

 진실·화해를 위한 과거사정리위원회 <small>Truth and Reconciliation Commission, Republic of Korea</small>	PRESS RELEASE		Press Officer	External Affairs Officer Officer Lee Hoon-ki Bureaucrat Park Geun-young
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Decision to open an additional investigation into 237 cases of human rights violations in the process of overseas adoption

◆ Investigation of 288 cases, including 3 cases of youth rehabilitation education, was initiated. ◆ Investigation of victims by hostile forces in North Korea before and after the Korean War was also initiated.

- 2nd Truth and Reconciliation Commission (Chairman Kim Kwang-dong, Truth and Reconciliation Commission) decided to open an investigation into 288 cases, including 237 cases of "human rights violations in the process of overseas adoption" (II), at the 56th committee meeting held at the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in Jung-gu, Seoul, on 7 July.
- , the 237 applicants in the "Human Rights Violations in the Overseas Adoption Process (II)" were adopted by 11 countries, including the United States, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, between 1960 and 1990 when they were infants, infants, and children.
- They applied to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission for clarification of the truth, claiming that they were violated by the UN

Convention on the Rights of the Child, such as criminal damage such as kidnapping, adoption without the consent of their biological parents, and falsification of documents as orphans, resulting in changes and loss of information about their original identities and birth families.

- In particular, the majority of the applicants are raising the issue of record manipulation, and many of the applicants are claiming that they were abused by the facilities they were housed in during the adoption process or by their adoptive parents.
- The Truth and Reconciliation Commission decided to open an investigation after it was confirmed that some of the applicants were orphans and their documents were fabricated even though they had information about their biological parents through the materials they had already submitted.
- Overseas adoption began in 1954 at the behest of President Syngman Rhee and has been carried out by adoption agencies licensed and supervised by the Minister of Health and Social Affairs in accordance with the Orphan Adoption Special Act (1961) and the Special Adoption Act (1976).
- The fact that there were illegal acts and serious violations of the rights of the child and his biological parents in the adoption process has been revealed by the National Commission of Inquiry of the Netherlands, the country receiving the adoption.
- In the case of Sweden and Denmark, a committee under the relevant ministries is currently investigating whether there is illegality in the adoption process.
- This decision to open an investigation into the 'human rights violation case in the overseas adoption process' is the second decision to open an investigation, following the opening of the first investigation of 34 cases on December 6 last year.

[Three cases of juvenile rehabilitation education ... Investigation of human rights violations such as purification education courses]

- , the Truth and Reconciliation Commission also decided to open an investigation into three cases of "youth rehabilitation education" in which middle and high school students were forcibly admitted to the Asan Chungmu Training Center and Gyeongju Hwarang Education Center in the first half of 1981 and the Ganghwa Hukuk Education Institute in 1983, where they were forcibly trained and assaulted by instructors (soldiers).
- The Truth and Reconciliation Commission determined that these cases were related to serious human rights violations, such as violations of students' right to pursue happiness and bodily freedom, and that it was necessary to investigate the background and procedures of purification education, the implementation program, and the human rights violations of participants during the implementation process, as well as the damage caused to participants after the implementation.
- Regarding this case, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission judged that it was the same or similar to the 'Hwarang Education University case', which decided to open an investigation in September last year, and will merge it, and the name of the case will be changed to 'Middle and High School Student Pure Education Case' to investigate.
- In the 1980s, the National Security Emergency Measures Committee (National Security Committee) announced the "Special Measures to Eliminate Social Evils" on August 4, 1980, and carried out Samcheong education for high school students, including high school students, as part of the social cleansing campaign.
- In 1981, the Ministry of Education, Education and Education (Ministry of Education) conducted purification education for more than 1,000

students who were reported as problem students by the Municipal Board of Education as part of the school clean-up campaign.

In addition to □, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission also decided to open an investigation into the anti-Japanese independence movement and the victimization of hostile forces before and after the Korean War.

- The "Anti-Japanese Independence Movement of Ko Seong-woo" is an incident in which the Japanese Colonial Period person who is subject to the investigation of the truth is believed to have established the Aging Chungdo Academy, a reform party, to carry out the educational enlightenment movement and the anti-Japanese independence movement, and it was decided to open an investigation as the activities of the Aging Youth Association and the establishment of the Aging Chungdo Academy were confirmed in newspaper materials such as the Dong-A Ilbo.
- The "Victimization Incident by Hostile Forces in Gochang, North Jeolla Province" is an incident in which the person subject to the investigation of the truth was killed by hostile forces such as the Southern Lo Party in the Gochang area just before the Korean War, and it was decided to open an investigation because there is a possibility that the victims were victimized similar to the "Victimization Incident by Hostile Forces in the Gochang Area" that was clarified by the 1st Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

In addition to □, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission also decided to open an investigation into the victimization of civilians by military police in Ulsan and Jeonbuk Jeong-eup, as well as victimization by hostile forces in the Seoul area and North Gyeongsang Province.

- In addition, it was decided to open an investigation into the incident involving North Korea, the incident of abducted fishermen returning from North Korea, and the participation in the demonstrations on 15

March and the investigation of the four cases that occurred in the Gangwon region. This is the forty-seventh decision since the decision to open the first investigation on May 27, 2021.

- , the Truth and Reconciliation Commission is an independent government investigative body. It investigates the anti-Japanese independence movement and overseas compatriots, the mass sacrifice of civilians before and after the Korean War, the alleged human rights violations and manipulation during authoritarian rule, the victimization by hostile forces, the March 15 incident, and other historically significant incidents, and recommends follow-up measures to the state.

Attachment 47th Decision to Initiate Investigation Summary and List of Major Incidents Part 1

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Summary and List of Major Events of the 47th Decision to Initiate Investigation

- Ko Seong-woo's Anti-Japanese Independence Movement
 - (Summary of the case) Ko Seong-woo, the person to whom the truth is clarified, is believed to have founded the Aging Chungdo Academy, a Japanese Colonial Period reform party, and carried out the educational enlightenment movement and the anti-Japanese independence movement.
 - (Reason for the decision to start the investigation) As the fact that Ko Seong-woo, the person subject to the investigation of the truth, established the Aging Youth Association and the Aging Chungdo Academy was confirmed in new letters such as the Dong-A Ilbo and the Chosun Ilbo, it was judged that it was necessary to conduct a detailed investigation into the fact that he was engaged in youth sports and labor night school activities, so it was decided to open an investigation.

- Victimization Incident by Hostile Forces in Gochang, North Jeolla
 - (Summary of the case) Kim OO, the person who is subject to the investigation of the truth, was a victim of hostile forces such as the Namro Party in Hari-myeon, Gochang-gun, just before the Korean War.
 - (Reason for the decision to initiate the investigation) Since there is a possibility that the victims were victimized in a manner similar to the "incident of victimization by hostile forces in the Gochang area" that was clarified by the 1st Truth and Reconciliation Commission, it was decided to open an investigation in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 1, paragraph 5 of the "Framework Act for Truth and Reconciliation" (Past Affairs Settlement Act) and Article 22, paragraph 1 of the same law.

- Human Rights Violations in the Intercountry Adoption Process (II)
 - (Summary of Cases) The 237 applicants were adopted by 11 overseas countries (Canada, the United States, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, and Australia) around 1960~1990 when they were infants, infants, and children, and were adopted by criminal victims such as kidnapping or without the consent of their biological parents, even though they had biological parents.
 - (Reason for the decision to initiate the investigation) Overseas adoption began in 1954 at the behest of President Syngman Rhee and has been carried out by an adoption agency authorized and supervised by the Minister of Health and Social Affairs in accordance with the Special Orphan Adoption Act (1961) and the Special Adoption Act (1976). Since there is no reason for the application, such as the application is clearly false or not recognized as unfounded, it is decided to initiate an investigation.

* Korea ranks first among nationalities of children adopted to the Netherlands between 1970~1979

- (Other) It will be merged with the 34 cases that the 47th Committee voted to initiate an investigation on December 6, 2022.

- Youth Purification Education Incident

- (Summary of the case) Middle and high school students were forcibly admitted to Asan Chungmu Training Institute (Jung OO-high school students), Gyeongju Hwarang Education Institute (Yoon OO-junior high school students) in the first half of 1981, and Ganghwa Hokuk Education Institute (Jung OO-high school students) in 1983, where they were forced to undergo military training and were assaulted by instructors (soldiers).
- (Reason for the decision to initiate the investigation) This is related to serious human rights violations such as infringement of students' right to pursue happiness and physical freedom, so it is necessary to investigate the background, procedures, implementation programs, human rights violations of participants during the implementation process, and damages to participants after implementation.

- ※ This case was decided by the Commission on September 20, 2022. Since it is the same or similar case to the case that decided to initiate an investigation (2LA-6548 Hwarang Education University case), it will be merged and the name of the case will be changed to "Middle and High School Student Purification Education Case" and investigated.

- ※ Student (middle and high school students) purification education

- ① 1980. 8. 4. The National Security Emergency Measures Committee issued the "Special Measures to Eliminate Social Evils" and conducted Samcheong education, including high school students, as part of the social cleansing campaign, and later, in 1981, Father Moon was identified as a problem student in the school cleansing campaign and reported by the Board of Education to more than 1,000 students.
- ② In 1981, under various names such as "self-denial training" and "self-denial training", hundreds of students were trained every year at the student training facility by drill teachers at the Samcheong Educational College or in the military.

- ③ 1981. 5. 25. and 11 of the same year. 2. In 1980, at the request of the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of National Defense sent soldiers as instructors (44 in the first half and 33 in the second half) for the purpose of purifying students.

Implemented a program similar to the one we conducted at Samcheong Educational University.

- ④ The number of youth who were eligible for rehabilitation education in the media reports at the time

Division (years)	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	sum
Number of people (people)	Over 1,000 people	Over 1,000 people	No Records	480	557	504	559	601	4,701 or more

- List of cases in which the 47th decision to initiate an investigation was made

Name of the case	Number of Incidents
Ko Seong-woo's Anti-Japanese Independence Movement	1
Jin Ki-sup's Anti-Japanese Independence Movement in China	1
Civilian Victimization Incident by Military Police in South Jeolla (11)	1
Civilian Casualties by Ulsan Military Police	2
Incident of Victimization by Hostile Forces in North Korea and the United States	1
Victimization by hostile forces in Gochang, North Jeolla (10)	1
Civilian victimization incident by military police in Jeonbuk	1
Victimization by hostile forces in Seoul	1
Suspected manipulation of anti-communist law violation (Kim ○○)	1
Human Rights Violations of Abducted Returnee Fishermen (Deok In-ho et al. 1968.2.28.)	6
Human Rights Violation Case of Abducted Returnee Fishermen (Ex-officio) (Returned East Sea May 10, 1972)	8

Haeseung No. 3 Incident of Returning Fishermen to North Korea (Kwon ○○, Han ○○)	2
Sabuk Incident	4
Allegations of fabrication such as aiding and abetting espionage related to the United Revolutionary Party	1
Suspected death during investigation related to violation of anti-communist law (late ○○)	1
Samcheong Education Damage Incident (Park ○○)	1
1962 Suspected fabrication of counter-revolutionary conspiracy by the Central Intelligence Agency (the late Choi ○○)	1
Human Rights Violations in the Overseas Adoption Process (II)	237

Human Rights Violation Case of Abducted Returnee Fishermen (Hae Kwang-Ho Choi ○○)	1
Human Rights Violations Related to the Moorim Incident at Seoul National University	6
Investigation of Human Rights Violations and Torture by the Ministry of Justice	3
Juvenile rehabilitation education case	3
Participation in the March 15 protests and clarification of the truth (Kim ○○)	1
Participation in the March 15 protests and clarification of the truth (Kim ○○)	1
Participation in the March 15 protests and clarification of the truth (Huh ○○)	1
Participation in the March 15 protests and clarification of the truth (tea ○○)	1
system	288

consultation	Procedure for processing after the decision to initiate an investigation
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