

Medical Care

The Korean Council provides regular check-ups by visiting nurses. They are also provided regular visits to Korean medicine doctors (acupuncture and herbal medicines) and free medical care.

Establishment of a "Sharing House"

With the help of a Buddhist Committee for Human Rights, the Korean Council was able to establish a "Sharing House" where the survivors without houses are living together.

4. International Activities

Activities at the UN

The Korean Council publicizes the problem of the Military Sexual Slavery by Japan to the other NGO's (non-governmental organizations) of other countries and has proposed this problem to the UN Commission on Human Rights in order to heighten the international public awareness, and to make resolution to investigate it. It is opposing the plan of Japan's permanent membership in the UN Security Council.

Solidarity activities with Asian countries

The Korean Council works with women's organizations in the Philippines, Taiwan, Japan, Hong Kong, Thailand, and Indonesia. These Asian women's organizations hold annual meetings and exchange information with each other in an effort to pressure the Japanese government more effectively.

Solidarity Activities with other related Korean organization abroad

The Korean Council has strong connections with the organizations of Korean residents in US, Canada, Germany, working for this problem and networks with other organizations.

5. Requesting the Korean Government to Help Solve the Problem

The Korean Council is requesting the Korean government to research this issue, to establish a monument, to give financial support to the survivors, and to demand the Japanese Government to expedite their efforts in order to resolve this problem. As a result of the Korean Council's activities, the Korean government proposed the following ruling: "The Financial Support for the 'comfort women' of Japanese Army under Colonial rule" in April, 1993. This proposal was passed in a temporary session of the National Assembly on May 18, 1993.

● WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- The Korean Council always needs volunteers. Volunteers provide major services and support.
- Spread the word about "Military Sexual Slavery" issue to your family, friends, and Community. Make sure they know that the "Korean Council for Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan" exists. The Korean Council can be reached at the following number and address:
Tel. 82-2-263-2802 Fax. 82-2-263-2803
Address: #B-1 Women's House for Peace
#38-84, Changchoong-dong 1-Ga,
Choong-ku, Seoul, Korea, 100-391
- You can do your part and contribute to the "comfort women's" battle to attain justice. Donations are always welcome and appreciated.

On-line number: Chohung Bank
304-01-120126 Kim Shin Shil

The Korean Council for the Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan

**The Korean Council for the Women Drafted
for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan**

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TOGETHER WE WILL MAKE A DIFFERENCE!!!

What is the Problem of the Military Sexual Slavery by Japan?

The problem of Military Sexual Slavery by Japan which occurred during 1932-1945 was not simply accidental raping of women by occupying soldiers that have often accompanied wars in the world. It was a long-term systematic institution which was planned, designed, and enforced by a supreme commander of the army.

The Japanese imperial government established a policy to mobilize women of colonized or occupied areas by force, deceit, or kidnapping in order to use them as sex slaves for the Japanese soldiers. These women were sent to all the areas Japan occupied, including Manchuria, China, Burma, South Sea Islands, Japan, and Korea. It is estimated that up to 200,000 women were drafted, of which 80% were Korean.

These Korean women, ranging from age 11 to 32, were used as sex slaves. Indeed, this crime is an example of the "slavery" and "deportation" which served an integral part of the national extinguish-ment policies of the Japanese colonial government in Korea during the 1930's and 40's.

The so-called "comfort women" were detained in small rooms and forced to serve a large number of soldiers everyday. They were transferred here and there to the battle fields by the troops. They were not considered to be human beings. At the time of the ceasefire, Japanese soldiers ran away leaving the women alone at the comfort stations. Many were reportedly killed and forced to commit suicide by Japanese soldiers.

It was difficult for the survivors to get back to Korea. They were in bad health and suffered from social biases of their own country and their own sense of guilt and shame. At the present, these ex-"comfort women" are old, in ill-health and poor economic conditions.

What is The Korean Council Doing?

The Korean Council makes the following seven demands to the Japanese Government:

1. Acknowledge the crime of the Korean Women Drafted for Sexual Slavery by Japan !
2. Reveal the whole contents of the crime of the military sexual slavery !
3. Apologize formally about the Crime of the Military Sexual Slavery !
4. Erect a memorial tablet for the victims of the Military Sexual Slavery !
5. Pay reparation to the survivors and the bereaved families !
6. Record the crime of the military sexual slavery by Japan in the school textbooks and teach the students about it in its entirety !
7. Punish the criminals !

The Korean Council develops other concrete activities to further this aim.

1. Activities for fact finding

Searching for the surviving victims

The Korean Council operates a hot line through which more than 200 women have already come forward. Moreover, in May 1994, the Korean Council in conjunction with the Research Association for Comfort Women (RACW) has discovered nine survivors from Muhan, China. The most important motive that attracted the interests of the people and activated the Korean Council's movement was the brave testimonies of the survivors. Through these testimonies, the atrocities of the military sexual slavery were clearly demonstrated, and the reality caused an explosion of the Korean people's anger.

Activities for fact finding

The Korean Council collects the testimonies of the victims, studies the legal aspects of the problem including reparation, and asks the Japanese and Korean governments to research and to make known government materials relating to this problem.

Publication of materials

The Korean Council in conjunction with RACW published a book which included the personal testimonies of the "comfort women" and other related materials. RACW is in the midst of preparing the next issue of other testimonies.

2. Education and Outreach

Community education and Publicity

The Korean Council holds public hearing and symposiums, participates in the various meetings to address the problem, and holds press conferences for important issues. The Korean Council attempts to outreach to schools, social services agencies, churches, and community groups in order to increase awareness of the problem of the Korean women drafted for military sexual slavery by Japan.

Weekly demonstrations

The Korean Council has held a demonstration every Wednesday in front of the Japanese Embassy since January 8, 1992 without missing one occasion. December 22, 1993 marked the 100th consecutive demonstration.

3. Services and Support for the survivors

Counseling and Peer support groups

The Korean Council provides support and counseling in order to help the former "comfort women" for the healing process.