

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
- Kaesung: 162
- Kangwon: 107
- Kapsan: 23-24
- Kenya: 120
- Khabarovsk: 23
- kidnappings: 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 Agricultural 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
- Kulloja: 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 International 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 Committee 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 Hamgyong: 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 Administration
 Director of Fundraising
 Director of Membership
 Director of Education
 Director of Publications
 Director of International Relations
 Director of Liaison
 Director of Correspondence
 Director of News Service
 Director of Public Relations
 Director of Media Relations
 Director of Press Office
 Director of Publicity
 Director of Information
 Director of Documentation
 Director of Library
 Director of Archives
 Director of Records
 Director of Security
 Director of Maintenance
 Director of Transportation
 Director of Travel
 Director of Accommodation
 Director of Food and Beverage
 Director of Entertainment
 Director of Recreation
 Director of Sports
 Director of Health and Safety
 Director of Environmental
 Director of Energy
 Director of Telecommunications
 Director of Information Technology
 Director of Research and Development
 Director of Quality Assurance
 Director of Compliance
 Director of Risk Management
 Director of Legal Affairs
 Director of Human Resources
 Director of Training
 Director of Performance Management
 Director of Compensation and Benefits
 Director of Employee Relations
 Director of Labor Relations
 Director of Diversity and Inclusion
 Director of Equal Opportunity
 Director of Affirmative Action
 Director of Accessibility
 Director of Environmental Health and Safety
 Director of Occupational Safety and Health
 Director of Fire and Life Safety
 Director of Security
 Director of Physical Security
 Director of Information Security
 Director of Cybersecurity
 Director of Privacy
 Director of Records Management
 Director of Archiving
 Director of Library and Archives
 Director of Collections
 Director of Exhibitions
 Director of Publications
 Director of Media Relations
 Director of Public Relations
 Director of Press Office
 Director of Publicity
 Director of Information
 Director of Documentation
 Director of Library
 Director of Archives
 Director of Records
 Director of Security
 Director of Maintenance
 Director of Transportation
 Director of Travel
 Director of Accommodation
 Director of Food and Beverage
 Director of Entertainment
 Director of Recreation
 Director of Sports
 Director of Health and Safety
 Director of Environmental
 Director of Energy
 Director of Telecommunications
 Director of Information Technology
 Director of Research and Development
 Director of Quality Assurance
 Director of Compliance
 Director of Risk Management
 Director of Legal Affairs
 Director of Human Resources
 Director of Training
 Director of Performance Management
 Director of Compensation and Benefits
 Director of Employee Relations
 Director of Labor Relations
 Director of Diversity and Inclusion
 Director of Equal Opportunity
 Director of Affirmative Action
 Director of Accessibility
 Director of Environmental Health and Safety
 Director of Occupational Safety and Health
 Director of Fire and Life Safety

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 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 | 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 | 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

NAME AND TITLE ADDITIONAL TITLES/FUNCTIONS

Kim Yun Hyok
Vice Premier of the
State Administration Council

Ryang Hyung Sup
Chairman of the Standing
Committee of the Supreme
People's Assembly

Son Sung Pi
Vice Chairman of the
Standing Committee of
the Supreme People's
Assembly

(Also)
President, Korean Red Cross
Society

Ryu Yun Ku
Vice Chairman of the
Standing Committee of
the Supreme People's
Assembly

Ryuum Tae Chun
Member of the Standing
Committee of the
Supreme People's
Assembly

Chung Tu Hwan
Member of the Standing
Committee of the
Supreme People's Assembly

NAME AND TITLE ADDITIONAL TITLES/FUNCTIONS

Lee Mong Ho
Member of the Standing
Committee of the
Supreme People's
Assembly

(Also)
Chairman, Committee for Cultural
Relations with Foreign
Countries

Chu Chang Chun
Member of the Standing
Committee of the
Supreme People's
Assembly

Choe Yong Hae
Member of the Standing
Committee of the
Supreme People's
Assembly

Pak Su Dong
Member of the Standing
Committee of the
Supreme People's
Assembly

Kim Sung Ae
Member of the Standing
Committee of the
Supreme People's
Assembly

(Also)
Wife of Kim Il Sung
Chair, Korean Women's Union

NAME AND TITLE ADDITIONAL TITLES/FUNCTIONS

Kim Kyung Bong
Member of the Standing
Committee of the
Supreme People's
Assembly

Suk Yun Ki
Member of the Standing
Committee of the
Supreme People's
Assembly

Ryu Ho Chun
Member of the Standing
Committee of the
Supreme People's
Assembly

Nam Sun Hui
Member of the Standing
Committee of the
Supreme People's
Assembly

Kim Bong Chu
Secretary of the
Standing Committee of
the Supreme People's
Assembly

(Also)
Chairman, Federation of Trade
Unions of Korea

NAME AND TITLE ADDITIONAL TITLES/FUNCTIONS

Kim Chang Chu
Member of the Budget
Committee of the Supreme
People's Assembly

Pak Sung Il
Member of the Budget
Committee of the Supreme
People's Assembly

Lee Chun Sung
Member of the Budget
Committee of the Supreme
People's Assembly

Sin Kyung Sik
Member of the Budget
Committee of the Supreme
People's Assembly

Kim Hyung Chong
Member of the Budget
Committee of the Supreme
People's Assembly

Kye Ung Tae
Chairman of the Bills
Committee of the Supreme
People's Assembly

(Also)
Secretary of the Central Committee
of the Korean Workers' Party

NAME AND TITLE ADDITIONAL TITLES/FUNCTIONS

Bang Hak Se
Member of the Bills
Committee of the Supreme
People's Assembly

Han Sang Kyu
Member of the Bills
Committee of the Supreme
People's Assembly

Kang Hyun Su
Member of the Bills
Committee of the Supreme
People's Assembly

Kim Hui Chun
Member of the Bills
Committee of the Supreme
People's Assembly

Chung Mun San
Member of the Bills
Committee of the Supreme
People's Assembly

Kye Hyung Sun
Minister of the Metal
and Machine-building
Industries Committee

NAME AND TITLE ADDITIONAL TITLES/FUNCTIONS

Cho Chang Dok
Chairman of the Mining
Industry Committee (also known as
Extractive Industries Committee)

Lee Kil Song
Chairman of the
Transport Committee

Lee Chi Chan
Chairman of the
Electric Industry
Committee

Kim Hwan
Chairman of the
Chemical and Light
Industry Committee

Choe Bok Yun
Chairman of the
Fisheries Committee

Kong Chin Tae
Chairman of the Public
Welfare Committee

Kim Ung Sang
Chairman of the State
Construction Committee

<u>NAME AND TITLE</u>	<u>ADDITIONAL TITLES/FUNCTIONS</u>
Lee Cha Bang Chairman of the State Science and Technology Committee	
Paik Hak Nim Minister of Public Security	(Also) General, Korean People's Army
Kim Se Yong Minister of Natural Resources Development	
Choe Hak Kun Minister of Atomic Power Industry	
Lee Suk Minister of Shipbuilding Industry	
Kim Yong Chae Minister of Post and Telecommunications	
Pak Yong Suk Minister of Railways	
Choe Chong Kun Minister of Foreign Trade	

<u>NAME AND TITLE</u>	<u>ADDITIONAL TITLES/FUNCTIONS</u>
Chung Song Nam Minister of External Economic Affairs	
Kim Chae Yul Minister of Forestrics	
Kim Bong Ul Minister of Labor Administration	
Byon Yong Nip Minister of the Education Committee	
Chang Chol Minister of Culture and Art	
Ryun Ki Chong Minister of Finance	
Kim Kyung Bong President of the Academy of Sciences	
Lee Chong Yul Minister of Public Health	
Han Chang Kun Minister of Commerce	

NAME AND TITLE ADDITIONAL TITLES/FUNCTIONS

Lee Pil Song
Director of the General
Corporation of Central
Materials Supply Agencies

Kim Yu Sun
Chairman of the Korean
Physical Culture and
Sports Guidance Committee

Byon Song U
President of the Central
Bank

Sin Kyung Sik
Director of the Central
Statistics Bureau

Chung Mun San
Director of the
Secretariat of the
Administration Council

ADMINISTRATIVE AND ECONOMIC GUIDANCE COMMITTEE

PROVINCES AND

SPECIAL CITIES CHAIRMAN

Chagang-do Chang Ki Ho
Hamgyong-pukdo Kang Song San

Hamgyong-namdo An Sung Hak
Hwanghae-pukdo Kim Hyung Chung
Hwanghae-namdo Kim Dong Won
Kaesong Si Kim Yong Chun
Kangwon-do Choe Pok Yong
Nampo Si Chang In Suk
Pyongan-pukdo Kim Hui Chun
Pyongan-namdo Kim Ui Son
Pyongyang Si Kang Hui Won
Yanggang-do Kim Yong Dok

LOCAL PEOPLES COMMITTEE

PROVINCES AND

SPECIAL CITIES CHAIRMAN *

Chagang-do Kim Chong Chon
Hamgyong-pukdo Choe Ki Chong
Hamgyong-namdo Hong Si Hak
Hwanghae-pukdo Kang Song San
Hwanghae-namdo Chae Kyu Bin
Kaesong Si Kim Ki Son
Kangwon-do Nam Yong An
Nampo Si Pak Sung Il
Pyongan-pukdo Kim Pyong Yul
Pyongan-namdo Su Yun Suk
Pyongyang Si Kang Hui Won
Yanggang-do Kim Won Chun

* These chairmen concurrently hold the post of Responsible Secretary of the Provincial and Municipal People's Committees of the Korean Workers' Party.

UNITED NATIONS

H.E. Mr. Choe Ki Chol,
Ambassador to Austria and Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative
Permanent Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
to the United Nations in Vienna
Beckmanngasse 10-12,1140 Vienna, Austria
telephone: 82 92 38

S.E. M. Ri Tehcul
Ambassador
Observateur permanent auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies et
Délégué permanent auprès des autres organisations internationales
à Genève
Bureau de l'Observateur permanent de la République Populaire
Démocratique de Corée auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies et
Délégation permanente auprès des autres organisations internation-
ales à Genève
1, Chemin de Plonjon, 1207 Genève, Suisse
telephone: 35 43 70
35 90 22

H.E. Mr. Pak Gil Yon
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Observer to the United Nations
Permanent Observer Mission of the Democratic People's Republic
of Korea to the United Nations
225 East 86th Street, New York, NY 10028 U.S.A.
telephone: (212) 722-3536
(212) 722-4366, 3589
(212) 722-3589

RED CROSS

Son Song Pil
President
Korean Red Cross Society
Pyongyang
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

APPENDIX 4: STATEMENTS

These statements were taken in interviews which generally lasted 2 to 2 1/2 hours. The interviews were conducted by a single researcher in Korean without translation, according to a protocol of questions prepared in advance by the research team. The interviews were taped and the tapes were later translated and transcribed in English, omitting the questions, making the English a bit more intelligible, and removing a little material which might endanger the informant or his/her family.

A. Interview on 11 September 1986, in Seoul (left the DPRK in 1976).

I was born in Seoul in 1936. I moved to the DPRK in early March of 1952, which was during the Korean War. I was in middle school at the time. I was actually taken to the North when the northern forces retreated. At that time, Kim Il Sung had ordered that all youngsters be taken to the North.

I was taken to Hwangju Kun of Hwanghae-do. It was a center which trained guerrillas. After one month of training by the Nam-no-dang communists, I was assigned to the 516th army camp. I was 16 years old at the time. The 516th Army was located near the DMZ. Its function was to send guerrillas over the barbed wire into the South to kill the southern military forces and then return to the North. I stayed at the camp for a year and a half. A huge number of us were killed during these activities. Those who survived for three months became veteran guerrillas. When I entered the camp, there were 1,600 of us, out of whom only six had survived by the time I left. I was one of them.

A year and a half later, I was wounded and was sent to "Kum Kang School," which was the training school for underground spies. It was located at Suheung of Hwanghaedo. After 7 months of training there, I was selected to get further training at the Central Party School in Pyongyang. I was not affected at the time by the purges of the Nam-no-dang communists, including Pak Hun Young, who were purged by Kim Il Sung in 1952. Even though I had worked for them I was considered to be a youngster. The Central Party School was a school under the Central Committee of the Workers' Party. It trained the Party cadets. I completed the training in four months. With the special recommendation of the Party, I was admitted to the Department of Philosophy at the Kim Il Sung University. This department's function was to train and produce political cadets. We learned mostly Marxism-Leninism or other political, ideological subjects.

When I was in my third year at the University, I was expelled because the officials learned that the two persons who recommended me to the University had been involved with the Nam-no-dang and purged. I was then sent to a machine manufacturing plant in Kangwondo, which was located at Munchon. For a while, I engaged in hard labor. It was difficult. I believe I was 20 years old at the time. My health deteriorated greatly due to a combination of the wound I got during the DMZ operation and the hard labor at the machinery plant. I studied in the evening in order to continue my college education. After passing the difficult admissions test I was admitted to the Eumpyong College evening class. All this while I was closely watched by the agents because I was labelled as a member or follower of the Nam-no-dang communists. I graduated from the college.

In 1967, I was again selected to work for the Workers' Party spy unit. I worked for the Party spy unit until 1976 when I defected to the South. I used the naval spy route to go back and forth between the North and South. At the time I defected, I was with two

other spies. I had to kill them because I didn't have time to persuade them to defect with me.

My first entry to the South as a spy was through Incheon. I did not defect at the time because I was worried about how the people in the South would react to a spy from the North. Additionally, I had a wife and children in the North by that time. On October 10, 1975, which was the anniversary of the Workers' Party, I was awarded a Mercedes Benz 250 sedan by Kim Il Sung. I was also labelled a "hero." I met Kim Il Sung three times. I had crossed the DMZ 25 times during the Korean War and I had infiltrated as a spy seven times to the South between 1967 and 1976. My record was the highest. Kim Il Sung thus learned that I was a most valuable spy and he treated me specially. Because of my special status, I enjoyed good food and housing. People envied me.

In August 1973, I was stationed in Panmunjom, DMZ. I travelled to Kyushu in Japan, but couldn't sneak back into the South. I returned, starved and exhausted, to the North. The government rewarded me for my hard work by giving me a special leave. I took my wife and children to the Suk-Am Reservoir, north of Pyongyang, for a fishing trip and excursion. When I parked my car and tried to turn on the light something dropped from the ceiling. It was an eavesdropping device. This was 10 months after I was awarded the Benz by Kim Il Sung. I was horrified. I was also very angry and resentful because I thought I had been loyal and had risked my life for the system. I then decided to defect. In 1976, I was sent to Keomoon Island in the South and I took advantage of this opportunity.

While I was working for the Workers' Party spy unit, I lived in Pyongyang. I was married in 1959. I met my wife in Munchon. In the North, graduates of the Kumkang School had been closely watched because it was the arm of the Nam-no-dang communists. However, I was treated differently because the officials thought I was brilliant and elite. Therefore, I got many marriage propositions. I picked one of the workers in the factory I was in. Her family

background was not that good. Her father had been a wealthy farmer. I had three sons. My eldest one was 15 or 16 years old when I defected. I don't think he could attend college because of me.

The Workers' Party spy unit was never involved in internal affairs. However, the members of the unit were very powerful and people envied us. I lived in the residential area in Pyongyang for the Workers' Party spy unit members. I had a single family home, about 60 *pyong* in size. My house had 5 rooms. I owned a refrigerator and a color TV given to me by Kim Il Sung. I was the only one who owned a color TV. Other neighbors had only black and white TVs, even though they were also spies. All of the children in this area went to the same school. They came to our house to watch color TV after school. I owned a telephone but I could make calls only through an operator. No direct calls were possible. Plain citizens could not even have this type of phone. Since few private residents owned telephones, I had to call various public agencies and leave messages. Thus, even if a long-distance call could be made through the switchboard operator, no direct conversation or communication was possible.

One son was in elementary school in 1975 or 1976. He walked to school alone or with close friends. He came home at about 3:00 p.m. Children are required to do a lot of things after they return home. The Boy/Girl Scout or Youth Federation gave various assignments, including collecting iron scraps and attending ideological indoctrination classes. The children had to read the ideological materials until late in the evening or be criticized by the system. The criticizing session was worse than being yelled at or slapped in the face because the children were called before a crowd and then openly questioned and interrogated. It was really humiliating and frightening. Records of this type of criticism were kept and affected the children's futures. A person with a bad record in school was seen as being disloyal to the system and could not attend college.

All the wives had to work outside of the home. There was no exception to this rule, even among the special classes. My wife was a secretary of the Women's Federation. The wives of special class men usually got a job with flexible work hours and are not watched as closely by the system.

I had a chauffeur paid for by the Party. In our house, we had a shower and a bathtub. Since there were no boilers, water was heated by electricity. In Pyongyang, hot water was centrally supplied by the power plant. We had to heat our water because the area I lived in was too isolated to get access to hot water, even though it was still within Pyongyang.

Since I was a special class, my grain ration was for 100% rice and my family members' was for 50% rice and 50% wheat flour. We received flour instead of corn because we were in a special class. The area I was in was not subjected to any laws or regulations. Even the Constitution did not apply. Our area was above the law or any rules. There was a shortage of electricity in the North, but we could consume electricity without any restriction. No electrical appliances could be used by common people but we used all kinds of electrical appliances. We didn't have a swimming pool or a tennis court. Each house had a ping-pong table for recreation.

My rice ration was for 800 grams, more than I could consume. I got 8 Kg of beef per month, plus chicken, pork, oil, etc. My ration was free, but the ration of my family members had to be purchased. It was very cheap. Therefore, our life was comfortable, even though not materially affluent.

The people who enjoyed extraordinary power, influence, and status were spies and airplane pilots. I could freely get liquor. There were no liquor bars or taverns. However, I heard that Kim Jung Il opened a liquor bar in Pyongyang for those Koreans who returned from Japan. Until 1958, there were even entertaining ladies. However, after 1958 there were none. In the DPRK extra-marital affairs were dealt with harshly because they were considered corrupt. I was extra-cautious since I already was being watched due

to my involvement with the Nam-no-dang communists. I realized that if I were caught for any disloyal or corrupt behavior, my life would end right there. The system taught people that sex and liquor were enemies of the communist revolutionaries. They argued that sex, liquor, and entertainment weakened the communist, ideological alertness of people and were only symptoms of corruption and decadence.

There was a golf course but I had never played golf. Only party officials higher than secretaries of the party could go play golf. I was given one vacation of thirty days per year. My wife and children were forced to remain in Munchcon, separated from me until 1975. I lived alone in Pyongyang until that time. Therefore I spent my vacations with my family in Munchcon. Family members were not allowed to move into the spy residence area until 1975.

While I was in Kim Il Sung University, I lived in a dormitory. One room was shared by several students. There were no dormitory showers. We had to go to public baths. I was purged my third year after being questioned and accused of being involved with the Nam-no-dong communists. My inquisitors were from Party Headquarters. They demanded that I confess and name additional people involved with the Nam-no-dong. Since I worked for Nam-no-dong when I was a boy, I did not have much to tell them. They questioned why the Nam-no-dong people recommended me to the Kim Il Sung University. I told them that I had worked with them at the 516 army but that I had no special political ties with them. At that time, they questioned several hundred other students whom they suspected. I was then purged, but I was not sent to prison camps like the Aoji mines because they knew my involvement with Nam-no-dong was not intentional. They purged me just because I happened to get mixed up with them. They were afraid I had been influenced by the Nam-no-dong.

In Munchcon, life was very difficult. There were many people in Munchcon who had very "suspicious" backgrounds, includ-

ing family members of former southern police officers and people who had moved to the South during the War.

The "KookKook Youth revolt" occurred at this time, which was right after the Korean War. This was an underground organization which allegedly plotted to relieve the nation from dictatorial rule. The members of this revolt were young men who were 19 or 20 years of age. They were the children of the oppressed classes in the North. Some of my co-workers in the factory in Munchcon were such dissidents. Not knowing their background, I occasionally sat with them and told them about my experiences of crossing the border. One day I was arrested because I was suspected of being a part of the rebellion. The authorities had been alerted because nine extremist members of the dissident group attempted to defect to the South using hand-made grenades. Five of them were killed in the fighting and four of them were arrested and publicly executed. A "mass trial" had been held, and then the prisoners were executed with the crowd screaming, "Kill them! Kill them!"

The agent tortured me, demanding that I confess. The type of torture they used was "airplane torture" and "water torture." They hung me upside down and poured water on my face. They questioned whether I had shown the dissidents the route to the South and had instructed them on how to cross the border safely. Although I denied it, the authorities had apparently been told by the dissidents that they had received this information from me. I had only told my co-workers about my experiences at the DMZ because it made a good story. I thought it had been fun for them to hear about it. I did not know some of them were dissidents.

The torture was done within the Public Security Ministry building, which was similar to a detention facility. At the time there was no Political Security Ministry, which was organized in 1974. Consequently, the Public Security Ministry handled all the political prisoners. I was tortured for this incident in 1958. Although I was arrested, interrogated, and tortured, I was never charged for any offense or handled by a prosecutor. There was no trial. Unless an in-

cident is exceptionally well-publicized people never went through a trial for political crimes in the DPRK. For example, 13 well known Nam-no-dong members including Pak Hun Yung and Lee Seung Hun were indicted by the prosecution and put on trial. Most others were punished without a trial or formal criminal procedure. It was all taken care of in compliance with the orders and instructions of the Party. Those few who were tried in court were sent to a regular criminal prison. Trials were usually held in non-political criminal situations. Political offenses were handled secretly without due process and trial in an attempt to avoid criticism by the public.

Even in the DPRK, close friends exchanged opinions and information. Usually I met my friends at home or in restaurants. Many of my friends disappeared all of a sudden. This was a widespread practice during the purge of the Nam-no-dong communists.

In handling dissidents, the government usually executed the hardcore leaders, sent those underneath them to prison, and sent the mildly disloyal followers to hard labor camps such as the Aoji mining site. Any remaining suspects suffered demotions at work and were closely watched in their neighborhoods. When pro-Chinese and pro-Russian communists were purged, the total number reached 80,000. Among these 80,000 some were killed, some were sent to prisons, some to hard labor camps, and some were placed under observation, as described.

I saw friends and neighbors suffering from such purges. For example, a friend of mine was a high ranking official in charge of economic planning. In 1976, the World Olympics were held in Montreal, Canada. The people in the DPRK were not informed about this world event because the government did not allow access to outside information. Although the DPRK had sent certain teams such as soccer, etc., the general populace was ignorant about the fact. My friend had been able to listen to a special transistor radio, through which he got a daily record of the DPRK teams' progress. One day he revealed to a close friend that the DPRK team had lost in a cer-

tain game. This was relayed to an agent. My friend was then questioned, purged, and sent to a machinery plant in a remote place. I knew of the particulars of three such cases. I knew of people disappearing a number of times. Therefore, in the DPRK, people were cautious about what they said.

My parents and siblings were all in the South during this time. I had been used by the North because I was loyal and talented in spying activities.

In the North, newspapers did not report anything about what was really happening in the country and outside. The only way people could get this kind of information was through word of mouth and rumor. Because of travel restrictions, however, people were unable to learn what was going on outside of their village. In my case, because of my position in the Party, I could travel relatively freely and therefore heard a lot of things that had been happening outside Pyongyang. My case was an exception. Although rumors flew around it took a long time before people received information. Rumors were heard long after the incident.

B. Interview on 8 September 1986, in Seoul
(left the DPRK in 1975 or 1976).

I was born in 1945 in the small town of Bukcheong Kun, Hamgyong-namdo. I was born at home. My father and mother were from farming families. Most of the residents in my village had the surname of Kong. They are remotely related to "Confucius." I, myself, am a number of generations removed from Confucius. My parents' family were middle class farmers. They were relatively well off, owned a substantial acreage of farm land, and hired additional farm-hands. My father fought against the Japanese before the liberation, and was consequently treated well by the government. My father died when I was four years old, so I was raised by my grandmother, mother, and brothers. My grandmother is now about 80 years old, living with my mother. When I left the DPRK, my

mother was sick. My mother was very active in the Women's League and was the leader of the Kong clan in the village. My family owned farm land until it was confiscated in 1958. Until that time, farmers were allowed to own private farm land and cultivate the crops using farm-hands.

I had two brothers and one sister. One brother was in the Navy University and the other brother was a local chief of "Sarochung." My sister was also active in the Women's League and had a good social position. My parent's family was in the "Core" class and was therefore successful.

I entered the People's School when I was 6 years old. I was one year ahead of the normal school age. The People's School was a 4-year elementary school. In the past, it had been a 5-year system. My house was located about 3 or 4 Km (10-li) distance from school and I commuted back and forth on foot. I lived with my family at that time. In those days, the school did not teach any political or indoctrinating subjects or courses other than requiring the students to memorize the "Kim Il Sung General" song and national anthem. The students sang several militaristic and patriotic songs, but they also sang some folk songs. I carried my lunch bag to school when I had classes in the afternoon because the school did not supply food. I took such classes as Korean language, mathematics, Korean history, world history, physics, etc. These were just regular courses in the elementary schools. After school, I usually did homework and played in the neighborhood with the other kids. Usually we played soccer ball, went fishing, and just ran around. When my school work was not done, I was punished by the teachers. They required me to hold a chair in the air and stand up straight or to wipe and shine the wood floors after school. Pupils were not expelled from school as discipline.

I then went to a 2-year middle school in the same village. My puberty started at this time, at about 14 years old. After two years I attended a technical high school, and then went to the Kim Il Sung University. I studied in the Communication's Department

for four years. Through high school, girls and boys were in the same class in different rows. In college, women and men sat together in the classes. I did not have a date with a woman until I got to college, even though there were some girls I admired secretly. Youngsters could not date openly because of two sanctions. First, the elders in the village did not tolerate youngsters dating because it was against traditional social morality. Second, if the school detected any students dating, the students were punished.

There were no prostitutes at all. Some brave students secretly met in the fields or up on the mountain. They made love there as there were no motels or anyplace for such sexual activities. To relieve their sexual needs, some boys raped girls and destroyed their lives. Others handled their sexual needs by masturbation.

After college, rather than being drafted to the armed forces, I was appointed to the Public Security Ministry (Police). I worked for the police for two years and then was promoted to a position with the Political Security Ministry. Whenever a case involved political crimes, the case was referred to the Political Security Ministry. These two ministries were very powerful in the DPRK. Only the "Core group," consisting of individuals with good backgrounds, could be employed by these ministries.

I got married when I was working for the Public Security Ministry. In the Ministry, there was a subordinate who invited me to his family's home some distance away. There I was introduced to his elder sister. We liked each other for several reasons. One key reason was that she was from a family with a good political background. In the DPRK, even though it is not legally required that the marriage be approved by the government, people usually get their employer's approval. Therefore, I obtained consent for my marriage from two different sources. First, I obtained consent from my friend's elder brother and mother in compliance with Korean tradition. Second, I obtained the consent of my employer. The key criteria for their approval were having a good family and personal background and being loyal to the state. The families required this

because unless one marries another with a good background, one cannot succeed in society or career. The employer required this because they desire that a family be loyal to the state.

My wife and I had one child, who was born at home. It is customary in the DPRK that a woman gives birth to a baby at home with the help of elder female neighbors.

My wife was a doctor's aide. In the DPRK medicine was divided into three occupations: doctors; doctor's aides, who were equivalent to a registered nurses in the US; and nurses, who were equivalent to a nurse's aides in the US. To become a doctor's aide, one had to attend a special vocational school. My wife worked eight hours or more per day. In the evening she had to attend various lecture classes and meetings.

Medical facilities in the DPRK were all government owned and operated. There was one medical center in each county and one public health center in each *Eup* (township) in rural areas and *Dong* (District) in the cities. Each public health center had one doctor, one doctor's aide, and two nurses. When people were sick, they visited the health center. If surgery was required, the doctor in the health center referred the case to a hospital. Only in rare emergencies was a patient admitted to the hospital without the referral of the health center. The treatment was free, including hospitalization and doctor's bills. Drugs and medicine, however, had to be purchased by patients at their expense. Medical services are good.

When a woman was pregnant, she was given 45 or 60 days leave both before and after the birth. Her wages were cut 50%. Consequently, in order to earn more money, women usually worked until immediately before giving birth and returned to the job as soon as they could.

In the 1960s, the government encouraged people to have many children in order to increase the labor force and population. Beginning in the 1970s, however, the government encouraged birth control, suggesting 3 children per family. Birth control devices were

distributed, in most cases, condoms. Increasingly, pills were given to women.

Divorce was freely granted in the DPRK. Although the government emphasized sexual equality, women still obeyed their husbands and harmony was maintained according to tradition.

According to tradition aged parents lived with their eldest son. The government rationed 400-500 grams of grain for the aged. The handicapped and disabled were trained and educated in special schools and then given a job. Even the blind worked in the DPRK. They were given very good vocational training so that they could participate in productive activities.

There was a serious housing shortage in the urban areas, but the housing was adequate in the rural areas. All housing was publicly owned and there was no rental property. Powerful and influential families had no problem getting housing, but it was very difficult for the lower classes to find housing. Consequently, they were often forced to stay with their parents and relatives in the crowded conditions.

Criminal procedure: There were arrest warrants but people could be arrested without warrants in any situation in which the Public Security Ministry found that there was a reasonable ground. When people were arrested, they were interrogated and investigated by the investigation unit of the Public Security Ministry and then handed over to the preliminary charging unit in the Ministry. The unit collected various evidence and interviewed the witnesses. This unit made technical decisions whether or not to charge. Once the unit decided to charge, this was recommended to the head of the Ministry. The head then finally determined the charges on the basis of the accused's political connections. Once people are charged with a crime, the prosecutor's or trial tribunal's role was very much a routine. 100% of cases charged by the Ministry resulted in guilty judgments. In this regard, the judge or prosecutor was powerless. The most important decision maker was the Ministry. The law required that people must not be detained for more than a certain

number of days without trial. In reality, however, they were often detained in police stations for several months, even up to a year before trial.

Those found guilty after trial were incarcerated in prisons or work camps. For serious crimes such as treason, murder, serious rape, sedition or subversive crimes, public trials were often held before a huge number of people. All other trials were not opened to the public. Public trials took place very rarely. Individuals who are tried publicly are often executed publicly.

Those who were not charged but were under suspicion as political offenders were sent to the "Special Dictatorship Target Areas." These areas were in remote village without any barbed wires. People were ordered to relocate to these areas without any charges or trials. When people were ordered to relocate they immediately sensed that they were in trouble with the government. They were watched very closely by secret agents. Once the authorities found any pretext, the people were then arrested, charged, and imprisoned. People were free to move around within a city or village, but they could not travel outside of the town without a travel pass. There were checkpoints at major highways and railroad stations. Without the travel pass, no one could board a bus or train.

I was in the Core group and was considered a privileged person. I defected because I had committed an error in handling a person in the Special Dictatorship Target Area. I feared that I would be punished by the government. I didn't fear persecution. Rather, I feared expulsion from the Party and dismissal from my job. This would mean the loss of everything, including my future. If I had been designated as disloyal, it would have followed me until the end of my life. I then defected.

In the Republic of Korea I found better economic conditions and freedom, although I would not necessarily call it political freedom. In the South I have freedom in the sense that I can do whatever I want to without social restrictions. I also find that here

there is a fairly happy and satisfactory relationship between husband and wife.

While I was in the DPRK, I never felt that my human rights were oppressed. Nor did I realize that there were other kinds of ways to live in other parts of the world. People in the DPRK were so indoctrinated and organized into a rigidly closed society that they did not know anything else. In that regard, there was no unhappiness from any sense of human rights oppression.

Housing and social organization: My family had a house in Pyongyang with two bedrooms. It was a townhouse with two units in each building. The area was about 12 *pyong*. Only 20% of houses were equipped with bath facilities in Pyongyang. People had to take a bath in the public bathhouse. There was one bathhouse in each county or township in the rural areas and one in each *Dong* (District) in the city. People generally thought baths should be taken once a week. In reality people took baths once every 10 days. In Pyongyang, about 20% of the homes were equipped with hot water supplied by the state. The homes equipped with hot water were allocated to different employment organizations and the employer then internally allocated them to the employees. However, since the quota is very limited, homes with hot water were usually given to high ranking employees.

The housing shortage problem was very critical in Pyongyang. When I left the DPRK, the state's goal was to build 200,000 more housing units in Pyongyang, to accommodate the number of households. In the DPRK, the quality of housing was classified into two categories, highest quality and low quality. Except for the highest quality housing, homes were all similar. The highest quality homes had all kinds of luxurious facilities. The wealthiest families had their own game rooms and some even owned as many as five Mercedes Benz's. These houses were located in the area of "Changkwan San," near the Pyongyang railroad station. The generals lived in apartments with six or more bedrooms. They were equipped with all kinds of modern amenities such as color TVs,