TO COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN OF UNITED NATION

PROPOSAL FOR ACTION TO RECOGNIZE THE DIGNITY AND HUMAN RIGHT OF THE WOMEN SUFFERED BY THE SEXUAL VIOLENCE OF THE KOREAN SOLDIER AND ITS CHILDREN WITH KOREAN BLOOD ABANDONED IN THE VIETNAM WAR.

RECOMMENDATION TO THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH KOREA

We would like to recommend to accomplish the following items to get the satisfactory solution on the matter presented.

1) The official and public statement of the South Korean Government to express apologies for all the crimes committed by the soldier of his country for the violated women of Vietnam and the abandoned children with Korean blood.

2) Financial compensation corresponding to the moral damages caused to Vietnamese women as well as all the duties of the Korean soldiers as father, in accordance with the established international statute.

3) Agreement with the Government and society of Vietnam about the decisions to be concluded.

4) The above actions are fundamental to recover, even partially, dignity and the right that not have been respected for the Vietnamese victims and their reintegration into society as a common citizen.

1 OBJECTIVE: The purpose of this proposal is to obtain the official and public statement of apologies and financial compensation from the Government of South Korea on the crimes of sexual violence committed by the soldier of his country during the Vietnam War for the Vietnamese women and the children born as a result of this criminal act.

2) COUNTRIES INVOLVED: South Korea and Vietnam

3) JUSTIFICATION:

The word Lai Dai Han means the child born in Vietnam as a result of the sexual violence committed by Korean soldiers during the Vietnam War between 1964 and 1973 involving about 300,000 Korean soldiers. These children born without a father are also called "bui doi" which translates to "dirt of life".

The number of Rai Dai Han is estimated from 5000 to 30 000, not being able to obtain the exact number because they were not officially recognized as the Vietnamese people. Many
girls who were raped and had to baby were necessary to hide for not to be harassed by the village neighbors and/or flee to another place to survive without resources and/or commit suicide. The Vietnamese people never accepted these children because they are the fruits of enemy soldiers of your nation.

In order to better understand the brutality of Korean soldiers made for Vietnamese women, I hereby present an excerpt from an interview conducted by the English newspaper INDEPENDENT (published on 11 September 2017).

This Journal reporter interviewed one lady who was a virgin and a nurse was raped twice by the two different soldiers who combined to seize her as if she was a mere sex object, totally neglecting the dignity of a pure lady.

“The lady was 24 and still a virgin when she was first raped. “During my nursing shift, I went home to take a lunchtime nap. A South Korean commander from a nearby base appeared in my room and started hugging me. I froze. I felt petrified. No-one could argue with soldiers. He started touching my body and then raped me. I shouted out loud for help but no-one came. Afterwards I cried for days but my parents just shouted at me. They thought I had had sex with him of my own free will. Sometime after, I gave birth to a little girl. I thought about committing suicide but somehow I found a way to carry on.” Once ‘defiled’ by Korean soldiers, women were labelled ‘fair game’ for fellow comrades. This warped code of honor sealed her fate for a second time. Catching her breath between sobs, she explained: “The Korean father of my first-born child returned to South Korea but sent another soldier to my house on the pretense of checking up on the baby. Once again, this man moved towards me holding me tightly before pulling me down to the ground and raping me on the floor. He later returned to Korea too and I gave birth again to another daughter. I cried every day.

The above fact is just only one example, having occurred thousands of similar incidents of sexual violence by Koreans.

Currently the survivor of these Lai dai Han with Korean half-blood should reach the age of about 30 to 40 years and still suffer discrimination from society and have never obtained the support to recover their dignity and the right that all people have normally.

The Korean army also installed the houses of comfort women, crowded by girls raped and coerced. There were two types of facilities. The first one is called the special comfort woman's home to satisfy the sexual will of Korean soldiers working in the vicinity of the central base and the second is mobile to meet the soldiers standing in front (reference 1)

The documents from the US National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) show irrefutable proof of South Korea's abuses and wrong doings during that period (reference 2). There are also several publications to prove and accuse the immoral acts of Korean soldiers, including the attitude of the current Korean government (see bibliographies attached).
It is important to point out that such immoral behavior and total negligence of women’s honor happened in the 1960s to 1970s, which is at a time totally established democracy and respect for human right and not in the Age of Imperialism.

The desire to save such sexually abused women and their children rejected by the society of Vietnam is growing more and more in the worldwide, especially in England where the various organizations and individuals, including the former Foreign Minister of that country, manifest the importance of the claim of these suffered and abandoned Vietnamese for no justifiable reason.

It is very strange that the Korean government has never taken a positive attitude to solving this problem until now, and most of the Korean people and the press, too, have not expressed any opinion to discuss such serious facts of discrimination for women.

4 MAIM REFERENCES CONSULTED

1- Why has South Korean Still not apologized to the vietnam comfort women. Examiner .com Chris Grasso May, 27 2015


4- South Korean War Crimes in Vietnam War , Youjin Do, December 6, 2017

5- War crimes of South Korean vol 1 , Lai Dai Han , www.pinterest.com /pin

6- The Massacre of unarmed Vietnamese civilian, mostly women and children, at Phong Ni

and Phong Nhat in 1968

7- Growing Criticism of South Korea’s view of history , Anjali Sharma, The Baynet.com