

APPENDICES

- APPENDIX 1 EXCHANGE OF
CORRESPONDENCE WITH
DPRK GOVERNMENT
- APPENDIX 2 CATEGORIES OF DPRK
RESIDENTS
- APPENDIX 3 LIST OF AUTHORITIES
- APPENDIX 4 STATEMENTS
- APPENDIX 5 SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY
- APPENDIX 6 PHOTOGRAPHS

**APPENDIX 1: EXCHANGE OF
CORRESPONDENCE WITH DPRK GOVERNMENT**



INDEX

- abortion: 53, 57
- Agence France Presse: 163
- agriculture: 13, 25, 37, 173
- AIDS: 153, 159
- Ali Lameda: 74, 103-04, 162
- appeals: 86-88
- Arc de Triomphe: 85, 187
- armistice: 20-21
- arrests: 23, 77, 83-85, 97, 115, 139
- art: 215
- Asia Watch: 6
- assassination: 23, 65-69, 219
- automobiles: (Mercedes Benz or cars): 36, 118, 147
- asylum: 124-27, 211
- Baechung County: 107
- Bahrain: 162
- Beijing: 125, 163
- Belgium: 221
- black market: 134
- Bucher, Lloyd: 74
- Buddhism: 15, 125, 138, 140-41
- Bukchang County: 73
- Burma (Rangoon): 219-20
- Cabinet: 170, 173-76
- Cambodia: 125
- Catholicism: 138, 142
- celibacy: 56
- Central Committee: 104, 177
- Central Court: 80-82, 88, 90-91
- Central People's Committee: 83, 91, 171-75, 178
- Central Procuracy: sec, procuracy
- civil litigation: 84
- Changang: 103, 187
- Changang Health Complex: 103
- Cheolwon County: 107
- children: 48, 106, 129, 146, 167, 208
- Cho, Man Shik: 23
- Chollima: 167
- Chongjin: 125
- Christianity: 138, 139, 141-42
- Chun, Doo Hwan: 159, 220
- Chung, Ryeu-Sup: 113
- classification: 34-39, 43, 110, 117, 124, 128, 200
- climate: 13
- clothing: 109, 199-01
- Code of Criminal Procedure: 60, 71, 78, 79-80, 83-87, 93-94, 125
- Committee of the North: 23
- communications: 6, 106, 176
- Communist Party: 17, 19, 131-32

- concentration camp: 102
 Confucianism: 15, 138
 Constitution (DPRK): 9, 32, 79, 86, 91, 124, 127, 133, 143, 151, 165, 169-72, 174, 207, 214, 223
 consumer goods: 25, 200
 consumption: 26
 construction: 206
 core class: 34-36, 40
 criminal process: 61-64, 77-97
 culture: 174, 213-17
 Cummings, Bruce: 22
 death penalty: 59, 61, 63, 65
 deaths: 65-69
 defectors: 39, 102, 105, 125-26, 153
 Demilitarized Zone (DMZ): 107-08, 185, 203
 Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea (North Korea): *passim*
 Denmark: 8, 220, 221
 detainees: 71, 73
 detention: 44, 77, 97-115
 diet: 110, 189-99
 diplomats: 9-10, 37, 114, 175
 disabled: 53, 57
 disappearance: 23
 disinformation: 158
 due process: 68
 economy movement: 25-27
 education: 170, 176, 207-11
 election: 169-71
 elite: 120, 132, 202, 204-05
 espionage: 37, 62, 82, 111, 152
 Europe (European): 27, 111, 118-19
 ex post facto: 95
 executions: 65-69, 98, 106
 exile: 77, 97, 107
 export: 36-37
 factories: 37, 50
 family: 127-32
 food: 109-10, 189-99
 foreign broadcasts (media): 37, 162-63
 Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS): 7
 foreign policy: 171, 174
 foreign trade: 26-27, 62
 foreigners: 3, 74, 118, 120, 200, 204, 208, 219; (detention of) 111-15
 forestry: 25
 France (Paris): 8, 111, 125
 Freedom of Speech: 4, 16, 31, 34, 151-63
 Freedom of Association & Protection of the Right to Organize Conventions: 29, 165-67
 General Federation of Korean Trade Unions: 189
 General Federation of Korean Literature: 215
 General McArthur: 20
 Geneva Conventions for the Protection of Victims of War: 29
 geography: 13
 guerrilla training: 22
 Hamgyung-nam: 107
 Hamhung: 66
 Hamhung Teachers College: 66
 Hankook Ilbo: 142
 health care: 49, 106, 132, 161, 203-06
 history: 13-14
 Hong, Catherine: 112
 Honshu Island: 112
 hospital: 50, 204, 206
 hostile class: 38, 40, 67, 200
 housing: 45, 50, 118, 123, 201-04, 189
 Hu, Hak Bong: 104
 Human Rights Committee: 8
 identification card: 106, 108, 122-23
 ill-treatment: 10, 71-75
 imperialism: 21, 138
 imports: 29, 221
 imprisonment: 6, 71, 97-115, 122, 224
 Inchon: 19
 income: 191-95
 independent judiciary: 79, 80-93
 industrial machinery: 45
 industry: 25, 27, 62, 144, 173
 International Center for Development Policy: 50, 161
 International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: 3, 8-9, 29
 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: 3, 8-9, 59, 221
 International Labor Organization: 29
 international legal obligations: 29
 international order: 219-21
 international treaties: 173
 interviews: 9, 106, 127, 129
 intolerance: 210-11
 jail: *see*, prison
 Japan: 8, 16-24, 27, 43-45, 104, 111-12, 114-15, 125, 161, 166, 174, 204, 206, 215,
 Japanese occupation: 16-18, 48, 78, 86-87, 155
 Japanese wives: 43
 Jordan: 112
 journalists: 7

- juche (self-reliance): 21, 25,
 148, 155, 173, 213
 judges: 89-90
 juvenile detention center: 101
- Kaechung Mines: 104
 Kasung: 162
 Kangwon: 107
 Kapsan: 23-24
 Kenya: 120
 Khabarovsk: 23
 kidnapings: 111-12, 114, 219
 Kim, Bong Hak: 104
 Kim, Chang Bong: 104
 Kim, Chong Suk: 155
 Kim, Do Man: 104
 Kim, Hyun Hui: 112
 Kim, Il Sung: 21, *passim*
 Kim, Jung Il: 21, *passim*
 Kim, Kwang Hyup: 104
 Kim, Man Chol: 125-26
 Kim, Won Jo: 109
 Kim, Yu Mi: 113
 Kimpo: 220
 Ko, Sang-mun: 113
 Kong, Chang Duk: 69
 Kong, Yong-aeng: *see*, Hong,
 Catherine
 Korea: 160
 Korean-Americans: 113, 118,
 123, 141, 146, 201, 211
 Korean Central Broadcasting
 Committee: 153, 166
- Korean Central News Agency:
 47, 158, 162, 216
 Korean Democratic Women's
 Union: 52, 55, 127, 166
 Korean Federation of Agricul-
 tural Workers: 166
 Korean Federation of Trade
 Unions: 166
 Korean Japanese: 7-8, 39, 45,
 124, 130, 205-06
 Korean People's Army: 23, 25,
 185-86
 Korean War: 18-21, 23-24, 139
 Korean Workers' Party (Party):
 23-24, 33, 36, 38, 56, 118,
 130, 147, 156, 165-66, 170-
 72, 177-78, 189, 199, 201,
 209-10, 214-15
 Kullolja: 144, 154
 Kumkang: 141
 Kyongsang County: 104
- labor camps: 100-06, 183-84,
 189
 land reform (Land Reform
 Act): 139
 Law on Equality of the Sexes:
 50, 127, 145
 lawyers: 94
 Lec, C: 23, 103
 Lec, Chin Su: 117
 Lec, Man Woo: 159
 Lec, Yong Mu: 104
- Leninism: 18, 145
 life: 59
 Lim, Un: 214-15
 literature: 63, 152, 162, 214
 local courts: 81-82
 local governments: 177
- Macao: 112
 malnutrition: 110
 Manchuria: 16, 17-18, 20, 23
 Mangyondae School for
 Revolutionary Offspring:
 129
 marriage: 51, 53, 56, 127
 Marxism: 18, 89, 145
 media: 104, 153-65, 220
 medicare: 203-04
 mental health: *see*, sanatorium
 Miles, James: 162
 military: 175
 Military Court: 82
 military crimes: 64-65
 Min Hon Ku: 175
 mines: 25, 106, 110
 minerals: 13
 Ministry of Justice: 90
 Ministry of State Security: 25,
 38, 68, 84, 88, 97, 117
 Minnesota Lawyers Interna-
 tional Human Rights
 Committee: 6
 motherhood: 128
 movement: 121-24
 Mt. Banryong: 66
- Mt. Myohyang: 141
 Mt. Sorak: 144
 Nam Il: 68
 Nambukdo: 103
 Nampo: 67, 125
 nationalist: 16, 18-19, 22-24,
 124-27, 143
 North Korean Code of
 Criminal Process: 80
- O Jin U: 178
 Olympics: 125
 orphans: 57, 129-30
- Pak Kum Chul: 104
 Pannunjom: 20-21, 58
 Party Congress: 177
 Penal Code: 3, 40, 59, 67, 79-
 80, 93, 96, 121, 137, 151-
 53, 165, 183
 Peoples' Court: 90, 92
 Peoples' Palace of Culture: 154
 Peoples' Provisional Commit-
 tee Act #59: 184
 Peoples' Republic of China
 (China): 8, 14-16, 20-21,
 24, 26, 44-45, 101, 111,
 119-20, 135, 160, 170
 pilots: 37, 118
 police: 117-18, 175
 Politburo: 104, 177, 178
 political crimes: 100-15

- political opposition (crime): 68, 100-01, 108
 political participation: 169-81
 Ponghwa Clinic: 204
 population: 13, 34, 38, 49, 107
 Potong River: 187
 President: 172-74
 press: 38
 Prince Norodom Sihanouk: 124-25, 142
 prison: 2, 97-115
 prisoners: 10, 41, 67, 69, 72, 74, 139
 privacy: 117-20
 procuracy: 83, 88, 93, 96, 171, 173
 professionals: 37
 propaganda: 36, 63, 74, 152, 160, 162, 219
 property: 60, 64, 133-35
 prosecution: 89
 Provisionary People's Committee (PPC): 122
 Public Security Ministry: 38, 40, 68, 71-73, 85, 88, 97, 98, 108, 122-23, 184
 Pueblo: 74
 punishment: 41
 purges: 23-27
 Pyongyang: 47-49, *passim*
 Pyongyang Fine Arts College: 69
- Pyongyang Foreign Language School: 41
 Pyongyang Maternity Hospital: 204
 Pyongyang Radio: 113, 117, 154, 158
 rations: 42-43, 109
 religion: 137-43
 relocation: 107
 repatriates: 6, 39, 43-45, 206, 209
 Republic of Korea (South Korea): 6, 8, 11, 20, 103-05, 107, 113, 126, 132, 153, 156-59, 210, 219-21
 rest: 182
 restaurants: 35
 retirement: 181, 192
Reuters: 162
Rodong Simun: 117, 145, 154, 159, 185-86, 190
 Ryu Chang Sik: 104
 sanatorium: 108-09, 141, 203
 Sankol: 209
 Sariwon: 104
 Scalapino, Robert: 22, 103
 scholars: 2, 7-8, 10, 41
 schools: 106, 132
 security: 175
 Second World War: 18
 Seoul: 19-20, 103, 157-58, 211, 220
- sexual offenses: 56, 66
 Shin Young Hwan: 69
 Sin, Mun Gyu: 120
 Sintan: 107
 So, Myo-Chin: 112
 Speed Battle: 184, 186
 social security: 181
 socialism: 91, 131, 151, 156, 213
 Socialist Working Youth League: 166
 South Hamgyoung: 58
 South Korea: *see*, Republic of Korea
 sovereignty: 62
 Soviet-Koreans: 23
 Soviet Union (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics): 8, 18, 23-24, 40, 44, 101, 120, 160
 spies: 74
 Stalin, Joseph: 25, 145
 Standing Committee: 80, 92-93, 172
 State Administration Council: 153, 201
 students: 101, 119, 128, 130, 134, 146, 156, 200, 208
 Su Hwi: 189
 suicides: 44
 Sungman Rhee: 19
- Supreme People's Assembly: 45, 51, 80, 82-83, 92-93, 170-75, 178
 surveillance: 33, 49, 98, 103, 143
 Sweden: 8, 113, 203-04, 221
 Taedong River: 187
 Taegu: 219
 Terakoshi, Sotoo and Takeshi: 115
 terrorism: 62
 textiles: 186
 Thailand (Bangkok): 112, 114, 221
 Third World: 6, 140, 156, 162, 200
 Thirty-Eighth Parallel: 18
 Tongbukui: 42
 torture: 71, 106, 110, 224
 transportation: 176
 travel: 35, 39, 50, 55, 119, 121, 123
 treason: 62, 67, 152
 trial: 66-67, 86-87, 95
 unions: 189
 United Kingdom: 184
 United Nations (UN): 7, 11, 19, 102, 124, 221, 223
 United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea (UN-TOCK): 19

United Press International: 162
 United States: 16, 18, 20-21,
 113, 118-19, 156-57, 184,
 206, 210-11
 Universal Declaration of
 Human Rights (Universal
 Declaration): 9, 31, 59, 95,
 151, 165, 219, 224
 U.S.S.R. (Union of Soviet
 Socialist Republics): *see*,
 Soviet Union

visitors: 7, 48, 50, 106, 132,
 167, 201, 208-09
 wavering class: 37-38, 40, 67,
 200
 women: 50-57
 Wong, Byong-Oh: 114
 Wonson: 131-32
 work: 182, 184
 Yang, Sung Chul: 118
 Yanggang: 103
 Yenan: 24, 33
 Yi Dynasty (or Choson
 Dynasty): 16-18

ASIA WATCH

Asia Watch was organized in 1985 to monitor and promote human rights in Asia. Asia Watch has sent missions to China, India, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, and Taiwan. The Chairman of Asia Watch is Jack Greenberg; its Vice Chairmen are Aryeh Neier and Matthew Nimetz; and its Washington Director and Counsel is Eric Schwartz.

Asia Watch is one of the four Watch Committees which form Human Rights Watch: Africa Watch, Americas Watch, Asia Watch and Helsinki Watch (Middle East Watch is in formation.)

Human Rights Watch Executive Committee: Chairman, Robert L. Bernstein; Vice Chairman, Adrian DeWind; Roland Algrant; Dorothy Cullman; Jack Greenberg; Alice H. Henkin; Stephen Kass; Jeri Laber*; Aryeh Neier*; Matthew Nimetz; Bruce Rabb; Kenneth Roth*. Staff: Executive Director, Aryeh Neier; Deputy Director, Kenneth Roth; Washington Representative, Holly J. Burkhalter; Press Director, Susan Osnos; Prisoner Watch Coordinator, Joanna Weschler.

MINNESOTA LAWYERS INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE

The Minnesota Lawyers International Human Rights Committee was formed in 1983 and now has over 700 members. The Committee has sent missions to Central America, Chile, Haiti, Kenya, the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Romania, South Africa, Tunisia, and Uruguay. Among other projects, Committee members have helped to establish the Center of Victims of Torture, represented victims of human rights abuses in applying for asylum in the

* ex-officio.

United States, submitted communications to the United Nations, submitted writs of habeas corpus (and amparo) on behalf of disappeared persons, and authored standards for the investigation of the cause of death in cases of arbitrary killings. The Committee has previously issued reports on the plight of Mariel Cubans in the United States, the detention of aliens in the Oakdale Detention Facility in Louisiana, disappearances in Guatemala, a political trial in Romania, the human rights situation in Tunisia, and Aboriginal deaths in custody in Australia. The Executive Director of the Minnesota Lawyers Committee is Barbara Frey.

Bound copies are available for \$15.00 from:

Asia Watch

485 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10017
(212) 972-8400

1522 K. Street, N.W., Suite 910
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 371-6592

Minnesota Lawyers International Human Rights Committee

430 Marquette Avenue, Suite 402
Minneapolis, MN 55402
(612) 341-3302

President
 Vice President
 Secretary
 Treasurer
 Director of Public Affairs
 Director of Legal Affairs
 Director of Research
 Director of Fundraising
 Director of Administration

7 February 1988

H.E. Kim Il Sung
 President of the Democratic People's Republic
 of Korea
 Office of the President
 Pyongyang
 Democratic People's Republic of Korea
 Excellency,

On behalf of the Asia Watch Committee and the Minnesota
 Lawyers International Human Rights Committee, I have the honor to
 submit for your comments a draft report which our two
 organizations have prepared concerning human rights in the
 Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In addition, we have sent
 a similar letter to H.E. Mr. Pak Gil Yon, Ambassador of the
 Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations.

The Asia Watch Committee was organized by the Fund for Free
 Expression in 1985 to monitor and promote human rights in Asia.
 The Chairman of Asia Watch is Jack Greenberg; its Vice Chairman
 is Arveh Neider; its Program Director is Eric Schwartz; and its
 Washington representative is Holly J. Burkhalter.

The Minnesota Lawyers International Human Rights Committee
 was formed in 1983 and now has over 700 members. The Committee
 has sent missions to Central America, Chile, Haiti, Kenya, the
 Republic of Korea, Romania, South Africa, and Uruguay. Among
 other projects, Committee members have helped to establish the
 Center for Victims of Torture, have represented victims of human
 rights abuses in applying for asylum in the United States, have
 submitted communications to the United Nations, have submitted
 writs of habeas corpus (and amparo) on behalf of disappeared
 persons, and have authored standards for the investigation of the
 cause of death in cases of arbitrary killings. The Committee has
 previously issued reports on the plight of Mariel Cubans in the
 United States, the detention of aliens in the Oakdale Detention
 Facility in Louisiana, and on a political trial in Romania. The
 Executive Director of the Minnesota Lawyers Committee is Barbara
 Frey, but I am serving as Acting Executive Director during her
 leave of absence.

Page Two

The Asia Watch Committee and the Minnesota Lawyers
 International Human Rights Committee work to promote and protect
 human rights which are of concern to the entire international
 community. In this regard, we note that on 14 September 1981 the
 Democratic People's Republic of Korea acceded to the
 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the
 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
 In addition, your government in 1957 also ratified the four
 Geneva Conventions for the Protection of Victims of War of 1949.
 Hence, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has agreed to be
 bound by these basic international human rights norms.

Over the past few years, the Asia Watch Committee and the
 Minnesota Lawyers International Human Rights Committee have been
 engaged in joint research relating to the legal structure and the
 protection of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of
 Korea. This research is part of the general efforts of both
 organizations to work impartially for human rights in countries
 of all political types.

We are writing to provide your government with an
 opportunity to review the enclosed draft report. During the next
 six weeks we will continue to revise the enclosed draft report
 and we would welcome any comments which your government may wish
 to make concerning the contents of the report prior to
 publication during 1988.

We would need to have a response by 15 March 1988 from your
 government. If your government is able to respond by that date,
 we shall endeavor to reflect your government's comments in the
 report or in the material associated with the release of the
 report. If your reply arrives after that date, we shall endeavor
 to reflect your government's comments as fully as possible in our
 continuing research on human rights in the Democratic People's
 Republic of Korea. If your government releases information about
 the report during this comment period or before the report is
 formally issued later in 1988, we will reserve the right to
 release the report without further delay and without awaiting
 your comments.

In conclusion, we should note that the Asia Watch Committee
 and the Minnesota Lawyers International Human Rights Committee
 are entirely separate, independent nongovernmental organizations
 with no overlapping membership and with no affiliation to any
 political movement, political party, or government. Although
 both organizations are located in the United States, neither
 organization has any connection with the United States Government
 and each is supported by private contributions.

Page Three

We look forward to hearing from your Government. We also look forward to developing a genuine dialogue and exchange of information with your Government.

Respectfully,



Nancy Arnison
Acting Executive Director



Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Permanent Observer Mission to the United Nations
225 E. 86th St., 14th Floor, New York, N. Y. 10028
Tel: 722-3589 - 722-3536

Ms. Nancy Arnison
Acting Executive Director,
Minnesota Lawyers International
Human Rights Committee

17 March 1988

Dear Miss Arnison,

I present my compliments to you and with reference to your letter dated 11 February 1988 requesting our views on the "human rights" in my country I would like to inform as follows:


We cannot accept your intention to print the publications as their contents are distorted ones full of lies and fabrications defaming our country.

If your organization prints them, ignoring our rejections, it will be held fully responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

The socialist system established in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a most advanced one which places the highest value on the sovereignty and dignity of man and everything in society serves man. It is, therefore, quite natural that "violation of human rights" does not take place and is unthinkable.

If your organization really advocates the human rights, it should not come out with the false informations contrary to the reality speaking ill of my country, but expose the grave violation of human rights in south Korea under the global criticism as it is.

Sincerely,


Pak Gill Yon
Ambassador



Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Permanent Observer Mission to the United Nations
225 East 66th Street, 14th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022
Tel. (212) 723-3439 723-3438

Ms. Nancy Arnison
Acting Executive Director
Minnesota Lawyers International
Human Rights Committee
20 April 1988

Dear Miss Arnison,

I present my compliments to you and have the honour to refer to my letter dated 17 March 1988 and reiterate our stance regarding your intention to publish a book on the so-called "human rights" in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I stated clearly in my previous letter that we could not accept your intention to publish a book on the "human rights" in my country since the general contents of the book are totally distorted and contrary to the actual facts and reality.

It is, therefore, hardly understandable why your organization is still insisting on the attempts to print it.

If your organization prints it, disregarding our demands, it will not enjoy fair appraisal of the world public opinion, and such actions will definitely impair its dignity.

I believe that your organization will carefully consider our viewpoints and cancel printing the book.

Sincerely,

xi
Pak Gil Yon
Ambassador

APPENDIX 2: CATEGORIZATION OF DPRK RESIDENTS*

Order Classification	Description	General Policy	
1	Workers	Those born of workers or those who were workers before or after national liberation.	Considered the nucleus of the Workers' Party.
2	Farm hands	Those who have worked as hired hands for generation after generation.	Considered the nucleus of the Workers' Party.
3	Impoverished farmers	Those farmers who were so poor in the past that they had an insufficient diet.	Considered the nucleus of the Workers' Party.

* Information on categorizations come from various sources, including academic specialists, former officials, and materials produced by South Korean public and academic institutions that study the DPRK. The "Description" column describes the way each classification is believed to be officially identified. The "General Policy" column describes the way in which it is believed that members of the category have been treated. As mentioned in the text, there may have been a lessening of enforcement of measures toward these categories in recent years; moreover, some categories (and the resulting policies toward them) appear no longer to exist.

Order Classification	Description	General Policy
4	Office workers	Those who have worked in Party, government, administration, economic, cultural and educational offices or institutions since national liberation.
5.	Party members	Members of the Workers' Party.
6	Bereaved families of revolutionaries	Considered part of the Core class and subject to promotion to cadre officers.
7	Bereaved families of patriots	The families of those killed in anti-Japanese struggles.
		Considered part of the Core class and subject to promotion to cadre officers of the Party, the Government and the military.
		--Those who are not able to work are assured maximum social security measures.
		Considered part of the Core class and subject to promotion to cadre officers of the Party, the Government and the military.

Order Classification	Description	General Policy
8	Intellectuals educated after national liberation	Those who received education in North Korea or other Socialist countries after 1945.
9	Bereaved families of civilians	Those who were educated abroad have been subject to surveillance, while those trained domestically have been classified as Core class.
10	Families of fallen veterans	The families of civilians who died during the Korean War.
11	Military families	The families of those who died in action during the Korean War.
12	Wounded veterans	Families of those in active service in the military.
		Classified as part of Core class.
		Those veterans who were injured during the Korean War.
		Considered part of Core class.

Order Classification	Description	General Policy
----------------------	-------------	----------------

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| 13 | Small merchants | Those who made a living by peddling goods from one place to another. | Believed to harbor some "bourgeois" feelings, and therefore have been subject to reeducation. |
| 14 | Middle-class merchants | Those who were engaged in commercial businesses at a fixed location. | Considered unstable and have been subject to intensive reeducation. |
| 15 | Handicraftsmen | Those who made a living with their own skills and tools. | Have been subject to reeducation. |
| 16 | Owners of small factories | Those who owned small factories. | Have been subject to general surveillance. |
| 17 | Proprietors of small businesses | Those who earned a living providing small-scale services. | Have been subject to reeducation. |
| 18 | Proprietors of medium-size businesses | Those who owned their own facilities and employed workers to provide services and products. | Have been classified as unstable but capable of being swayed through reeducation. |

Order Classification	Description	General Policy
----------------------	-------------	----------------

- | | | | |
|----|--|---|--|
| 19 | Families of persons who defected to the South (3rd category) | The families of laborers and farmers who defected to the South without committing any crimes. | Have been subject to reeducation. |
| 20 | Independents | Those who did not join any political party. | Have been subject to reeducation. |
| 21 | Landed farmers | Those who managed to earn a living on their own lands. | Were considered unstable and have been considered unstable and have been subject to re-education. |
| 22 | Workers | Former small or medium-sized industrialists, merchants, small businessmen, intellectuals and wealthy farmers who became laborers in the course of the revolution after the liberation from Japan in 1945. | Have been subject to subject to strict surveillance and control depending on their former occupations and current conduct. |

Order Classification	Description	General Policy
----------------------	-------------	----------------

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|--|
| 23 | Wealthy farmers | Farmers who hired one or more farmhands, or who hired temporary workers during the busy farming season. | Considered potentially hostile and have been subject to surveillance. |
| 24 | Domestic capitalists | Businessmen and industrialists who operated businesses with domestic capital. | Classified as potentially hostile and have been subject to general surveillance. |
| 25 | Landlords | Those who had five-hectares or more of farmland confiscated during the 1946 agrarian reform. Those who cultivated less than three-hectare of farmland but additionally operated rice mills or other businesses. | Have been subject to special surveillance. |
| 26 | Pro-Japanese and pro-American inhabitants | Those who participated in Pro-American or pro-Japanese activities. | Have been subject to surveillance. |

Order Classification	Description	General Policy
----------------------	-------------	----------------

- | | | | |
|----|--|--|---|
| 27 | Reactionary bureaucrats | Those who were employed by the government or other public organizations during Japanese rule. | Have been subject to strict surveillance. |
| 28 | Families of those who went to the South (2nd Category) | Families of laborers and farmers who went to the South after committing crimes before or during the Korean War. | Have been subject to general surveillance |
| 29 | Families of those who went to the South (1st Category) | Families of wealthy farmers, landlords, capitalists, pro-American persons and reactionary bureaucrats who went to the South during the Korean War. | Have been subject to general or special surveillance. |
| 30 | Members of Chonggyo-Chongwu Party | Those who were members of the Chonggyo-Chongwu Party in the past. | Have been subject to general or special surveillance, depending on the position they held in the Party. |

Order Classification	Description	General Policy
31	Returnees from China	Those who returned to the North from the north-eastern part of China in 1957.
		With the exception of those who returned to the North as members of the Party, they have been subject to surveillance.
32	Returnees from Japan	Korean residents of Japan who were repatriated to the North.
		Those affiliated with Chosen Soren (a pro-Pyongyang organization in Japan) were allowed into the Party while the remainder have been subject to strict surveillance.
33	Persons who went from the South to the North	Those South Koreans who entered the North after liberation from Japan in 1945.
		With the exception of those who entered the North before national liberation, those having entered the North from the South have been subject to strict surveillance.
34	Intellectuals educated before national liberation	Those who received higher education during the Japanese rule.
		Only some of them have been subject to surveillance.

Order Classification	Description	General Policy
35	Protestants	Former Protestants.
		Have been subject to general or special surveillance.
36	Buddhists	Former Buddhists.
		Have been subject to general or special surveillance.
37	Catholics	Former Catholics.
		Have been subject to general or special surveillance.
38	Confucian scholars and community leaders	Those who were respected Confucian scholars and community leaders.
		Have been subject to general or special supervision.
39	Persons expelled from the Party	Those whose Party membership was cancelled due to wrong doings wrought in line of duty.
		Have been subject to general or special surveillance, depending on the reasons for discharge.
40	Persons expelled from office	Those cadre officers who were expelled from office.
		Expulsion has been recorded in the personal record of the individual as a disciplinary action.

Order Classification	Description	General Policy
----------------------	-------------	----------------

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 41 | Employees of "enemy" organizations worked for the South Korean police, Security Unit, or Youth Corps. | The same as the action taken against those expelled from the Party. |
| 42 | Families of arrested and imprisoned persons | The same as the action taken against those expelled from the Party. |
| 43 | Espionage agents and collaborators | The same as the action taken against those expelled from the Party. |
| 44 | Anti-Party and counter-revolutionaries | The same as the action taken against those expelled from the Party. |

Order Classification	Description	General Policy
----------------------	-------------	----------------

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 45 | Families of executed persons | The same as the action taken against those expelled from the Party. |
| 46 | Executed political prisoners | The same as the action taken against those expelled from the Party. |
| 47 | Indolent, unethical and immoral persons | Those who are lazy, extravagant, or lead lecherous lives. Branded as a group who could become a counter-revolutionary force during emergencies, and classified as a target of general surveillance. |
| 48 | Female entertainers and those who believed in superstition | Former shamans, fortune-tellers, prostitutes, bar hostesses, etc. Branded as a class who could turn into a counter-revolutionary force in times of emergency, and classified as a target of general surveillance. |

Order Classification	Description	General Policy
----------------------	-------------	----------------

APPENDIX 3: LIST OF AUTHORITIES*

NAME AND TITLE ADDITIONAL TITLES/FUNCTIONS

49 Ex-convicts Those who served prison terms for thievery, robbery, embezzlement, and other crimes. Branded as a class who could turn into a counter-revolutionary force in times of emergency, and classified as a target of general surveillance.

50 Members of the Democratic Party Former members of the Democratic Party and their families. Have been subject to general or special surveillance depending on the office they held in the Party.

51 Capitalists Those whose private property was confiscated during the 1946 nationalization of industries. Were classified as a target of strict surveillance.

Kim Il Sung President (Also)
Member of the Central People's Committee

Chairman of the National Defense Commission
General Secretary, Korean Workers' Party
Chairman of the Korean Workers' Party, Military Affairs Committee
Member of the Korean Workers' Party Politburo

Kim Jung Il Secretary of the Korean Workers' Party (Also)
Member of the Korean Workers' Party Politburo

Ho Dam Vice Prime Minister (Also)
Member of the Korean Workers' Party Politburo

* This information is believed to be current as of May 1988.

<u>NAME AND TITLE</u>	<u>ADDITIONAL TITLES/FUNCTIONS</u>
Pak Sung Chul Vice President	(Also) Member of the Central People's Committee, Korean Workers' Party (KWP)
Lim Chun Chu Vice President	(Also) Member of the Central People's Committee, KWP Chairman of the Credentials Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly
Lee Chong Ok Vice President	(Also) Member of the Central People's Committee, KWP
Chi Chang Ik General Secretary of the Central Peoples Committee, KWP	(Also) Member of the Central People's Committee, KWP
O Chin U Member of the Central People's Committee, KWP	(Also) Vice Chairman of the National Defense Commission Minister of the People's Armed Forces
Lee Kun Mo Member of the Central People's Committee, KWP	(Also) Premier of the State Administration Council

Appendix 3 - 2

<u>NAME AND TITLE</u>	<u>ADDITIONAL TITLES/FUNCTIONS</u>
Chung Song Nam Member of the Central People's Committee, KWP	
Su Yun Suk Member of the Central Committee, KWP	(Also) South Pyongan Province Party Secretary Chairman, South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee
Hyon Mu Kwang Member of the Central People's Committee, KWP	(Also) Chairman of the State Inspection Commission
Kang Hui Won Member of the Central People's Committee, KWP	(Also) Korean Workers' Party Secretary for Pyongyang Municipal Party Chairman, Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee
Yon Hyong Mak Member of the Central People's Committee, KWP	
Hong Song Nam Member of the Central People's Committee, KWP	
Pak Song Chol Member of the Central People's Committee, KWP	

Appendix 3 - 3

<u>NAME AND TITLE</u>	<u>ADDITIONAL TITLES/FUNCTIONS</u>
Cho Se Ung Vice Premier	(Also) Member of the Central People's Committee Chairman, Construction and Building Materials Committee
Ryun Ki Bok Member of the Central People's Committee, KWP	(Also) Chairman of the Budget Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly
Kim Byong Yul Member of the Central People's Committee	(Also) Secretary, North Pyongan Provincial Korean Workers' Party Committee Chairman, Provincial People's Committee
Paik Bum Su Member of the Central People's Committee	(Also) Lt. General, Korean People's Army Secretary for South Hwanghae Provincial Korean Workers' Party Committee Chairman, Provincial People's Committee
Lee Chun Sik Secretary of the Parliamentary Group of the Central People's Commission	

<u>NAME AND TITLE</u>	<u>ADDITIONAL TITLES/FUNCTIONS</u>
Kim Yong Nam Vice Premier of the State Administration Council	(Also) Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Member, Central Committee of the KWP
Kim Chang Chun Vice Premier of the State Administration Council	(Also) Member, Central Committee of the KWP
Lim Yun Hyok Vice Premier of the State Administration Council	(Also) Member, Central Committee of the KWP
Kim Bok Sin Vice Premier of the State Administration Council	(Also) Minister of the External Economic Affairs Committee
Choe Kwang Chief of Staff of the Korean People's Army	(Also) Alternate member of the Central Committee (KWP)
Chung Chun Ki Vice Premier of the State Administration Council	
Kim Chang Chu Vice Premier of the State Administration Council	(Also) Minister of the Agricultural Committee