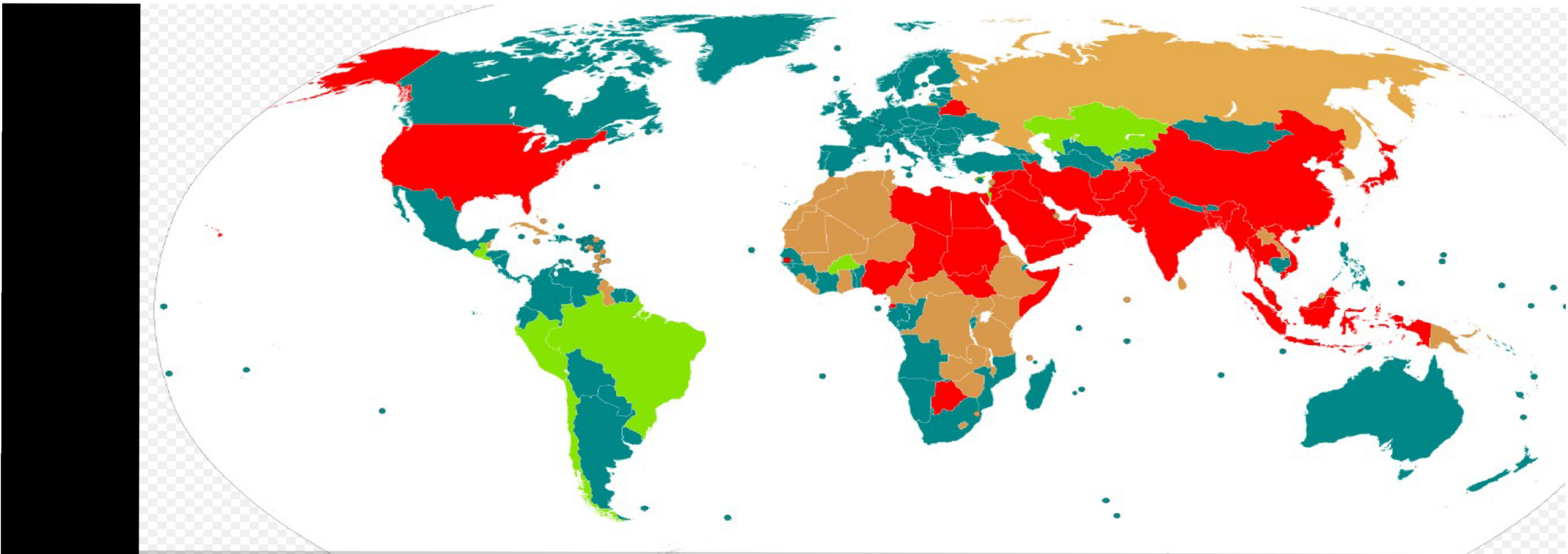
近年の方法

- 1) 銃殺刑
- 2) 電気椅子
- 3) ガス殺刑
- 4) 注射殺 毒殺
- 5) 絞首刑
- 6) 斬首刑
- 7) 石打ち刑
- 8) 公開処刑
- 。
- 。



世界の状況

56 か国で行われている



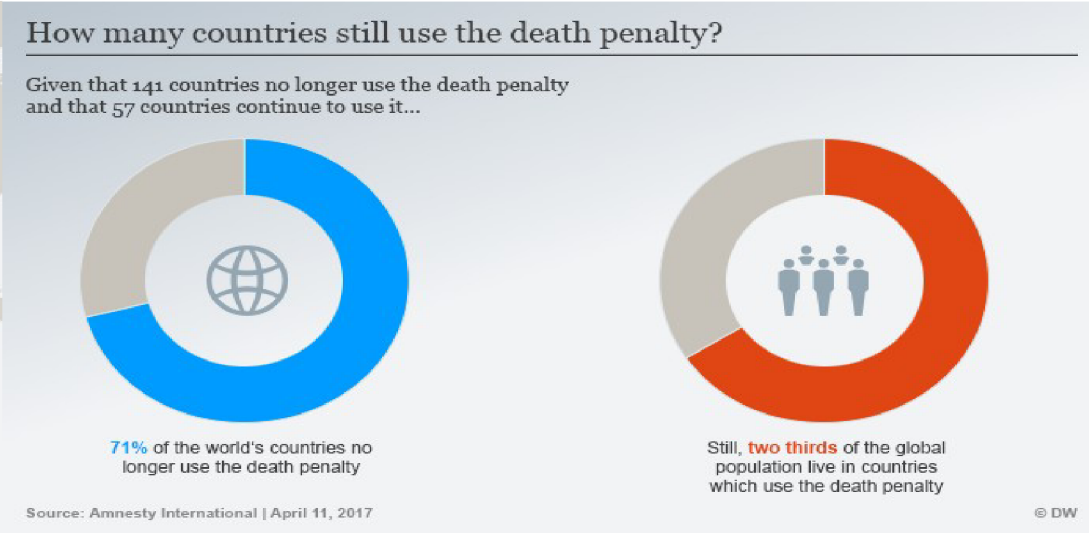
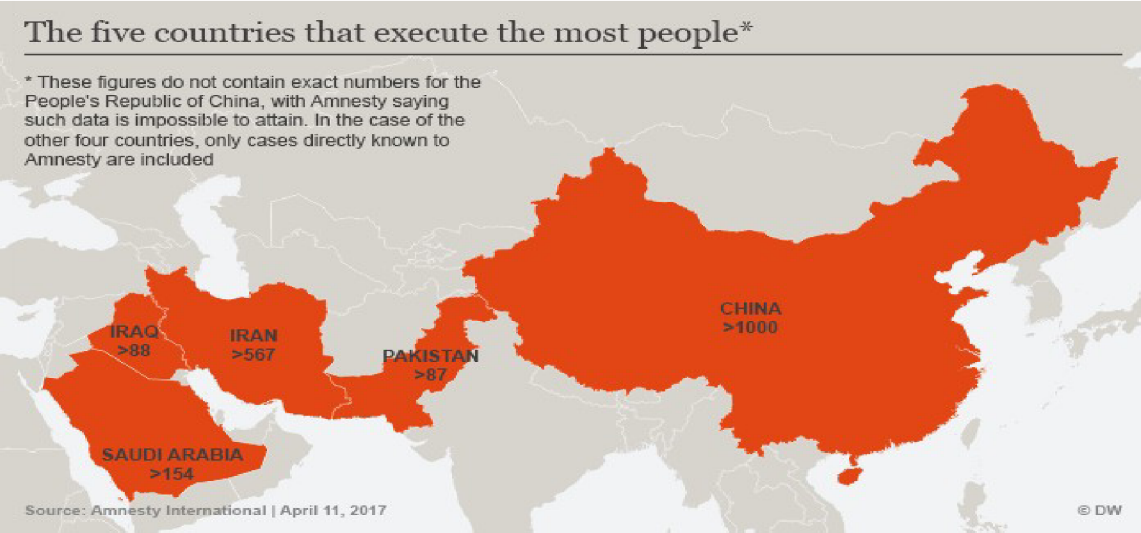
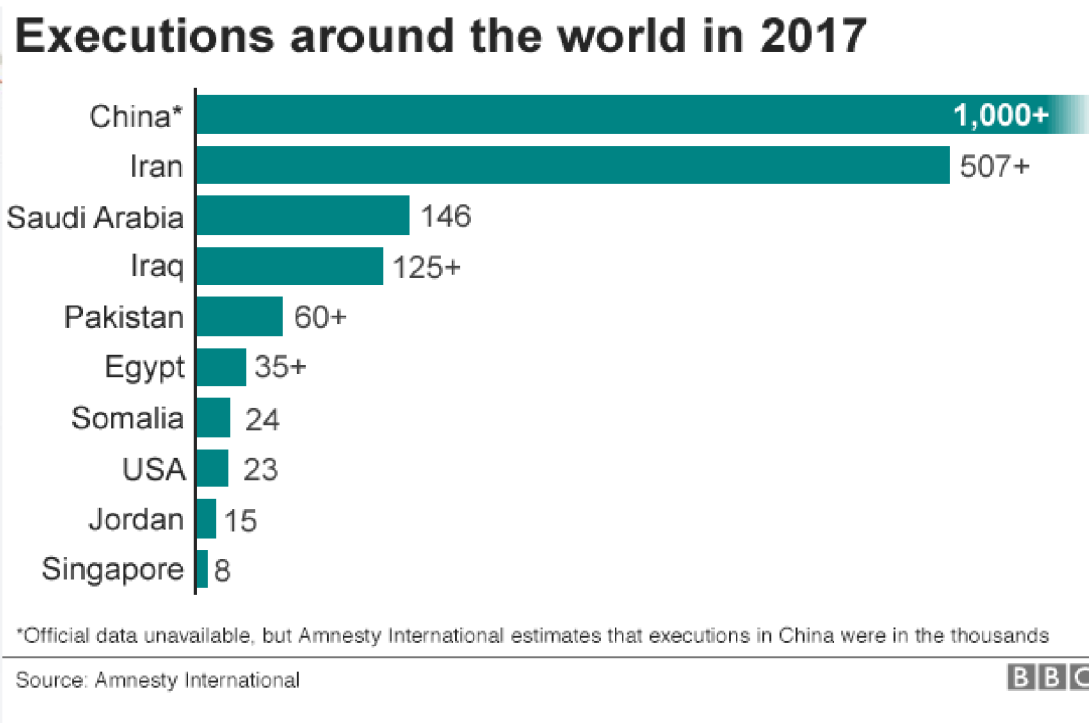
Abolitionist countries: 105 Abolitionist-in-practice countries (have not executed anyone during the last 14 or more years), and abolitionist-in-law for all crimes except those committed under exceptional circumstances (such as crimes committed in wartime): 7 Abolitionist-in-practice countries (have not executed anyone during the last decade or more and are believed to have a policy or established practice of not carrying out executions): 28 Retentionist countries: 56

各国の死刑 [編集]

世界各国の死刑制度に関する詳細については[世界の死刑制度の現状](#)を参照。

死刑執行数順位 [編集]

	国	2009年の執行数
1位	 中華人民共和国	未発表 ^{[21][22]} 。少なくとも2000人（推定）
2位	 イラン	少なくとも388人（推定）
3位	 イラクにおける死刑 (英語版)	少なくとも120人（推定）
4位	 サウジアラビア	少なくとも69人（推定）
5位	 アメリカ合衆国	52人
6位	 イエメン	少なくとも30人（推定）
7位	 スーダン	少なくとも9人（推定）
8位	 ベトナム	少なくとも9人（推定）
9位	 シリア	少なくとも8人（推定）
10位	 日本	7人
11位	 エジプト	少なくとも5人（推定）
12位	 リビア	少なくとも4人（推定）
13位	 バングラデシュ	3人（推定）
14位	 タイ	2人（推定）
15位	 シンガポール	少なくとも1人（推定）
16位	 ボツワナ	1人（推定）

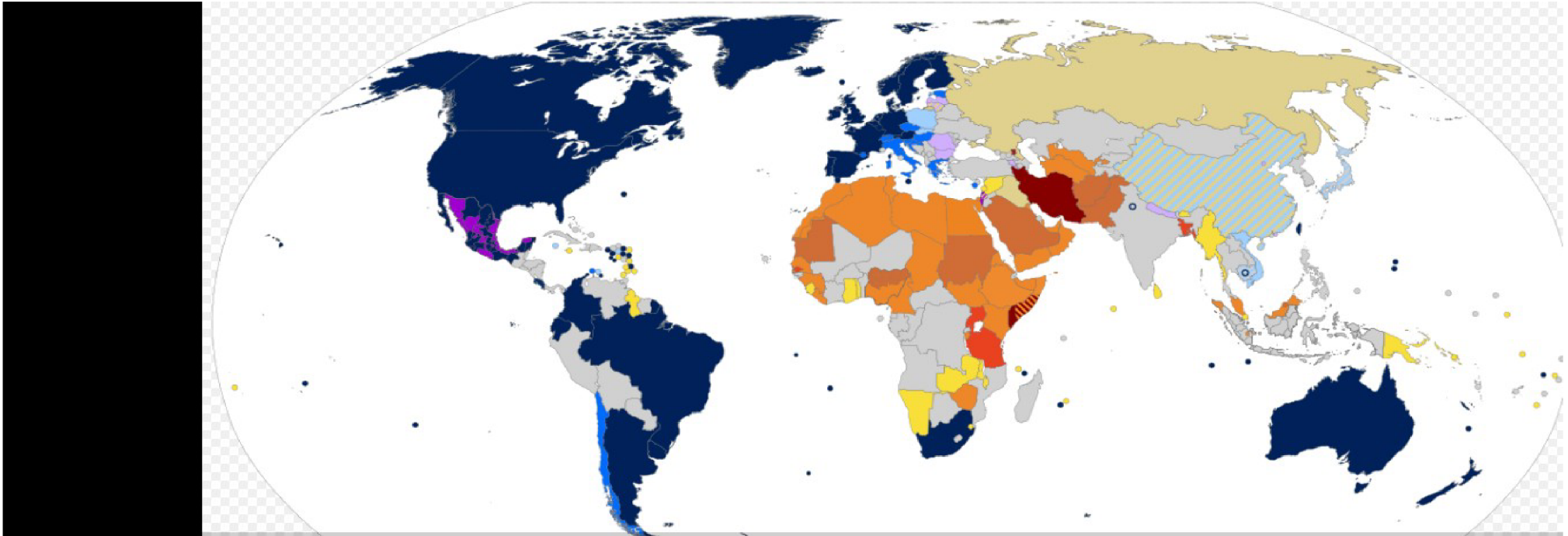


オルガ・ヘプナロヴァー

チェコスロヴァキアで処刑された最後の女性でした。



LGBT^{けんり}の権利 rights



Worldwide laws regarding same-sex intercourse and state of expression and association

Same-sex intercourse illegal

- Death penalty
- Death penalty on books but not applied
- Life imprisonment
- Limited imprisonment
- Prison on books but not enforced¹

Same-sex intercourse legal





- Marriage²
- Marriage recognized but not performed³
- Civil unions
- Limited domestic recognition (cohabitation)
- Limited foreign recognition (residency)
- Optional certification
- Same-sex unions not recognized
- Laws restricting freedom of expression and association

Rings indicate areas where local judges have granted or denied marriages or imposed the death penalty in a jurisdiction where that is not otherwise the law or areas with a case-by-case application. ¹No arrests in the past three years or moratorium on law. ²For some jurisdictions the law may not yet be in effect. ³Jurisdictions in this category may perform other types of partnerships.

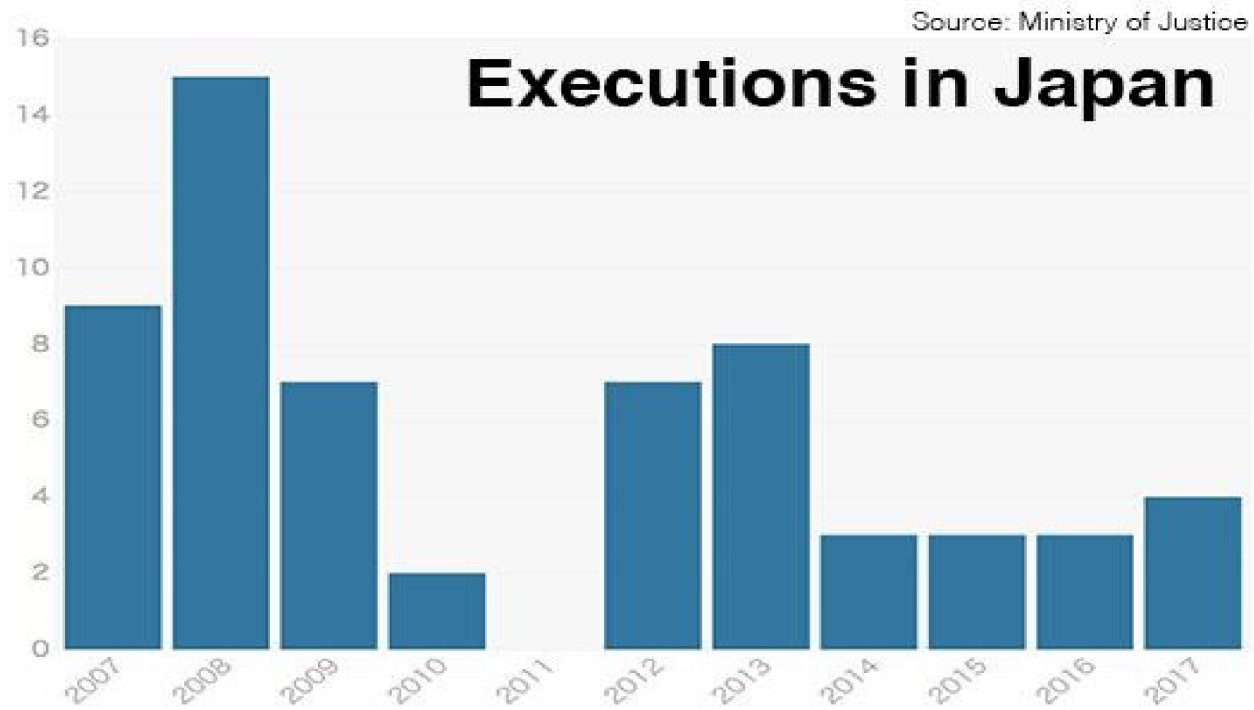


処刑の正確な日を知りません 絞首刑



Country	Year of last execution	Executions 2018	Year abolished	Notes
 Iraq	2018 ^[189]	52+	n/a	<p><i>Main article: Capital punishment in Iraq</i></p> <p>Hanging. Death penalty for murder; endangering national security; distributing drugs; rape; incest; apostasy; espionage; treason;^[190] joining the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant; robbery; armed robbery; theft; burglary; kidnapping; attacks on transport convoys; arson; rioting; killing police guards and military officers; intentionally causing a flood or attempting to cause a flood; damaging or sabotaging public structures; war crimes, crimes against humanity; genocide; financing and execution of terrorism.^[191] Suspended in June 2003 after 2003 invasion; reinstated August 2004.^{[192][193]} A total of 447 people were executed between then and the end of March 2013, with 129 in 2012 alone.^[194]</p>
 Israel	1962		1954 (civilian) N/A (military)	<p><i>Main article: Capital punishment in Israel</i></p> <p>Hanging; firing squad. Death penalty for crimes against humanity,^[195] high treason, genocide, and crimes against the Jewish people during wartime. Only two executions since independence in 1948: accused traitor Meir Tobiansky (posthumously acquitted) and Holocaust architect Adolf Eichmann (last execution in 1962).^[196] Abolished for other crimes 1954.</p>
 Japan	2019 ^[197]	15	n/a	<p><i>Main article: Capital punishment in Japan</i></p> <p>Hanging. Death penalty for murder; treason and crimes against the State. Judges usually impose death penalty in case of multiple homicides; death sentence for a single murder is extraordinary. Between 1946 and 2003, 766 people were sentenced to death, 608 of whom were executed. For 40 months from 1989 to 1993 successive ministers of justice refused to authorise executions, which amounted to an informal moratorium.</p>
 Jordan	2017 ^[198]		n/a	<p><i>Main article: Capital punishment in Jordan</i></p> <p>Hanging, shooting. Death penalty for some cases of terrorism, murder, aggravated murder, rape, aggravated robbery, drug trafficking, illegal possession and use of weapons, war crimes, espionage and treason.^[199] Executions resumed in 2014 after a hiatus.^[200]</p>

日本



議論

賛成

- 目には目を歯には歯を – An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth
-
- 囚人(しゅうじん)の減少 – 刑務所(けいむしょ)は過密です – Reduce a number of prisoners, prisons are full
-
- 犯罪者(はんざいしゃ)は犯罪(はんざい)を繰り返さない – Criminal will not commit a crime again
-
- 将来の危険はない – No future dangerous
-
- 暴力(ぼうりょく)犯罪(はんざい)の加害者を威(おど)す – To threaten the perpetrators of violent crimes
-
- 世論を聞く、それに従(したが)う – Listen and follow public opinion
-
- 刑務所(けいむしょ)で犯罪者(はんざいしゃ)の命を払わない – (税金)
 - でも、死刑は終身刑(しゅうしんけい)より高いそうです
 - We will not pay for spending a life in prison (taxes), but: it is said that death penalty is more expensive than life imprisonment

議論

反対

- 復讐（ふくしゅう） – Revenge
-
- 不道徳（ふどうとく） – Immorality
-
- 元（もと）に戻（もど）すことはない、正義のあやまり – Righteousness that never return
-
- 生きる権利 – The right to live
-
- 公正（こうせい）な裁判（さいばん）の権利 – Right to justice
-
- 被告人（ひこくにん）の子供 – Child of the accused
-
- 両親がないし、精神的（せいしんてき）外傷（がいしょう）があるし、差別（さべつ）される、家庭や教育や支援がないし – Mental trauma; discrimination; no family background, no education, no support
-
- 尊厳（そんげん） – Dignity
 - 人間の価値（かち）の基本的な属性（ぞくせい） – Basic attribute of human value
-
-
-

質問

1. 死刑に賛成する？反対する？どうしてですか？
- 2.
3. 一部の国で死刑を廃止しましたね。これは正しいものですか。もしそうなら、特に、深刻な犯罪をどのように処罰しましょうか。 Death penalty is in some countries abolished. Do you think it is a right thing? If so, how would you punish serious crimes then?
- 4.
5. 刑務所の犯罪者は自分自身を治すことができますか。再び犯罪を犯すのでしょうか。 Can prisoners in prison remedy themselves? Do they commit a crime again?

ご清聴ありがとうございました。

