Toward Resolution of the Comfort Women Issue—The 1000th Wednesday Protest in Seoul and Japanese Intransigence慰安婦問題解決へ向けて——ソウルにおける1000回目の水曜抗議集会と日本の非妥協性

Okano Yayo

Translated by A. Tawara, N. Tajima and O. Schaefer


On August 1991, Korean former “comfort women,” (women who were forced to serve as sex workers for the Imperial Japanese Army) including Kim Hak-sun, the first to speak publically about her experience, began to raise their voices. Before then, the issue had only existed quietly in postwar Japanese society. Previous testimonies had come from soldiers, partly in the form of romanticized memoirs of their time spent with the women. One important new witness is Mizuki Shigeru, a leading Japanese manga artist, who provided detailed descriptions of a “comfort station,” that is, a military brothel, in his book “Soin Gyokusai Seyo [All of You Shall Die for Honor]” (14-15.) based on his personal wartime experience. In his afterword he wrote, “I can’t help but feel irrational resentment when I write war chronicles. Maybe the spirits of the war dead make me feel that way.” There Mizuki told of a soldier who shouted, “Thirty seconds for each!” and another who said, looking at the long queue in front of the station, “Hey Sis, about 70 more to go. Be patient.” This important historical testimony reveals how the Japanese army set up comfort stations in the very front lines at that time. (See Matthew Penney, War and Japan: The Non-Fiction Manga of Mizuki Shigeru (http://apjjf.org/-Matthew-Penney/2905))

The existence of comfort women, a suppressed issue that had almost been forgotten in postwar Japan, came to the fore in 1991. That was when the surviving comfort women started to talk about their own experiences. Women who were forced into providing sexual services started making people aware that the “comfort women” system had been nothing but sexual slavery. Until then, discussion of the issue had been considered taboo in Korea, and many victims had been unable to talk about it at all, even with their families.

In January 1991, some of Korea’s former comfort women and their supporters started a protest march in the bustling lunch-hour street in front of the Japanese embassy in Seoul. They had only one demand: acknowledgment of the crime in the form of an apology from the Japanese government to each and every one of the former comfort women. The apology — meant to make the Japanese public widely aware of the harm done to these women as a historical fact — includes a vow to never repeat the same mistake, and to acknowledge that the issue has not been settled legally.

Every week for the past 20 years, 1,000 times now since the first demonstration, they have continued the Wednesday protest. On December 14, 2011, the group marked its 1000th protest. Simultaneous protests were also held in several places in Japan, and were attacked relentlessly by vocal opponents.
Video
(http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OxNwPEowFhk) of the event and unveiling of the monument with English subtitles and Korean original.

On the 1000th day in Seoul, KwonHae-Hyo, the M.C. of the event, put it this way: “The halmeonideul’[respected “elderly women”] wish that they would not need to hold the Wednesday protest anymore after next week.”

On that day three actresses conveyed the feelings of the Harumoni in their dramatic reading of a Korean translation of this monologue by the American writer Eve Ensler.

Courtesy of Eve Ensler and V-Day

Each year in conjunction with the V-Day Spotlight, Eve pens a new monologue. This is her monologue, written in 2006 in conjunction with V-Day’s sponsorship of a comfort women speaking tour in the United States. It is based on the testimonies of the ‘Comfort Women.’

Say It

By Eve Ensler

Our stories only exist inside our heads
Inside our ravaged bodies
Inside a time and space of war
And emptiness

There is no paper trail
Nothing official on the books
Only conscience

Only this.
What we were promised:  
That I would save my father if I went with them  
That I would find a job  
That it was better there  
That I would serve the country  
What we found:  
No mountains  
No trees  
No water  
Yellow sand  
A desert  
A warehouse full of tears  
Thousands of worried girls  
My braid cut against my will  
What we were forced to do:  
Change our names  
Wear one piece dresses with  
A button that opened easily  
50 Japanese soldiers a day  
Sometimes there would be a ship of them  
Strange barbaric things  
Do it even when we bleed  
There were so many  
Some wouldn't take off their clothes  
Just took out their penis  
What they did to us over and over:  
Cursed  
Spanked  
Tore bloody inside out  
Sterilized  
Drugged  
Slapped  
Punched  
Raped.

What we saw:  
A girl drinking chemicals in the bathroom  
A girl killed by a bomb  
A girl beaten with a rifle over and over  
A girl's malnourished body dumped in the river  
To drown.  

What we weren't allowed to do:  
Wash ourselves  
Go to the doctor  
Use a condom  
Run away  
Keep my baby  
Ask him to stop.
What we caught:
Malaria
Syphilis
Gonorrhea
Stillbirths
Tuberculosis
Heart disease
Nervous breakdowns
Hypochondria

What we were fed:
Rice
Miso soup
Turnip pickle
Rice Rice Rice Miso Soup Turnip Pickle

What we became:
Ruined
Tools
Infertile
Holes
Bloody
Meat
Exiled
Silenced

What we were left with:
Alone
What we were fed:
Nothing
A shocked father who never recovered And died.
No wages
Hatred of Men
No children
No house
A space where a uterus once was
Booze
Smoking
Guilt
Shame

What we got called:
Ianfu--Comfort Women
Shugyofu--Women Of Indecent Occupation

What we felt:
My chest still trembles
What got taken:
The springtime
My life

What we are:
68
79
84
Outside the Japanese Embassy every Wednesday

No longer afraid

What we want:

Now soon

Before we’re gone

And our stories leave this world,

Leave our heads

Japanese government

Say it

Please.

We are sorry, Comfort Women

Say it to me

We are sorry to me

We are sorry to me

To me

To me

To me

Say it.

Say sorry

Say we are sorry

Say Me

See Me

Say it

Sorry.

This video (http://wan.or.jp/topic/?p=208) prepared by Okano Yano documents the December 14, 2011 commemoration of the 1000th Wednesday demonstration before the Japanese embassy in Seoul and the unveiling of the statue (Korean and Japanese text).

This video (http://worldwide-wan.blogspot.jp/2012/02/seeking-solutions-to-issue-of-comfort.html) is a presentation of a demonstration by the Women’s Action Network, Tokyo in support of the comfort women commemoration and analyzing the issues. (Video in Japanese with English text.)

Okano Yayo, a specialist in Western political philosophy and modern political theory, teaches in the Graduate School of Global Studies at Doshisha University. Her most recent book is Justice Rooted in an Ethics of Care: Reconceptualizing Equality (in Japanese).