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"JAPANESE MILITARY SEXUAL SLAVERY, INTERNATIONAL LAWS, AND THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT'S REJECTION TO TAKE RESPONSIBILITY"

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It is thirty-two years since the Korean Council for the Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan started the redress movement for the victims of Japanese military sexual slavery. The redress movement has received strong support from international human rights organizations, many Japanese citizens, many American college students, and many politicians in the United States and other Western countries. But the Japanese government has not resolved the "comfort women" issue yet. The major issue in resolving the issue is whether the "comfort women" system was sexual slavery or not. The Korean Council convinced international human rights organizations, American college students, many Western countries' legislative branches mainly using Korean "comfort women's" public testimonies that the "comfort women system" was sexual slavery. International human rights organizations and Western governments sent tough resolutions based on international laws to the Japanese government to resolve "comfort women" issue. The key resolutions include the Japanese government's acknowledgement of the "comfort women" system as sexual slavery, a sincere apology and compensation to the victims, punishment of Japanese soldiers and officials responsible for the establishment and operations of the comfort women system, and taking educational measures for Japan not to repeat the crimes in the future. But the Japanese government has rejected to take responsible measures, claiming that the comfort women system was not sexual slavery.





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