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Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations



National Human Rights Commission of Korea

Publication Remarks

A world of slaves, not humans!

These were the teary words spoken by a woman as she relayed the devastating human rights situation she experienced in North Korea at the National Human Rights Commission of Korea. For the simple reason that her grandfather had defected to South Korea during the Korean War, the woman was confined in a North Korean political prisoner camp, experiencing 28 years of living hell.

In March 2011, the Commission opened the North Korean Human Rights Documentation Center & Archives and started to receive reports of human rights violations committed by the North Korean regime. Torture, beatings, and various kinds of unimaginable human rights violations were happening every day not just in the political prisoner camps but also during the interrogation processes of North Korean defectors who were forcefully repatriated.

Stories about the reality of the human rights condition in North Korea are being disclosed to the world through numerous reports, but this casebook is the first of its kind to be compiled and systematically organized by a national organization. During the past year, the Commission received human rights violation reports from 834 reporters and decided to publish this casebook, with the intention of sharing some of the most outstanding accounts and raising awareness of the human rights situation in North Korea.

It is hoped that, by showing the whole world that the human rights violations committed by the North Korean government are being thoroughly documented and preserved, this *2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations* may allow North Korean residents to see a light of hope,

and act as a measure to discourage further violations by the North Korean Government.

I would like to express my sincerest gratitude and offer my words of encouragement to all the reporters who gathered their courage for the publication of this casebook. The National Human Rights Commission promises to continue to receive reports on human rights violations in North Korea and to systematically document and manage the information. I anticipate that these accumulated cases may become a valuable seed that will grow to somewhat improve the human rights situation in North Korea.

Thank you.

May 2012

Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission of Korea

Byung-Chul HYUN

Preface

1. The Significance of the Publication of this Casebook

The National Human Rights Commission of Korea (heretofore the Commission), in order to propel its efforts regarding human rights in North Korea, organized the Special Committee for Human Rights in North Korea in January 2011. On March 15 of the same year, the Commission opened the North Korean Human Rights Documentation Center & Archives (heretofore the Reporting Center) and began to systematically collect, record, and preserve evidence and cases of human rights violations in North Korea. On the first anniversary of the Reporting Center, March 15, 2012, the Commission published the *2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations*, a collection of the most representative cases of human rights violations in North Korea among those organized by the Reporting Center. Previously, private organizations and related organizations have published fact-finding reports or white papers regarding North Korean human rights situations. The publication of this book marks the first time a national organization actively collects the infringement cases and, depending on the type of crime and assailant, comprehensively and systematically records, manages, and preserves the related data.

The human rights condition in North Korea is the worst in the world. The objective of establishing the Reporting Center is to provide grounds for the punishment of the violators of international laws and to warn them of punishment, consequently suppressing human rights infringements. The subsequent amelioration of human rights conditions in the north will ultimately facilitate the establishment of a foundation for liberal democracy in post-uni-

fication North Korea. Furthermore, this book is expected to serve many purposes after unification, such as providing as basic information for the employment of competent persons in the North Korean area, evidence for the reinstatement, retrial, or compensation of the victims, and basic material for human rights education. West Germany has previously established the Central Registry of State Judicial Administrations (Erfassungsstelle) in Salzgitter in November 1961, and until unification, it was successful in verifying, recording and preserving information on human rights violations in East Germany. In Korea, the National Human Rights Commission, which is a particularly independent quasi-international organization, has taken up the same role. With the Commission's ability to provide the UN and other international organizations with reliable information, it may be said that there is now an innovative method to improve the human rights conditions in North Korea. This is also at the core of the North Korean Human Rights Bill, which seems unlikely to pass in the 18th National Assembly, just as in the 17th.

2. An Overview

As the Commission clarified in its Recommendation of National Policy for the Improvement of North Korean Human Rights (included in Appendix 2) on October 24, 2011, the scope of "North Korean human rights" covers the rights of not only residents in North Korean territory, but also that of defectors living abroad or in South Korea, as well as prisoners of war, North Korean abductees, and separated families, rights related to humanitarian issues and the division of the North and South. Accordingly, this book is compiled in the following order: ① human rights violations in the political prisoner camps of Yodeok, Gaechon, Bukchang, and Hoeryong, which have been revealed over the years and remain symbols of human rights violations in the North Korean area; ② human rights violations in the Jeongeori and Jeungsan kyo-hwa-so's; ③ human rights violations in other

detention facilities; and ④ human rights violations toward prisoners of war, abductees, and separated families, all related to the protection of nationals and humanitarian issues.

① In the case of political prisoner camps, the reports of those who were imprisoned in the Bukchang camp between 1977 and 1984 are included for the first time, and a list of 278 prisoners was organized also for the first time, based on the statements of Cheolhwan Kang, Taejin Kim, Myungcheol Ahn, and Gwangil Jeong, who have been confined or have worked as a guard in Yodeok and Hoeryong, and included in Appendix 1.

② In the case of kyo-hwa-so's, although having attracted less attention - the gravity of their human rights violations was regarded as less when compared to that of the political prisoner camps - the severe reality of the kyo-hwa-so's which have killed a massive number of prisoners in a short period of time is revealed in the report of a defector who used to be confined in a kyo-hwa-so.

③ In the case of other confinement facilities, records show the reality of widespread human rights infringements committed by practitioners in judicial or investigative bodies.

④ In the case of prisoners of war, abductees, and separated families, only a few of the countless victims came to report, limiting the number of cases that could be included. Reports regarding abduction victims during the Korean War, in particular, are already being received separately, according to the Act on Truth Investigation of Abduction Injuries and Reputation Recovery of Abduction victims during the Korean War, and so they are excluded from this book.

In the meantime, the Commission has organized an information website for the Reporting Center. To the North Korean defectors whose addresses could be obtained, the Chairman sent letters to encourage them and to ask them to report to the Commission any human rights violations by filing the enclosed North Korean Human Rights Reporting Form (Appendix 3). In addition, commissioners and investigators have collected human rights violation cases and their evidence by receiving reports from victims and defectors via the press and various other routes such as meeting them in

person and investigating according to the questions in the aforementioned form.

The human rights violations in North Korea are characterized as international crimes against humanity where the statute of limitations does not apply. Therefore, assailants are specified for every victim, and every reported case is criminalized based on the Korean Constitution, the four international human rights treaties which North Korea has ratified or joined, namely the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and Article 7¹⁾ of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court which provides definitions of international crimes against humanity. These efforts are systematically organized and preserved. Yet, in this book, taking into consideration the possibility of defamation, infringement of personal rights, retaliation, or concealment of facts should the personal information of either a victim or an assailant be disclosed, some names were left anonymous or were changed, and some victimization facts have been partly altered, depending on necessity.

3. Tasks for the Future

The material collected by the Commission is only a small fraction of all the violation cases. But taking into consideration the poor environment sur-

1) The related Article 7 paragraph 1 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court provides the following: (a) murder, (c) enslavement, (d) forcible transfer of population, (e) imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law, (f) torture, (g) rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity, (h) persecution, (i) enforced disappearance of persons, (k) other inhumane acts of a similar character intentionally causing great suffering or serious injury to body or to mental or physical health.

rounding North Korean human rights efforts, the results are not to be evaluated on a short-term basis. The work at the Reporting Center is only in its beginning phase, and in the years to come, the Center, keeping in mind its founding objectives, will gather all the North Korean human rights violation cases, if possible, and annually publish the most outstanding accounts in following editions. We expect this to create a synergy effect between effective task enforcement and policymaking to improve the human rights conditions in North Korea.

Also, supplementary investigations including objective gathering of evidence for each case reported will be continued. Organized materials will be transferred to the archives to be systematically managed, and they will be utilized by international communities such as the UN as educational or promotional material to prevent and discourage human rights violations. Nowadays, the consensus of the international community is leaning toward the establishment of a Commission of Inquiry within the UN in order to investigate the alleged violations, based upon the premise that North Korean assailants who have committed crimes against humanity should be remanded to the International Criminal Court. The book will be an influential basic material that supports this argument.

North Korean defectors are live witnesses with first-hand experiences of the North Korean human rights situation, and so it is of great importance to secure their statements at an early stage. Recently, the Commission is providing the Reporting Center with bright prospects by establishing a method, with the help of related organizations, to obtain statements from defectors during the joint interrogation sessions held upon their entry into South Korea. Meanwhile, there is an urgent need to find cooperative methods so as to make use of the data collected by private institutions, as well. There also is the unfinished task of recruiting workers to the Reporting Center and securing the budget necessary to finding the defectors who are scattered across the country and to preserving the collected material regarding human rights violations.

The North Korean human rights question has become an international issue, and the Republic of Korea must play a leading role in its solution. The Commission also feels a great sense of responsibility. The Reporting Center seeks to give hope and courage to the victims who have had no place to turn to by recording and preserving their agony and pain in history. In doing so, we hope this book will restrain further violations by the North Korean government and act as a protector of human rights in North Korea.

Lastly, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Chairman Byung-Chul Hyun for his avid support for the publication of this book. My gratitude also goes out to Namgeun Yoon, Hyunah Yang, Sungyoung Kim, and members of the Special Committee for Human Rights in North Korea for their advice regarding every detail of this book, to the North Korean human rights team for organizing these extensive records and materials, to the Free the NK Gulag participants for their help in listing the political prisoners, and finally, to the reporters for their greatly detailed testimonies of experiences that must be too painful to remember.

May 2012

Chairman of the Special Committee for Human Rights in North Korea,
the National Human Rights Commission of Korea

Tae-Hoon Kim

CONTENTS

PART 1. Political Prisoner Camp 1

- I. Yodeok Political Prisoner Camp 3
- II. Gaecheon Political Prisoner Camp 41
- III. Bukchang Political Prisoner Camp 51
- IV. Hoeryong Political Prisoner Camp 72

PART 2. KYO-HWA-SO 83

- I. Jeongeori Kyo-hwa-so 85
- II. Jeungsan Kyo-hwa-so 133

PART 3. Other Detention Facilities 153

- I. State Security Department 155
- II. Department of Social Security
(Department of People's Security) 225
- III. Labor Training Camp 252
- IV. Border Garrison, etc. 269

PART 4. Prisoner of War · Abductees · Separated Families 281

I. Prisoner of War 283
II. Abductees 294
III. Separated Families 319

Appendix 323

Appendix 1. List of Prisoners in
Political Prisoner Camps (278 persons) 325
Appendix 2. Major Policy Suggestions for
Human Rights in North Korea 410
Appendix 3. North Korean Human Rights
Violations Report Form 421

■■■ PART 1 ■■■

Political Prisoner Camp



March 15, 2011 :

Reporting cases at the Opening of the North
Korean Human Rights Documentation Center &
Archives

I . Yodeok Political Prisoner Camp

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- March 15, 2011

B. Reported by

- Young-Soon Kim (Female)

C. Victim

- Reporter
- Parents, three sons, and daughter

D. Assailant

- Head of State Security Department ○ ○ ○ , head of Camp 15 ○ ○ ○ ,
the security agent in charge ○ ○ ○

E. Substance of Report

- Victims were confined in Yodeok Camp without due process and their
human rights were violated

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

(1) Date and Location

From the beginning of October 1970 to January 1979 at Camp 15

(Joseon People's Guards troop 2915, Yodeok Political Prisoner Camp, or Yodeok Camp)

(2) Size and Structure of Yodeok Camp

- (A) Yodeok Camp was established in 1969 and is managed by the Department of Social Security Bureau 9. To the west is Maengsan-gun, to the north Pyongan-namdo Daeheung-gun, to the east Hamgyong-namdo Keumya-gun, and to the south the coal-mining areas of Hamgyong-namdo Kowon-gun. The camp area stretches over 5 *ri*s, consisting of Yongpyong-ri, Pyongjeon-ri, part of Kueup-ri, Ipseok-ri, Daesuk-ri, and is surrounded by mountains which are 1,700 meters high. The distance between the southern gate of the camp and the northern guard post in Daesuk-ri is 35 kilometers, and between Yongpyong-ri in the east to Mt. Byongpung in the west is 20 kilometers. A barbed-wire fence surrounds the camp area and binoculars are installed every 200 meters. Pointy, sharpened stakes stand along the outside of the boundary.
- (B) When the reporter was in the camp, there were well-known inmates such as Divisional Commander Yongsun Won; Sachun Jeong (fought in the Nakdong River Battle during the Korean War); General Walkyun Kim, a Frunze Military Academy graduate, and his wife; director Hongchul Kim; Hongsik Kang (director of the first North Korean movie *My Hometown*), his Japanese wife and children, Hyojae and Hyosun Kang; the famous stage actor Bulchul Shin and his family; architect Shilyon Kim; former Security Service Bureau agent Sunnyeo Park; Pyongyang Medical School ophthalmologist Seonghui Jeong; and student of Seunghui Choi, Hyunsuk Kim (assistant professor at Pyongyang University of Fine Arts) and her husband.
- (C) It is impossible for the political prisoners to run away because everyone has to keep an eye on each other. The reporter, being good at

writing, used to draw up necessary documents for the camp management committee. She recalls that, from the estimation made while creating the materials plan, the number of prisoners in the early years was about 15,000 to 20,000. 60% or more were imprisoned through to the guilt-by-association system. Following the resident registration reinvestigation in 1975, a Completely Controlled Zone was established in Yongpyong-ri.

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Forced Disappearance and Deportation

- (A) On August 1, 1970, the reporter was waiting for a train at the South Pyongyang Station when she was suddenly taken by state security department agents to the preliminary inquiry section, Room 312 of the state security department located in Daetaryung-dong, Botong River area, Pyongyang, and was confined until September 30, 1970. Her husband, Dongmyung Lee (b. March 6, 1936), was taken to an unknown place on July 4, 1970 and is still missing.
- (B) Later, in early October, 1970, she returned to her residence, a high-class military apartment in Changjeon-dong, Jung district, Pyongyang, but was immediately kidnapped along with her parents who were over 70, eldest daughter (age 10), second daughter (8), third daughter (6), and son (2), and was forced on train and truck to be transferred to and confined in Yodeok political prisoner camp.

(2) Persecution and Slavery

- (A) While in the camp, the prisoners did not know what their charges were, but most were related to trivial questions raised against Kim Il-sung and his system. Among the prisoners were people who had said 'Kim Il-sung has a lump in his throat', broken a statue of Kim

Il-sung or Kim Jong-il, covered the floor with a newspaper that contained a picture of Kim Il-sung, watched a foreign video, talked about Kim Jong-il's wife Song Hye-rim and son Kim Jong-nam, listened to South Korean broadcasting, etc. The reporter herself found out only after she was released that she was imprisoned because she knew the fact that Song Hye-rim (d. 2002), her friend since middle school, was 'getting married to House No. 5 (lineal family of Kim Il-sung)'. At that time Kim Jong-il did not want the fact that he was living with Song Hye-rim to be revealed, so he got rid of or isolated anyone who might have known of it.

- (B) The houses are straight, thatched-roof harmonica houses with narrowly spaced chimneys, each accommodating two households. Each house has one room and one kitchen with no flooring, and the families live on the muddy floor. All they receive for food rationing is soup of salt and 200 grams of corn kernels. If, by chance, a rat is caught, that becomes a special meal. Most prisoners mistakenly ate poisonous plants or died from cold and malnutrition such as pellagra. The elderly over the age of 60 engaged in less severe labor, but the reporter's father and mother died from malnutrition on August 5, 1971 and in January 1976, respectively. Her eldest son Seyoung drowned on his way to school in the summer of 1973.
- (C) The reporter, as a woman, took care of her family of six. She woke up at 3 a.m., went to work which was about 4 kilometers away by 4:30, and worked until dark without rest except for the 30 minutes of lunchtime before she could return home. From her first days at the camp until 1971, she dried hardwood from lime trees, etc. and made furniture to be sent to Pyongyang. Starting in March 1972, she worked at the construction unit, building private houses for State Security Department agents and food factories.

(3) Inhumane Acts

- (A) Injuries caused during labor could not be treated, and if no work was done for whatever reason, food was not rationed, causing many to die while working in hunger. The reporter's menstruation cycle stopped for four years due to the inhumane lifestyle and severe mental and physical fatigue, but this was a common phenomenon among women in the camp. There was a school, but it did not adopt the formal educational curriculum; students were actually rabbit breeders who were punished and not sent home if they could not gather the daily requirement of grass.
- (B) Around January, 1976, the reporter was moved to the newly established completely controlled zone in Yongpyong-ri, where she had to support herself without any food rationing. In subgroups (consisted of eight or nine people from three or four families) in charge of farming, when a little problem was caused to the rice seedlings in the seedbed, the prisoners were taken to the detention center on suspicions of espionage and never came back. Ideology conflict meetings were frequently held, and whoever was criticized was also taken to the detention center and never returned. About 30% of the prisoners in the camp were taken to the detention center and disappeared.
- (C) To the right of the camp gate was a separate camp for the mentally ill from all parts of the country and it confined those that spoke of Kim Il-sung and his son. They were locked up in solitary cells and were forced to work. The amount of food given was predetermined according to labor performance: large portion which is rice filled to the mouth of a bowl, medium portion which is rice in a bowl with a big dent, and small portion which is a thin layer of rice at the bottom of a bowl. All died from strenuous labor while starving from such portion control.

(4) Murder

In late 1973, two young people around the age of twenty five were arrested after a failed attempt to escape from the camp. They were shot to death in the presence of all prisoners in the wide empty lot between squad 3 and squad 4 of the industrial work unit.

C. Release and Departure to South Korea

The reporter was released from Yodeok camp in January 1979, and with remaining family (eldest daughter and two sons), departed from North Korea on February 1, 2001 and entered South Korea on November 25, 2003.

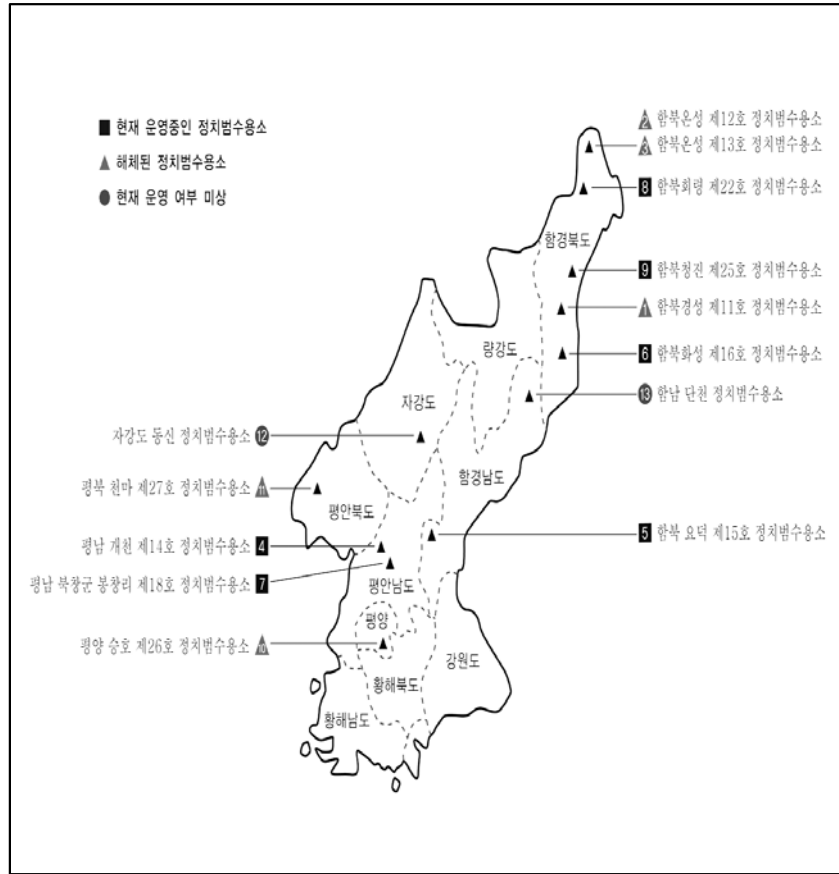
3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter
- The reporter's book "I Was a Friend of Song Hye-rim" (January 15, 2008, Seoul Munhak Publishing)

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 8 (Prohibition of Slavery), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement), Article 14 (Right to Trial), Article 16 (Right to be Human), Article 17 (Freedom of Privacy), Article 19 (Freedom of Expression), Article 23 (Family Right), Article 24 (Children's Rights), and Article 26 (Equal Right) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 1 (Right of Self-determination), Article 2.2 (Right Not to be Discriminated Against), Article 6 (Right to Work), Article 7 (Right to Work), Article 10 (Family Right), Article 11 (Right to Livelihood), Article

- 12 (Right of Health), Article 13 (Right to Education), and Article 15 (Right to Culture) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
- Article 2 (obligation to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy in order to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women), Article 11 (protection of women regarding pregnancy) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
 - Articles 2 to 9 (protection of children's rights), Article 13 (Freedom of Expression), Article 14 (Freedom of Thought, Conscience, and Religion), Article 15 (Freedom of Assembly and Association), Article 16 (Prohibition of Interference with Privacy), Article 19 (Right to be Protected against Violence), Article 23 (Guarantee of Dignity), Article 24 (Right to Health), Article 27 (Right to Livelihood), Articles 28 and 29 (Right to Education), Article 31 (Right to Enjoy Rest and Leisure and Participate in Cultural Life), Articles 32 and 36 (Prohibition of Exploitation), Articles 37 and 39 (Prohibition of Torture and Personal Liberty), Article 40 (Rights Regarding Judicial Proceedings) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).
 - Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (a) Murder, (c) Slavery, (d) Deportation, (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, (h) Persecution, (i) Forced Disappearance, and (k) Inhumane Act, from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
 - Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), Article 13.3 (Prohibition of Guilt-By-Association), Article 14 (Freedom of Residence and Movement), Article 17(Freedom of Privacy), Article 21(Freedom of Speech), Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial), Article 31 (Right to Education), and Article 36 (Family Right) of the Constitution



Political Prisoner Camps

- In Operation
- ▲ Disbanded
- Operation Status Unknown

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- March 15, 2011

B. Reported by

- Cheol-hwan Kang (Male)

C. Victim

- Reporter
- Prisoners as listed in Appendix 1

D. Assailant

- Head of State Security Department ○ ○ ○, head of Camp 15 ○ ○ ○, the security agent in charge ○ ○ ○

E. Substance of Report

- Victims were confined in Yodeok Camp without due process and their human rights were violated

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

(1) Date and Location

Victim's own residence located at the Ministry of Transportation, Department of Social Security Apartment, 38 Kyunglim-dong, Jung Area,

Pyongyang, and Camp 15 located at Yodeok-gun, Hamgyong-namdo (Yodeok Political Prisoner Camp or Yodeok Camp)

(2) Size and Structure of Yodeok Camp

- (A) The camp is surrounded by steep mountains more than 1,500m above sea level (to the north lie the 1,724m Mt. Baek and the 1,883m Mt. Modo; to the west the 1,517m Mt. Deok and the 1,548m Mt. Byongpung; to the east the 1,250m Chaebong Ridge; and to the south the 1,152m Mt. Maedeung). The camp area consists of 5 *ri*s (corresponds to *myun* of South Korea) out of a total of 20 in Yodeok-gun, Hamgyong-namdo: Kueup-ri, Ipseok-ri, Yongpyong-ri, Pyongjeon-ri, and Daesuk-ri. It takes up one third of the total area of Yodeok-gun. The reporter lived in the village that was formed along the Ipseok Stream. The total number of prisoners in Yodeok Camp was 50,000, and the camp was divided into the completely controlled zone (Yongpyong-ri and Pyongjeon-ri) and the revolutionizing zone (Kueup-ri, Ipseok-ri, Daesuk-ri).
- (B) 34,000 landlords, pro-Japanese collaborators, men of religion, those who were engaged in the public order group during the Korean War, and families of antiparty elements were confined in the completely controlled zone (the political prisoners themselves were confined in the State Security Department kyo-hwa-so located in either Dongshin or Gaechon, Pyongan-namdo).
- (C) The prisoners in the kyo-hwa-so were those who had made attempts to escape to a foreign country, those who were critics of the system, those who had been abroad and told stories to others in the country, those who used to reside in Japan but were sent back to North Korea (so-called homecomers), and patriotic deed doers (defectors to North Korea). They were confined in separate zones for 1,300 singles and for family households which were again divided into a village of

9,300 natives (those from North Korea) and a village of 5,900 former residents of Japan who were sent back to North Korea.

- (D) A 3-4 meter-high barbed-wire fence, a 2-3 meter-high wall and electric fence, traps, and lookout towers were installed along the border of Yodeok Camp. The People's Guard consisted of 1,000 guards, and the State Security Department Bureau 7 was in charge. State Security agents and school faculty in the camp received "battle maltreatment payments" as did the guards at the 38th parallel. In return, they regarded the prisoners as enemies and treated them like they would prisoners of war, as if they were dogs or pigs. School faculty consisted of State Security agents who were not certified to teach, and agents who treated the prisoners humanely were dismissed[(ex) Mr. Kiwoon Kim].]

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Forced Disappearance and Deportation

Around early August 1977, when the reporter was in third grade at the people's school, seven State Security Department agents including section chief Jaegeun Jeon suddenly appeared at his Pyongyang home. They confiscated all the family's property for the reason that the reporter's grandfather (at the time the assistant manager of Pyongyang Store management office, still missing as of a month ago) Taehyu Kang (then age 65) was a traitor. The reporter, his grandmother (Okseon Song), father (Rimyoung Kang, b. 1941, forced to divorce his mother Do'ok Shin around 1980), and younger sister (Miho Kang, then age 8) were taken away and imprisoned in Yodeok Camp. His youngest uncle (Changnam Kang) had been imprisoned in Yodeok Camp the day before.

**(2) Persecution and Inhumane Acts
(food, clothing, shelter, and healthcare environment)**

- (A) The house was a straight mud-walled hut built with flimsy handmade bricks with two small rooms and a kitchen. It was so poorly built that it may as well have been a pig pen with a temporary roof. The only lighting was a dim light coming from a bulb between the two rooms. The winter that began in November was severely cold and the temperature averaged negative 20 degrees Celsius. Most suffered from frostbite and could calculate one's time at the camp depending on how many fingers and toes were remaining.
- (B) A few blankets and a Mao suit provided in the beginning were all one got for clothing, and nothing else was provided afterwards. When someone died, prisoners competed to strip the rags off the deceased. No shoes were provided, which meant that one had to make them oneself. Lice, bedbugs, and fleas crawled all over the face and back of the hands so even the State Security agents avoided physical contact with the prisoners. Infectious diseases such as eruptive typhus were common.
- (C) 350g of maize rice was rationed daily but since it is not easily cooked well and hard to digest, many died from continuous diarrhea of six months or from a type of skin disease (*gegulbyung*, *gegul disease*) that was caused by malnutrition called "pellagra". The suffering from hunger was so grave that many became mentally ill, only seeing illusions of food. 300 people were separately accommodated and used for heavy labor, but most of them died as well. People suffering from cold and starvation caught many other diseases on top of malnutrition, and every day someone died. In the spring of 1979, the old lady next door, Myungok Go (wife of Deokwoo Yoon, chairman of Jochongnyeon, Kyoto headquarters) died from pellagra. Of the fifteen Japanese wives, ten died. A 'funeral group' was set up to bury the

dead, and because people in that group were specially provided with a meal of corn noodles, prisoners hoped that someone would die and that they would be included in the 'funeral group'. Frogs, snakes, rats and whatever else that were caught became food, but even those became scarce.

(3) Slavery (Forced Labor)

(A) Wake-up time was 5 a.m. People's School (elementary school) had a four-year system and middle school a five-year system. Education started at 8:30 but in the afternoon, the students were forced to work. From February, prisoners were mobilized for "alluvial gold panning" for the preparation of Kim Il-sung's birthday. It was hard work; a group of six had to take thirty trips, carrying 30 kilograms of soil. Starting in spring, prisoners were taken to participate in the "farming village support battle" (making corn nutrition complexes, corn transplant battles, rice planting battles, weeding battles). Student had to finish up 50 *pyongs* (about 165 square meters) and adults had to finish up 140 *pyongs* before they could be provided with their daily portion of corn meal. Preparations for winter started in October. 20 kilograms of clover had to be picked and firewood jobs had to be done (logs thrice as heavy as one's bodyweight had to be carried down from the mountains). The pain only increased when someone keeled over, leaving the others to finish his share. Around October 1977, while building a rabbit cage, Sucheol Ryang, the teacher in charge, demanded of his twelve students such unreasonable labor that the mud cave collapsed taking three lives. Despite the parents' appeals, the bodies were buried and the ground was leveled without a mound. In the spring of 1981, while fertilizing the field of strawberries for the school faculty with human feces, those that frowned at the smell or neglected their duties were forced to clean the bathroom

floor with their bare hands or had to use their bare hands while fertilizing, causing their hands to turn blue and swell up from rashes caused by the excrement. One student complained and was pushed into a foul-smelling barrel of excrement and then beaten to death.

(B) On July 28, 1983, the reporter, aged 17, graduated from the school in the camp (having attended for six years including 4th grade of people's school and five years of middle school). Among the 100 that entered, fifteen had died and twenty had been taken to the Yongpyong completely controlled zone. After graduation he engaged in adult labor where prisoners between the ages 16 and 65 had to do heavy work like robots from 5:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., with lunch-time and a 30 minute break at around 5 p.m. being the only time for rest. When the daily quota (not only the individual quota but that of the group) was not fulfilled, one had to wait until the job was finished. Three lates equalled one absence, and a day's rationing was taken away. There was regular studying after daily labor and there were two lectures every week. For fifteen days in August, 1983, the prisoners were forced to do heavy labor, climbing more than 1,500 meters up the mountains to pick 5 kilograms of 'Korean asarum' (medicinal herb) daily to earn foreign currency.

(4) Torture and Inhumane Acts

Beatings using clubs and cursing were common occurrences. Trivial violations of regulations resulted in being locked up in a "detention house" for a month, where the detainee had to kneel continuously from 5 a.m. to midnight except during mealtime and bathroom time. Most died before long and were carried out on stretchers. The death rate within the first year of imprisonment was especially high due to famine, diseases, and punishment. Several suicides were committed every month for the pain was hard to bear. Families of suicide victims were also branded as traitors and five

years were added onto their period of consignment. Suicide victims and those that were executed were buried without a mound (the ground was leveled after their burial). Prisoners were beaten if they took a rest during recess or made even the slightest violation against the rules. Students were called 'bastards' and 'reactionaries' and were cursed at. A homeroom teacher at the people's school, "Sucheol Ryang" was especially violent.

Around 1978, a female prisoner who was 'a daughter of a Christian family' and her two daughters were moved to the completely controlled zone in Yongpyong (built immediately after the Korean War). It is said that there was a riot in the Yongpyong completely controlled zone in 1974. There were scary rumors that once you were taken there, you would not survive the extreme hunger and severe compulsory labor. It was a place where you had to work to your limit in order to pay off your counter-revolutionary wrongdoings, because it would be a waste to simply kill you.

(5) Murder (Public Execution)

The reporter heard that three prisoners were shot dead in October 1977 on the riverside near Work Unit 2 in Ipseok-ri. There was mandatory attendance for people aged 16 and above, so around August 1983 the reporter witnessed an execution near Seondolbawui for the first time. Fugitive Chunwon Lee was shot. On August 10 1985, two runaways who were former military men of the shooting troop at the 38th parallel were hanged in public on the riverside near Work Unit 2. Several thousand people were forced to throw rocks at the dead bodies that were hanging on the scaffold.

C. Release and Departure to South Korea

While living in Yodeok-gun after his release on February 16, 1987, the reporter fell in danger of being re-imprisoned by the State Security Department for listening to South Korean broadcasting and making criticiz-

ing remarks about Kim Jong-il, and escaped from North Korea, entering South Korea around August of 1992.

3. Evidence

- Statements of ○ ○ ○, a North Korean defector that was imprisoned in the same camp
- The reporter's book 'Song of the Camp' (December 1, 2005, Shidaejeongshin)

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 8 (Prohibition of Slavery), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement), Article 14 (Right to Trial), Article 16 (Right to be Human), Article 17 (Freedom of Privacy), Article 19 (Freedom of Expression), Article 23 (Family Right), Article 24 (Children's Rights), and Article 26 (Equal Right) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 1 (Right of Self-determination), Article 2,2 (Right not to be Discriminated Against), Articles 6 and 7 (Right to Work), Article 10 (Family Right), Article 11 (Right to Livelihood), Article 12 (Right of Health), Article 13 (Right to Education), and Article 15 (Right to Culture) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
- Articles 2 to 9 (protection of children's rights), Article 13 (Freedom of Expression), Article 14 (Freedom of Thought, Conscience, and Religion), Article 15 (Freedom of Assembly and Association), Article 16 (Prohibition of Interference with Privacy), Article 19 (Right to be Protected against Violence), Article 23 (Guarantee of Dignity), Article 24 (Right of Health), Article 27 (Right to Livelihood), Articles 28 and

- 29 (Right to Education), Article 31 (Right to Enjoy Rest and Leisure and Participate in Cultural Life), Articles 32 and 36 (Prohibition of Exploitation), Articles 37 and 39 (Prohibition of Torture and Personal Liberty), Article 40 (Rights Regarding Judicial Proceedings) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (a) Murder, (c) Slavery, (d) Deportation, (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, (h) Persecution, (i) Forced Disappearance, and (k) Inhumane Act, from the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
 - Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), Article 13.3 (Prohibition of Guilt-By-Association), Article 14 (Freedom of Residence and Movement), Article 23 (Guarantee of Property Rights), Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial), Article 31 (Right to Education), and Article 36 (Family Right) of the Constitution.

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- March 15, 2011

B. Reported by

- Taejin Kim (Male)

C. Victim

- Reporter
- Victims as listed in Appendix 1

D. Assailant

- Head of the 15th Camp (Joseon People's Guards troop 2915, Yodeok Political Prisoner Camp or Yodeok Camp) ○ ○ ○, the state security agent in charge ○ ○ ○

E. Substance of Report

- Victims were confined in Yodeok Camp without due process and their human rights were violated

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Infringement

- Yodeok Camp (Baeksan Area, Daesuk-ri District, Yodeok-gun) from March 1988 to 1992

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Forced Disappearance and Arbitrary Detention

The State Security Department of Cheongjin confined the reporter in the revolutionizing zone of Yodeok Political Prisoner Camp (the 15th camp) without trial, on suspicion of interference with party policy, treason by illegally crossing the border, and being a counter-revolutionist.

(2) Persecution and Slavery (Hunger and Forced Labor)

Food was always scarce, and prisoners ate anything from snakes and frogs to rats. The prisoners suffered from twelve hours of compulsory labor each day.

(3) Torture and Inhumane Acts

- (A) In April 1988, when carrying humus soil (fertilizer) on a carrier, the reporter was feeling weak and loaded relatively less soil on his carrier. An state security agent kicked him and he rolled down the mountain. Because the reporter cursed while falling down, he was taken to the police substation (office of state security agents) and was beaten with oak firewood by an internal instructor until he passed out.
- (B) In August 1989, the reporter was carrying a heavy load on a carrier on his back and could not see a guard passing by. Because the reporter did not bow to the guard, he was called on by seven to eight guards and beaten, stripped of his clothes, and handcuffed to the middle of the yard. When putting the handcuffs on his hands, the guards stepped on them hard and tightened them so mercilessly that blood could not circulate and his hands quickly turned black.
- (C) The reporter was mobilized to construct a bulletproof wall for the training of guards. He was seated on quicklime at the construction

site. Suddenly rain began to fall and the quicklime reacted to the water and began to boil (when lime meets water, the lime boils and gas is emitted and the temperature rises up to over 100 degrees Celsius). His flesh was burning but they had him stay seated, causing his buttocks to badly burn. He could not lie on his back for about a month.

(D) In the autumn of 1990, while guarding the corn field, the reporter made a fire to cook some corn but was caught by state security agent Sucheol Ryang who beat his legs with the burning firewood, causing a burn. Also, for the reason that he got his girlfriend pregnant, the woman was forced to get an abortion and the reporter was imprisoned in a special cell for a month. The cell was so cold that he hugged his legs to his chest, but when the prison officer saw him do so, he was stripped of his clothes and kicked until his face and nose were covered in blood. After being beaten so, he was put in another cell. That room was swarming with fleas, which was another form of punishment. It was said that Seungjin Park, the man known for leading his soccer team to the quarterfinals during the 1968 England World Cup, was also imprisoned in that cell and had survived on cockroaches. The reporter begged to be transferred to a cell without fleas, but in return they poured a bucket of water on him. Nobody, without experience, would know how painful it is for the whole body to be freezing. Even now, when cold wind blows, the reporter unconsciously sneezes and gets a runny nose. Because of this incident, his life in camp was extended another year.

C. Release and Departure to South Korea

After spending five years of imprisonment, the reporter was discharged in 1992. In 1997, he made another attempt to escape North Korea by crossing the Apruk River at Hyesan, Yangkang-do and crossed the Chinese border. He entered South Korea in June 2001.

3. Evidence

- Statements of the reporter and ○ ○ ○, a North Korean defector who was imprisoned in the same camp

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 8 (Prohibition of Slavery), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement), Article 14 (Right to Trial), Article 16 (Right to be Human), Article 17 (Freedom of Privacy), Article 19 (Freedom of Expression), Article 23 (Family Right), and Article 26 (Equal Right) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 1 (Right of Self-determination), Article 2,2 (Right not to be Discriminated Against), Articles 6 and 7 (Right to Work), Article 10 (Family Right), Article 11 (Right to Livelihood), Article 12 (Right of Health), Article 13 (Right to Education), and Article 15 (Right to Culture) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (a) Murder, (c) Slavery, (d) Deportation, (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, (h) Persecution, (i) Forced Disappearance, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), Article 13,3 (Prohibition of Guilt-By-Association), Article 14 (Freedom of Residence and Movement), Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial), Article 31 (Right to Education), and Article 36 (Family Right) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- February 20, 2012

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ Kim (Male)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- Agent ○ ○ ○ of the State Security Department in Musan-gun, Head of the 15th camp (Yodeok) ○ ○ ○, the state security agent in charge
○ ○ ○

E. Substance of Report

- Victim was tortured in the State Security Department detention house and was confined in the political camp without due process and his human rights were violated

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- January 2000 to June 2000 at the State Security Department in Musan-gun
- June 2000 to July 2003 at the 15th camp (revolutionizing zone,

Yodeok Political Prisoner Camp)

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) State Security Department in Musan-gun

(A) Arbitrary Detention and Torture

The reporter had escaped to China around June 1999 and came back to North Korea in early January 2000. When he returned to his house in Musan-gun, he was arrested by Musan-gun Social Security agents and was handed over to the Musan-gun State Security Department. During the six months in the Musan-gun Security Department, he was beaten countless times while kneeling down on a heat insulating board, a thick wooden plate attached behind his calves. He was beaten with angled wooden sticks or with a 'sojidae', a tool used to clean revolvers. Because he was beaten while hanging in the air, his arms and legs tied in all directions, he finally gave in and wrote down a confession of everything he was told to write, regardless of whether he did them or not. As punishment for a trivial violation of orders, the guard made him hit his head repeatedly against the wall. It left many scars (scars on the left knee, under the left ear, on the head area were visible). From June 2000, about sixteen prisoners were forced to cover themselves with a blanket in a stifling hot and crowded room and to repeat squatting down and standing up ('pumping') 500 times. Their clothes, soaked in sweat, were swarming with lice, and the dusty blanket was tangled in the sweat.

(B) Arbitrary Detention

There was a single interview with the prosecutor. He asked, "Is what you said true?" to get confirmation. If the reporter had answered "no" he would have had to go through another six months of investigation; he admitted to everything, and the prosecutor said, "Thanks to the General's magnanimity,

you are sentenced to three years of revolutionizing.” There was no trial.

(2) Yodeok Camp

(A) Forced Disappearance

The reporter was sent to Yodeok Camp (the 15th camp) in around June, 2000. Inside the Yodeok Camp, a revolutionizing zone had just been made in the Kueup-ri area, and people from the Central Party, the State Security Department, the Department of Social Security, and the prosecution were also hauled in for revolutionizing education. The reporter was sent to the Seorimcheon district, which had about 150 people.

(B) Persecution and Arbitrary Detention

On the first day he was sent to the strangers’ camp. Newcomers were in dire physical condition after the investigations, and because they were not used to doing severe labor, they had food cooked for them and were given relatively lighter work compared to regular work units. Fifteen days later, the head of the political department of the camp made a visit and spoke with the reporter. It was then that the reporter first heard he had been taken in for treason. Strong people were sent to the basic work unit in about 7-10 days, but the reporter stayed at the strangers’ camp for about a month before he was sent to the basic work unit, maybe from the consideration that he was still young.

(C) Slavery (Forced Labor)

He was placed in the Seorimcheon bank construction subgroup. For two and a half years he had to continuously do hard labor night and day (for the remaining six months he was placed in the mess hall). He had to chop one whole truckload of trees: twelve trees, each 30 centimeters in diameter. The subgroup consisted of nineteen men; they had to wake up at 4:30 to assist the agriculture group. After delivering the fertilizer and

plowing, they returned to their tent for breakfast. Their first assignment was to build a new security office and to expand the old building. At 7:30 they did the basic construction and dug out the foundation, mixing cement with their hands. Other than this, during the three years that the reporter worked in the construction group, he built six facilities such as chicken pens, goat pens, cow pens, and warehouses. Because there were only about sixteen men in the group to build the numerous facilities with insufficient supplies, the severity of the work was beyond description.

Lunch was cooked at the site out of what was given from the mess room in the morning. Wild greens were added into the bowl to enlarge the portion. There was supposed to be a 30-minute break every five hours, but breaks were allowed depending on the work efficiency. Normally, they had to work until 6 or 7 p.m. but if the amount of work done was insufficient, they had to work late into the night. During such late nights, three groups of six or two groups of eight worked in turns. The first group would work from 5 p.m. to 1 a.m., the next group would work from 1 a.m. to 5 or 6 a.m., and the last group would take over, so there was work being done continuously for the whole 24 hours.

(D) Persecution

The people were always hungry and many starved to death. 80 grams of maize rice (including the husk) was all they got each meal and when the amount of work done was not enough they got only half of that. But then it becomes impossible to regain strength and so the amount of work would be even more insufficient, resulting in even less food. Naturally, it becomes impossible to work, and the prisoner would starve to death. Among the seven that were arrested for escaping to Russia and were hauled to Yodeok was a woman named Youngshil Bang (real name ○○ Bang) who also died miserably. Her husband ○○ Hur, who was also among the seven, ran to her side straight after work and washed her for an hour and eventually took care of her body waste during her final days, trying in vain

to save her life. They buried her. As for clothes, they were given one pair in the summer and another in the winter, all of which were clothes that the state security agent used to wear. They could wear what they brought with them, but they traded even those for more food because of hunger. There were spies for the state security agents among the political prisoners, and when a prisoner was caught making a tongueslip, he or she was beaten up or hauled into a separate detention house and was killed.

(E) Murder and Inhumane Acts

Only ten grams of food were given in the detention house, so after one month, one would either die of weakness (malnutrition) or, if alive, would come crawling out. A person 170 centimeters in height would be reduced to the weight of a child and crawl out, usually not surviving any longer than three days. The reporter saw three people die in such a way. ○○ Park was arrested for stealing the honey that the State Security Department agents were keeping for themselves, another man in his fifties was arrested for breaking away from his group to eat raw corn, breaking the 3-member-group, and the last person, ○○ Chang (female, mid-thirties), was arrested for having sexual intercourse and becoming pregnant.

When someone died, the construction group to which the reporter belonged normally took care of the body. Mounds were not made and the ground was leveled. When they tried to lay down the dead body properly after making a coffin out of wooden boards, they were told to hurry, and so they would cram the body into the box and nail it. Coffins were transported on ox carts and when the cart hit a rock, the coffin would split open and the body would pop out. The reporter was usually the one who dragged the cart; once you see a corpse, all that comes to mind is that you must survive. The burial place was called 'myojigol'. The job was usually done at night, so the work was finished in a hurry and the workers, taking advantage of the dark, would gather some corn and pick some grass to eat. The number of dead bodies that the reporter buried during

his two and a half years in the construction group amounted to about 86.

(F) Murder

In the summer of 2001, ○ ○ Choi (age 47), while mowing, was so hungry that he broke away from the group to find some fruit to eat. This was regarded as fleeing and he was shot dead in public. In March 2003, ○ ○ Kim (age 37) was also caught fleeing and was executed in public. His body was already mangled and he was half dead. The reporter witnessed the execution from 10 meters away, and because Kim had already shed too much blood, he did not even move when he was shot, and only his skull broke open. It was awful.

(3) Release and Escape from North Korea

The reporter finished his sentence in July 2003 and was finally released from Yodeok Camp. Before leaving, he had to write a pledge that he 'can be sentenced to death upon divulgence of the secrets of this place.' He found a new job but he was watched 24 hours a day. Afterward, on March 16, 2006 he escaped from North Korea and entered South Korea.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter
- Statement of North Korean defector ○ ○ ○ who was confined in the same camp

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 8 (Prohibition of Slavery), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement), Article 14 (Right to

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

- Trial), Article 16 (Right to be Human), Article 17 (Freedom of Privacy), Article 19 (Freedom of Expression), Article 23 (Family Right), and Article 26 (Equal Right) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 1 (Right of Self-determination), Article 2.2 (Right not to be Discriminated Against), Article 6 (Right to Work), Article 7 (Right to Work), Article 10 (Family Right), Article 11 (Right to Livelihood), Article 12 (Right of Health), Article 13 (Right to Education), and Article 15 (Right to Culture) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
 - Article 7 (Inhumane Crime) of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
 - Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), Article 13.3 (Prohibition of Guilt-By-Association), Article 14 (Freedom of Residence and Movement), Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial), and Article 36 (Family Right) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- March 15, 2011

B. Reported by

- Gwangil Jeong (Male)

C. Victim

- 187 people including the reporter

D. Assailant

- Head of State Security Department ○ ○ ○, Head of the 15th Camp (Head of Yodeok Political Prisoner Camp) and the 15th Camp state security agent-in-charge ○ ○ ○

E. Substance of Report

- Incarceration in Yodeok Camp without legal procedures and violation of human rights

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- Yodeok Political Prisoner Camp, from April 6, 2000 to the reporter's discharge on April 12, 2003

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Forced Disappearance and Deportation

The victim was taken in on suspicion of espionage on July 22, 1999. In March 2000, after seven months of severe torture and confinement in the underground prison of the State Security Department in Hoeryong-si, he falsely admitted to those espionage charges. On April 6, 2000, he was sent, without a trial, to Seorimcheon, the Revolutionizing Zone for Singles within the Yodeok Camp.

(2) Deportation (History and Members of the Camp, Daily Life)

(A) The Revolutionizing Zone of Yodeok Political Prisoner Camp was originally located in Baeksan, Daesuk-ri, Yodeok-gun, but was closed down in October 1999 due to its exposure by Cheol-hwan Kang and Hyeok Ahn. Some political prisoners were sent to a total-control zone and the rest were released. In November 1999, a new revolutionizing zone was established in nearby Seorimcheon and started to confine political prisoners. Most of the prisoners were those related to major crimes in North Korea, students who have studied in Germany or China and criticized the North Korean system, and those who spoke out against the government. The reporter was in the New Prisoner group from April 6 to the end of April 2000, assigned to the Construction Unit from May to September 2000, appointed as the head of Squad 1 of Work Unit 2 (Agriculture) from October 2000 to June 2002, worked as a member of Squad 1 of Work Unit 1 (Agriculture) between July to September 2002, and was head of Squad 4 of Work Unit 1 from October 2002 until his release in April 2003. Each squad was comprised of 25-40 people and then divided into sub-squads of three. Those in a sub-squad had to act as one body under the management of the head of the squad (even when

using the bathroom), and the surveillance system was so strict that they had to report anyone absent for longer than fifteen minutes.

(B) The number of political prisoners who were with the reporter at Yodeok was 187. A list of names can be found in the appendix.

The daily routine at the camp was as follows.

04:00(Summer)/05:00(Winter)	Rise
05:30-07:00	Early Work
07:00-07:30	Breakfast
08:00-12:00	Morning Work
12:00-13:00	Lunch
13:00-20:00	Evening Work
20:00-21:00	Supper
21:00-22:00	Political Learning
23:00	Sleep

(3) Persecution and Slavery, Inhumane Acts

(Living Environment including Meals and Compulsory Labor)

(A) Breakfast was a bowl of corn and soy beans and a bowl of dried radish green soup. "Political Learning" taught "10 Principles in Establishing the Monolithic Ideological System" and no sleep was allowed until the principles were fully memorized.

(B) Prisoners were required to weed 1,157 square meters and to mow 800 kilograms of grass a day, a task taxing for even the healthiest person. Since most prisoners were physically weak, few could fulfill the daily workload. When a prisoner failed to finish his daily work, he or she received less food - if only half of the work was finished, the ration would also be reduced by half - and so only a rare few were able to receive the full 600-gram meal by fulfilling their quota. As a

result, many died of malnutrition.

- (C) The toughest work was cutting trees and dragging them downhill with a steel chain during the winter. Prisoners were ordered to drag down a log 30 centimeters in diameter and 4 meters or longer in length for 4 kilometers four times a day. Since the work was done on mountainous paths, it was accompanied by many accidents. The injured who could not fulfill the day's workload received less food and many of them died of malnutrition. Those include ○○ Song, ○○ Cha, ○○ Kim, and more as indicated in the attached list of victims.
- (D) When the corn farming season began in April, the authorities mixed the corn seeds with feces before planting them so that the prisoners would not be able to steal and eat them. Starving prisoners who, like ○○ Park, stole the seeds, cleaned them with water, and ate them, died of colitis. When placing feces on the corn, the prisoners were told to use their food bowls to scoop up the feces and sprinkle them on the corn, and so, the prisoners were covered in excrement after work.

(4) Inhumane Acts

- (A) The agents of the camp's security department had no regard for the death of prisoners, and some even felt pleasure from the prisoners' pain. In the winter, they made prisoners chain trees and drag them down 4 kilometers, setting a piece of corn cake at the dock as a prize. Many prisoners fell off the cliff while shoving and pushing against each other, and the security department agents saw this as entertainment. They also sent prisoners they did not like to difficult work, purposefully so that the prisoners would not be able to finish the workload, and by reducing their rations, would "legally" starve them to death. Yodeok Camp was where the rule of the jungle prevailed and the "father steals the son's food." There was actually one such father and son, and the name of the son whose father stole his

food was ○ ○ Kim.

(B) When a prisoner dies, the corpse is placed in a rough coffin and buried without a marker. In a year, the burial place is forgotten.

(5) Murder

On August 28, 2001, ○ ○ Choi (47) was so hungry while weeding that he deviated from his work squad in search of wild berries, but the watchers considered him a runaway, and a firing squad publicly executed him. On March 5, 2003, ○ ○ Kim (37) was captured while running away and was also publicly executed by a firing squad. Kim, torn apart by search dogs, was already half dead, and when the reporter saw the execution about 10 meters away, he did not move at all when he was shot because he had already lost too much blood. Only his skull was burst open.

C. Release and Departure to South Korea

The reporter was released from Yodeok Camp on April 12, 2003. He escaped North Korea on April 30, 2003 and came to South Korea on April 22, 2004. He still has nightmares of being taken back to Yodeok Camp every night and finds that he cannot sleep without drinking alcohol.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter
- Statement of ○ ○ Kim and ○ ○ Lee who were with the reporter in the camp, escaped North Korea, and came to South Korea

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 8 (Prohibition of Slavery), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect

- of Dignity), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement), Article 14 (Right to Trial), Article 17 (Freedom of Privacy), Article 23 (Family Right), Article 24 (Right to Move), and Article 26 (Equal Right) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7 (Right to Work), Article 10 (Family Right), Article 13 (Right to Education), and Article 15 (Right to Culture) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
 - Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (a) Murder, (c) Slavery, (d) Deportation, (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, (h) Persecution, (i) Forced Disappearance, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
 - Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), Article 13.3 (Prohibition of Guilt-By-Association), Article 14 (Freedom of Residence and Movement), Article 23 (Guarantee of Property Rights), Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial), Article 31 (Right to Education), and Article 36 (Family Right) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- September 9, 2011

B. Reported by

- Kilnam Oh(Male)

C. Victim

- The reporter, Sookja Shin (wife, b. December 12, 1942), Hyewon Oh (daughter, b. September 17, 1976) and Kyuwon Oh (daughter, b. June 21, 1978)

D. Assailant

- ○ ○ ○, the person in charge of North Korean Espionage Operations in the South, and ○ ○ ○, the agent related to the victims' kidnapping

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter, who was a student studying abroad in Germany, married a former nurse who had come from Tongyong, Kyung-sang-nam-do. Together, they had two daughters, Hyewon and Kyuwon. While living in Germany, he was tricked by a North Korean spy and he and his family involuntarily entered into North Korea in 1985. The reporter escaped after seeing the reality of North Korea, but his wife and daughters were held hostage and imprisoned in the Yodeok Political Prisoner Camp. The reporter has held rescue activities since 1987 for the repatriation of his family, but North Korea not

only refuses to send them back but also would not provide any information regarding their life or death or their whereabouts, causing extreme suffering to the victim.

2. Details of Report

A. Compulsory, Involuntary Disappearance (Entrance into North Korea)

Victim Sookja Shin, from Seoho-dong, Tongyong-eup, Kyungsang-nam-do, went to Germany in the spring of 1970. While working as a nurse, she married the reporter who was studying Economics in the University of Tübingen in November 10, 1972 (registration of marriage filed on November 20, 1974) and had two daughters, Hyewon and Kyuwon. After receiving a doctorate degree in Economics from Bremen University, Germany, on July 12, 1985, in August 1985 he was approached by Secretary Baek and Councilor Kim of the North Korean Embassy in East Germany, musician ○ ○ ○, and professor ○ ○ ○, North Korean spies who were in Germany at the time, and they persuaded him to “come to North Korea where he will assume an important post dealing with the North Korean economy and will be treated with particular care.” Upon hearing this, the reporter talked his wife into moving to North Korea, and the whole family arrived in Pyongyang on December 13. After seeing the reality of North Korea, however, the reporter realized that he had been deceived. In October 1986, he was dispatched to Europe by the Central Party of North Korea (Head of International Communication Department Changseon Lee) to lure two South Korean male students into coming to North Korea with him. Following his wife’s advice to “pretend that he is following orders but actually, to escape and never return, and to rescue us (the family) in three months,” he left Pyongyang on November 12, 1986, and on the 21st, escaped from the airport in Copenhagen, Denmark.

B. Forced Deportation, Deprivation of Personal Liberty

After that, the reporter stayed in Germany and began works against North Korea for the repatriation of Sookja Shin and his two daughters but when he failed, he returned to South Korea on May 22, 1992. By a recorded tape and six photos handed to the reporter by musician ○○○ on January 21, 1991, it was confirmed that they were still alive then. According to Hyuk An, a North Korean defector who had formerly been confined in Yodeok Political Prisoner Camp and entered South Korea in November 1992, Sookja Shin and the two daughters were imprisoned in the North Korean political prisoner camp (the 15th camp) around November 1987. An officer of the international human rights organization Amnesty International visited Pyongyang to bring back Sookja Shin and the two daughters, but the North Korean authorities refused to arrange a meeting, their reason being that Sookja Shin refused to meet him. Many North Korean defectors are making statements that they have seen the victims in the Yodeok Camp. Among them, ○○○ stated on October 5, 2011 at the National Human Rights Commission of Korea that he “lived with the mother and daughters for four years from 1991 and had heard that they were alive until 2003”. The media reported that Sookja Shin and the daughters were released from Yodeok Camp and that at present (September 2011), they are residing in a controlled zone near the Sunan Airport in Pyongyang, but North Korea is refusing to give any information.

3. Evidence

- The statement of the reporter and his book “Oh! My Lost Daughters Hyewon, Kyuwon” (June 6, 2011, Sage)
- Voice-recorded tape of the victims, mother and two daughters, and six photos
- A newspaper article interviewing ○○○ released in Seoul Newspaper, dated November 29, 1992

- Testimony of North Korean defector ○ ○ ○ who had been confined in Yodeok Political Prisoner Camp

4. Related Regulations

- Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement), Article 23 (Family Right) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (c) Slavery, (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom and (i) Forced Disappearance of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), Article 14 (Freedom of Residence and Movement), and Article 36 (Family Rights) of the Constitution



Life in a Political Prisoner Camp: a world of forced labor
“A world of slaves, not humans”

II. Gaecheon Political Prisoner Camp

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- March 15, 2011

B. Reported by

- Donghyuk Shin (Male)

C. Victim

- Reporter
- Kyungseop Shin (father, b. 1946), Hyekyung Chang (mother, deceased), Huigeun Shin (older brother, deceased)

D. Assailant

- Head of Camp 14 (Gaecheon Political Prisoner Camp) ○ ○ ○, the security agent in charge ○ ○ ○

E. Substance of Report

- Victims were confined in the political prisoner camp without due process and their human rights were violated

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

(1) Date and Location

From November 19, 1982 to January 2, 2005 at the completely controlled zone of the Gaecheon Political Prisoner Camp (the 14th camp) located in Waedong-ri, Gaecheon-si, Pyongan-namdo

(2) The Location and Structure of the 14th Camp

The 14th camp was established in 1965 in the area that includes Gaecheon and Bongchang, Pyongan-namdo. The north side of the Daedong River is the 14th camp, and the south is the 18th Ministry of Security office. The camp accommodated about 50,000 prisoners. The village was surrounded by electric fences and guarding posts that were installed every 50 meters, shut off from all outside contact. The reporter was born in Work Unit 8 in Waedong-ri, Gaecheon-si, Pyongan-namdo. Four families lived in one house and there were 160 houses in total. A family normally consisted of a mother and two children.

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Forced Disappearance and Deportation

(A) The father Kyungseop Shin was born as the eleventh of twelve children in Ryongbok-ri, Mundeok-gun, Pyongan-namdo. Early one morning, safety agents came in and took all the furniture. Grandfather, grandmother, father, uncle and all other family members were put on a truck and after a whole day of driving, were imprisoned in the completely controlled zone of the Gaecheon camp. The reason for confinement was that the two eldest brothers of the father had es-

caped to South Korea during the Korean War.

- (B) The moment they were imprisoned, they were all separated, never to meet again. The father married another political prisoner Hyekyung Chang (born October 1, 1950), and the reporter was born on November 19, 1982. From his birth, the reporter was also a political prisoner and could not leave the camp.

(2) Persecution and Slavery

- (A) In People's School, the following ten laws and regulations had to be memorized, and when a student failed to do so, he or she was not sent home. ① Execution for fleeing ② execution for moving without notice ③ execution for theft ④ execution for disobedience of instructions of a security agent ⑤ execution for protection of an outsider ⑥ surveillance of each other and notification of extraordinary behavior ⑦ execution for negligence of duty ⑧ execution for unrecognized physical contact between man and woman ⑨ execution for denial of wrongdoing ⑩ execution for violation of laws and regulations of the camp.
- (B) They continuously reminded the prisoners that they were criminals, and carried on the mutual surveillance system so that the prisoners would not express complaints or rebellious ideas about the camp system. Even the children of the security agents saw the students of the camp school as enemies of revolution. In March 1992, twenty children of the security agents threw rocks at thirty camp school students for the reason that the students had passed by their village. The students were badly hurt but the teachers simply closed their eyes.
- (C) Commendation Marriage
If a prisoner is good at work and mutual surveillance, he or she is allowed a commendation marriage. After marriage, the husband lives in

his dormitory at work, just as he did before the marriage, and the wife leaves her working unit and is given a house and another job in the agricultural working unit. She lives there with her child until the child graduates from the people's school. The husband and wife spend the first five days together, after which the husband can come to the wife's house once a month only if he did a good job at work. The child that graduated from the people's school leaves his mother and enters the middle school dormitory, and from then on, lives on his own.

- (D) There are pre and post childbirth vacations, but only for fifteen days each, and after the month, the woman must return to the same work as the men. There is no person or facility to take care of the baby, and so the women have to work with their babies on their back. There is a hospital with one doctor who is an state security agent, and one nurse who was simply chosen from among the prisoners. All they have is saline solution and no matter how badly you were hurt, you could never leave.
- (E) The houses are built with cement, and because there is no flooring done, the families have to live on the cold floor. One day's food rationing is 900 grams of maize rice per person, but from the mid-1990s, only 700 grams were rationed. For side dishes, they received three heads of salted lettuce and a little bit of salt. People's school students received 300 grams, and middle and high school students received 400 grams during the first four years and 500 grams during the final two years. They were always hungry and had to catch rats. In 1996, the reporter was so hungry that when he was walking with his eyes to the ground and found three kernels of corn in a pile of cow dung, he picked them up, wiped them, and ate them.
- (F) Except for the first day of every month, the birthdays of Kim Il-sung and Kim Jong-il, and New Year's Day, everyday was heavy labor (on

holidays they tidied the work unit or went to the mountains to do lumber work which was slightly easier but was still substantial work). The intensity of the labor is the same for everyone regardless of their age or health. The elderly above the age of 65 were gathered in a separate work unit where they worked until they died.

- (G) For the five years in the people's school, classes were held from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m., and after that, labor until 7 until 7 p.m.. During class, the students learned Korean, math and physical education, but Korean was taught just until they could write, and math just until they could add and subtract. During P.E. class they only learned how to run and hang on the monkey bars. The reporter entered high-middle school in 1993 at the age of twelve. For six years there was no class but only labor, such as weeding, harvesting, and fertilizing. The students had to work from 7:30 in the morning until late at night, had integration time from 9 to 10 after dinner, and then went to bed. If students could not finish their share of work that day, they had to give half of their meal to the group that successfully finished its share of work. Being mobilized to a mine in June 1993, during his first year of middle school was the hardest. While carrying two tons of coal in a tram, a student in the same group (○○ Moon) got his toe cut off. For one year from June 1998, the reporter was mobilized to a construction site for a power plant. He worked twelve hours each day and watched as three or four died everyday. In mid-July 1998, the water upstream flooded and drowned several hundred workers (including students). The survivors had to handle the dead bodies. In March 1999, a concrete river dam collapsed, killing three plasterers, three fifteen-year-old girls, and two boys.

(3) Torture

- (A) Early in the morning on April 6, 1996, the reporter's mother and older

brother were arrested while attempting to escape the camp. They were accused of conspiracy and were dragged to the underground cell where there was no light. They were stripped naked, hung from the ceiling in chains, and were tortured with charcoal fire. Their backs and waist were severely burned but they survived, and on November 29 of the same year, seven months after the incident, they were released.

- (B) The reporter's father (Kyungseop Shin) was also tortured severely during the same period. Before he went into the underground cell his two legs were normal, but when he came out, his right shin bent outwards because it was not properly aligned after the fracture.

(4) Inhumane Acts

- (A) The school teachers were all state security agents in uniforms and they all carried guns. If a student was tardy or did not finish his share of work they beat them to their satisfaction. In June 1989, when the reporter was in the second grade of the people's school, five grains of wheat were found in an eight-year-old girl's knapsack during baggage inspection, and she was hit mercilessly on the head and died that day.
- (B) After the public execution of his mother and older brother on November 29, 1996, the reporter was beaten by his teacher for about four months before a new teacher came in March 1997. Because he was the son of a traitor, he was not permitted to go to the toilet, and he had to urinate in his pants.
- (C) A student named ○○ Byun, for not doing good work at the power plant construction site in December 1998, was forced to press his tongue against a frozen iron bar, making it bleed.
- (D) In December 1999, four old men took a short break from transporting manure on a carrier on their backs in the cold (negative

15-20 degrees Celsius). For that, they were forced to take their shoes and pants off and kneel down for two hours in the freezing weather and at 7 p.m., they were forced to kneel down on the heated floor in the lounge which was continuously heated until they burned to death.

- (E) In February 2001, the corpse of a man named ○○ Song, who died from drinking coal gas, was mixed into pig dung and made into fertilizer because the ground was frozen and it was too difficult to bury the body.
- (F) One night in November 2004, at around 11 p.m., two state security agents suddenly appeared with two barrels containing 20 kilograms of water each. They said it was treatment for lice and washed five women and seven men in it. A week later, as the prisoners died of high fever, they were taken away in a truck and no one ever heard of them again. It is assumed that they were used for a medical experiment.
- (G) On a summer day in 2004, while the reporter was working as a repairer at a clothes factory, he dropped the bottom tray of a sewing machine and broke it. Following the orders of the integrity instructor in charge, the head of the work unit cut off the reporter's middle finger with a kitchen knife.

(5) Sexual Harassment and Sexual Slavery

- (A) When the reporter was ten years old in 1992, he witnessed his mother, who was called to clean the integrity instructor's office at around 7 in the evening, being sexually harassed.
- (B) One day in September, 1996, the reporter's aunt (uncle ○○ Shin's wife) and cousin ○○ Shin (b. 1980) went up to the mountains to gather some acorns and met two guards. His cousin was raped naked and fainted but never woke up again. His aunt lost her senses

and the next morning, she cried out loud in the middle of the street. She was arrested and taken somewhere and was never heard of again.

- (C) If a woman got pregnant without formal approval, or if prisoners had sexual relations with each other, they disappeared soon after. In the clothes factory, the state security agent in charge selected seven female prisoners and had them clean his room in turn and made them his playthings. Three or four women disappeared when they became pregnant, as was the case of the reporter's friend ○ ○ Park (age 22) who disappeared four months after she cleaned the state security agents' office.

(6) Murder (Public Execution)

- (A) At the public execution site in working unit 7 (after the year 2000, public executions were carried out at the site by the bank of the Daedong River), there were two or three annual public executions. On November 26, 1996, the day the reporter was released from the underground cell, his mother was hanged and his older brother was shot in the presence of the reporter and his father.
- (B) In 1999, the reporter saw a woman and three men being publicly executed for stealing and making a tongueslip.

C. Escape from Camp and North Korea, and Entrance into South Korea

The reporter learned of the outer world through a friend from Pyongyang in early 2004, when he began to think of escaping. On January 2, 2005, he successfully cut through the electric fence, escaped to China on February 2, 2005, and entered South Korea in August 2006.

3. Evidence

- The reporter's book "Coming Out to the World" (October 20, 2007, North Korean Human Rights Information Center)
- Statements of North Korean defector ○ ○ ○, who was formerly confined in the completely controlled zone of a political prisoner camp

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 8 (Prohibition of Slavery), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement), Article 14 (Right to Trial), Article 16 (Right to be Human), Article 17 (Freedom of Privacy), Article 19 (Freedom of Expression), Article 23 (Family Right), Article 24 (Children's Rights), and Article 26 (Equal Right) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 1 (Right of Self-determination), Article 2.2 (Right not to be Discriminated Against), Article 6 (Right to Work), Article 7 (Right to Work), Article 10 (Family Right), Article 11 (Right to Livelihood), Article 12 (Right of Health), Article 13 (Right to Education), and Article 15 (Right to Culture) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
- Articles 2 to 9 (protection of children's rights), Article 13 (Freedom of Expression), Article 14 (Freedom of Thought, Conscience, and Religion), Article 15 (Freedom of Assembly and Association), Article 16 (Prohibition of Interference with Privacy), Article 19 (Right to be Protected against Violence), Article 23 (Guarantee of Dignity), Article 24 (Right of Health), Article 27 (Right to Livelihood), Article 28 and 29 (Right to Education), Article 31 (Right to Enjoy Rest and Leisure and Participate in Cultural Life), Articles 32 and 36 (Prohibition of Exploitation), Articles 37 and 39 (Prohibition of Torture and Personal

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

- Liberty), Article 40 (Rights Regarding Judicial Proceedings) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (a) Murder, (c) Slavery, (d) Deportation, (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, (h) Persecution, (i) Forced Disappearance, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), Article 13.3 (Prohibition of Guilt-By-Association), Article 14 (Freedom of Residence and Movement), Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial), Article 31 (Right to Education), and Article 36 (Family Right) of the Constitution

III. Bukchang Political Prisoner Camp

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- March 6, 2012

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Male)

C. Victim

- Reporter and his mother ○ ○ ○

D. Assailant

- Head of the 18th Camp (Bukchang Camp) ○ ○ ○, Advisor in Charge
○ ○ ○

E. Substance of Report

- Confinement in political prisoner camps without legal procedures and infringement of fundamental rights.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- Taken to the 18th Bukchang Camp (coal mine) in ○ ○ ○ 1977 and released on ○ ○ ○ 1984

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Deportation and Forced Disappearance

- (A) The reporter's family lived in Pyongyang, but his father was disliked by his boss at work (deputy head of the bureau). After his father had been absent from five political lectures, the boss said he was influenced by capitalism and materialism, and therefore did not deserve to live in Pyongyang. The father and the entire family including the reporter's mother, brothers, and sisters were deported to the 18th camp. At the time, the reporter was twelve years old and in his second year of middle school.
- (B) The 18th camp belongs to the 7th Bureau (Construction Bureau) of the Department of Social Security and is located in Seoksan-ri, Bukchang-gun, Pyongan-namdo, sharing borders with the 14th Gaechon camp. When the reporter was taken to the camp, the camp had 200,000 people (according to reports of gatherings for the birthday of Kim Il-sung or Kim Jung-il, they would always shout, "This is our pledge of loyalty prepared by 200,000 laborers of Deukjang Mine - Bukchang Camp"). Prisoners included those related to the 1946 Sineuju Student Riot, families of those who had gone to South Korea such as Gaeseong, etc. before the Korean War, and 1,000 households of those who had defected to South Korea, taken from Yeonan and Baecheon of Hwanghae-do in 1979. No barbed wire was seen around the 18th Camp but the reporter saw a 3-meter wide ditch filled with thorns dug around the camp borders. The patrol guards always carried guns. When people came to work (mine) every morning at 7:30, the guards checked the number of workers. If anyone was missing, they searched that person's home; if the whereabouts were unknown, they set off an emergency alarm to search the entire camp. When the runaway was caught, he or she was publicly executed by a firing squad. When men reached 30 and women,

28, they were allowed to marry.

- (C) The prisoner population was comprised of immigrants, subject to life-time confinement (90% or higher), residents, who were released after the revolutionizing period, and the management staff. Immigrants and residents went through similar difficulties but because they were differentiated by class (some of the residents were party members), residents lived on flat grounds while immigrants lived on hilly areas, and there was no marriage between them. Among the immigrants were many famous actors from Pyongyang and a beautiful woman, the daughter of the Deputy Director of Technology at the Pyongyang Red Cross Hospital (he had operated on an anti-Japanese fighter, but when the surgery failed, he was branded as a reactionary and taken to the camp) who had attended Pyongyang University of Music and Dance. A resident who fell in love with this woman gave up his party membership in order to marry her and moved to the immigrant's village. The management staff is comprised of a few managers operating the camp: state security agents, social security agents, teachers, heads of camp, administrative agents and their families.

(2) Persecution

(A) Starvation

Food rations were distributed once every fifteen days and each ration was not enough for one week. The ration divided into each day was much smaller than the standard 300 grams of rice (10% unglutinous rice and 90% mixed grains), there were no side dishes except for the annual 4 kilograms of salt and the occasional kilogram of soy sauce given on the birthday of Kim Il-sung. The rest had to be procured by the prisoners themselves, and they always suffered from hunger. They took everything they saw to their mouths but did not even have the strength to pick wild herbs.

(B) Residence and Clothes

The ceiling was made of woven bush clovers, the wall, of bush clovers and mud, and the floor was of mixed lime and mud covered with cement wrapping. Just like the shape of a harmonica, eight households lived in one house, and the reporter's family (parents and five siblings) lived in a single room. They had to carry coal from the mine themselves and burn it for heat. No clothing was provided so everyone wore the same clothes from the time they were taken in, mending them whenever they needed.

(3) Slavery – Compulsory Labor and Rape

(A) In November 1977 the reporter entered the camp's senior middle school as a second year student and graduated in July 1981. However, all he did at school was to recite revolutionary history, the words of Kim Il-sung and Kim Jung-il, every day (they did not send the students home if they could not memorize everything) and during the rest of the time, the students were mobilized for labor. The students were painstakingly trained to assemble and disassemble like soldiers. When there was nothing to do, the students were told to pull down the stone wall around the school and rebuild it so that there would be no time to rest. When a student was considered to have not properly followed orders such as lining up straight, he or she was beaten by his instructors and even by his classmates (40 students per class), or had to run 100 laps around the school grounds.

The "teachers" were not those with proper licenses, but the children of the managing staff (labor section chief, transportation section chief, labor advisor, etc.) and many of them were ignorant.

(B) In August 1981, the reporter, then sixteen, started to work as a coal miner in 'Galgol Gallery' (the 18th Camp had twenty to thirty galleries

like this). Around October 1982 he was transferred to work on heavy machines, and then worked as an automobile mechanic for three months. He was then selected as a member of the stormers and worked in the cement factory until January 1984 when he was released. The coal miner's work was the toughest. As a coal miner, he had to arrive at the mine by 7:30, listen to instructions until 8:00 or 8:30, travel four hours into the gallery and arrive at the blind end at around 12:00, have lunch for half an hour, work until 4 p.m., and travel another four hours out of the gallery. Workers usually did not fulfill the workload for the day, so he did additional work after supper such as cutting logs and dragging them down the hill from 8 p.m. until 1-2 a.m. He was often unable to return home and frequently slept on site, then returned to the mine to start the next day's work. In other words, the work hours for each day were never eight hours, but in fact twelve, or even eighteen. Accidents were frequent - one or two a week - and commonly involved deaths and injuries.

- (C) The members of the management staff were called "sirs" or "teachers" and they always received the best treatment and used the residents and immigrants as their slaves. 90% of the prisoners, especially the immigrants, were widows and daughters of political prisoners, and some of the management staff used them as their sexual toys and often raped them.
- (D) There was a correction camp within the political prisoner camp where those who did not follow rules or the orders of the management staff were confined, heads shaven, for one to two years. Since they are subject to extremely harsh labor while barely fed, many die during or after their time in the correction camp.

(4) Murder

- (A) The reporter's father, who had lived in China, was taken to the 18th

Camp and lived with the family including the reporter. Around May 1981, he was overheard talking to his fellow workers saying, "I came to Joseon (North Korea) for nothing. I miss my parents and siblings in China" and was reported to the authorities. The next day, a state security department agent shackled him on his way to work and drove away; he has not been heard of since then.

- (B) Public executions were held almost once every three months near the side of Daedong River beside 'Simsan School'. They killed two at a time, but five, when there were many to execute. Most of the people executed were those who ran away or committed an act against North Korea. After execution by the firing squad, the corpses were rolled up in straw mats, hauled onto a cart, and buried somewhere unknown.

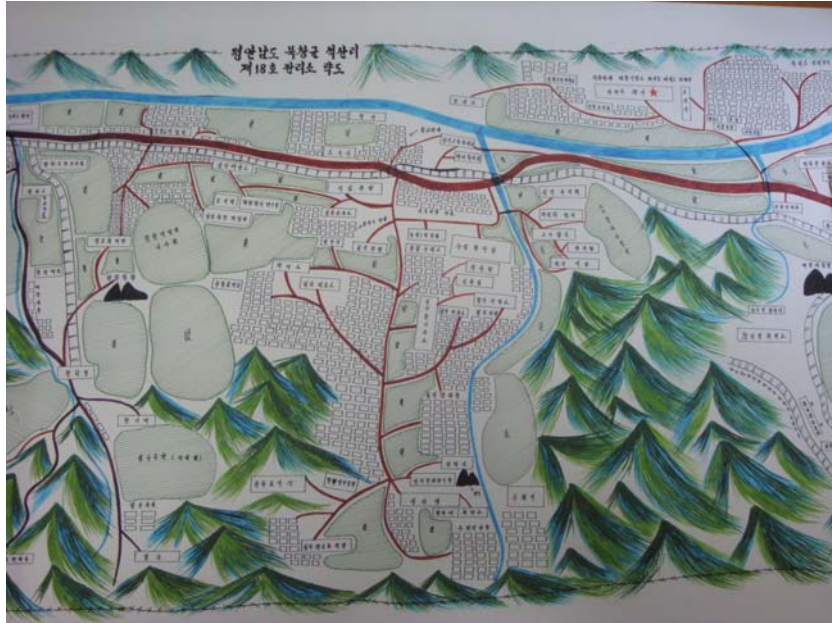
C. Release and Departure to South Korea

The reporter was released in 1984, escaped North Korea in 1998, and came to South Korea in 2008.

3. Evidence

- Statement of reporter
- Statement of ○ ○ ○, a North Korean defector who was in the same camp

Political Prisoner Camp



Part of a rough map of Bukchang Political Prisoner Camp

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- April 19, 2011

B. Reported by

- Hyesook Kim (alias, Female)

C. Victim

- Reporter, her parents, daughter, and son

D. Assailant

- The instructor in charge of the 18th Camp (Bukchang Camp) ○ ○ ○ , and detention house guard ○ ○ ○ of the Department of Social Security in Musan-gun

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter was confined in the political prisoner camp without due process and her human rights were violated. She was also tortured in the detention house

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- (1) From 1975 to February 16, 2001, at the 18th Bukchang Camp and November 2007 in the detention house of the Department of Social Security in Musan-gun

(2) Location and Size of the 18th Camp

The 18th camp was under the Department of Social Security. It was located in Seoksan-ri, Bukchang-gun, Pyongan-namdo, and used to stretch over 40 kilometers, but in 1989 they cleared 24 kilometers and reduced the size to 16 kilometers, cramming prisoners into Bongchang-ri, Bukchang-gun. The 18th camp was different from the other camps in its character.

The inside of the 18th camp was like any other rural village with a police station, school, and market. Exemplary political prisoners could enter the political party and when a man reached 30 and woman reached 28, they could get married. But the camp was surrounded by an electric fence that was 4m high, so nobody could leave. The camp consisted of 'immigrants' who were political prisoners, 'discharged' who have been discharged from their political prisoner status, and 'domestics' who were ordinary people that had not been political prisoners from the beginning. In August 2002, when the reporter was released from the 18th camp, the camp had pronounced that there were 27,000 immigrants. State Security agents, Social Security agents, and maintenance workers were counted as domestics. Across the Daedong River was the more severe 14th camp that was under the supervision of the State Security Department.

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Forced Deportation and Forced Disappearance

The reporter was a first grade student at a high middle school in Pyongyang when, in 1975, he was deported to the 18th Bukchang Political Prisoner Camp, where her grandmother, parents, and two younger siblings had been taken in October 1970. The reporter found out after her release that the reason her family had been deported was because her grandfather had crossed the border to South Korea during the Korean War and since then, the reporter's father had taken care of her grandmother. Her father

was taken away again to another place on December 7, 1974 and is now missing.

(2) Persecution and Slavery

- (A) The house's flooring was not done so the families lived on the cold floor. The family of seven (two more little siblings were born between 1970 and 1974) were rationed 8 kilograms of corn kernels and 60 grams of salt per person every month, and 700 grams of bean paste per person once every six months, so they were always starving. Meals were made by boiling corn with wild greens picked from the mountains into a gruel. Coal had to be brought in backpacks from the coal mine to cook at night. People either died of starvation or from eating poisonous grass. It was common for a whole family to die from inhaling carbon monoxide from burning coal briquettes. Suicide victims were regarded as traitors and their bodies were simply rolled up in burlap bags and discarded in the mountains. The remaining family members were also suppressed. On May 31, 1979, the reporter's mother died of malnutrition at the age of 43, and a month later, her grandmother passed away. Rations were cut down from mid-1996, and wages were paid only once every two or three months, causing many to die in the camp.
- (B) Three families were put in a group to watch each other, and those that did not abide by the executives' instructions were taken to the labor-reformation center and suffered. They studied in the morning and dug up mud in the afternoon and carried them to the coal mines. The school faculty were children of the administrative workers, State Security agents, or the Social Security agents. They despised the students for being "immigrants" and often beat them. Political prisoners ("immigrants") always had to stand politely with their hands behind their backs and heads down when they were addressing a

State Security agent or a Social Security agent. The reporter graduated from school on August 30, 1979 and for eleven years, until 1990, she worked in transporting coal in the 'Shinsan mine'. She now suffers pneumoconiosis as an aftereffect of working without work clothes or masks. Apart from the eight hours of assigned work, the workers had to gather logs for use in the coal mine, so the actual work time amounted to sixteen to eighteen hours. If you were late to work three times, you lost the day's ration ticket, and if you were absent, you were sent to the labor-reformation center, so you had to work continuously without rest. Even on the only holiday given each month, prisoners were called to the houses of integrity or security instructors in charge to assist in weeding or moving coal. Many died from labor accidents, and the reporter's younger brother also died in September 1984 in a coal mine accident.

- (C) The reporter married Hyobang Kim (b. February 24, 1947) who was also a political prisoner. She stayed home and did labor, but when her husband caught pellagra in May 1997, she became the breadwinner and was placed as a construction worker. She had to do heavy work without holidays. She had to go to work at 7:30 a.m., get task instructions until 8, work from 8 to noon, eat lunch until 12:30, work until 4 p.m., gather up and organize the day's work from 4 to 5, finish any leftover work from 5 to 8:30, wrap up from 8:30 to 9, and then, finally, go home.
- (D) The family of chief commissioner Jeongdo Eum of the executive commission of the Wawudo district, Nampo-si, who was confined between 1997 and 2000, lived in the reporter's house. Jeongdo Eum was stuck by a falling rock while drilling in 'Yongdeung mine' and broke his collar bone, his son Cheolmin got his leg cut off while working in 'Hanryung mine', and her older daughter hurt her backbone while working as a digger in 'Hanryung mine' and got a limp. Seongseul Moon, who used to work as first secretary of the central

commission of the party, entered the camp in 1997, and in 2000, while working as a digger in 'Euljin mine' with her husband had also worked, she hurt her back and became unable to walk. (She was discharged in 2006 and was seen in Pyongyang around 2008).

(3) Inhumane Acts

Social Security instructor (captain) and his wife, and State Security instructor (captain, in his forties at the time) were devils who oppressed many prisoners. One of them worked from 1991 to 2002, and often forced the reporter to put her hands behind her back and kneel down with her head down. He would tell her to "raise her head and open her mouth" then and spit into her mouth. If the reporter swallowed the spit, she was not beaten, but if she scowled even a little or vomited, she was beaten in many ways.

(4) Murder

- (A) Each year, twenty to thirty prisoners were publicly executed, and every month, up to seven or eight were killed. Prisoners were often killed for stealing food. Sunhwa Jeong and her husband, friends of the reporter, were shot dead for stealing food from the hospital. When Youngsuk Kim, friend of the reporter, finally gave birth to her third son after several miscarriages only to see the baby die soon after, Youngsuk Kim's mother went to a fortune-teller, and was hanged in public for believing in superstition.
- (B) During the 'Shimhwajo' incident in 1997(a large-scale purging executed by Kim Jong-il in order to fortify his powers), figures such as State Security Department instructor, chief secretary of Pyong-namdo Party, head of the 21st Camp, head of the 23rd Department of Social Security, chief secretary of Kaesung-si Party, chief secretary of Kangwon-do Party, chief secretary of Jeung-san-gun Party, and head of the 19th Camp were imprisoned, and in 1998 were shot in an un-

disclosed execution. Back then, the reporter was working by the Daedong River where she collected sand used in making roof tiles, and while working, she heard the sound of gunfire countless times from the riverside. It is told that 20,000 people were executed during the 'Shimhwajo' incident. A man named Seongchil Park, who was a former commissioner at the 14th Camp of the State Security Department, insisted on his innocence and sent many letters of appeal, but in the end, he was executed in public in 1999 for not admitting to his wrongdoing and violating the camp rules.

C. Release, Escape from North Korea, Re-imprisonment

(1) Inhumane Acts at the Detention House

- (A) For ten years, the reporter bribed the Party commission with rabbits, dogs, and pigs that she raised at home, and on February 16, 2001, she became a 'discharged', which meant she was released. Her husband died in April 2001, and she left the 18th Bukchang camp on August 16, 2002, and after her two children went missing in a flood on August 17, 2003, the reporter crossed the Duman River in August 2005 and escaped North Korea for the first time.
- (B) She was arrested in late October 2007, when she re-entered North Korea. She was first sent to a police station in Musan-gun and was confined in the detention house of the Department of Social Security until November 3, 2007. In the detention house, two female guards made the women prisoners take their clothes off and repeat doing squats, which they called 'pumping', for more than fifty times, so as to make any money hidden in their uterus or anus fall out. Also, the women were forced to lie down on the cement floor and get their uterus inspected with skewers for any money hidden. When a woman was menstruating, the inspectors used the skewers to lift the sanitary pad and put their hands into the uterus to find the hidden

money. Because money was essential for survival, reporter divided the 8,000-yuan she had earned in China into eight and wrapped each 1,000-yuan in thin vinyl. She swallowed four and hid the other four in her uterus. She was able to keep all her money because she had already come from the interrogation center and was exempted from 'pumping.' There was further cruel treatment at the detention house, such as sitting down all day long with legs put together, both hands on knees and faces forward.

(C) The reporter was confined at the collection point of Cheongjin in November 2007, and was transferred to the 18th Bukchang camp on December 25, 2007.

(2) Witness of Human Meat Incident

While the reporter was detained in the 'Bongchang' police station in the 18th camp from December 2007, on January 25, 2008, there was an incident in 'Anchon Village' involving a mother who killed her 16-year-old son with an axe and sold his flesh to a butcher in exchange for 13 kilograms of corn. The reporter witnessed the mother and the dead body of the child. A few days later, in another rural village 'Sangli', a mother of a 9-year-old daughter boiled the girl in a furnace and was caught eating the flesh from her buttocks. The reporter met and spoke with the mother in person.

(3) Re-escape from North Korea and Entrance into South Korea

The reporter re-escaped North Korea on March 2, 2008, entered Thailand on March 12, 2009, and came to South Korea in April 2009.

3. Evidence

- o Statement of reporter and her book 'Camp Drawn with Tears' (April 5, 2011, Shidaejongshin). The monthly magazine NKvision vol. 21

(March, 2011) pp. 8-12, Weekly Joseon vol. 2151 (April 11~17, 2011) pp. 10-13.

- Statement of the North Korean defector ○ ○ ○ who was formerly confined in the same camp

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 8 (Prohibition of Slavery), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement), Article 14 (Right to Trial), Article 16 (Right to be Human), Article 17 (Freedom of Privacy), Article 19 (Freedom of Expression), Article 23 (Family Right), Article 24 (Children's Rights), and Article 26 (Equal Right) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 1 (Right of Self-determination), Article 2.2 (Right Not to be Discriminated Against), Article 6 (Right to Work), Article 7 (Right to Work), Article 10 (Family Right), Article 11 (Right to Livelihood), Article 12 (Right of Health), Article 13 (Right to Education), and Article 15 (Right to Culture) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
- Article 2 (obligation to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy in order to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women), Article 11 (protection of women regarding pregnancy) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
- Articles 2 to 9 (protection of children's rights), Article 13 (Freedom of Expression), Article 14 (Freedom of Thought, Conscience, and Religion), Article 15 (Freedom of Assembly and Association), Article 16 (Prohibition of Interference with Privacy), Article 19 (Right to be Protected against Violence), Article 23 (Guarantee of Dignity), Article 24 (Right of Health), Article 27 (Right to Livelihood), Articles 28 and 29

(Right to Education), Article 31 (Right to Enjoy Rest and Leisure and Participate in Cultural Life), Articles 32 and 36 (Prohibition of Exploitation), Articles 37 and 39 (Prohibition of Torture and Personal Liberty), Article 40 (Rights Regarding Judicial Proceedings) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (a) Murder, (c) Slavery, (d) Deportation, (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, (h) Persecution, (i) Forced Disappearance, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), Article 13.3 (Prohibition of Guilt-By-Association), Article 14 (Freedom of Residence and Movement), Article 17 (Freedom of Privacy), Article 21 (Freedom of Speech), Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial), Article 31 (Right to Education), and Article 36 (Family Right) of the Constitution



Violation of Human Rights by spitting into the reporter's mouth in Bukchang Political Prisoner Camp

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- December 13, 2011

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Male)

C. Victim

- ○ ○ ○ and his family

D. Assailant

- Head of the 18th Bukchang Camp ○ ○ ○ and the state security agent in charge ○ ○ ○

E. Substance of Report

- Victims were confined in the political prisoner camp without due process and deprived of their human rights

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Infringement

Around May 2001 at the 18th Bukchang Camp

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Details of Witnessing Human Rights Violations

The reporter was a former ○○○ agent of North Korea before he escaped. He had heard many stories about political prisoner camps, but in May 2001, saw a North Korean political prisoner camp for the first time. In North Korea they call them “penal labor colonies.” He had thought of the camp as a special place to confine and manage those who have made attempts to overturn the North Korean social system or those that hold grudges against the North Korean society in terms of social class.

Among the reporter’s friends was a man named ○○○ who was the head of the National People’s Congress of ○○○ area. His father had made many contributions during the Korean War and was given two titles of national heroism. While he was working as a manager of a big factory in Pyongyang and a representative of the Supreme People’s Assembly, he got involved in the ‘Shimhwajo’ incident of 1998 and died from torture. His son ○○○ was forced to divorce his wife and was confined in the 18th Bukchang Camp along with family member ○○○.

While seeking a way to help his friend, the reporter found out that an old friend from the army was working as a state security agent at the 18th Bukchang Camp. In May 2001, he went through complicated procedures to obtain the approval of the State Security Department and entered the 18th Camp. The political prisoner camps in North Korea had painstakingly blocked any entrance of outsiders.

(2) The Reality of Human Rights Violations

(A) Forced Disappearance and Deportation

The distance between the gate of the 18th Camp and the house of the integrity instructor ○○○ was only about ten kilometers away, but he had to go through three inspections before he could arrive at the house.

Having lunch at his friend's house with his family, they talked about the living standards in the camp. The instructors said that they were much better off in the 18th Camp than when they were in the North Korean army, but that they felt less freedom because it was not easy to come in or go out. After staying at his friend's house for an hour, he offered expensive drinks, cigarettes, and sweets to the head of the camp and the head of the State Security Department. Finally, he was allowed to meet the victim
○ ○ ○ .

(B) Persecution and Slavery

When the reporter went to the victim's house, the walls were plastered with mud and the roof was covered with grass. Inside the house, there were two iron kilns hanging on the wall. The wood-burning stove and the room were connected, and the room was very small and felt crowded with three people in it. ○ ○ ○'s body was emaciated to half of what he used to be before coming to the camp. His oldest daughter had been crushed under a pile of coal and had broken her right thigh but she could not receive proper treatment and was limping. His only son had been hit by a coal trolley and broke his ankle, but rather than giving him proper treatment they had cut off his leg below the knee, and he had to use crutches. Victim ○ ○ ○ said that it was the first time that all three of his family had gathered since coming to the camp. Normally, work shifts were adjusted so that family members could not see each other. The reporter felt his heart fall but could not offer any words of condolence because his eyes were filled with tears and he was overcome with emotion. ○ ○ ○ held the hands of the reporter and pleaded with him to "help them prove themselves innocent, survive, and walk out of this place." While they were sitting in the lawn and eating the candy and crackers the reporter had brought, the reporter saw, only fifty meters away from where they were sitting, thirty prisoners passing by under the direction of four guards. They were so boney that they did not look human. They were wearing gray prison garbs without any underwear.

(C) Inhumane Acts

Integrity instructor ○○○ always carried a 1.2 meter-long oakwood stick with eight or nine joints. The stick was covered with dry crimson blood. When the reporter asked what was covering the stick, he answered that it was blood from beating the prisoners. When asked, what if someone dies from being hit on the head with a stick covered in joints, he answered without hesitation, “we have to kill more of these guys if we want to get a promotion.” During the days in the army, integrity instructor ○○○ had been so docile that he was not good enough to be integrity instructor, but in just two years of being a camp teacher (in camp they called the integrity instructors in charge teachers), his eyes had turned fierce and, according to his wife, unlike in the past, his language became crude and he frequently showed violence at home. She said she was afraid.

When the reporter asked how many were confined in the place, ○○○ said there were about 20,000. When he asked if they are sent out after death, he said that these bastards were not even human and so they were buried in abandoned mines. The reporter kept feeling a huge contrast between his dapper attire and ○○○’s tattered appearance and left the camp in two hours.

3. Evidence

- Statement of reporter

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 8 (Prohibition of Slavery), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement), Article 14 (Right to Trial), Article 17 (Freedom of Privacy), Article 23 (Family Right), Article 24 (Children’s Rights), and Article 26 (Equal Right) of the International

- Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7 (Right to Work), Article 10 (Family Right), Article 13 (Right to Education), and Article 15 (Right to Culture) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (c) Slavery, (d) Deportation, (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), Article 13.3 (Prohibition of Guilt-By-Association), Article 14 (Freedom of Residence and Movement), Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial), and Article 36 (Family Right) of the Constitution

IV. Hoeryong Political Prisoner Camp

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- February 4, 2012

B. Reported by

- Myongcheol, An (Male)

C. Victim

- Victims as listed in Appendix 1

D. Assailant

- Managers, state security agents and guards of camps No. 11, No. 13, and No. 26

E. Substance of Report

- The victims were incarcerated without due process and their human rights were violated.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

The reporter has witnessed human rights violations in camps No. 11, No. 13, and No. 26 from May 4, 1987 to September 22, 1994. As Jongseong

Camp (Camp No. 13) was disbanded around December 1990, Jongseong became a civil area and prisoners were divided among other camps with state security agents and guards. The reporter was sent to Hoeryong Camp (Camp No. 22) and stayed there for the longest time of his detention. The camp was 50 kilometers long, 40 kilometers wide and accommodated about one thousand guards, five or six hundred administrative agents and fifty thousand prisoners and their families

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Brainwashing during Training

The reporter entered the camp of the State Security Department (completely controlled zone) as a guard/driver. He got his first unit recruit training (URT) at Gyongseong Camp (Camp No. 11) in Hamgyong-bukdo from May 4, 1987 to late June 1987 and second training at Jongseong Camp (Camp No. 13) from July 1, 1987 to August 4, 1987. After that, he worked for camps No. 13, No. 22, and No. 26 as a guard for eight years until September 22, 1994. During those eight years, the victim was trained mainly in loyalty toward Kim Il-sung and Kim Jong-il and hostility towards political prisoners (so-called "migrants"). It was strongly emphasized that political prisoners were class enemies and traitors that should be treated like beasts and killed immediately should they attempt to flee or disobey. The victim was also told to never go along with them or to treat them like humans.

(2) Persecution and Enslavement

(A) The camp the reporter worked for accommodated prisoners who were classified as the most vicious traitors, and their families. Marriage was not permitted in general, but commendatory marriage for those who told on their cellmates often was allowed except in

Camp No. 26 which was used only for solitary confinement. Married couples were allowed to stay in the same room only once a week or month. All the camps had slogans attached to the wall in the guard barracks that read "Let the class enemies of the people know the power of the proletariat" and "Those who flee must be caught and killed" next to Kim Jong-il's name.

- (B) The Prisoners had to call the guards or security agents "Sir" and bow deeply from the waist regardless of what they were doing, whenever they encountered them. If someone broke this rule, he or she ended up being brutally beaten or taken to the detention house where people became crippled and died.
- (C) The buildings in which the prisoners were staying were poorly built, made of dried mud bricks. They looked like pigsties or cow pens. Five or six families stayed in each building. Female prisoners were not able to afford clothing to cover their breasts, and nor did they have any material for menstruation other than their pants. They felt no shame in relieving themselves before other men, living like animals.
- (D) The prisoners were always starving and tried to eat whatever they could get their hands on while hiding from the eyes of the guards. They ate grass, barks from trees, snakes, frogs, and mice. Mice were almost endangered in the camp area. When the reporter finished URT and first got to Jongseong Camp, where he was stationed from July 1987 to December 1990, he was shocked to see people walk around like skeletons or disabled people covered in rags. When he worked at a pig pen belonging to Camp No. 22 from May 1991 to November 1991, one prisoner from coal-mining area 6 who had been taken there by force to construct a guards' tunnel ate the pig's gruel everyday for three months and the pigs were not able to grow. Also, while he was washing a car in Camp No. 22 around May 1994, the reporter witnessed two female prisoners getting kicked into a gar-

bage bin by an security agent as they attempted to eat noodles that slipped down from a garbage bin that stank terribly. The female prisoners almost died in the garbage bin before they were saved by other prisoners.

(3) Torture

- (A) There was a detention house in Jongseong Camp of Dongpo District. Upon entering the house, in the cells, which were only 2 x 2 meters each, everyone got their head shaved regardless of sex or age and beaten to the point of death. A square frame was put on each prisoner's knees to force them to stay kneeling twenty-four hours a day. They were brutally beaten for the smallest movements or improper attitude. Daily meal consisted of 100 grams of bean rice ball and soup made with dried radish greens and salt. Since meals were not provided to prisoners who tried to move or disobey as punishment, prisoners had to bear the pain of numbness or decay in order to survive. After three months in the detention house, prisoners got crippled and died within five months. Things were not much different in the detention house of other camps.
- (B) ○ ○ Kim, a 26-year-old North Korean returnee from Japan was confined in the detention house of Camp No. 13 for harboring capitalist thoughts. A prison guard, ○ ○ Choi, pitied her and helped her write a letter to her family in Japan after sleeping with her. They were caught writing the letter and ○ ○ Kim was badly beaten by the head of state security department, the head of politics department, and instructors of the camp, and after other forms of torture, such as being put in a room with a meter-long snake, she died. Three months later, ○ ○ Choi was sacked, dismissed from the party, discharged, and sent to a coal mine.
- (C) The prisoners in the detention house got to see the sun for half an

hour each month, if they managed to walk, out looking like skeletons. Severely starved, they devoured the grass, hiding from prison guards. But when they were spotted, they were beaten, sometimes even to death. In September 1991, the reporter witnessed a prison guard hitting a 49-year-old male prisoner on his chin with a butt plate of AK rifle for eating grass while sunbathing, saying, "You shitty old man!" then smashing his back very hard, killing him on the spot. The prison guard still continued to work at the detention house.

(4) Inhumane Treatment

- (A) The vice chief of guard of the Camp No. 13, ○○ Kim got ○○ Choi, who worked as a statistics collector, pregnant around August in 1987. The camp forced an abortion and fed the fetus to a dog.
- (B) Around mid-April in 1988, the chief of guard of Camp No. 13, lieutenant ○○ Choi had ten prisoners (cart drawers) lined up two by two at a distance of 3 meters in the exercise yard and covered their eyes with socks. Then he let the guards practice blasting and spin-kicking while pretending that the prisoners were imaginary enemies. This hurt the prisoners badly, breaking their ribs and jawbones.
- (C) While about 200 prisoners were being mobilized to put out a fire in the food and supplies storages of the Jonseong Camp in September 1989, five prisoners were caught stealing socks and neck-cloths (white cloth attached around neck area of uniform) and foot covering cloths, and were sent to the detention house and were tortured for three months. One female prisoner had to suffer humiliation for stealing a neck-cloth to use it as a sanitary pad, being stripped naked in front of guards and other prisoners.
- (D) There were ten doctors and three nurses in the Jungbong hospital (for families) of the Camp No. 22. However, they did not have much

experience with surgery since they were employed right after their graduation from military medical school. The doctors conducted medical experiments on live bodies, randomly cutting and amputating prisoners without putting them under anesthesia. By practicing on prisoners' bodies, the doctors trained themselves so that they could properly treat security agents, guards, and their families. Around 1991, a 24-year-old prisoner Boknam Kim had to undergo eye surgery without anesthesia to treat a sty and came out cross-eyed after suffering from severe pain. Similarly, Kyongchan Kim went through an appendectomy operation also without anesthesia and his stomach was sewn up so coarsely that the right side of his stomach looked like a snake coiling up in a sitting position.

- (E) Around May 1993, when fire broke out in a coal mine in Sector 1 of Hoeryong Camp, state security agents ○○ Kim and ○○ Lee blew up the entrance to the coal mine to prevent the fire from spreading, causing the fifty prisoners who were inside the coal mine to be burnt or suffocate to death. One prisoner in his thirties who tried to stop the explosion was shot in the head by ○○ Kim and died on the spot.

(5) Sexual Violence and Sexual Slavery

- (A) Any unmarried female prisoner who became pregnant was secretly executed in any camp. If the man who impregnated the woman was also a prisoner, he got executed as well. If the man was a guard or security agent, the level of punishment depended on his status, performance, and estimated aftereffect. Usually, high-ranking officers were not punished. Good-looking female prisoners in their twenties were in charge of administrative work and were called statistics collectors or checkers, heads of the people ('Ban-jang', a head of a working group was an executive prisoner who was in charge of

working). They were all playthings of security agents who also worked as informers and secretly brought food, vegetables, fruits, and cigarettes to security agents' homes

- (B) One instructor of the Punggye area unit No.17 of Camp No. 13 made playthings of all the female prisoners belonging to his work unit. A statistics collector got pregnant by the instructor in the summer of 1989. As a security agent and a guard came to know of this, they cut the pregnant woman's stomach in half and took the embryo out and trampled on it to death, and this also killed the woman.
- (C) One day, in a meeting room of Saeul area work unit No. 1 of the Camp No. 22 at around October 1992, the reporter accidentally witnessed a security agent playing a human fishing game with a naked female prisoner ○○ Ham by letting her jump for a ball of pig fat attached to a stick he was holding. ○○ Ham was jumping like a frog and crawling about on all fours to catch the ball of pig fat as the security agent flicked the stick up and down, enjoying the situation.

(6) Murder

- (A) Countless public executions were conducted in the Hoeryong Political Prisoner Camp. In early July of 1987, when a 27-year-old prisoner who worked as a car mechanic was sent back to the camp a week after fleeing to China in a jeep with licence plate #580131 and leaving the car in the Duman River, the chief of the Camp No. 13 had his nose sewn up with metal wires and his heels nailed with spikes and ordered other prisoners to stone him to death for damaging Kim Il-sung's authority. Since the reporter happened to drive the exact same car three years after the accident in around May 1990, he remembered the number on the car plate.
- (B) Starting in May 1988, between two and four in the morning, the reporter, who was working as a guard at the main gate of Camp No.

13, saw dark smoke coming out of State Security Department Sector No. 3, a valley called 'Jukgi gol' in Onsung-gun, Hamgyong-bukdo every night. The head of the guard had told him that was the smoke from cremating the people who were secretly executed. In October 1990, as Camp No. 13 was changing its location, the reporter got to enter the valley to get rid of barbed-wire entanglements and saw liquid, thought to be human blood, endlessly running down from a collapsed cave and realized that there was the secret execution site from where the smoke came every night.

- (C) Another secret execution ground was said to be located in a uniquely shaped mountain 'Unseokgoji' that was 500 meters east of the Sobaekryong guard post of Camp No. 13. The reporter found many dead bodies in 'Unseokgoji' when he went there in 1989 to look for stones to build a barrier. Some of the female bodies were too badly crushed to be recognized as human. Also, in May 1989, he once had to gain permission to go inside his guard post at Sobaekryong because there were countless gunshots coming from 'Unseokgoji' and some of the bullets had even reached his post. Later in the winter of 1989, integrity team No. 1 moved all the abandoned bodies for cremation by truck for three days with the help of ten prisoners so they could reconstruct the Sobaekryong guard post.
- (D) The reporter was transferred to Camp No. 22 from No. 13 to be a sentry in front of the weapons and gunpowder storage room near the detention house. There, he heard the sound of prisoners being beaten by guards and screaming every day from evening to daybreak. The screams almost hurt his ears. One evening in January 1991, a guard, ○○ Lee, hit and continuously tortured a female prisoner, the wife of a North Korean returnee from Japan, to death for crying loudly and saying she wanted to go back to Japan.
- (E) In January 1991, ○○ Ju, the first sergeant of the transportation team of the guards of Camp No. 22, ran over a prisoner of the coal-mine

sector No. 6 on purpose while he was carrying coals by car. The prisoner was covering his ears with his hands because he was not wearing enough clothes for the cold weather that reached negative 30 degrees Celsius and could not hear the car honking. Annoyed, ○ ○ Ju immediately ran over him, saying, “You don’t want to clear the way when Sir Guard is passing by?” The reporter was driving right behind him. Though Seungcheol Ju was prohibited from driving and had to go through education for a week, nothing stopped him from entering Pyongyang Machinery University in July 1992 and later on, entering the party.

- (F) There was a secret execution ground in the Camp No. 22 that was called ‘Songjangol (Deadbody Valley)’ or ‘Crow Valley’ in the ‘Sugol’ valley of Namseok area. In late March of 1991, the reporter’s guard team found dead bodies while digging a hole to camp in during their march. They had to change camping areas. In March 1992, they went camping to a place located 500 meters away from the previous year’s camping area to find the corpse of a woman with a shovel stuck in her body. The reporter got to know later in June of 1992 that the woman had been killed for getting pregnant after sleeping with a security agent of Saeul area sector No. 3, ○ ○ Choi. They had to withdraw completely because of bodies without necks and arms and bodies eaten by wild pigs were spread all over the camping area. Around June 1992, the reporter heard various stories of secret executions from the head of state security department at an outing and by an instructor Park of integrity sector No.1 at his home.

C. Escape from the Camp and Entrance into South Korea

The reporter escaped from the camp in September 1994 and entered South Korea around October 1994.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter, and his book, “The Completely Controlled Zone” published in February 10, 1994 by SidaeJeongsin
- “Wanted” flyers scattered in Yanji City, China, around September 1994, right after his escape
- North Korean military items that the reporter was carrying while defecting
- An Article written by Sangbong Lee (See No FENCE vol. Dec, 2011, page. 4-6 and the cover of North Korean Human Rights No. 154 (May 2011) published by Citizens’ Alliance for North Korean Human Rights) - Sangbong Lee, son of a so-called returnee belonging to Jochongnyeon (the pro-Pyongyang federation of Korean residents in Japan), at the 3rd General Meeting of No Fence that was held by Waseda volunteers group on April 23, 2011, testified about his experience in participating in disassembling Camp No. 11 in March 1990 as below.

Camp No. 11 was located halfway up the mountain toward the peak “Gwanmobong” (2540 kilometers above sea level) which can be reached by truck two and a half hours west of Cheongjin-si Gyongseong. Right before tearing down all the camp buildings, thirty-eight thousand people including prisoners and their families who had been accommodated in the camp had to be transferred to Camps No. 22 and No. 16 to construct a summer house for Kim Il-sung.

The prisoners stayed in a small basement room that covered half a *pyong* (3,9537 square yards), and there was a pig pen blocking them from talking to one another. It was their duty to fatten the pig to 100 kilograms in 10 months for the state security agents’ use. Assuming by the size of the hoes scattered around a brickfield, little children must have taken part in making bricks. What was noticeable were the 150 meter-deep holes in the ground. When a problem came up, they

would throw political prisoners into the holes and blow them up to destroy the evidence. Prisoners had to fill the holes and plant trees in them. Later, it was by this place that a road connecting Samjiyeon and the Jueul Springs near the East Coast was built under Mt. Baekdu.

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 8 (Prohibition of Slavery), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement), Article 14 (Right to Trial), Article 16 (Right to Recognition), Article 17 (Freedom of Privacy), Article 19 (Freedom of Expression), Article 23 (Family Right), Article 24 (Right to Move), and Article 26 (Equal Right) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 1 (Right of Self-determination), Article 2.2 (Protection from Discrimination), Article 6 · Article 7 (Right to Work), Article 10 (Family Right), Article 11 (Right to Adequate Standard of Living), Article 12 (Right to Health), Article 13 (Right to Education), and Article 15 (Right to Culture) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (a) Murder, (c) Slavery, (d) Deportation, (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, (h) Persecution, (i) Forced Disappearance, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), Article 13.3 (Prohibition of Guilt-By-Association), Article 14 (Freedom of Residence and Movement), Article 23 (Guarantee of Property Rights), Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial), Article 31 (Right to Education), and Article 36 (Family Right) of the Constitution

■■■ PART 2 ■■■

KYO-HWA-SO



March 15, 2012 :

A female defector testifies at the One Year Anniversary of
the North Korean Human Rights Documentation Center &
Archives

I . Jeongeo-ri Kyo-hwa-so

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- September 14, 2011

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Male)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- Judge ○ ○ ○ of the People's Court in Musan-gun, Hamgyongbok-do, Prosecutor ○ ○ ○ of the Central Prosecutor's Office in Musan-gun, Hamgyongbok-do
- Department of Social Security (Department of Social Security) Reformation Bureau 12th Kyo-hwa-so (namely Jeongeo-ri Kyo-hwa-so) security agent

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter was confined twice at the Jeongeo-ri Kyo-hwa-so (official long-term detention facility, long term penitentiary) and his human rights were violated

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Infringement

- November 1998 at the court, February 2008 at the court
- December 1998 - July 2000, March 2008 - June 2010 at the Jeongeori Kyo-hwa-so

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Human Rights Violations at the Court

In November 1998, the reporter was sentenced to three years at the Kyo-hwa-so in the Musan-gun People's Court for illegally crossing the border. In March 2008, he was sentenced to another three years in the kyo-hwa-so for concealing and not notifying the fact that he helped his family cross the border illegally. He had no attorney during trial. The trial minutes were read out and the reporter was asked whether he would like to take a look, but since everything went by a pre-devised scenario, he replied "no" and the trial was closed.

(2) Human Rights Violations during First Confinement

From 1998 to 2000, the reporter was placed in Farm division 3 and then became a hygiene officer. At the time, Jeongeori Kyo-hwa-so could accommodate around 1,000 prisoners and there were five divisions of two hundred prisoners each. Each division had a division head, secretary, production instructor, and a teacher (safety agent).

There were five divisions: Division 1 (car repair and carpenter in the camp), division 2 (copper mine), division 3 (cultivating vegetables in the farm), division 4 (potato farm, about 3.9 kilometers away), division 5 (dressing and processing the copper brought by division 2).

When first entering the kyo-hwa-so, x-rays are taken (checking the bronchial tubes, inspections for tuberculosis and hepatitis). Bodies are examined to check if anyone is feeble. Every part of the naked body is inspected by a guard or head of class (ban-jang), following the teacher's (safety agent) instructions.

When entering the newcomer's class, another body and clothing inspection takes place. This time, it is to find any metals or cigarettes. During the first month, the prisoners are taught rules and of Kim Il-sung and Kim Jong-il.

During that time, seven to eight people died from fever and malnutrition every day. The bodies were stored in the corpse room (a warehouse about 33 square meters), and when there was enough for a truckload in about twenty days to a month, the bodies were taken up to Mt. Bulmang and cremated. Medicine from hospitals and pharmacies were insufficient.

Mt. Bulmang was far away from the kyo-hwa-so. The cremation facility was a kiln made by piling rocks and it resembled a beacon tower. It was 2.5 meters-high, had no roof, and about 16 square meters. When the bodies were piled up and the fire was lit, the odor spread as far as 800 meters-12 kilometers. If the job started at 9 on a winter morning, it was normally finished at around 3-4 in the afternoon.

The meal was a bowl of boiled rice (480 grams), but 10-20% of it was little rocks. There were no vegetables, so during the winter, they had to pick wild greens and boil them in water.

The prisoners were so hungry and weak that they tried to eat some of the greens the security agents planted, but even when they bent down to pick those, they fell over from fatigue. Even in such situations, the security agents beat them for stealing their food.

When a prisoner was beaten to death by the security agents, it was recorded that he died from disease; stories like these are never told. One person kept an eye on three people, and another three people kept an eye on that person. Before you were released from camp, you had to leave a

written pledge that you would never tell anyone about life in the kyo-hwa-so.

(3) Human Rights Violation during Second Confinement

The reporter worked in division 5 (dressing and processing copper) from 2008 to 2010 and moved to the kitchen as a cook for about a year and a half. Unlike during the first confinement, the structure had been reorganized. Division 3 was placed about 3.9 kilometers away. In order to maintain one kyo-hwa-so per *do*, the camp was merged with the female kyo-hwa-so that was located in Pyongan-bukdo. The camp accommodated about 2,000 women and about 1,500 to 2,000 men.

45-70 prisoners were imprisoned in a 66 square meter room, so everyone's feet and heads were intertwined and all had to lie on their side to sleep. In the case of the women, everyone was put into one room that was about 330 square meters. They probably would have had to sleep sitting down.

There were three classes in the reporter's division 5. From forty to fifty, or seventy to eighty were accommodated in a room about 50 square meters, and it was suffocating. Unlike the first confinement, there were fewer deaths, and the deaths that did occur were from accidents. Especially while doing lumber work in the mountains in the winter, 500 kilograms of wood was hauled by only four men. During this process, many accidents occurred due to the weight.

In the other classes, the annual death rate was between eleven and eighteen. The truck that carried the dead bodies was a small one. Those that died of starvation were those who had no visitors. 80% of the prisoners without visitors died. The safety agents and head of classes rarely hit those with visitors. When one weighed less than 30 kilograms, it was likely that he would die of weakness.

They even say, in the kyo-hwa-so, 'do not hit, if there are any problems,

report', but when the safety agents tell the head of classes to 'handle the situation', it usually meant beating.

Types of crime changed with time and drug-related criminals increased in number. The behavior of the safety agents became more brutal and they were busy satisfying their own greed. When visitors brought items (officially 20 kilograms), 3-5 kilograms were taken by the agents. Since there were twenty to thirty visitors each day, it must have added up to quite a lot. Also, the agents told the visiting families to bring buckets and other such plates for the prisoners' use in the camp, but the agents piled them up and took them out to the market to sell. The next day, they would tell the visitors to go out and buy some more plates, and sell them again. This way they accumulated money.

There was a bathroom in one corner of the room, and even though there was a door, the toilet were covered with a wooden plank and it smelled very bad. Prisoners were allowed to take one bath per week, and wash their face everyday, but since most were weak, many rarely washed.

There were rules regarding the portion of meals, but when beans were not supplied, they could not eat them. When there were no beans eaten for longer than three days, their faces would swell up. During the reporter's first confinement, they were allowed to pick wild greens, but not during the second. When your sentence was finished you had to write a pledge, get it checked, and then meet your family in the visiting room to be finally released.

The reporter is constantly reminded of the brutal days at the kyo-hwa-so and detention house, and he still shudders from those dreams.

His knee joints hurt, and now, he cannot go a day without medicine. It is difficult to use his fingers and he gets the quivers.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter

- Statement of a North Korean defector, formerly imprisoned in the same kyo-hwa-so

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 8 (Prohibition of Slavery), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 14 (Right to Trial), Article 26 (Equal Right) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7 (Inhumane Crime) paragraph 1 (c) Slavery, (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial), of the Constitution



Body Search

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- May 24, 2011

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Male)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- 3 persons including Lieutenant ○ ○ ○, foreign counterintelligence agents of the Defense Security Command of Nanam district, Chongjin-si
- Hoeryong-si People's Court Judge ○ ○ ○ (Deputy Chief)
- Chief Warden ○ ○ ○, Deputy Warden ○ ○ ○, and Guard ○ ○ Choi (Major) of the 12th Kyo-hwa-so

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter was wrongly accused of being a spy, was tortured at the Defense Security Command and sentenced, without evidence, to 'reformation through labor' for illegal border crossing, was imprisoned at the 12th Kyo-hwa-so (Jeongeori) and victimized by a number of inhumane human rights violations.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- A hideout of the Defense Security Command of Nanam district, Chongjin-si from December 19 (or 29), 1999, to February 19, 2000
- Hoeryong-si People's Court Detention House from February 20, 2000 to the end of May 2000
- Hoeryong-si People's Court at the end of May 2000
- 12th Kyo-hwa-so (also known as Jeongeori Kyo-hwa-so) of the People's Security Office from June 1, 2000 to January 19 (or 29), 2001

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Defense Security Command Hideout

(A) The reporter received money from his half brother who had escaped North Korea in the mid-1990s. For this, he was wrongly suspected by the Defense Security Command to have received money from South Korea's Central Intelligence Agency ("Angibu") for espionage activities; on December 19 (or 29), 1999, he was taken to a hideout of the Defense Security Command of Nanam-district, Chongjin-si; and severely tortured by three (27 or 28 years old) Lieutenants including ○○○, foreign counterintelligence agents of the Defense Security Command, as illustrated below:

(B) Torture

For the first ten days, the reporter, without any questioning, was stripped down to his underwear and left hung in the air by his hands cuffed; and he was forced to stay awake. For the next fifteen days, still in only his underwear, he was locked up inside a cold metal stove without any heat at the temperature of less than negative 30

degrees Celsius, and he was still forced to stay awake. After being pulled out of the stove, he was still not allowed to sleep, and was coerced to admit to espionage charges. Whenever he denied the charges, he was forced to stick his hands out from between jail bars and was hit on the tip of his fingernails with a pistol. Moreover, he was beat in the head with the handle of the pistol and in the shins with a club, and his legs were twisted. The reporter has a number of scars on his head (both in front and back), wrists and shins (visible to the naked eye). Although the reporter persistently denied the charges and was eventually proven innocent by the Defense Security Command's own investigation, he was still not released but, having been stripped of his citizenship card, party membership card, medals of honor, was sent to the detention house of the Preliminaries Division of People's Security Office of Hoeryong-si on February 20, 2000 on charges of illegal border crossing.

(2) The Detention House of the Preliminaries Division of People's Security Office of Hoeryong-si

The reporter received a preliminary ruling from February 20, 2000 to the end of May 2000 at the detention house of the Preliminaries Division of People's Security Office of Hoeryong-si, and was brought to trial on charges of illegal border crossing. He was not tortured during this period.

(3) People's Court of Hoeryong-si

At the end of May 2000, with People's Court Judge ○○○ (Deputy Chief, around fifty), two people's assessors, and Prosecutor ○○○ present, the reporter was sentenced to five-years of 'reformation through labor' for illegal border crossing.

(4) Jeongeo-ri Kyo-hwa-so

(A) Position of Reporter and Scale of Jeongeo-ri Kyo-hwa-so

The reporter was sent to Jeongeo-ri Kyo-hwa-so in the beginning of June 2000 and released in January 19 (or 29), 2001 on account of a shortened jail term and a decree of amnesty. On the first day, he was placed as a laborer at the camp's hospital to manage patients' hospitalization and discharge, to lead sanitation workers (composed of the camp prisoners), and to maintain the morgue. He witnessed the entire process of many prisoners being sent to the camp, starving to death, and being cremated.

Jeongeo-ri Kyo-hwa-so accommodated criminals from Hamgyong-bukdo and Yanggang-do, and could fit 1,200 persons but was over-crowded at approximately 1,800 persons. In the kyo-hwa-so, it was widely accepted that, by order of Kim Il-sung or Kim Jong-il, criminals at the camp (kyo-hwa-so) would be considered anti-communists and be ruthlessly punished. Visitations were permitted four times a year and possibly more often with sufficient bribes, and letters from prisoners' families were limited to solely casual conversations. Prisoners' families were allowed to bring food up to 10 kilograms each visit. As illegal border crossers, almost half of the prisoners were imprisoned for two to three years. However, prisoners who attempted to go to South Korea or who had become Christians were imprisoned for more than ten years. They suffered from heavy labor mining or logging, or were taken to solitary confinement on grounds of disturbing the public order. Many of them died at an early age.

(B) Slavery, Persecution, and Inhumane Acts

The food given to prisoners in the Camp was un-cleaned beans, corns, and mixed grains covered with dirt and steamed in a frame the size of a paper cup, and the only side-dish was a soup of salt. Even such kinds of food were distributed differently among prisoners according to their classes (Grades 1 to 7) based upon the work achievement or good behavior.

Grade 1 (in which case there was the most food) was given to prisoners who worked in mines, lumbering etc.; most prisoners received Grade 3; and solitary confinement prisoners received Grades 6 or 7 (in which case there was little to no food) - in solitary confinement, because the cell was too small and prisoners could not lie down or stand up, they had no choice but to crouch on the top of the toilet, and for most of them, to die within a week. In any case, prisoners suffered severely from malnutrition because the guards embezzled the prisoners' food. Some prisoners hid salt in their throat, but were killed when the guards found out. They had to eat frogs, snakes, lizards, locust, and even the grass that even cattle refuse to eat. As a result, many died from eating poisonous plants. When guards threw out dead dogs, rabbits or piglets full of maggots, the prisoners smuggled them and made soup. They even ate dead rats from the sewage.

(C) Inhumane Acts

The reporter took care of about 850 dead bodies during his six-month imprisonment in the kyo-hwa-so (approximately four to five bodies per day). Although he was sent in with sixty-eight other prisoners to the kyo-hwa-so, by the time he got out, only three of them were alive. The primary causes of death were hunger, beatings, infectious diseases (including gastric fever and paratyphoid), labor accidents, etc. At the hospital, dead bodies were moved to the morgue (a warehouse made of cement with 3 meter-high fence). There were armed guards 24 hours a day to keep prisoners away from the place. The only person who had access to the morgue was the reporter himself, the head of sanitation workers (prisoners working as doctors), the head of the hospital, the six soldiers stationed at the hospital (who were not prisoners), the camp's head of security, and the chief and deputy warden.

At the morgue, bodies had to be piled up before a truck (which had a capacity of 50-60 bodies) moved them away. As a result, in the summer,

there were maggots, and in the winter, rats that ate parts of the dead bodies, including the eyes, noses, ears, and reproductive organs. The rats grew to be as big as rabbits. When 50 to 60 bodies were piled up, ten people, including the hospital laborer (the reporter), the head of sanitation workers, and guards, loaded the bodies in secret onto the truck and moved them to the crematorium 5 kilometers away (Mt. Bulmang). At the crematorium, after firewood was stacked, they burned five to six bodies at a time. After the cremation, for the remaining parts of the bodies, they dug a hole in the ground and buried them there, and even planted flowers (Azaleas), grass, or pine trees over it so that the dead prisoners' families would not be able to find them. These families were never to be notified of the prisoners' deaths, and they had to endure constant social discrimination by being marked as criminals or traitors.

(D) Murder

Around July 2000, one Musan-born prisoner from the Agriculture Unit escaped from the kyo-hwa-so. When caught, he was dragged over unpaved roads with his hands tied to a jeep, hung to a pole blind-folded and gagged, and publicly executed by three soldiers who each shot ten times - his head was blown off and his body parts were scattered. A Special People's Court was set up in the backyard of the hospital; and after a public trial in front of the prisoners (500 to 600 persons) from the Agriculture, Auto Repair, Public Affair, Architecture, Carpentry, Warehouse, Cooking, Heating, Clothes Repair Units, the death penalty was sentenced. Even after execution, the body was left hanging for a week by a much-frequented road with a sign: "Escape is self-destruction."

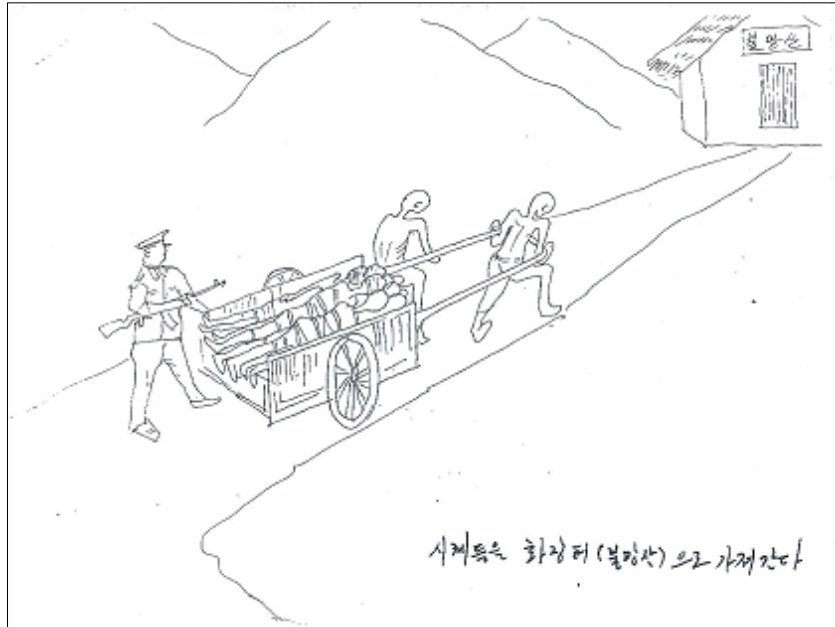
Also, toward the end of December 2000, a forty or fifty year-old Guard ○○ Choi (Major) forced two prisoners in their twenties (○○ Bang and ○○ Yun) to kneel in the snow for four days in the front yard on grounds that they picked up cigarette butts. Both of them froze to death.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter and his remaining scars
- Statements by North Korean defectors ○ ○ ○, ○ ○ ○ and ○ ○ ○ from Jeongeori Kyo-hwa-so

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 8 (Prohibition of Slavery), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 14 (Right to Trial), and Article 24 (Right to Move) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (a) Murder, (c) Slavery, (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, (h) Persecution, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution



Bringing the corpses to the crematorium

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- June 21, 2011

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Male)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- Judge ○ ○ ○ of Nanam Court, Chongjin-si; Pyongyang Supreme Court Judge ○ ○ ○; Prosecutor ○ ○ ○ of the Prosecutor's Office of Chongjin-si; Representative of National People's Congress (people's assessor) ○ ○ ○
- Security Agent Lieutenant ○ ○ ○ (early 40s in 2005) of the 12th Kyo-hwa-so (also known as Jeongeori Kyo-hwa-so, camp) of People's Security Office; Lieutenant ○ ○ ○ (mid-forties)

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter was wrongly suspected of spying for South Korea when he received millions of dollars from his brother – who was in South Korea in 199○ – and went through severe interrogation. The allegations turned out to be groundless, but in 1999 he was sentenced to thirteen years of 'reformation through labor' on charges of embezzlement of national property, abuse of exterior businesses, black market

trading, and disturbance of public order, in accordance to Article 61 of the North Korean Criminal Law, and on charges of illegal trafficking with foreigners, in accordance to Article 50 of the North Korean Criminal Law Addendum. He was also victim to a number of inhumane human rights violations.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- July 1999: Nanam Court, Chongjin-si
- From January to February 2000: Jeongeori Kyo-hwa-so

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Human Rights Violation in Court

In July 1999, Prosecutor ○○○ of the Prosecutor's Office of Chongjin-si demanded the death penalty for the reporter in accordance to Article 49 of the North Korean Criminal Law addendum, and Judge ○○○ (female, mid-fifties) sentenced the reporter to fifteen years of reformation through labor. When the reporter appealed the judgment, in January 2000, Pyongyang Supreme Court Judge ○○○ took the case and sentenced him to thirteen years of reformation through labor. One prosecutor, one lawyer, and two people's assessors agreed to the decision as it was.

(2) Inhumane Acts including Beatings

During the period of 2006 to 2007 the reporter was the head instructor of the Jeongeori Kyo-hwa-so, in charge of reporting to Jeongeori Kyo-hwa-so the identities and the number of prisoners taken in and released from the kyo-hwa-so, the number of deceased prisoners, the total

amount of food consumption, work achievements, and punishment records on a daily, weekly and monthly basis (which relates to prison sentence reduction). He was also in charge of monitoring and controlling the prisoners' everyday lives and maintaining the morgue and solitary confinement facilities. Prisoners were more afraid of the reporter than of the guards.

The reporter was taken twice to solitary confinement before he was given the position as head instructor of the kyo-hwa-so. He was already swollen all over when, on Independence Day (September 9, 2005), a drunken guard (Lieutenant ○○○, mid-forties at the time) ordered the reporter to make a window frame, which was not the reporter's job. Then, on the grounds that the reporter disobeyed his order, the guard violently beat the reporter with a 6 centimeter-thick iron bar and kicked the reporter in the teeth, breaking three of them. The reporter blacked out for three days. He was unable to go to the bathroom by himself for the next forty days and his blood pressure plummeted to 50. Only after a prisoner who was released from the kyo-hwa-so told this to the reporter's family, who strongly protested, was the reporter given medicine and able to recover.

From 2002 to 2004, a guard, Lieutenant ○○○ (mid-40s) visited the reporter's house and demanded money. When the reporter did not cooperate, he intentionally gave the reporter difficult tasks and treated him harshly in a number of ways. He was taken into solitary confinement twice in 2003 and in 2006 by the chiefs of Reformation Departments 1 and 2, and suffered greatly. Because of the tortures inflicted during interrogation, the reporter still suffers from pleurisy and recurring backaches. He had three upper teeth and two lower teeth supplemented after he entered Hana-won.

(3) Scale of Jeongeo-ri Kyo-hwa-so

Although Jeongeo-ri Kyo-hwa-so had the capacity of 800 prisoners, it had 1,960 prisoners at the time. Approximately 80% of the prisoners in the kyo-hwa-so were beaten on a daily basis. Among the prisoners, around

40% were imprisoned for illegal border crossing; around 15% for human trafficking; around 20% for embezzlement of national property (including cutting power lines, stealing equipments or food, slaughtering cows, or smuggling); around 10% for superstitious rituals (including fortune-telling or prayers); and around 15% for robbery, rape, and murder.

Jeongeo-ri Kyo-hwa-so had five departments. Each department had its own instructor and was broken down into thirty-three units including the Carpentry, Construction, Agriculture, Loading, Auto Repair, Public Affair Units, and Weak Bay (where prisoners were punished even more harshly when they committed a violation within the Camp). Departments 1 and 3 were located next to each other, while the rest of the departments were situated in different places. The reporter was the head instructor of all five departments. By the time the reporter was released, the Camp had made a new unit for forty females. It has been said that, to date, the number of female prisoners has increased to 300.

(4) Status of Jeongeo-ri Kyo-hwa-so

From 2000 to 2003 the number of deaths per month was 80 to 100 persons on average. During 2004-2005, the average death rate went down to forty persons per month. During 2006-2007, among 1,960 prisoners, an average of 20 to 25 prisoners died on a monthly basis. The reporter was well aware of these figures because he prepared these statistics himself. The causes for death were first, poor health and malnutrition; second, infectious diseases (e.g. paratyphoid and fever); and third, labor accidents (e.g. being hit by a log while logging; being buried under in collapsed mine; being crushed to death during construction; or being impaled on or cut by heavy machinery)

When ten bodies were piled up in the morgue, five people (the reporter and four sanitation workers) loaded these bodies on a big handcart, moved them to the crematorium an hour away (Mt. Bulmang), and burned them.

Burnt ashes were swept or shoveled away from the site. It was always the reporter who performed the cremations. In the summer, the bodies in the morgue were eaten by rats, in the winters they were less damaged because they were frozen.

Big rats (weighed 800 grams and were 25 centimeters long) were offered as meals by the kyo-hwa-so to the prisoners on their birthdays. These rats were the food most favored among prisoners in supplementing their insufficient nutrition. The reporter himself used to eat them a lot – they were delicious at the time.

Jeongeo-ri Kyo-hwa-so had a sickbay, but prisoners put there were stripped of their citizenship and treated inhumanely. Instead of being cured, many prisoners died because of infectious diseases. Sick prisoners were first taken to the Weak Bay, and then to the sickbay, only to die in the end and to be sent to the morgue and the crematorium.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter
- North Korean defectors to South Korea who were once imprisoned in Jeongeo-ri Kyo-hwa-so, including ○ ○ ○ (released earlier than the reporter) and ○ ○ ○

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 8 (Prohibition of Slavery), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 14 (Right to Trial), and Article 26 (Equal Right) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (c) Slavery, (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, and (k) Inhumane Act of

the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court

- o Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution



Solitary confinement: trying to catch a rat to eat

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- June 21, 2011

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Male)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- Hamgyong-bukdo People's Court Judge ○ ○ ○, Prosecutor ○ ○ ○ of the Prosecutor's Office of Hamgyong-bukdo of the Central Prosecutor's Office, Lawyer ○ ○ ○
- Chief Warden of the Jeongeo-ri Kyo-hwa-so

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter experienced a number of human rights violations in the Jeongeo-ri Kyo-hwa-so, including starvation, beatings, and being left in the cold.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- June 2001: Court
- July 2001 to December 2002 : Jeongeo-ri Kyo-hwa-so

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Human Rights Violation during the Judicial Process

The reporter was sentenced to 4-year imprisonment without due process on grounds of helping send a South Korean prisoner of war to China (○○○, 67 years-old at the time).

(2) Beatings, Swearing, and Inhumane Torture

From July 2001 to December 2002 (when the reporter was pardoned), he was jailed in Jeongeori Kyo-hwa-so and was brutally victimized by inhumane rights violations. Without any justification, the guards (usually called 'teachers') arbitrarily inflicted torture upon prisoners including swearing, beatings, and shoving prisoners' heads into the ground full of snow. Prisoners were poorly fed, and had to endure severe forced labor.

(3) Status of Jeongeori Kyo-hwa-so

Although regulations provided for eight hours of sleep (10 p.m. to 6 a.m.), prisoners were given only the average of six hours a day on grounds that they had to learn the ideologies. The amount of food for each prisoner was 700 grams, but only 400-500 grams were given and most prisoners suffered from hunger. From 2000, in accordance to the instruction to lower the number of prisoner casualties, the kyo-hwa-so released prisoners who had suffered from hunger and diseases and were expected to live no longer than a week, 90% of these prisoners died after being released.

Around 2002, one prisoner accidentally cut four of his fingers while working in the Carpentry Work Unit. Later, some hungry prisoners were witnessed digging the ground to find the buried fingers and eat them.

The facilities were so old and poor that prisoners were hardly able to sleep because of lice, fleas and bedbugs, and they were unable to bathe

properly. In the winters, because clothes were not sufficiently provided by the Camp, the prisoners lived suffering from hunger and the cold. Because new clothes and shoes were not properly distributed, the prisoners wore torn clothes and mismatched shoes. They got these items from visitors or from other prisoners who were released from the kyo-hwa-so. Since the kyo-hwa-so was overcrowded with many more prisoners than it could hold, prisoners had to sleep on their sides in a tiny cell and even had difficulties using the bathroom.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter
- North Korean defector ○ ○ ○ who was in the kyo-hwa-so with the reporter (he was released earlier than the reporter)

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 8 (Prohibition of Slavery), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 14 (Right to Trial), and Article 26 (Equal Right) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (c) Slavery, (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

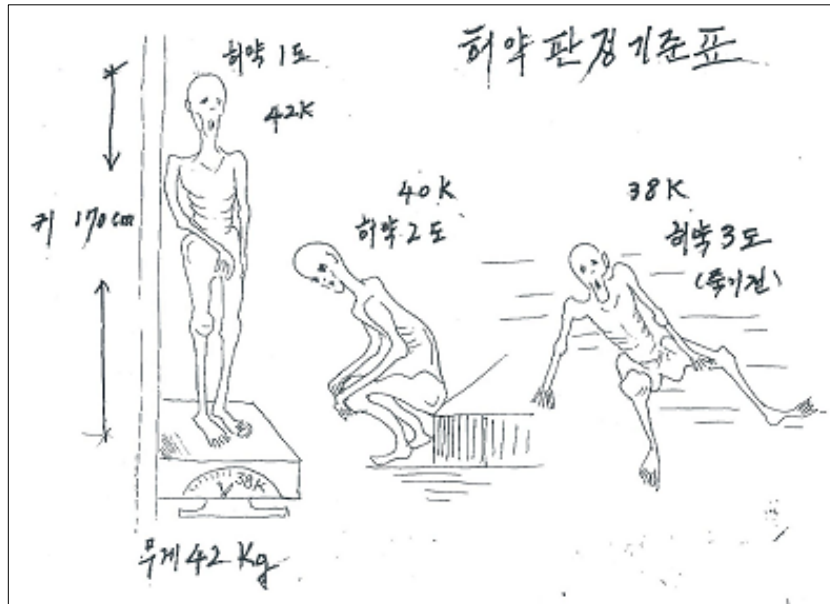


Diagram of Weakness Levels (1st degree, 2nd degree, 3rd degree)

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- May 27, 2011

B. Reported by

- Gwang-il Kim (Male)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- Preliminary Judge ○○○ of the detention house of the Preliminaries Division of People's Security Office of Hoeryong-si, Hamgyong-bukdo of the Ministry of People's Security
- Hamgyong-bukdo People's Court Judge ○○○, representative of National People's Congress of Hamgyong-bukdo (people's assessor) ○○○, ○○○, Prosecutor ○○○ of the Prosecutor's Office of Hoeryong-si, Hamgyong-bukdo of the Central Prosecutor's Office, People's Court Lawyer ○○○ of Hoeryong-si, Hamgyong-bukdo of the Central Court
- Major General (Colonel) ○○○ of the 12th Kyo-hwa-so (also known as Jeongeori Kyo-hwa-so) of the Reformation Bureau of the Ministry of People's Security, Head of Political Department ○○○, Reformation Section Chief ○○○, Section Chief of Section 1 or 5 ○○○ and Secretaries ○○○

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter was falsely imprisoned for illegal smuggling, tortured in a detention house, sentenced to six years of imprisonment, and was forced to labor in the kyo-hwa-so while starving. During the said courses, the reporter's human rights were seriously violated.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- Detention House from July 8, 2004 to September 21, 2004
- Trial Court on September 11, 2004
- Kyo-hwa-so from September 22, 2004 to February 6, 2007

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Human Rights Violation in Detention House

(A) Torture

The reporter made a living by selling copper and other items he collected in North Korea to China. On July 8, 2004 he was taken to the detention house of the People's Security Office of Hoeryong-si without an arrest warrant on charge of 'illegal smuggling without permission from the army.' At the detention house, the preliminary judges beat him mercilessly for not confessing to their liking, chained him to bars in the jail in a way that he could neither sit nor stand until he fainted. His two hands were tied to a radiator above his shoulders (because this makes the chest protrude like a pigeon, it is called the 'pigeon torture'). They also tightly bound his feet, making him sit on his knees, and then beat him ruthlessly with everything they could get their hands on, such as a chair, clubs, weapon cleaners, and belts.

The reporter eventually vomited blood and fainted. Also, the reporter was subject to various kinds of torture, such as the 'Flying Jet' (standing on one foot, lifting back the other, and holding up the arms spread like the wings of an airplane for a long time), the 'Motorcycle' (lifting both arms forward and slightly bending the knees, neither standing nor sitting standing, as if riding a motorcycle, for a long time), and 'Pumping' (squatting down and standing up repeatedly as if manually pumping air into a tire).

(B) Inhumane Acts

Less than 100 grams (the rule was 150 grams) of animal feed imported from China were provided each meal, resulting in the physical weakening and deaths of many people. The tips of spoons were removed so as to prevent prisoners from swallowing the tip to commit suicide. When the reporter was in the interrogation center for two months, he actually witnessed two people dying from poor health.

(C) At the detention house, the prisoners rose at 5 a.m., ate breakfast at 7 a.m., lunch at 12 p.m., and supper at 7 p.m. for half an hour, and the rest of the time, they had to maintain a correctional posture within their cells. This so-called correctional posture is sitting on one's knees with the head hung low and hands placed on the knees. Those who strayed from this posture were beaten severely. The door to the cell is called the "doghole"; being only 45 x 45 centimeters, it made prisoners crawl to enter and leave their cells while keeping their heads low. Even after crawling out of the cell, the prisoner had to face the wall with his hands, knees, and head on the floor until the preliminary judges allowed him to move.

(D) The reporter still suffers from severe pain in his back and right elbow due to the torture above.

(2) Human Rights Violation in Court

On September 11, 2004, the judge and the prosecutor of the court sentenced the reporter to six years of 'reformation through labor', a punishment excessively harsh especially when there was no objective evidence. Two local representatives working with the judge to form a judgment panel that allegedly reflects the opinion of the people - called "the people's assessors" - agreed with the sentence as it was, and the lawyer, rather than defending the reporter, claimed that he deserved the punishment. As soon as the sentence was given, the lawyer forced the reporter to print his thumb on the divorce papers submitted under the name of the reporter's wife; the divorce was officialized at that very moment. The reporter was given ten days to appeal, but he knew that when one made an appeal, it was not uncommon for the court to reversely accuse one of going against the law and prolong a ten-year sentence to fifteen years, or even put one to death.

(3) Human Rights Violation at the Kyo-hwa-so's

The 12th Kyo-hwa-so is located in the northern mountain regions 1,500 meters above sea level so the winter comes much faster than in other regions. On a sunny day, Gwanmo Peak, the second highest peak in Korea, and the Najin coast can be seen at a distance.

On September 22, 2004, the reporter was put into the 12th kyo-hwa-so and received the prisoner number "RA40". On that day, he walked under a sign that threatened, "Fleeing leads to self-destruction. Do not attempt to run!" and saw five to six people dragging a cart filled with bodies, hands and feet sticking out here and there.

(A) Hunger – Inhumane Acts

- ① The meals at the detention house were prepared by mixing 10%

Annam rice, 60% maize rice, and 30% beans, steaming the mixture in a drawer of a steam oven, removing the steam, and inflating it with a shovel; this is put into a "Rice Pot" and molded into rice blocks that are graded one to five. The rice blocks are eaten straight out of the hand. The higher the grade, the taller the rice block gets by the height of a boiled bean; the workers who drill into coal mines and log trees usually receive grade 1 or 2, but not even those have ever fit the standard. The ordinary prisoners eat grade 3 blocks, 6 centimeters in diameter and 7 centimeters in height, about the size of a small cup. The ill and recovering (who cannot work) and the new are given grade 4, and those put in solitary confinement for breaking the rules are given grade 5 blocks. The kyo-hwa-so's regulations state that grade 3 is to be 180 grams, but even that is embezzled in the process and reduced to 130 grams, leading prisoners to perpetual starvation, not to mention those who receive grades 4 or 5. Moreover, for two months a year, the authorities at the kyo-hwa-so (penitentiary) pocketed the rice, corn, and beans to sell them at the market, and the grains were replaced with potatoes produced on the site at the kyo-hwa-so; the potatoes were put through the same "Rice Pot" and given three times a day, further worsening the health of the already starving prisoners. The only memory of having received decent meals was of when the reformation bureau came for inspection once or twice.

- ② With the meals provided by the kyo-hwa-so, death by starvation was inevitable, and so the prisoners ate anything and everything - grass, roots, and leaves included - as long as it would not kill them. Rats and snakes were a rare luxury. Visitation was allowed once a quarter (or more with bribes) and the corn powder that visitors brought helped much, but as life was difficult for normal people as well, only eight or twelve out of the sixty inmates in a cell received visitors. The corn powder that visitors brought was fifteen kilograms at most, but ten of

it had to be given to the authorities. Visitation was not easy since only those who brought useful items such as medical supplies, light bulbs, or books were allowed in.

(B) Infectious Disease – Inhumanely Poor Environment

The severe food shortage led to an increase in hardship-driven-criminals such as illegal border crossers, and during the reporter's time at the Jeongeo-ri Kyo-hwa-so, there were 2,400 prisoners, far beyond the kyo-hwa-so's capacity. The entire body was divided into five divisions of 4-500 prisoners. Although the 66m² cells could hold only fifteen prisoners, sixty to seventy were crammed into one cell; when they slept, the inmates had to lie sideways in four rows like saw teeth. The one chamber pot in the cell was always left open, and the stench filled the room. Because prisoners could rarely bathe or change clothing - there were no uniforms so the prisoners wore what they came in, and they had to sew on black and white patches so they would not be able to flee - their bodies reeked with stench and teemed with lice, bedbugs, and roundworms. Lice as large as grains of barley fell from their hair onto their bowls when eating. There was no hygiene to speak of, and when an inmate caught a contagious disease (especially feared was the paratyphoid that came each winter) the contagion spread throughout the kyo-hwa-so like wildfire, taking more lives than did the labor. The reporter was put in the sickbay on January 16, 2005 and when he was discharged eleven days later, eight out of the twenty four that entered with him had died. There were no medical facilities. This is what the reporter saw within Division 2, but in other divisions there would have been more deaths.

(C) Compulsory Labor – Slavery

The 12th kyo-hwa-so was supposedly established to develop a copper mine, but the copper vein was already almost depleted and most prisoners

were put to logging and farming. The guards that watched over the prisoners were mostly youths in their late teens and early twenties, and they continuously cursed, whipped, and beat the prisoners mercilessly under the pretext of displaying their dignity. They placed productivity above safety, and when the prisoners logged trees on dangerous hillsides, there were no precautionary measures despite the highly frequent accidents. On October 10, 2005, the anniversary of the foundation of the Labor Party, a two-story brick wall that was hastily piled up to celebrate the occasion fell down, killing fourteen people on the spot. No one, however, took responsibility, and no action was taken beyond sending a single death notice to the families. Also frequent were the collapse of the copper mine shafts that would kill six people at once, as was the case on December 2006. Inside the shafts, there were no safety lights to guide the workers, and high voltage wires were streamed here and there so people often died of electrocution. Other commonplace accidents were the loggers breaking their legs or feet while dragging timber wood downhill, or even cutting off their feet while axing.

(D) Corpse Management – Inhumane Acts

The more people died of infectious diseases, compulsory labor, and malnutrition, the taller the pile of corpses became, but no proper care of the dead was taken, and soon, the rats ate into the eyes, nose, ears, and genitals, making the bodies impossible to recognize. The corpses were shoved into a large steel furnace in a place called “Bulmangsan” within the kyo-hwa-so, and were burned, but more often than not, the furnace was full of bones that did not burn completely. The ashes of the dead were sprinkled onto the crop fields and acted like a fertilizer to the flourishing pumpkin, radish, and cabbage.

(E) Distribution of Prisoners in the Kyo-hwa-so, etc.

The reporter was imprisoned in September 2004, released on pardon in

February 2007, and escaped North Korea for South Korea in 2009. Most of the prisoners the reporter met during his time were hardship-driven-criminals. About 65% of them were illegal border crossers, 20% were hunger-driven thieves, 10% were violent offenders such as robbers, rapists, and murderers (or any combination), and 5% were swindlers or embezzlers. At that time, all the prisoners were male, but since there was no place to confine female illegal border crossers, around June 2007, Jeongeori Kyo-hwa-so established a division for female prisoners. By February 2010, there were 3,200 prisoners in Jeongeori, of which 800 were female. Prisoners say one loses weight in the training camps but bones in the kyo-hwa-so's. At the very least, those in training camps ate normal food, and those in the correction camps were not cut off from society; those in kyo-hwa-so's suffered from perpetual starvation and utter isolation from society, and felt the energy being drained from their bodies.

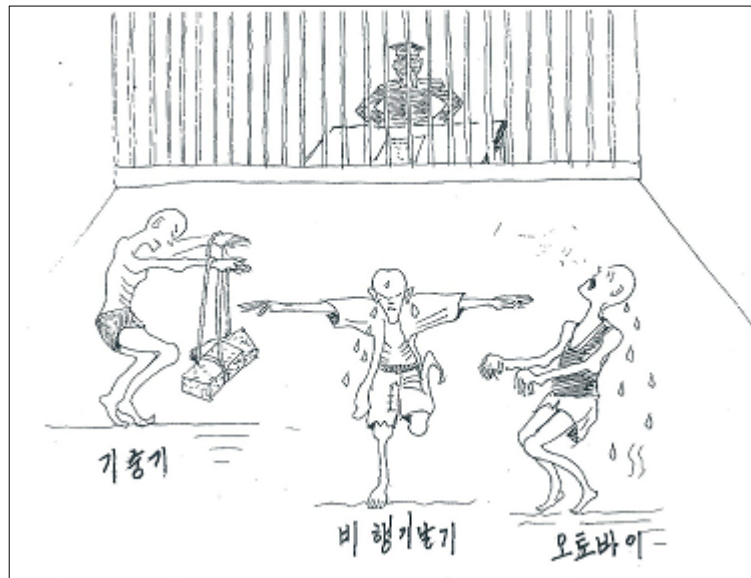
3. Evidence

- Statements of North Korean defectors ○ ○ ○ who were in Jeongeori Kyo-hwa-so and escaped to South Korea
- Pictures submitted by the reporter

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 8 (Prohibition of Slavery), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 14 (Right to Trial), and Article 26 (Equal Right) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (c) Slavery, (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court

- o Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), Article 23 (Guarantee of Property Rights), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution



Crane / Flying Jet / Motorcycle
(Types of Torture)

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- June 21, 2011

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Male)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- Hamgyong-bukdo People's Court Judge ○ ○ ○, Prosecutor ○ ○ ○ of the Prosecutor's Office of Hamgyong-bukdo of the Central Prosecutor's Office
- Sentry ○ ○ ○ of the Jeonge-ri Kyo-hwa-so (3rd-grade soldier, 23 years-old, and 160 centimeters tall at the time)

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter had his legs broken and ribs injured, but he was not treated properly due to the poor medical conditions at the kyo-hwa-so. He was beaten severely on suspicion of faking illness.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- August 2005: Court

- From September 2005 to February 2007: Jeongeo-ri Kyo-hwa-so

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Human Rights Violation in Court

The reporter was wrongly sentenced to eight years of reformation by Kyungsoong Court in August 2005 on the grounds that he tried to escape North Korea for South Korea.

(2) Inhumane Acts including Beatings

The reporter was injured in the ribs while logging around February 2006, and he suffered from pleurisy. He still experiences severe pain whenever he catches a cold.

Around December 2006 the reporter was logging at the bottom of the mountain when the logs which were piled up at the upper side of the mountain rolled down toward him. Because of this accident his left leg broke, but sentry ○○○ (3rd-grade soldier, 23 years old and 160 centimeters tall at the time) beat him harshly, saying that he was faking his pain.

(3) Current Status of Jeongeo-ri Kyo-hwa-so

Jeongeo-ri Kyo-hwa-so kept far more prisoners than it could actually hold. Fifty to sixty prisoners were put in a 3.3 square meter cell. There were many quarrels between prisoners over when they would use the bathroom and where they would sleep.

The prisoners were fed meals of grained corn mixed with beans, the amount of which was the mere size of half a tofu. Most prisoners suffered from serious malnutrition.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter
- Statement of North Korean defector ○ ○ ○ who came from the same kyo-hwa-so

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 8 (Prohibition of Slavery), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 14 (Right to Trial), and Article 26 (Equal Right) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (c) Slavery, (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution



Dragging Logs

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- December 22, 2011

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Male)

C. Victim

- ○ ○ ○ (elder brother of the reporter's acquaintance)

D. Assailant

- Warden at Jeongeo-ri Kyo-hwa-so

E. Substance of Report

- ○ ○ ○'s human rights were violated when he was refused proper medical treatment and died.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- March 2007: Jeongeo-ri Kyo-hwa-so

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

The elder brother of the reporter's acquaintance who lived in ○ ○ -si, ○ ○ -bukdo in 2007 (28 years-old at the time) was smuggling for his family

when he was caught by the authorities and sent to the Jeongeori Kyo-hwa-so in June 2007. A week after imprisonment, he experienced severe pain due to liver cancer and his belly swelled up. Regardless, he was forced to work, and in the end, he died.

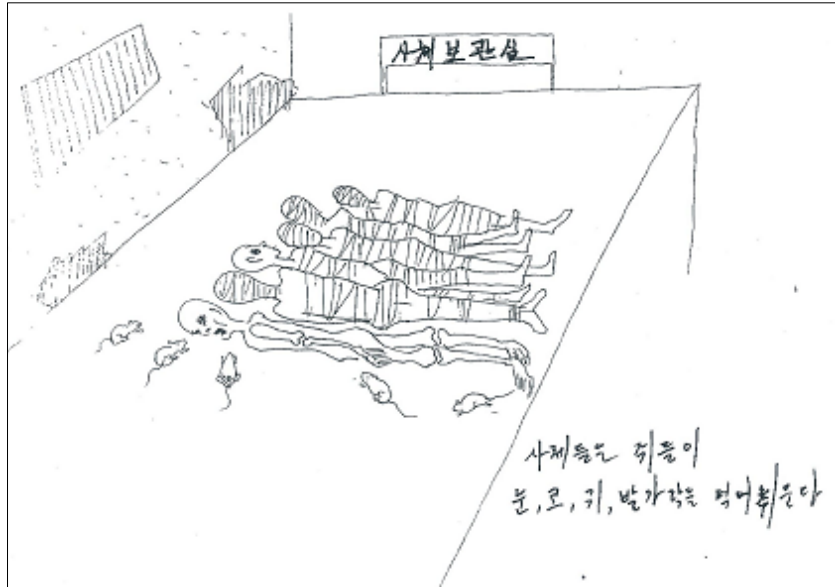
When his family wanted to retrieve his body, the Camp refused their request on the grounds that the prisoners' bodies could not be returned to their families. When his family sold their property and bribed the guards to retrieve his body, they found out that the Camp had left the body unattended for eight days. The Camp even treated them like prisoners.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter
- Statement of North Korean defector ○ ○ ○ who came from the same kyo-hwa-so

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 8 (Prohibition of Slavery), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 14 (Right to Trial), and Article 26 (Equal Right) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (c) Slavery, (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution



Rats eat the eyes, noses, ears and toes of the corpses

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- June 21, 2011

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Female)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- January 2007: Chongjin-si People's Court Judge ○ ○ ○, Prosecutor ○ ○ ○
- Advisor ○ ○ ○ of Work Unit of the 12th Kyo-hwa-so (also known as Jeongeo-ri Kyo-hwa-so)

E. Substance of Report

- Violence became everyday life in the 12th Kyo-hwa-so

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- January 2007: Chongjin-si People's Court
- August 2007: Jeongeo-ri Kyo-hwa-so

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Human Rights Violation at the Court

The reporter went through trial in Songp'yŏng-district, Chongjin-si People's Court in January 2007. At the trial were one judge and one prosecutor, but there was no lawyer for the reporter on the grounds that he did not have the right to defend himself. Three other people were judged simultaneously by the same court, and each case was dealt with within 10 to 15 minutes, merely after reading the court minutes. The reporter was sentenced to three years of imprisonment. While the others were sentenced to only one or two years of imprisonment (they kept their citizenship), the reporter was sentenced to three years (he lost his citizenship as well) for the same crime.

(2) Inhumane Acts including Beatings

In the kyo-hwa-so, prisoners who violated any of the Camp's rules were beaten to near death and forced to kneel all day with their heads bent towards the ground. When the prisoners were ordered to stand up and they staggered from the pain in their legs, the guards beat them yet again for that.

On the road, the prisoners were not allow to look at the sky by lifting their heads, or to acknowledge any civilians they ran into; when they made eye contact with civilians, the guards beat them severely.

When the prisoners were so hungry that they caught and ate rats, they were beaten again on the grounds that they were corrupting public morals. Because of the extravasated blood caused by the beating at the time, the reporter still suffers from headaches and hearing impairment.

(3) Unfair Punishment

When the prisoners communicated with each other in Chinese (because it was the language they used when they lived in China), they were forced to write an apology and were sent to solitary confinement for attempting to proselytize liberalism.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter, and the remaining scars
- The person who was judged at the same time as the reporter in the same Court. She is one or two years younger than the reporter. When she escaped North Korea and went to China, she and the reporter lost contact with each other because they were sold and sent to different places.

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 8 (Prohibition of Slavery), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 14 (Right to Trial), and Article 26 (Equal Right) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (c) Slavery, (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution



Prisoners eat snakes and rats because of hunger

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- March 13, 2012

B. Reported by

- Sukhyang Lee (alias, Female)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- Warden ○○○, Deputy Warden ○○○, and Guard ○○○, Medical Officer ○○○, etc. of the 12th Kyo-hwa-so

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter was victimized by several human rights violations in Jeongeo-ri Kyo-hwa-so

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- From September 2007 to March 2010: the 12th Kyo-hwa-so (also known as Jeongeo-ri Kyo-hwa-so)

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) People's Court

The reporter escaped North Korea in around 1998, but was arrested by the Public Security Officer in Shenyang, China. She was sent to the State Security Department of Shin-ui-ju and was sentenced to three years of 'reformation through labor' by ○○ People's Court in August 2007. She was imprisoned in the 12th Kyo-hwa-so (Penitentiary) in September 2007.

(2) The 12th Kyo-hwa-so

(A) Scale of the Kyo-hwa-so

Since the number of female illegal border crossers increased, in March 2007 the 12th Kyo-hwa-so established a new Sector 3 and started to accommodate female prisoners. While the reporter was there, there were approximately 1,200 female (in Sector 3) and 2,000 male prisoners (in Sectors 1, 2, 4, and 5) in the kyo-hwa-so. Seventy to eighty percent of the prisoners were illegal border crossers, and the rest of them were there on charges of human trafficking, prostitution, drug dealing, fraud, theft, and so forth. Until 2007, illegal border crossers to South Korea were sentenced to three years of reformation through labor (just like the reporter), but from 2008, they were sent to political prisoner camps for the same act.

(B) Persecution and Inhumane Acts

In the sickbay, there were only twenty pills of aspirin, twenty painkillers, and 100-150 pills of diarrhea medicine; since most of the medicine was taken by the medical officer (who was also a guard), there was none left for prisoners. For each meal the prisoners were given 140 grams of rice steamed with the mixture of corn, beans, and sand, along with soup of salt.

Since the prisoners were so hungry that they ate whatever caught their

eyes, many of them ended up with roundworms in their system. Fifty prisoners were put in a cell which was about 3,3 square meters, and the cells were densely packed on the first and the second floor. The toilets were divided in the room only by low partitions, so the cells stank of sweat and urine and were full of bugs, fleas, and cockroaches. The guards (called 'teachers') beat prisoners whenever they pleased.

Usually one female prisoner (sometimes as many as three) died a day, and in the case of male prisoners, more died each day. Approximately seventy to eighty people died each month because of poor health or sickness. The morgue was monitored by armed guards. Three prisoners moved twenty to thirty bodies on a cart to the crematorium every day.

When one prisoner (male, in his forties) tried to run away, he was shot in the leg and was displayed publicly as an example. He did not receive proper medical treatment and died soon after.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter
- Statement of North Korean defector ○○○, who came from Jeongeori Kyo-hwa-so

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 8 (Prohibition of Slavery), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 14 (Right to Trial), and Article 26 (Equal Right) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (c) Slavery, (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, (h) Persecution, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), Article 23 (Guarantee of Property Rights), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

II. Jeungsan Kyo-hwa-so

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- March 15, 2011

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Female)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- Guard ○ ○ ○ of Jeungsan Kyo-hwa-so (the 11th Kyo-hwa-so)

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter escaped North Korea but was captured and sent back to North Korea. In Jeungsan she suffered severe beatings, sickness, and hunger.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- From September 1999 to February 2000: Jeungsan Kyo-hwa-so

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Imprisonment without Trial

The reporter was imprisoned in the Camp without trial on the grounds that she had visited China and therefore had become a national traitor. At that time, Kim Jong-il decreed that prisoners who had escaped but were captured and sent back to North Korea should be marked as national traitors and imprisoned without trial. Prisoners were sent to kyo-hwa-so's after they thumb-marked their names on the list at the Pyongan-bukdo collection point. The reporter was confined there for three months and was sent to the Jeungsan Kyo-hwa-so. Most criminals were given trials, but for those who had visited China, there was none.

(2) Human Rights Violation in the Kyo-hwa-so's

In Jeungsan, prisoners suffered from severe beatings, hunger, and sickness. They were beaten with the butt of a rifle or were kicked by boots. A prisoner died every other day, and since there were too many bodies, proper burials were not conducted in the cemetery.

When prisoners were forced to labor, they were not given water and had to drink the dirty ditch water. The reporter was infected with parasites including tapeworms, and after she escaped North Korea she has had to go through twelve operations. She still suffers from pain in her hands and legs and can not sleep well.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter
- Statement of North Korean defector ○ ○ ○ , who came from the same Kyo-hwa-so

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 8 (Prohibition of Slavery), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 14 (Right to Trial), and Article 26 (Equal Right) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (c) Slavery, (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- June 21, 2011

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Male)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- Warden at Jeungsan Kyo-hwa-so

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter was summoned a number of times to the State Security Department for the reason that he met his separated family in China without offering 2,600 dollars to the Department. He suffered serious insults and was imprisoned in the Jeungsan Kyo-hwa-so.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- From 2003 to 2005: Jeungsan Kyo-hwa-so

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Unjustified Imprisonment without Trial

The reporter arranged a family reunion for his separated family (his father from North Korea and his mother from South Korea). For this the State Security Department summoned him a number of times for not offering 2,600 dollars. The reporter had to suffer serious insults by the Department, and was later taken to Jeungsan Kyo-hwa-so without a trial or lawyer.

He was mentally harmed when the kyo-hwa-so did not allow him to carry with him the family picture sent from South Korea. When his mother in South Korea heard that her son was sent to the kyo-hwa-so for having arranged his parents' reunion, and that it would be difficult for him to be released alive, she died of shock in 2003.

(2) Current Status of Jeungsan Kyo-hwa-so

The prisoners in Jeungsan Kyo-hwa-so sometimes starved to death. The kyo-hwa-so did not even properly cover the dead bodies and buried all of them in a hole dug in the mountain called 'Kkot-dong-san' (Flower Garden). The bodies were piled up one upon another, about 30 meters deep, in the hole.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter
- Statement of North Korean defector ○ ○ ○ who came from the same kyo-hwa-so

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 8

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

- (Prohibition of Slavery), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 14 (Right to Trial), and Article 26 (Equal Right) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (c) Slavery, (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
 - Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- August 23, 2011

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Female)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- Hamgyong-bukdo People's Court Judge ○ ○ ○, Security Agent ○ ○ ○, Prosecutor ○ ○ ○, Lawyer ○ ○ ○ (a different lawyer, not the lawyer of the reporter), Party Secretary ○ ○ ○, Young Socialists Alliance Secretary ○ ○ ○
- Jeung-san Kyo-hwa-so Security Agent ○ ○ ○ (59 at the time, served for 30 years at the 11th kyo-hwa-so (Jeung-san)), ○ ○ ○ Security Agent (28 at the time, single)

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter was captured in China and sent back to North Korea, where she suffered human rights violations at Jeung-san Kyo-hwa-so from 2005 to 2006.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- o 2005, Hamgyong-bukdo People's Court
- o 2005 - 2006, Jeung-san Kyo-hwa-so

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Human Rights Violations at People's Court – Violation of the Right to Trial

The reporter was imprisoned for five months in a preliminary hearing area and a secured area, and then brought to public trial (the people's court) in 2005. The public trial was held in the auditorium of the munitions company the reporter used to work at. Considering that the auditorium was almost full, there must have been an audience of about a thousand people. All were employees, and there were no outsiders such as local residents. The trial was a barrage of accusations from six judges composed of one people's judge, security agent, prosecutor, lawyer, party secretary, and the secretary of the Young Socialists Alliance, and it went on for about 1 hour and 40 minutes.

The reporter had a nominal lawyer who came to meet the reporter three days before the trial and, giving her a questionnaire that included "Did anyone hit you during the preliminary trial?", told her to mark "no" for everything. The lawyer then took a picture of the reporter and all ten of her fingerprints, but did not appear at court on the date of the trial.

During the trial, the reporter was given a single chance to defend herself when they referred to her possession of a South Korean passport and demanded if she had known it to be of the "Republic of Korea" and had intended to use it to escape to South Korea. The reporter replied that she only had it because someone made it for her, and that although she knows

where "Namjoseon" (South Korea) is, she knows nothing of the "Republic of Korea". She avoided execution by the firing squad, but was sentenced to thirteen years of reformation through labor.

As if it were planned in advance, as soon as her sentence was given, someone in the back stood up and rallied the crowd to protest, "Kill her! Kill her!".

When the trial ended, there was no delivery of the sentence to the reporter, but the reporter was told to seal the document with her thumbprint, and the document was sent to the kyo-hwa-so guard who would come and claim the reporter.

(2) Human Rights Violation at Jeungsan Kyo-hwa-so

(A) Size and Daily Routine of the Kyo-hwa-so

- ① In 2005, the reporter was sentenced to thirteen years of reformation at the open trial and was sent to the 11th Kyo-hwa-so (Jeungsan). On a white wall at the Kyo-hwa-so, there was an inscription in black that read, "Running leads to self-destruction." There were also seven to eight large white dogs, but they seemed trained not to bite. The kyo-hwa-so was built with mud, and water leaked through many spots on the ceiling. As soon as the reporter arrived at the camp, two female guards came and ordered all female prisoners to take off their clothes, fold their hands on the back of their necks, and to squat down and stand up repeatedly so they could search their bodies. Jeungsan Kyo-hwa-so was made of Divisions 1-12; male prisoners were put in Divisions 1, 4, 5, and 7-12, and female prisoners were put in Divisions 3 and 6. The reporter was placed in Division 3. She was made the general representative for her division after four months, and remembers the number of prisoners precisely: in Division 3, there were 480 at the very least, and 683 at the most. Between all twelve divisions, there were around ten thousand prisoners in total.

Jeungsan Kyo-hwa-so was quite large because it was merged with Gaecheon Kyo-hwa-so, and it took the form of a large village with a school and residences of the security agents and their families. The reporter's Division 3 was again divided into Groups 1-10, and each group had its own representative. Each group, of fifty to sixty people, was placed in one room. Some prisoners, instead of belonging to a group, were assigned to the kitchen or warehouse.

- ② The prisoners' work at Jeungsan Kyo-hwa-so was mostly rice farming: rice planting, weeding, harvesting, fertilizing, etc. Usually one group cultivated 200,000 square meters of rice paddy, meaning that fifty women strenuously dragged an oxcart and took care of the large tract of land. The site was beside the sea, and so there were often prisoners who fished instead. Average financial criminals who had been involved in bribery tended to engage in lighter labor. The prisoners woke up at 5 a.m., returned from farming at around 9 p.m., and went to bed at around 10 p.m.. Because there was no electricity, the prisoners were not made to do anything at night except to sleep. For lunch, one or two prisoners delivered the food from the kyo-hwa-so and they all ate outdoors.

(B) Rape

The most monstrous guard was ○○○ (about 59 years-old when the reporter was released, probably retired by now). He had worked thirty years at Jeungsan and was regarded as an exemplary guard, and his rank was two stripes and two stars (lieutenant colonel). The camp had a system called "Makgali" where they organized a team of four women who set up tent by the rice paddies and guarded them through the night. ○○○ impregnated a young woman (from ○○), and when she was six months pregnant, she was released for illness. The security center heard of this and came by for inspection. ○○○ was summoned here and there, but they could not do anything to him because his elder brother was the

kyo-hwa-so's deputy head ○○○. The guards frequently raped female prisoners. The victims, however, did not have anyone to report this to, and because the guards who raped the victim often gave the woman certain conveniences such as reducing her workload or making her group representative, some rather felt pride.

(C) Torture and Inhumane Acts

○○○ above beat prisoners with the blade of a shovel and other tools, ○○○ and the other guards regularly beat prisoners, and most of them kicked the prisoners' faces and torsos with military boots or fabric shoes, saying they do not want to dirty their hands. Also, ○○○ (female, security agent, 28 at the time, single, 1 stripe + 4 stars, brigadier) hit prisoners a lot. She took away good quality clothes from prisoners who had been to China. Her style of beating was to thrash the shoulder area with a wooden club. When in a bad mood, she ordered, "Group representative, hand me a club" and beat the prisoners until the club broke. The beaten prisoners vomited what they could not digest and grew weaker. Also, she used to grab the prisoners by their hair and pound their faces against the mud wall.

(D) Slavery

The reporter was barely beaten after she became the general representative, an immediate subordinate of the staff. The group representative was not treated badly because he or she was sometimes ordered to secretly spy on certain figures such as the security chief ○○○ or security manager ○○○. The general representative received reports from each group representative at 9 p.m. (i.e. there were five instead of four in the "Makgali" team). The guards lived with their families inside the kyo-hwa-so. Therefore, they often used prisoners like their personal slaves to do work other than the assigned labor. Also, the guards frequently embezzled the camp's resources. For example, the rice guard embezzled rice and the kitchen

guard embezzled beans. They gathered prisoners and ordered them to carry bags of rice to their homes. The female guards working indoors could not smuggle resources as easily, and so they told prisoners to hide rice grains in their pocket when returning from the farm and took the grains afterward. There were three female guards and one male guard working inside the kyo-hwa-so.

(E) Inhumane Acts

The meal (called "danjibap") was comprised of beans and ground corn and a soup of salt. The county's regulations stated that each meal was to contain at least 136 beans (136-150 grains) but because the guards pocketed most of them in the process, a meal actually contained only forty to fifty. An inspector comes from time to time, and that is when the meal would contain enough beans; the guards ordered the prisoners to declare, "We always get this many beans". The prisoners were always starving, so they secretly ate the raw ear of rice on the field while working, and when they caught frogs while planting rice, they skinned and ate them on the spot. They also caught snakes and kept them as food in their pockets, and even fought among themselves for the rats they caught. Many people died in the camp. Two to three died on a normal day, and six to seven in the summer. The cause of death was usually physical weakness (malnutrition) - in particular, those who had eaten well in China and could not adapt to the suddenly reduced quantity of food, in particular, died, and the youth death rate was high as well. After a new prisoner's first month at the kyo-hwa-so, during which visitation was prohibited, visitations could be arranged every Wednesday. Visits were not normally allowed, but as rumors spread that many had died in the Kyo-hwa-so's, they allowed visitations from August 2003. But prisoners under life sentences were not allowed to have visitors at all. They were confined in their cells and were not even used for farming. The reporter heard that family visits could be arranged at Jeongeori Kyo-hwa-so, but it was not possible at Jeungsan.

(F) Murder

As soon as the reporter was taken to the camp, they called all out prisoners after 11 p.m.. It turned out that a 19-year-old male prisoner (name unknown) had attempted to run away but was shot in the head by a 21-year-old guard. His limbs were unharmed, but the brain was blown to pieces and the face was unrecognizable. They showed the corpse to the prisoners, saying that the same will happen to them if they tried to run. A young female prisoner in her twenties (name unknown) caught a disease, and maggots swarmed in her eyes and she lied down, barely clothed, muttering, "Give me my rice, give me my rice." When they gave her the "danjibap", she could barely eat it and died a few hours later. They did not have blankets with which to cover the corpses. There was a bald hill called "Flower Garden" in Jeungsan, and that was where they buried the dead bodies. One body the reporter remembers burying with other male prisoners was the corpse she carried on an oxcart and buried in June 2005. The dead person's name was ○ ○ ○ (29 years old at the time of death, from ○ ○, died of so-called 3rd degree physical weakness but they recorded the cause of death as a heart attack, just like all other deaths. No one could even dream of having an autopsy to diagnose the exact cause of death, malnutrition.) and the number given to the corpse was 3721. The reporter asked what the number meant, and they said it indicated the number of deaths counted from January 1 of that year. The reason they had so many deaths was that Jeungsan Kyo-hwa-so is located on the west coast and one time, more than a thousand prisoners that were working on the embankment of the shore died in a wave that swept the coast. The corpses are usually carried on an oxcart and buried in a shallow hole and covered flat with soil. They did not burn the corpse and kept the width so narrow, about 30 centimeters, that they had to squeeze the body in. The "Flower Garden" is a bald red hill and because they buried dead bodies all over the hill, the ground feels squishy under one's feet. It stands out in the village within Jeungsan Kyo-hwa-so for being the only hill without grass. Because

the mental shock was so great after each burial, the reporter did not wish to repeat it, but because she was the group representative who was to bury the dead and report it to the office, she was forced to go back. The reporter went to bury the dead herself seven times. When she went, one male and three female prisoners accompanied her. Even now, she suffers from psychological aftereffects such as nightmares about the Flower Garden, and sleeps with a knife under her pillow. At Jeungsan Kyo-hwa-so, when a person died, they placed the corpse in a box and filled it with lime, and waited until there were six or seven piled up. When the division's turn came to deliver corpses, they carried the bodies on an oxcart and buried them in the Flower Garden. One time, there were so many deaths that they had to take ten corpses on four oxcarts. In the summer, however, they bury the dead immediately. They roll the body in a straw mat and carry two bodies at a time on a stretcher. Because they were underfed while they were alive, the corpses were light enough for two men to carry two at a time.

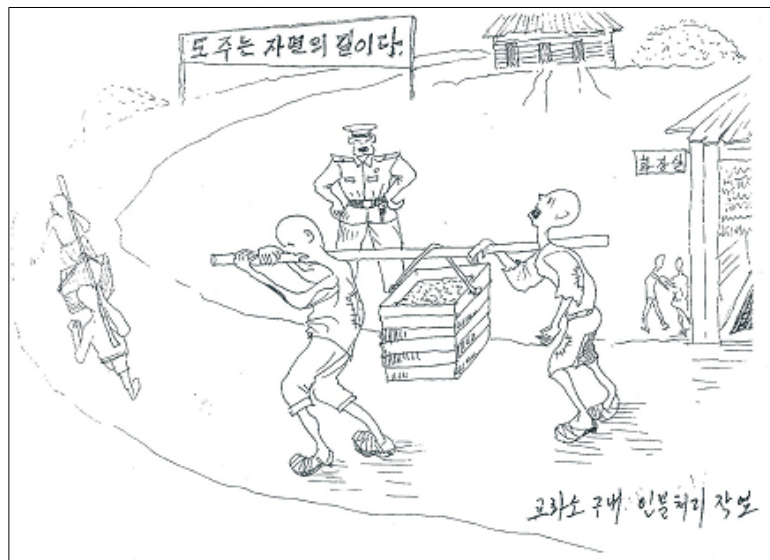
3. Evidence

- Statement of reporter, ○○○ who was with the reporter in Division 3 (from○○, about 28 years old at the time), ○○○ (from○○, about 10 years older than the reporter, was deported to North Korea six times), ○○○ (birthplace unknown, older than the reporter, currently lives in South Korea)

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 8 (Prohibition of Slavery), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 14 (Right to Trial), and Article 26 (Equal Right) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)

- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (c) Slavery, (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), Article 23 (Guarantee of Property Rights), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution



Carrying away human manure at a detention facility (Kyo-hwa-so)
The sign says "Fleeing leads to self-destruction"

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- June 7, 2011

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Female)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- Hamgyong-bukdo People's Court Judge ○ ○ ○, Prosecutor ○ ○ ○ of the Prosecutor's Office of Hoeryong-si, Hamgyong-bukdo of the Central Prosecutor's Office, Lawyer ○ ○ ○
- Section Chief ○ ○ ○ of Jeung-san Kyo-hwa-so

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter was forcibly sent back to North Korea, and experienced severe beatings and human rights violations in Jeung-san Kyo-hwa-so.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- December 2006: Court
- From December 2006 to March 2009: Jeung-san Kyo-hwa-so

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Human Rights Violation during the Judicial Process

When the reporter was in the detention house of the Department of Social Security in December 2006, he had a lawyer. The lawyer, however, did not even ask the reporter's intentions and did whatever he pleased. In the end, the reporter was sentenced to three years of reformation through labor.

(2) Inhumane Acts including Beatings

In Jeungsan in 2007, while the reporter was trying to hug his co-prisoners (the chief of the Work Unit) who were released from solitary confinement, he unintentionally slightly pushed a guard. For this, the guard beat the reporter many times, and he got bruises all over his body. In 2007, while threshing rice, one of his co-prisoners was caught trying to trade a bag (about 80 kilograms) of rice with a white radish by Section Chief ○ ○ ○. ○ ○ ○ beat him severely with a hook. When this hook broke into half, ○ ○ ○ tried to take the reporter's hook. When the reporter refused to let go of the hook, ○ ○ ○ mercilessly beat the reporter with a club. In Jeungsan Kyo-hwa-so, the major cause of death was infectious diseases and malnutrition. An average of thirty prisoners was sent to the Weak Bay each month. Four out of the six prisoners who were put in the kyo-hwa-so at the time of the reporter died. (In three months since the imprisonment, three died of fever, and the other two died of weakness.)

(3) Current Status of Jeungsan Kyo-hwa-so

When prisoners first arrived at Jeungsan, they were given confirmation notes and searched all over their body. For the next month, these prisoners were considered 'newcomers' and had to live in a 3.3-square-meter cell

(estimated figure) with 56 other prisoners. The Kyo-hwa-so had 500 prisoners in each Work Unit which each had nine Sectors (5 for male and 4 for female prisoners), with a total of 4,500 prisoners.

The Kyo-hwa-so was situated near farming areas. In the rice-planting seasons, the prisoners were required to wake up at four in the morning. The prisoners' usual daily routine was: rise (5:30 a.m.); morning roll call; labor (farming); lunch (the meal was delivered to the fields); labor; dinner (9 p.m.); education (about regulations of the kyo-hwa-so and the words of Kim Jong-il); and sleep (10 p.m.).

The prisoners were given meals of 'Dan-ji-bap' (steamed mixture of whole grains, corn, etc. in a paper cup-sized container) with soup of salt as a side dish (sometimes, salted dried radish greens). The size of these meals was slightly different based upon the prisoner's grades.

When the 'newcomer' period was over, the prisoners were assigned to several work units. In the work units, six or seven prisoners had to work in a small living room. The room had a window, but it was still very hot in the summers. There were many fleas and bugs, and the prisoners were not allowed to wash themselves freely. Interviews with visitors were permitted, but the food was not allowed into the Camp and had to be eaten in the visiting room.

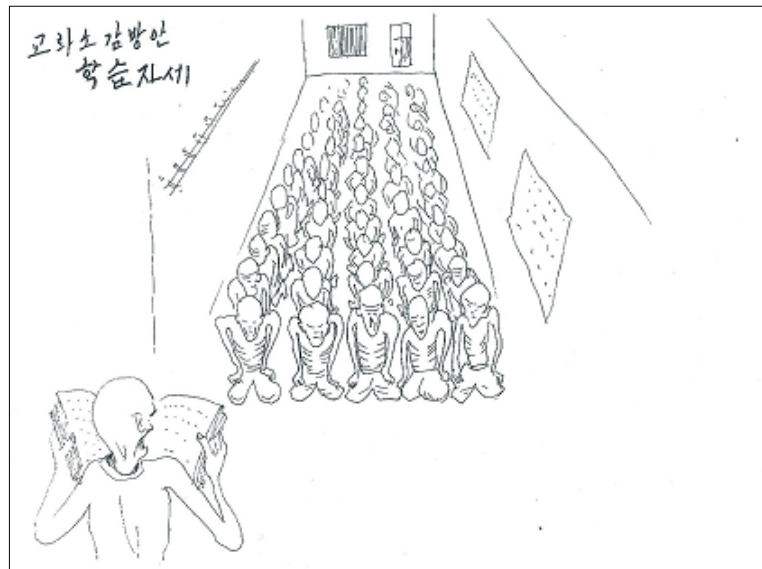
3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter
- Statement of North Korean defector ○ ○ ○ who came from the same Kyo-hwa-so

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 8 (Prohibition of Slavery), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect

- of Dignity), Article 14 (Right to Trial), and Article 26 (Equal Right) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (c) Slavery, (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
 - Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution



Studying in the penitentiaries.

The prisoners had to maintain their kneeling positions

■■■ PART 3 ■■■

Other Detention Facilities



March 15, 2012 :

One-Year Anniversary Seminar of the North Korean Human
Rights Documentation Center & Archives

I . State Security Department

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- March 15, 2011

B. Reported by

- Tae-jin Kim (Male)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- Security Agent ○ ○ ○ of Hoeryong-si State Security Department

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter was imprisoned without due process in a cell in Hoeryong-si State Security Department and was tortured.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

From August 1987 to March 1988 (about 8 months): a cell in Hoeryong-si, Hamgyong-bukdo State Security Department

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Forced Disappearance

The reporter was born in China, moved to Chongjin, Hamgyong-bukdo when he was six, and grew up there. Around March 1987, he escaped from North Korea to China because it was too hard to live in North Korea. However, around August 1987, he was arrested by a Public Security Officer of China and was forcibly sent to the collection point of Musan-gun People's Security Office in Chongjin.

(2) Arbitrary Detention and Torture

(A) After the reporter went through severe torture and interrogation at the collection point of the People's Security Office, he was sent to the detention house of the State Security Office in Chongjin. While in China, he had become a Christian. When the authorities found his Bible, he was interrogated on suspicion of espionage. During the interrogation he had to sit up straight all day except when he slept, and every time he moved even slightly, he was beaten with a club or with boots. He was cuffed to jail bars and the guards hit bony areas with a pistol.

(3) Inhumane Acts

(A) Having been stripped of all his clothes, the reporter was forced to sit up in the cell and was not permitted to sleep. When the reporter went to the toilet the low temperature had frozen everything including the toilet seat, and so it was painful to relieve himself. Since the sanitation was poor and the prisoners were not allowed to clean themselves freely, the countless bugs and fleas swarming in the cell were another cause for torment inflicted upon the prisoners, along with the

bitter cold. When the prisoners sat still in the cell, lice crept around on the prisoners' faces.

- (B) When the prisoners were caught talking to each other, they were given inhumane punishment and torture, such as being forced to stand facing each other and slapping the other in the face. Once, the interrogation was so painful that the reporter swallowed an iron nail; he discharged it while waiting in the hospital, before he was given a proper operation.

(4) Arbitrary Detention

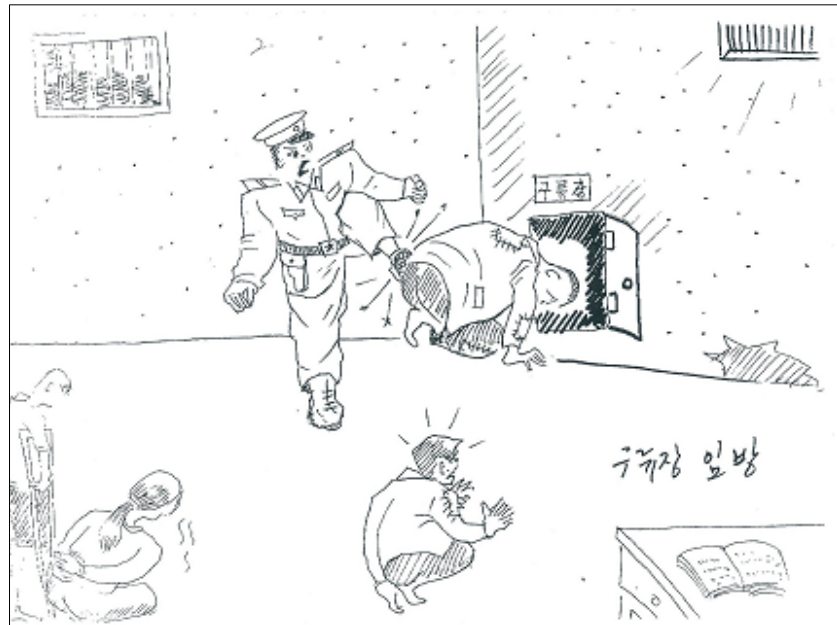
Around March 1988, the reporter was forcibly imprisoned without trial in the revolutionizing zone of Yodeok Political Prisoner Camp (the 15th Camp) on charges of obstruction of partisan policy, national treason by illegal border crossing, and anti-revolutionary acts.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter and his remaining scars

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement), and Article 14 (Right to Trial) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, (i) Forced Disappearance, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution



Thrown into the detention house

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- March 15, 2011

B. Reported by

- Kwangil Jeong (Male)

C. Victim

- The reporter, Kwon-sun Ahn, and Sang-su Choi

D. Assailant

- Security Agent ○○○ of Hoeryong-si State Security Department, Counterintelligence Chief Agent ○○ Yoon of Hamgyong-bukdo State Security Department, and two persons including Counterintelligence Advisor ○○ Hong of Hamgyong-bukdo State Security Department

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter was forcibly taken to the underground jail of the State Security Department. He was detained there and was severely tortured for nine months.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

From July 22, 1999 to March 2000 (for 8 months) in the underground jail of the State Security Department

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Forced Disappearance and Confinement (in Underground Jail of the State Security Department)

In July 22, 1999, the reporter was arrested and forcibly taken to Hoeryong-si state Security Department. Without any judicial proceedings, he was confined in an underground jail on charge of espionage, based upon the fact that he had met South Koreans while he was working as the chief of the Chongjin-si branch of Joseon Pyongyang Trading Company in China.

(2) Torture and Inhumane Acts (During Interrogation)

(A) A week after underground confinement, under the instruction of Counterintelligence Chief Agent ○○ Yoon of Hamgyong-bukdo State Security Department, two people (Security Agent in Chief ○○ Ji of Goksan, Hoeryong-si State Security Department and Counterintelligence Advisor ○○ Hong of Hamgyong-bukdo State Security Department) carried out torture for the first time. During his first interrogation when the reporter denied the charges, they beat the reporter all over his body with a 5 centimeter-thick wooden club for two hours. The reporter still has three scars on his head. All of the reporter's teeth were broken during the State Security Department interrogation. He had to live for four years without teeth until five years later when he finally escaped North Korea and went to China, where he was able to have medical treatment to fix his teeth. The reporter was continually beaten and forced not to sleep during the interrogation period. Among the many torture techniques, there was one called "the pigeon torture"; the prisoners had their hands bound to stick out between bars. After a full day in that position, not only their shoulders but their entire bodies became stiff, with their chest bones bulging out like the those of birds.

(B) Two prisoners who shared the same underground cell with the reporter died of torture. Their personal data were as follows:

① Kwonsun Ahn (male, 29 years-old at the time): He worked as a mine laborer in the Sunnam Gallery of Yoosun Mine. He was taken to the underground jail for the reason that he escaped North Korea and had become a Christian while in China. He died during torture on January 6, 2000. Since the earth was frozen because of the cold weather, the body was put in a bag and cremated in the fireplace.

② Sangsu Choi (Male, 65 years old at the time): He was a prisoner of war living in Wonsan-ri, Hoeryong-si. When he heard news of his relatives in South Korea through his son (O O Choi) who had escaped North Korea for China, Sangsu Choi attempted to escape North Korea and go to South Korea via Yanji, China. A day before his departure, however, he was caught by the abduction squad (○○ Park, ○○ Kim, ○○ Kim, ○○ Ji, ○○ You) who acted on the orders of ○○ Yoon and ○○ Ji, and was taken back to North Korea. In early November 1999 he died from severe torture. His body was taken somewhere else.

(3) Inhumane Acts (lack of basic necessities for life)

(A) While North Korean defectors were imprisoned on ground-level cells of the State Security Department, espionage suspects and political prisoners were taken to underground cells, where there were no guards or toilets. The prisoners had no choice but to relieve themselves in their pants. However loudly the prisoners shouted, they could not be heard from above. The prisoners were even told, "It might be better for you to die, so just kill yourselves."

(B) For food, the prisoners were given state security agents' leftovers, and even that was not properly distributed on a regular basis.

Sometimes, it was every other day. During this period, the reporter lost weight from 75 kilograms to 38 kilograms. One day, he was so hungry that he told the security agents he would confess everything if he could eat rice; but he ate the food then refused to admit to his espionage charge afterwards, and was beaten even more severely.

(C) The reporter was not given new clothes, so even in winters he had to wear the summer shirt he had been wearing since he was first taken to the cell. Once, the reporter suffered from severe fever but nobody took care of him. After he forcibly confessed his espionage charge, he was taken up to the ground-level cell, where his friend from Hamgyong-bukdo State Security Department gave him a used blanket. Thanks to that, the reporter survived the freezing cold.

(4) Arbitrary Detention (lack of judicial proceedings)

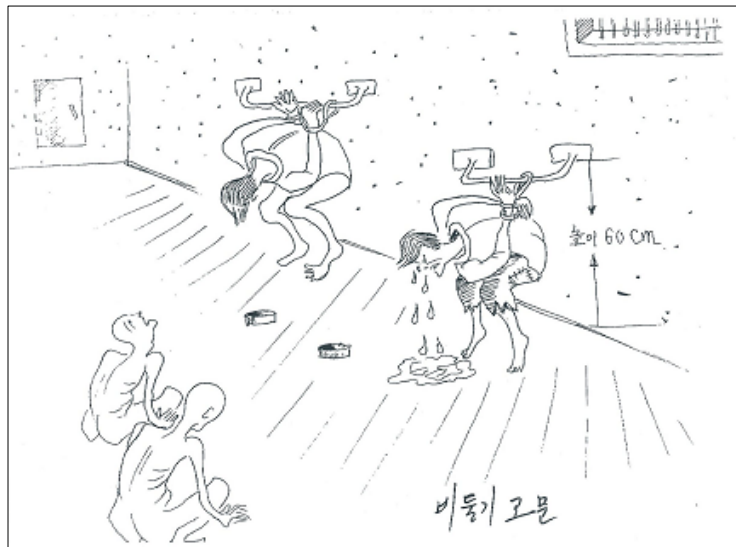
Even though the reporter had never conducted espionage activities, he had no choice but to admit to the charge because of the constant beatings and threats (“If you do not admit it, you will leave this facility dead.”) from the security agents. In the final stage when a prosecutor of the State Security Department came to decide whether the reporter was guilty or innocent, the reporter told the prosecutor that he was innocent but that he was forced to confess the charges because of the severe beating. For that the security agents started to beat him again. Since the prosecutors and the state security agents were in the same act, there was no use fighting. When the reporter falsely confessed that he was a spy, he was sent up to the ground-level cell, and in April 6, 2000 he was sent to Yodeok Political Prisoner Camp. There was neither a trial nor any other judicial proceeding.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter and the remaining scars

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement), and Article 14 (Right to Trial) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, (i) Forced Disappearance, and (k) Inhumane Act; and Article 8.2 (War Crime) (a)(ii) Torture, (iii) Wilfully causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or health, (vi) Deprivation of Right to Trial, and (vii) Illegal Confinement of Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution



Pigeon torture

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- September 6, 2011

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Female)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- ○ ○ ○ of ○ ○ ○ State Security Department (27-28 years old. Had a long and round face. There was a rumor that his father worked in the Department of Social Security in Pyongyang.)

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter was forcibly sent back to North Korea, and then experienced serious human rights violations in ○ ○ -gun and ○ ○ ○ State Security Departments, etc.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- In 1999 at ○ ○ -gun State Security Department and ○ ○ ○ State Security Department

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Unjustifiable Body Search

When entering the cell, the reporter was stripped of all her clothes and was ordered to stand up and sit down several times even though she was fully searched in the previous stage. When she returned to her cell, she had to walk backwards with her waist bent forward.

(2) Inhumane Acts including Beatings

Once, the reporter's daughter-in-law visited the reporter, and the reporter managed to sneak a small amount of rice with corn into her cell. But when she ate it two days later, the food had gone bad. She was caught rushing to the bathroom from diarrhea without the guard's permission. She was suffering from severe fever when State Security Agent ○○○ ordered her to stick her legs out between the jail bars. ○○○ mercilessly twisted her feet and kicked her with boots. She was forced to stay awake and was ordered to stand still for three to four hours with her hands in the air.

The reporter's son (○○○) was sent to ○○-gun State Security Department. On the roads and in the yard of the Department, he was beaten severely by the guard for not walking straight enough. For three to four days when he was there, he was mercilessly beaten with a wooden club (1 meter-long). With so many beatings, he was known to mention that hunger had not even crossed his mind. However, while he was supposed to be released three days after the reporter, ○○-gun State Security Department did not release him on the grounds that he had met a Christian missionary from South Korea. He died of severe diarrhea while he was imprisoned in the Department.

The reporter was shocked to such a degree that even when she was in Hana-won, she was often unable to move at all because of headaches. Even when she was discharged, she suffered from the same symptoms,

and she still aches all over her body including her hip and legs.

(3) Life in the Detention Facility

The floor of the cell was made of wooden plates. It had many cracks, and many bugs came into the cell. In the corner there was a toilet, around which was a low concrete wall so that the prisoners could cover only their bottoms.

The prisoners were given rice with corn (with only a bean or two each meal) and soup of salt with Chinese cabbages in it.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter

4. Related Regulations

- Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), and Article 14 (Right to Trial) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution



Body search prior to entering the detention house

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- March 15, 2011

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Female)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- Advisor ○ ○ ○ of ○ ○ ○ State Security Department

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter escaped from North Korea but was caught and sent back. She experienced severe beatings and human rights violations at ○ ○ ○ State Security Department.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- In 1999 at ○ ○ ○ Security Department

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Inhumane Acts including Beatings

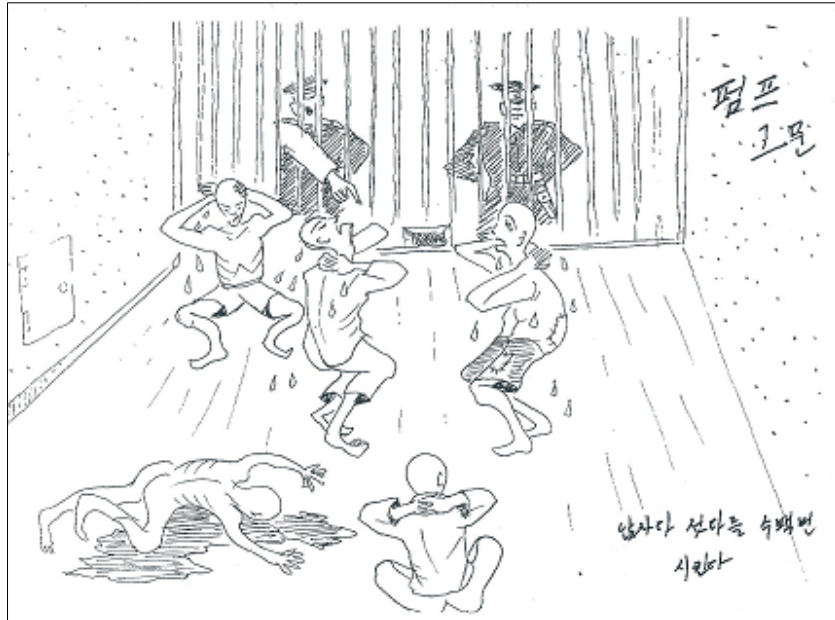
On the grounds that the State Security Department needed to strip-search and check the prisoners' private parts, the reporter was strip-searched of all her clothes and was forced to stand up and sit down while the guards stared at her private parts. She was beaten many times and was forced to kneel from morning to evening (when she moved, she was mercilessly beaten), for the reason that her testimony was different from that of others. She suffered severe beatings, hunger, and diseases at the collection point of ○○○ Department of Social Security. She witnessed one prisoner (○○○, female, 23 years-old) die of torture and malnutrition, and another prisoner (female, 26 years-old) spit blood and died of tuberculosis.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement), and Article 14 (Right to Trial) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, (i) Forced Disappearance, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution



'Pumping'—torture.

Prisoners are forced to squat down and stand up repeatedly.

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- May 24, 2011

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Male)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- Seven persons including Chief Counterintelligence Agent ○ ○ ○ and Advisor ○ ○ ○ of ○ ○ -si State Security Department

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter helped South Korean prisoners of war escape North Korea. For this he went through severe beatings and human rights violations at ○ ○ -si State Security Department.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- In 2001 at ○ ○ -si State Security Department

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Inhumane Acts including Beatings

In 2001 two advisors from the Security Department escorted the reporter to the Counterintelligence Sector of the State Security Department. When the reporter got there, he was punched in the face and kicked with boots by Chief Counterintelligence Agent ○○○. ○○○ ordered the reporter to be imprisoned in the detention house, shouting that without someone like the reporter North Korea would be a lot better off.

Five days after he was imprisoned in the detention house, the reporter was taken to the interrogation room and was demanded to explain how he had managed to send South Korean prisoners of war to China. During this process he was beaten severely with a stick by seven advisors from the counterintelligence sector. He got a cut (2-3 centimeters-long) on his head, but was not properly treated. Instead, the advisors ordered the guards to bring soybean paste from the kitchen and applied it on the reporter's wound.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter and the remaining scars

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement), and Article 14 (Right to Trial) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (i) Forced Disappearance, and (k) Inhumane Act of

Other Detention Facilities

- the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- o Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- August 23, 2011

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Male)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- ○ ○ ○ (head prisoner ('Ban-jang') of the detention house of ○ ○ State Security Department, 37-38 years-old, called 'Kang-ta-ki-joi'), Guard ○ ○ ○ of ○ ○ State Security Department (Sergeant, 25-26 years-old, about 165 centimeters-tall)

E. Substance of Report

- When the reporter was caught escaping and was sent back to North Korea, he suffered severe beatings and human rights violations.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- In 2002 at the detention house of ○ ○ State Security Department

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Inhumane Acts including Beatings

When the reporter entered the living room at the detention house of ○○ State Security Department for the first time, he was wearing decent clothes that he had prepared for the upcoming winter. Suddenly, one prisoner snatched at the reporter's clothes and tried to take them in exchange for his worn clothes. The reporter fought back. Then, when Guard ○○○ (Sergeant, 25-26 years old, 165 centimeters tall) told ○○○ (Head of living room maintenance, 37-38 years old) to give the reporter 'a lesson', all the prisoners in the living room started to gang-beat the reporter, causing him to black out. Although the reporter was injured on his left eye (2 centimeters-long), right cheekbone, and upper lip, he was not given proper treatment. Instead, the reporter was forced to stick out his hands between jail bars and was hit in the fingernails with a 70-80 centimeter-thick kindling. The upper part of his right middle finger was cut badly. As a result, his fingers still tremble whenever he tries to write and he is unable to use his right middle finger. He still has a small scar on the upper part of his middle fingernail on his right hand. Moreover, the reporter was ordered to repeat standing up and sitting down 3,000 times.

When all the investigation was over and the prisoners were transferred to ○○-si, all male and female prisoners were ordered to line up along the railroad at ○○ Station and urinate together for the reason that the prisoners were not allowed to go to the restroom in groups at the station.

Around October 2002, at the collection point of ○○-do Department of Social Security, one pregnant prisoner (name unknown) had just come in. Even though the reporter could not see it directly, he heard a guard saying, "Did you really like Chinese cock that much?" Then he heard the woman scream sharply. The reporter thought that the woman must have been kicked in the belly. Furthermore, at the collection point, when one male prisoner (name unknown, 45-46 years-old) died of diarrhea, his body was tied up and thrown away in the mountains.

(2) Life in the Detention Facility

The prisoners were forced to stand still and sit up straight; when they moved, they was punished for that.

The prisoners wore clothes that they came in, and they were given one paper cup-sized rice soup with corns in an aluminum container and spoons without handles.

In the case of ○○ detention house, in the corner of the living room there was a toilet with a low toilet partition which was barely big enough for the prisoners to cover their bottoms while using the toilet. For toilet paper, the prisoners used a small piece of cloth. When one prisoner finished using it, he had to wash it so that the next prisoner could use it again. When the prisoners wanted to use the restroom, they first had to ask the chief prisoner ('Ban-jang') for permission. The prisoners were not allowed to shower, and there was no such daily labor as in the detention house.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter and the remaining scars

4. Related Regulations

- Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), and Article 14 (Right to Trial) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- July 13, 2011

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Male)

C. Victim

- ○ ○ ○ (reporter's father), ○ ○ ○ (reporter's mother), ○ ○ ○ (reporter's younger sister)

D. Assailant

- unknown facilities (according to the manager of the reporter's workplace, 5-6 persons from the State Security Department arrested the victims, and so they were most likely taken to a political prisoner camp.)

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter's parents and younger sister were arrested by the State Security Department and it is unknown whether they are still alive.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- ○ ○ ○ (Father) : in 2002 at ○ ○ Plant of ○ ○-eup, ○ ○-bukdo
- ○ ○ ○ (Mother), ○ ○ ○ (Younger Sister) : A week after the reporter's

father was arrested, at their house in ○ ○-eup

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

When the reporter's father, who engaged in international trade, came back to North Korea in 1994, he made booklets including the 'Bible', 'Shortwave Radio' and 'Bible Verses' in 1998 and gave them to his friend; and based on his experiences abroad, he expressed his critical views about North Korea's regime. It is likely that for this reason he was taken to the State Security Department and his wife and daughter was imprisoned in a political prisoner camp. Whether they are still alive is unknown.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement), and Article 14 (Right to Trial) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, (i) Forced Disappearance, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), Article 13.3 (Prohibition of Guilt-By-Association), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- March 15, 2011

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ (Female)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- Agent ○ ○ ○ of ○ ○ State Security Department, and Agent ○ ○ ○ of
○ ○ State Security Department
- Agent ○ ○ ○ of the Labor Reformation Center of ○ ○-si, ○ ○-gun

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter escaped from North Korea but was caught and sent back. She suffered severe beatings and experienced human rights violations in ○ ○ State Security Department, etc.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- In 2002 at ○ ○ Security Department and ○ ○ Security Department
- In 2003 at the Labor Reformation Center of ○ ○-si, ○ ○-gun

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Inhumane Acts including Beatings

While the reporter was detained for fifteen days in ○○ State Security Department in 2002, she was fed less than ten spoons of noodle soup and suffered severe torture. For the reason that she denied her charges, the reporter was threatened, beaten all over her body including her face and head, and was kicked with boots.

Later, she was transferred from ○○ Security Department to ○○ Security Department, where even harsher violence and torture were prevalent. It was not unusual in ○○ Security Department to force female prisoners to spread their legs to look for hidden money in their private parts. Female prisoners including the reporter were stripped of all the clothes, and they were made to stand up and sit down repeatedly, to spread their legs while lying face down, and the guards inserted and stirred fingers in their private parts. For forty days, the prisoners were beaten with wooden clubs, kicked with boots, and forced to confess in the detention house of the Department of Social Security.

In 2003, the reporter was transferred to the Gyo-yang-so (a short term penitentiary) of ○○-si, ○○-gun, and was forced to a year of labor. She grew corn and transported it to the Camp. When she was caught carrying a little less than usual because of the weight, she was mercilessly beaten and kicked with clubs, boots, and anything else that caught the guard's eye. In the rainy seasons, she was assigned to a construction job in the river. She was beaten to near death when she did not work hard enough, and she was made to carry heavier loads whenever she cried.

She was given a number of brutal treatments including being mercilessly beaten with a club when she was caught eating Chinese cabbage leaves in a paddy because she was starving.

(2) Life in the Detention Facility

In the Camp, the prisoners were given such insufficient meals that they suffered hunger all the time. The work was hard and painful.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement), and Article 14 (Right to Trial) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, (i) Forced Disappearance, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- March 15, 2011

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Male)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- Chief Counterintelligence Agent ○ ○ ○ of ○ ○ -gun Security Department

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter escaped from North Korea, but was caught and sent back. He experienced severe beatings and human rights violations in ○ ○ -gun State Security Department.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- In 2003 at ○ ○ -gun State Security Department

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Inhumane Acts including Beatings

The reporter was interrogated by the Chief Counterintelligence Agent and

was beaten brutally. For hours, he was forced to stay awake, to stand on one leg, and to lean his head against the wall while folding his hands behind his back.

Approximately thirty prisoners were locked up in an 11 square meter cell. Since the room was too small, the prisoners were lined up in six rows. As punishment, half of them were forced to squat down while the other half were forced to stand up for a long period of time. When the inmates talked to each other, they were made to stand face-to-face and hit each other. The prisoners were ordered to repeat standing up and sitting down for hours, and when they became exhausted and fell down, they were mercilessly beaten and kicked.

The reporter was even unable to walk because of these punishments. He was transferred to the collection point of ○○-bukdo Safety Bureau. Two months later, he was sent to the detention house of ○○-namdo Department of Social Security and was given judgment there. Then he was sent to ○○ Kyo-hwa-so in ○○-namdo, where he was frequently beaten because he was a defector.

(2) Life in the Detention Facility

The reporter was forced to labor in the day and was interrogated during the night.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement), and Article 14 (Right to Trial) of the International

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

- Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, (i) Forced Disappearance, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- March 15, 2011

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Female)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- Four persons including Officer ○ ○ ○ of ○ ○ -si Security Department

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter escaped from North Korea, but was caught and sent back. She experienced severe beatings and human rights violations in ○ ○ -si State Security Department, etc.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- In 2003 at ○ ○ -si State Security Department

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Inhumane Acts including Beatings

The reporter was imprisoned in ○ ○ -si State Security Department.

Without explanation, four people including Officer ○○○ of the State Security Department trampled on her hands (she still has the scars). ○○○ struck her forehead with a wooden club (the scar remains today), and on the grounds that she talked to other prisoners, ○○○ threw an axe at her head with an axe (the scar remains today).

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter, and the remaining scars

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement), and Article 14 (Right to Trial) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, (i) Forced Disappearance, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- June 17, 2011

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ Lee (Female)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- Security Agent ○ ○ ○ (Major, 33 years-old at the time) of the State Security Department

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter tried to escape from North Korea, but was caught and sent back. She experienced human rights violations.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- In 2003 at the detention house of ○ ○ -gun State Security Department

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Inhumane Acts including Beatings

The prisoners were stripped of all their clothes and were searched by female telephone operators from the State Security Department. Wearing rubber gloves, each of them put their hands into the genitals of ten prisoners to check whether the prisoners had hidden money in them. The prisoners were also forced to repeat standing up and sitting down fifty times. Security Agent ○○○ (Major, 33 years-old at the time) of the State Security Department interrogated her two or three times a week. Since the reporter did not confess that she attempted to go to South Korea, he beat her in the arms and legs with a 30 centimeter-thick wooden club, struck her in the head with books, and slapped her in the face. The reporter had a bloody nose and got bruises all over her arms and legs, and ○○○ yanked her hair. Once, when one of the prisoners farted, a hundred prisoners were ordered to repeat standing up and sitting down 300 times.

The reporter still suffers from the aftermath: she has headaches, talks gibberish in her sleep, and had such sore arms and legs that she cannot go up or down stairs. If she had confessed, she would never have made it out.

(2) Life in the Detention Facility

Approximately 100 prisoners were put in a small room with no heating. In order to sleep, many prisoners lied down one over the other on the floor.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement), and Article 14 (Right to Trial) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, (i) Forced Disappearance, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- August 10, 2011

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Female)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- ○ ○ ○ of ○ ○ -gun State Security Department

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter escaped from North Korea, but was caught and sent back. She experienced severe beatings and human rights violations in ○ ○ -gun State Security Department, etc.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- In 2003 at ○ ○ -gun State Security Department, and ○ ○ -gun Labor Training Camp

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Unjust Body Search, etc

Upon arriving at the State Security Department, the female prisoners were forced to take off all their clothing but their underwear and to put their luggage along one side of the room. Then, they were seated in the hallway. Four or five prisoners were summoned at a time to the room for body search.

Among the North Korean female defectors, there were prisoners who were as old as 81 years old and as young as 3 years old. All of them had to go through body search. In the search room, two females (seemingly 17-20 years-old, they looked like soldiers, but at the time, they were wearing plain clothes; The reporter remembers she might have later seen them in uniform with two military rank stripes) searched the prisoners. They ordered the prisoners to take off all of their clothes including underwear and to line up in single file, and forced them to repeat standing up and sitting down a hundred times to make any money hidden in the prisoners' uterus fall out. They searched even under the prisoners' breasts.

(2) Inhumane Acts including Beatings

While standing up and sitting down, an old prisoner did not make it to the end and fell down. The two women monitoring the search process picked up a belt among the prisoners' clothes and mercilessly whipped the old prisoner. When the reporter, reminded of her own mother, tried to cover and defend this prisoner with her own body, they started to hit the reporter with the belt instead. Instinctively, the reporter crouched down and was hit in the back about fifty times. Although she does not have scars now, at the time, her back was covered in bruises and pus. Even after these beatings, the prisoners were required to finish jumping. Only after this body search was completed were the prisoners allowed to move on to the

second stage (luggage search). During the process, the guards took the items they thought would be useful to them.

After the body and luggage search were finished, all of around sixty prisoners were put into a room that was half the size of a 45 passenger-bus. Since the room was too small, the prisoners were able to sit down only when they folded one of their legs close to their chests. The best place in this room was on the top of the toilet where the prisoners were able to stretch both of their legs. Only the strongest prisoners sat there. There were a number of quarrels between prisoners because of the discomfort.

All the prisoners were female so they had menstruation cramps. Because the reporter could not pack her belongings when she was taken to the facility, the only clothes she had were the summer clothes that she was wearing. The prisoners who had or were wearing extra clothes were able to use them as sanitary pads, but for those who did not, there was no choice but to let the blood flow down.

Since the room was too small, the only exercise the prisoners could get was to stand up for a moment at the same spot where they were. Even for that, the prisoners had to ask permission from the guards by asking "Sir (here, the guards were called that way), may I stand up for a moment?" However, one prisoner's standing up or sitting down was a pain to other prisoners, because whenever a prisoner nearby moved her body, the stink got even worse.

Surveillance was so strict that whenever the prisoners went outside to relieve themselves in a hole dug outside the building, there was a soldier monitoring the place. Although the prisoners were given forks and spoons, what they got to eat was nothing more than some kind of soup with few noodles in it.

While imprisoned this way, the prisoners were to be interrogated one by one. When the interrogations were over, they were training camps. In the reporter's case, she was imprisoned in ○○-gun State Security Department for ten days until the interrogation was over, and then she was sent to ○○

-gun Labor Training Camp.

(3) Life in the Detention Facility

When she was sent to ○○ Labor Training Camp in 2003, the most painful part was being forced not to sleep. She was required to wake up at 4 a.m. and receive training until past 10 p.m. At that time, there was a pregnant prisoner (who was almost due) in the camp and a very old female prisoner. The pregnant prisoner was most pitiful one. She was treated with contempt by the guards because the child's father was Chinese. The guards beat her frequently, whenever they were even slightly displeased by her behavior.

Dead prisoners were rolled up in torn cloth and buried randomly in the mountains. Later, the reporter got to know that this kind of burial was called "Jik-pa".

In the labor training camp, the prisoners were forced to endure heavy labor. They had to work in paddy fields under direct sunlight, and instead of sleeping, had to study (which included memorizing the words of Kim Jong-il). When the prisoners could not memorize what they were ordered to, they were beaten severely or punished by standing up and sitting down a hundred times with their hands locked together on their backside. Only after all this were they allowed to sleep around midnight.

The prisoners were given meals called "Song-chi", which was a soup made with ground corn stalk mixed with grass. The side dish was salt. The prisoners were not allowed to wash themselves freely; they were not even allowed wash their faces in the morning. The prisoners itched all over their bodies because they could not clean themselves. Whenever they were working outside and saw any puddles, they washed their necks, etc.

At that time there was a prisoner (in her thirties) who had brought a 4-5 year-old son to the Camp. When her son died of hunger in the Camp, she did not even cry and just stared at him. The reporter then realized that

when people were really sad, they could not even manage to cry.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter

4. Related Regulations

- Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), and Article 14 (Right to Trial) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- August 23, 2011

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Female)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- ○ ○ ○ of the State Security Department (about 28-29 years old, supposedly single at the time. Tall and skinny, pale skin, feminine looks)

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter was deported to North Korea after attempting escape. She was then beaten and experienced human rights violations at ○ ○ -gun State Security Department.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- In 2003 at ○ ○ -gun State Security Department

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Unjustifiable Body Search

The interrogation of ○○-gun State Security Department was conducted at the hall way and its hygienic conditions were poor, stinking of toilets. They lined up every woman and ordered them to take off all their underwear and sanitary pads and then searched through their cloths and forced them to repeatedly stand up and sit down thirty times. They let the reporter remain standing because she was very unwell. The person who conducted the search was a woman working at the radio station.

(2) Inhumane Acts – Beatings

The cell was too small to sleep in, and the prisoners slept overlapped like fish scales - one person sat with her legs spread, another person sat between the legs in the same manner, and so on. She could not clean herself for about fifteen days at the ○○-gun State Security Department. The prisoners had to sit on their knees in the daytime and one time, they argued with each other, "Old lady, move up a bit. I want to sit down too." Then the security department agent beat called her over and beat her on the back of her head with a meter-long thick stick. The reporter was unconscious after the beating, and the agent poked her with the stick to wake her up. The most brutal was the youngest man in the state security department. He was about 28-29 years-old, and was allegedly single. He had the features of a girl, and was tall and quite slender.

3. Evidence

- Statement of reporter

4. Related Regulations

- Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 14 (Right to Trial), of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime), (e) Arbitrary detention, (f) Torture, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- August 23, 2011

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Female)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- ○ ○ -gun State Security Department Advisor ○ ○ ○ (serviceman, plain clothing), section chief ○ ○ ○ (mid fifties at the time, male, always wore plain clothes, about 167 centimeters-tall, chubby, big eyes)

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter escaped North Korea many times but was deported back from China. She was beaten and her human rights were violated at the ○ ○ -gun State Security Department.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- 2003. ○ ○ -gun State Security Department, 2004. ○ ○ -gun State Security Department

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Inhumane Acts – Unjust Body Search

When searching her body, five to six men in their twenties made the female prisoners line up on one side of the hallway and their children on the other, and forced the women to completely undress, put their hands above their heads, and repeatedly squat down and stand up. They searched from inside their hair to the tip of their toes and touched their crotches, and so forth. They took valuable items that were found during the search such as rings and necklaces. The children on the opposite side saw everything while their mothers were being searched naked. They searched all the children's clothing, down to their diaper strings. When young women defied out of embarrassment during the body search, they hit their bodies, legs and arms.

After the body search, they ordered the prisoners to take their clothes and move to the cells. The cell was about 26 square meters and they crammed so many people into each cell that if an inmate failed to procure a spot as soon as she entered, she would not have a place to sit. There were two pregnant women who became an irritant among inmates for taking up more space. There was a flush toilet with a wooden cover inside the cell, and the pregnant inmates were pushed over to the toilet. It was a flush toilet, but water came out only for a short time in the early morning in small amounts. Until then, the toilet was filled with excrement and foul stench. When the toilet flushed, the running water was also used for drinking. The inmates waited for the right moment and wet their towels to keep the water. Later on, they squeezed the towels to feed their babies.

(2) Torture and Inhumane Acts

(A) After the prisoners were transferred to the ○○-gun State Security Department, security agent ○○○ (plain clothes) hit them with a

piece of wood that looked like the leg of a table. He did not hit their heads but mostly their knees and fingers. In particular, he made the prisoners place both hands on the table and hit the fingers with the wood. Some of the prisoners fractured their kneecaps and could not use their knees like others from then on. The one that beat a prisoner to death was never punished. The cell had a wooden floor but it was dirty and teemed with lice and bedbugs so the itching prevented any sleep at night when the lights were out.

(B) During her time at the security department, the reporter witnessed the injection of abortion drugs to pregnant women. When a pregnant female prisoner came in from China, they aborted the baby. They injected 20cc of Rivanol solution into the abdomen of the mother (into the head of the fetus) and contraction began the next morning. Sometimes, if the fetus was older than five or six months, it came out alive, in which case they wrapped the fetus in newspaper and handed it over outside the cell. The security department agents put the newborn in a bucket in the hallway. The mother just stared at the bucket through the food hole, and one could hear the baby's cries from inside the bucket. After a while, when there was no more crying heard, a security department agent took the bucket outside. They poured out the dead infant onto the grapevine in the front yard of ○ ○ State Security Department. A number of baby corpses can be found there.

(C) The group representative (name unknown) was even scarier than the security department agents. She was a defector just like us, but she used violence such as taking others' clothes and beating her inmates under the pretext of discipline. Of course, the group representative, being a woman, did not use her hands or other tools, but she did grab people by their hair and pounded their heads against the wall. When the reporter was sent back to North Korea in the winter of 2004, the section chief of the security department of ○ ○ city, ○ ○ ○

(mid-50s at the time, male, always wore plain clothes, about 167cm tall, chubby, and had big eyes), called her to the interrogation room. With her, she had her baby who was sick and had a fever. Two male agents (young and single) of the state security department came into the room with the section chief. The section chief undressed the reporter completely, had her sit on her knees and fold her hands behind the back, and sat the baby behind her during the interrogation. There was a stove right beside the desk and a boiling kettle on top of the stove. The section chief asked, "Do you need discipline?" and when the reporter answered, "I made a mistake, forgive me", he said, "(I told you answer only in either yes or no but) Why the long answer?" So the reporter added, "I will not go (to China) again, even after I die," and he said "Then die. You will not go if you are dead." and took a hook (kindling) out of the stove and stabbed the area near the right breast of the reporter (there is a 10cm long and 1-2cm wide burn wound on the right breast of the reporter). When the reporter rolled on the floor in pain, the section chief said, "You still have the strength to die." The reporter's two-year-old baby saw this and cried out loud, and the chief muffled the baby with an old rag. The section chief told the aforementioned two men to come in. When one poured boiling water from the kettle into a cup, the section chief knocked over the cup, took the kettle, and poured the boiling water over the back of the reporter's neck. The entire content of the kettle poured down from her neck to shoulder. This left a scald from the back of her neck where hair no longer grows to the back of her right shoulder. Afterward, the section chief continued to stab the inside of the reporter's right ankle with the kindling, leaving scalds. Right now, there is a light trace of keloid and multiple black semicircle scalds near her inner ankle bone. Due to the pain, the reporter was unable to steady her body, but the section chief sat her at the table and told her to open her hands (palm

facing up). Usually, whenever the reporter was called to the interrogation room, they brought in her belongings (bag, etc.) and asked her questions such as, "Where did you get this?" but this time, when the chief found a ball of wool and a crochet hook that the reporter found in a trash can in Changbai, China, he took the crochet hook and tore the skin off her right palm (there are a number of small crochet hook-sized scars below the middle, ring, and pinky fingers of the right palm). The reporter was in such pain that she held onto the chief's hand and pleaded, but he took the rag out of the baby's mouth, stuffed it into her mouth, and made her stand outside. As the scald oozed and she was in too much pain to stand still, they bent her arms up and backwards and hand-cuffed her from behind and left her so until the evening. The reporter was still completely naked. When they uncuffed her in the evening, she thought her joints would fall off and could not lower her arms right away. It was morning when she was called to the interrogation room, and she missed lunch because she was being interrogated. After her release, she put on her clothes, went back to the cell, and cried, but they still denied her water for crying.

- (D) The meal provided at the state security department was whole corn, and when it was scooped in a bowl, the group representative then counted the kernels and divided it among the inmates. Thirty kernels for the adults, fifteen for the children. Everyone was so hungry that when someone died in the security department, they did not report it for a few days so they could share the extra corn.

3. Evidence

- Statement of reporter, remaining scars, her name ○ ○ ○ (currently about 48 years-old), escaped from North Korea and resides in ○ ○ (South Korea).

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement), and Article 14 (Right to Trial) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, (i) Forced Disappearance, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- June 21, 2011

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Female)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- ○ ○ State Security Department ○ ○ ○ (over 175 centimeters-tall, standard figures, around his forties) He was said to be handsome and most people who worked at ○ ○ State Security Department could know him. He moved to ○ ○ State Security Department a few days after beating the reporter
- ○ ○ collection point ○ ○ ○

E. Substance of Report

- When the reporter escaped North Korea, she was captured by the Public Security Office in China and was deported to North Korea. She was beaten, and her human rights were violated at the ○ ○ State Security Department, etc.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- ○ ○ State Security Department in 2003, ○ ○ collection point in 2005

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Unjustifiable Body Search

When the reporter was forcibly deported in 2003 and in 2005, she was transferred to the state security department and was searched with four or five other people by a female security agent. The agent ordered them to take off all their clothes, and commanded them to stand up and sit down ten times to find any valuable such as money hidden in their genitals. If suspicious, she conducted a direct search by putting her gloved hand in their vaginas without considering whether the prisoners were married or not.

Some North Korean defectors hid their money by swallowing them and got them back in their excrement later, or wrapping the money in plastic and hiding them in their anus, and so agents guarded the toilets to find them.

The toilet was a big hole in the ground outdoors, and prisoners had to relieve themselves at the same time. There were men guarding even when female prisoners were going to the bathroom. Those men were not security agents but prisoners who had committed relatively light crimes such as burglary.

The reason for hiding money was so that prisoners could buy clothes or necessities from each other.

(2) Beatings and Inhumane Acts

While staying at ○ ○ state security department in 2005, the reporter was

beaten mercilessly. There was a fight because she had brought some money from China when she escaped; other prisoners beat her, but agent ○ ○ ○ beat her even harder.

The reporter had to go to the bathroom both indoors and outside, depending on the business, and one day, as she was on the toilet in her cell, new prisoners were sent in. When the reporter asked the agent to not send in any more newcomers into her already cramped cell, the security agent ○ ○ ○ threw handcuffs at her. The reporter was not hit, but another prisoner was bloodied. Then ○ ○ ○ ordered the reporter to come to the corridor and struck her with a wooden chair until it was completely broken and kicked her as well. Therefore, the reporter's whole body was bruised and she was unable to move at all. When the reporter could not even stand up, the agent ordered her to go back, but she could not even sit up because of the pain. Other inmates sat around her and hid her so she could lie down when the security guard was not looking.

There was no medical care; two thirds of the prisoners got typhoid, and they were pulled out or were beaten to death because they could not obey the rules. But their deaths are still recorded as due to typhoid. The reporter got typhoid too and her mouth was swollen, but the security agents did not give her any water or medication.

There were two rooms for men and three rooms for women, and the reporter's room had thirty four prisoners. There was no room to lie down to sleep, so one had to sit with one's legs apart to make space, and another person sat in between in the same manner. One's head overlapped with another's belly; they could not sleep, but merely lied down.

The reporter was confined at ○ ○ ○ collection point for about two months because a fellow prisoner reported her to the security agent that she had money with her. The security agent of the power plant construction unit appointed her the head of the prisoners (ban-jang), but that was because he thought she would give him the money. She did not give him the money, and so security agent ○ ○ ○ called her out of the room at

the power plant and struck her with a stick (ten centimeters in diameter and as long as a wooden shovel) very hard. First, he beat her on the face with his fist, and then he dragged her outside and hit her legs and body with the stick. She got spine pains because of the beating, and she got a fever and ached all over her body. When she had a medical examination, she was diagnosed with pleurisy on her left side.

He beat her frequently, nitpicking her for not working enough. One day, he ordered her to chop the root of a tree, but she could not, due to the pain. Even though another security agent helped her, she failed to complete what he ordered. The agent then beat her again for bribing the other agent who had helped her. She was beaten every two or three days, and when she fell down, he stepped on her.

The reporter had pleurisy because of the beatings from that time (diagnosed in 2005). Even after she escaped from North Korea, she did not get treatment because of her fear of being deported, and it developed into tuberculosis. After entering South Korea, she was treated for tuberculosis at Hana-won. Her spine is still crooked and she still feels pain on her pleura.

(3) Life in the Detention Facility

The regulation in the confinement facilities was strict, and in the ○○ State Security Department one had to sit straight during interrogation.

She brought her own clothes and her husband spent money to send her more, but clothes with Hangul (the Korean alphabet) on them and jeans were taken away from her. The agents of the security department also took away her shampoo to use it themselves, deprived from her. The agents of state security department also deprived her of shampoo to use for themselves.

○○ State Security Department provided three meals, which were terrible: three spoons of noodle mush. The collection point gave meals using “North Korean dishes” (same as those in the North Korean Army, aluminum

rice bowls that held very little), and soup was just salt in water. They provided pickled radish from time to time, but it was always insufficient. The sanitary conditions of the toilets were awful, and taking a shower was impossible. Bedtime was around 10 p.m., but because there were too many prisoners, the inmates had to make space by sitting between each other's legs.

Prisoners did not work at the security department. At the collection point, they washed their faces with snow or cold water from the power plant when they woke up. They collected small stones (gems) from Mt. Baekdu after breakfast, and again after lunch. The production quota was set for each group in gunny sack units, and when the quota was not met, they could not sleep at night. On days in which there was no work, prisoners were forced to run with the tools used to carry stones, and had to run back in a few seconds.

3. Evidence

- Statement of reporter
- First deportation: ○ ○ ○ (3 years younger than the reporter, deprived of much money), Second deportation: ○ ○ ○ (fellow prisoner)

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 7 (Personal Liberty), Article 9 (Respect of Dignity), Article 10 (Right to Trial), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement), Article 14 (Right to Trial) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime), (e) Arbitrary detention, (f) Torture, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- July 13, 2011.

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Male)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- Security agent ○ ○ ○ and two other agents of the detention house in
○ ○ -do

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter suffered beatings and harsh behavior at the detention
house in ○ ○ -si

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- ○ ○ state security department in 2003, ○ ○ collection point in 2005

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Beatings and Inhumane Acts

Because of the hardships of living, the reporter could not live in North Korea any more, and he crossed the Duman River with his army comrades in search of food in China. When he returned to North Korea with food and money, he was caught by the border guard and was robbed of everything, and he was imprisoned in the detention house in ○○-gun Security Department in ○○district, ○○-si.

Security agent ○○○ and two other agents of the detention house in ○○-do started the investigation by asking him from whom he received help, because he had a lot of money with him.

They tied the reporter's hands and feet on the table leg, and kicked him with their shoes on, and grabbed his neck and pound his mouth to the corner of the table twice. The first time he was hit, four teeth broke, but the second time, the rest broke and his nose and mouth swelled up, and he fainted. Three agents hit him severely so his mouth was bleeding and nose was swollen after an hour. Because of this, the reporter could not hear anything with his left ear, and when he felt tired, water came out of his ear. All of his teeth but the ones in the back were broken.

What the reporter witnessed at the detention house is as follows.

Usually, in the case of female prisoners, female security agents investigated female prisoners' their genitals, but the reporter saw male agents searching them with a stick a couple of times. Ten women in their twenties were interned in prison already pregnant. If they were in their last month of pregnancy, an agent took them somewhere for abortion, and if they were in their half-term, agents would kick them for having Chinese babies. During the six months the reporter stayed at the detention house, about ten women committed suicide by swallowing their spoons.

(2) Life in the Detention Facility

The prisoners were given a handful of steamed corn with some salt, which they ate without a spoon. Agents gave spoons to weak prisoners; if the prisoner swallowed the spoon, he or she died of suffocation. A dead body was put into a gunny sack and was buried in a pine tree field 2 kilometers away from the prison, and the agents did not notify the families of the deaths.

3. Evidence

- Statement of reporter
- ○ ○ ○ (same age as the reporter, served at same army camp and placed at same munitions factory in ○ ○ , knows the reporter well), ○ ○ ○ (was in the same detention house, from ○ ○ , 23 years-old, single).

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 7 (Personal Liberty), Article 9 (Respect of Dignity), Article 10 (Right to Trial), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement), Article 14 (Right to Trial) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime), (e) Arbitrary detention, (f) Torture, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), Article 23 (Guarantee of Property Rights), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution.

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- March 15, 2011.

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Male)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- Prison guard ○ ○ ○ (early thirties, first lieutenant) and one other agent of ○ ○ State Security Department
- Security agent ○ ○ ○ of detention house, Preliminary Branch, Security Department in ○ ○-do

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter was beaten and his human rights were violated at ○ ○ Security Department for causing social discontent.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- ○ ○ Security Department in 2004
- Detention House, Preliminary Branch, Security Department in ○ ○-do

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Beatings and Inhumane Acts

Prison guard ○○○ (early thirties, first lieutenant) hit the reporter's hand with a stick for scratching his own head, and he struck the reporter's head with the butt of rifle. The reporter's head was deeply wounded and now there is a scar. The guard frequently ordered the reporter to pull his head out through the food distribution counter and kicked his head with military boots. The reporter experienced torture such as having to clean the floor with his head on the ground, spinning his body with his head in the trash basket and his hip up in the air, or stepping on faucet, causing pain to his toes.

The reporter also had to sit motionless like a statue from 5 a.m. to 11 p.m. (if he moved, he was beaten instantly). Also, he was subject to a variety of torture such as standing on one leg for a very long time, standing up and sitting down a hundred, or even a thousand times, dipping his nose in the toilet, not being able to sleep for days, and other forms of psychological torture such as telling him his wife filed for a divorce, or that his younger brother went to South Korea. He could not count the number of mere beatings because they happened too frequently.

The reporter could not do physical work because he had fallen down from a faucet from anemia while he was being tortured and had hurt his back. He could not even do office work because he was unable to sit in a chair for a long time. Also, his stomach was injured then, so he cannot eat normally.

(2) Life in the Detention Facility

In 2004, the reporter ate only a handful of corn and salty soup with cabbage at ○○ security department, and after he was taken into the detention of the preliminary branch at the security department in ○○-do, the

meals were only water with soybean paste. As there was no heating in the detention house, he had cold sores in his ears that discharged secretions.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter, remaining scars.

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 7 (Personal Liberty), Article 9 (Respect of Dignity), Article 10 (Right to Trial), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement), Article 14 (Right to Trial) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime), (e) Arbitrary detention, (f) Torture, (i) Forced Disappearance and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- August 10, 2011.

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Male)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- Major ○ ○ ○ (had big, bright eyes, handsome, normal height, 35-36 years-old at the time) of ○ ○ Security Department

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter was deported to North Korea after attempting escape, and was then beaten and experienced human rights violations at ○ ○ Security Department.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- ○ ○ Security Department in 2004

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Inhumane Acts – Unjust Body Search, etc.

○ ○ State Security Department agent stripped him down and treated him like a dog.

(2) Beatings and Inhumane Acts

Security agent burned the reporter's hair because it was long and oily from eating good meals in China. In addition, the agent kicked him with his shoes on and struck him with a club (40 centimeters in length, made by the agent himself, rough), and the reporter had a bloody nose and bruises. Luckily, he did not get a cut.

The reporter was subject to a one-on-one investigation every other day, and he had to sit straight during the investigation, and was kicked like a ball every time.

(3) Life in the Detention Facility

Prisoners were confined to a very small room; fifty prisoners had to stay in a 33 square-meter space, so they had to sleep sitting down, and the reporter could not take a shower during his three months of confinement. Agents gave out spoons without handles. There were too many prisoners, and so the women had to sit in the hallway. The 120 prisoners used only one toilet.

The confinement cell had a steel-barred window in the front, and its entrance was so small that a prisoner had to bend forward to enter, and there was a hole to send in rice bowls. The interrogation room was about 6.6 square meters, and there was a chair and a table, portraits of Kim Il-sung and Kim Jong-il were hanging on the wall, and the cell was located in the corner of the building to secrete noises from the beatings.

When he was at the security department for three months, the reporter only had meals of a very little corn porridge. He could not walk due to malnutrition, and he went to the toilet only once in twenty days because he had not eaten anything.

3. Evidence

- Statement of reporter

4. Related Regulations

- Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 14 (Right to Trial), of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime), (e) Arbitrary detention, (f) Torture, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- August 23, 2011

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Female)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- Prison guard ○ ○ ○ (21 years-old at the time) of Security Department in ○ ○ -do, and two female prison guards

E. Substance of Report

- When the reporter was deported to North Korea, she was beaten and experienced human rights violations at the security department.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- Security Department in ○ ○ -bukdo in 2004

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

For three months at the security department, the reporter experienced cruel treatment such as beatings. There were nine cells at the security de-

partment in ○○-bukdo, and female prisoners were in two of them. One cell accommodated four women (they were sentenced to more than ten years), and the other admitted six women (they were sentenced to a year or less).

The reporter had to sit straight in the cell, and if she moved even a little, she had to put her hand outside of the steel-barred window and have it hit by an agent with a bunch of steel keys. Because of this beating, all of the reporter's nails fell out of her hand, and she still has scars on her hand at the nails' roots even now. The man who struck her was a prison guard named ○○○ (21 years old at the time). He hit other prisoners a lot, and once, he hung a male prisoner (unidentified) upside down. (This is called "dog's workout" because when a dog is killed, it is hanged upside down.) When the reporter saw him the next day, she could see bruises on the whites of his eyes because his blood had rushed to his head.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter, remaining scars.

4. Related Regulations

- Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 14 (Right to Trial), of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime), (e) Arbitrary detention, (f) Torture, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- March 15, 2011.

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Female)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- Prison guard ○ ○ ○ of ○ ○ ○ Security Department
- Prison guard ○ ○ ○ of ○ ○ collection point
- Prison guard ○ ○ ○ of ○ ○ Labor Training Department

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter was deported to North Korea after attempting to escape, and was then beaten and experienced human rights violations at ○ ○ Security Department.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- ○ ○ Security Department and ○ ○ collection point in 2004
- ○ ○ labor training department in 2005

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Unjust Body Search, etc.

When the reporter was investigated at ○○ security department for fifteen days in 2004, they searched her body just like they did other prisoners. At first, agents of the security department undressed her and checked her genitals by probing them with black gloved hands, and then other male agents laid her down on the cement floor and stared at her vagina. When the reporter asked what they were doing, they said they were checking for sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS; those could not be detected by eye, and the reporter was shocked and felt sexual embarrassment because of the way they checked her.

(2) Beatings and Inhumane Acts

At ○○ Security Department, agents forced her to take off her clothes before other men. At first, she refused, and the agents slapped her face, so she had to obey them for fear.

Later, the agents sent the reporter to ○○ collection point (there were about fifty female prisoners) and forced her to strenuous work for six months, and they hit her hard if she did not follow their orders and did not work hard during the construction of a building for the Department of Social Security, which had ten or eleven floors.

When the reporter moved to ○○ labor training department and was forced to work, the agents picked a leader among the prisoners (Ban-jang) to mobilize the control, and when the reporter was a sub-leader, the prison guard suddenly kicked her breast with his shoes on because she could not control two other prisoners, and she could not even breathe. Being hit with a club was more commonplace.

(3) Life in the Detention Facility

The ○ ○ Labor Training Department forced her to work nonstop and provided her with poor food with no nutrients or salt, and the soup had a bad smell like the sewers, so she was always starving.

3. Evidence

- Statement of reporter

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 7 (Personal Liberty), Article 9 (Respect of Dignity), Article 10 (Right to Trial), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement), Article 14 (Right to Trial) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime), (e) Arbitrary detention, (f) Torture, (i) Forced Disappearance and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- September 14, 2011.

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Male)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- ○ ○ ○ (major, short and strong, in shape) chief of Counterintelligence section of ○ ○ -gun Security Department in 2007

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter was deported to North Korea, and was then beaten and experienced human rights violations at ○ ○ Security Department and ○ ○ Kyo-hwa-so.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- ○ ○ -gun Security Department in 2007

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

Due to the fact that the brother of the reporter's wife had stayed at his

house for a while before he escaped from North Korea, the reporter was seized by the 00-gun Security Department and was interrogated for a month, then confined at the detention house for three months.

The chief of the Counterintelligence of the Security Department tortured him by hanging him up with his hands tied like a pigeon, which was called 'pigeon torture', and he tied the reporter's hands on a chair and laid him down demanding whether the reporter helped his brother-in-law escape from North Korea.

At the detention house, when the prisoners raised their voices or did not follow orders, agents pulled their hands outside the steel-barred windows and hit them with a rifle tinders (long tools used to clean muzzles). The reporter could not use his fingers freely because they had trampled on his hand with their shoes on.

The reporter has nightmares from his time at the detention house and Kyo-hwa-so, and has symptoms of severe convulsion because of the horrible memories. He has to take medication because his knee joints hurt, and he cannot use his fingers well and has constant tremors.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter, remaining scars.

4. Related Regulations

- Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 14 (Right to Trial), of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime), (e) Arbitrary detention, (f) Torture, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

II. Department of Social Security (Department of People's Security)

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- September 6, 2011.

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Female)

C. Victim

- Husband ○ ○ ○, older sister ○ ○ ○, eldest daughter ○ ○ ○.

D. Assailant

- Assailant of the husband ○ ○ ○ : Prison guard ○ ○ ○ (Secretary of Preliminaries Division, about 50 years-old at the time) of Security office in ○ ○ -gun, ○ ○ -do
- Assailant of her older sister ○ ○ ○ : Prison guard ○ ○ ○ of ○ ○ Kyo-hwa-so
- Assailant of her eldest daughter ○ ○ ○ : ○ ○ ○ (Captain, in his forties at the time, average height, rode a motorcycle) of Security office in ○ ○ -dong, ○ ○ -si in 2006

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter's family was beaten and experienced human rights violations in North Korea.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

Husband ○○○ : Detention House of Security office in ○○-gun, ○○-do in 1996

Older sister ○○○ : Kyo-hwa-so of the detention house in ○○ si in 2005

Eldest daughter ○○○ : Security office in ○○-dong, ○○-si in 2006

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Beatings and Inhumane Acts, etc.

The reporter's husband ○○○ died in 1996 at the detention house of Security office in ○○-gun, ○○-do.

When the reporter's husband left his residence, the reporter was tricked by an agent of the security department who told her where her husband was. Her husband was captured and was confined at the detention house for three months. He tried to escape from his prison, but he was captured again and was beaten severely, and his prison term was extended. He had lost so much weight at the detention house that he looked like a monkey. He died from the beatings. They did not inform the family of his death, so the reporter only found out later from a secretary of the office where her husband had worked.

When the reporter went to the detention house after hearing the news of her husband's death, they initially pretended that her husband had not died, and when she asked where his body was buried, they did not tell her the place.

She heard the news of her husband's death from a prisoner who was in the same cell: her husband had fainted twice because of severe beating, and he was carried to the hospital the second time he fainted, but he died

because nobody knew the reason for his symptoms and he could not receive any treatment. After he died, they conducted an autopsy, and the result was sudden pulmonary abscess. Afterwards, she asked a prison guard (name unknown) where the grave of her husband was and gave him money, and then he answered that there was no grave, but they buried him by digging a hole in the ground and putting his body in it. Her husband's prison guard was ○○○ (Secretary of Preliminaries Division, about 50 years-old at the time).

The reporter's eldest sister ○○○ had crossed the border to China, but was deported to North Korea. The reporter has not heard any information about her since they were in touch by phone only until 2006, after her sister went to China in 2005.

Her first deportation to North Korea was in 1997, and the collection point for tourists used the third to fifth floors of a seven-story inn in front of ○○ Station. The reporter's sister did not tell them her personal data to protect her family, and so she remained there for a long time. She escaped from the collection point three months later and went to China. She was imprisoned there again, after her second deportation.

When she was deported to North Korea for the third time, the reporter's sister was tried at court in 2005 in ○○-si. The reporter remembers that there were one judge, her sister, her sister's lawyer, and the preliminary judge in charge. Every member of her family was there, as well. Although the lawyer participated in the trial, there were no chances for her sister to defend herself, and the lawyer answered positive to the judge's one-sided questions. Her sister was sentenced to three years of reformation through labor in ○○ Kyo-hwa-so. But her health deteriorated, and in 2005, her stomach had swollen as if she were carrying a child, and so she was released. When she was discharged, the flesh on her legs were crumbling from the beatings.

In 2005, the reporter's eldest daughter was captured in China and was deported to North Korea. After she was transferred to ○○○ Security

Department and had a preliminary trial, she was imprisoned in ○○○ collection point and was transferred to the Security Office (○○-dong, ○○-si) at ○○-mountain. ○○○ (Captain, in his forties at the time, average height, rode a motorcycle) of the Security office asked her for bribe (such as gas for his motorcycle and Cat cigarette, the best cigarette in North Korea, etc.) a few times. ○○○ made the reporter's daughter kneel down and kicked her, even though the reporter was looking. He hit the daughter's palm so harshly that all her nails were pulled out of her hands, and he slammed her head against the wall, grabbing onto her hair. The reporter entered the room with tears, but she shouted at her to get out and threw furniture at her. Her daughter stayed in ○○ Security Office for 1 month. The reporter cannot erase the memory of her daughter's suffering because it was too violent.

3. Evidence

- Statement of reporter

4. Related Regulations

- Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 14 (Right to Trial), of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime), (e) Arbitrary detention, (f) Torture, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- August 30, 2011.

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Female)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- Security Department Advisor ○ ○ , ○ ○ ○ (currently Captain of Patrol Party in ○ ○ -si), ○ ○ ○ (chief of Department of Social Security in ○ ○ -si at the time, currently a prison guard), ○ ○ ○ (advisor of preliminary trial department, Department of Social Security in ○ ○ -si)

E. Substance of Report

- When the reporter was deported to North Korea, she was beaten and experienced human rights violations at the detention house of the Department of Social Security in ○ ○ -si.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- Detention House of the Department of Social Security in ○ ○ -si in 1998

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Arrest of her family due to false information

The reporter's brothers were arrested by North Korea Security Department based on the false information that they were spies linked with the South Korean embassy in China.

The reporter and her mother tried to escape from North Korea because they thought they could not live under the supervision of Security Department any more, but they were arrested.

(2) Beatings and Inhumane Acts

The reporter and her mother were taken to the Security Department in ○○-si in 1998, but her brother was already imprisoned in the detention house of the Security Department, so she and her mother were confined at the detention house of Department of Social Security in ○○-si.

Advisor ○○ of Security Department (about 50 years-old, dark face, husky voice, interrogated her brother) forced her to write about social discontent if she want to live, and he smacked her head mercilessly with his fist. She felt dizzy the moment she was beaten, but the advisor insulted her, saying she had an epileptic fit, and took her to a restroom to wash her face, then continued his interrogation. She still faints now due to the beatings.

○○○ (currently Captain of the Patrol Party in ○○-si) made the reporter raise her hands and slapped her fingers with rifle tinder (long tool for cleaning muzzles). Her fingers swelled up, and she had to make a false confession.

○○○ (chief of the Department of Social Security in ○○-si at the time and currently a prison guard) punished her by making her put her arms behind her body at a 90 degree angle for three hours. He took her watch. He kicked her as if he were practicing kicking a ball because the reporter had

gone to the toilet without his permission.

○○○ (advisor of the preliminary trial department, Department of Social Security in ○○-si, single at the time) did the body search; he even searched her breast after she returned from the preliminary trial, and when the reporter was having her period fifteen days later, he even searched her vagina, and she, still a virgin, felt such sexual humiliation. One day, she was dozing off before bedtime, and ○○ Kim made her come before him and punched her with his fist, so her lips were cut and her blood splattered in all directions. There was no treatment, but it recovered without a scar. There was no doctor in the Department of Social Security in ○○-si, and although the army surgeon ○○○ worked at the detention house of the Security Department in ○○-si, he could only do first aid treatment for diarrhea or acute fever.

There were twelve prisoners in the detention house where the reporter was confined, and the rooms were so small that the prisoners had to sleep by crossing their heads and legs. If a prisoner wanted to go to the toilet, he or she had to get permission from a prison guard, and the prison guard would only let him go if he was in a good mood.

(3) Life in the Detention Facility

Except during interrogation, the prisoners had to sit up straight, which meant lowering one's head and placing one's hands on one's knees.

Clothes were not provided, and the meals were about four spoons of corn. Soup was of salty chinese cabbage, but it smelled like a pig so no one could eat it at first.

The sanitary conditions of the toilet and bathroom were awful. Twelve prisoners stayed in a 3 x 2 meter cell, and the toilet in the corner of the cell was 50 x 50 centimeters and could only cover one's bottom. The prisoners could not take showers, and so there were lice and fleas.

The prison guards watched the prisoners in two-hour shifts during sleep-

ing hours, and if they were drunk and feeling good, they let the prisoners sleep, but if they were in a bad mood or if the next guard was late, they did not let them sleep. When the prisoners could not wait and began to fall asleep, the prison guards hit them mercilessly.

3. Evidence

- Statement of reporter
- ○ ○ ○ (Head of security department at ○ ○ factory, currently live in Gyonggi-do), ○ ○ ○ who stayed in the same living room as the reporter (currently live in Busan-si), ○ ○ ○ (bookkeeper at ○ ○ middle school in ○ ○-dong, ○ ○-gu, at the time), etc.

4. Related Regulations

- Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 14 (Right to Trial), of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime), (e) Arbitrary detention, (f) Torture, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- June 7, 2011.

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Female)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- ○ ○ ○ of ○ ○ Security Office (37 years-old at the time)

E. Substance of Report

- When the reporter was deported to North Korea, she was beaten and experienced human rights violations at the ○ ○ Security Office.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- ○ ○ Security Office in 1998

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

○ ○ Kim of the ○ ○ Security Office (37 years old at the time) beat her whole body with a club (5 centimeters in diameter, 50 centimeters in

length) and forced a false, and he hit her every other day after that. When the reporter pleaded her innocence, he kicked her right eye, so she bled and her eye turned black and blue. Later, he hit her calf with a belt (about 10 centimeters wide) twenty times. She saw a prisoner who was beaten a hundred times. ○ ○ Kim tortured her by making her stand on her pinky toe, and he threatened her with a pistol by pointing it at her forehead and shouting that he would have her executed by a firing squad.

He had her stand on the road during the interrogation period for a week so passers-by could see her, and she felt humiliated.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter, remaining scars.

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement), and Article 14 (Right to Trial) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime), (e) Arbitrary detention, (f) Torture, (i) Forced Disappearance and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- August 10, 2011

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Female)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- Warrant Officer ○ ○ ○ of the ○ ○ -gun Department of Social Security Watchmen, second lieutenant ○ ○ ○ (31-32 years-old in 2001. Married and had a child. Roundish flat face, good-looking, normal height, slightly slender)

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter tried to escape North Korea but was deported to North Korea from China and her human rights were violated.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- 2001: ○ ○ -gun Department of Social Security Detention House

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Rape and Inhumane Acts

When the reporter was confined in the detention house of ○○-gun Department of Social Security, there were three women in the cell including the reporter.

The place the reporter was confined in was watched by three people including a junior lieutenant (insignia with 1 star and 1 stripe), a warrant officer, and a first class sergeant, who took turns guarding. The name of the warrant officer was ○○○, and he woke the reporter every night by tapping her with a long stick from before the steel bars of the cell. When the reporter woke up as commanded, he sexually harassed her by telling her to pull up her skirt, pull up her breast rope, and pull down her underwear, all the while tapping and poking her with a long stick. The reporter was wearing the clothes she had on when she was arrested (skirt and short sleeved top, could not find clothes to change into).

When the reporter did not do as asked, the warrant officer pulled the reporter's hair (or back of the head) toward the door and pound her head against the bars repeatedly. The reporter's nose bled and because she could not bear the violence, she had to do as was told. This happened not once but many times, and each time she disobeyed, he slammed her face against the bars. Due to this violence, not only did her nose bleed but also her eyes reddened and turned black and blue. He told her to sleep near the bars. When she tried to sleep in the inner side of the cell, he poked her with a long stick to come out and she could not sleep well.

The two other inmates were transferred before the reporter and so she was alone for the last few days. On one of those days, one of the watchers, the junior lieutenant ○○○ (31-32 years-old in 2001. Married and had a child. Roundish flat face, good-looking, normal height, slightly slender) told the reporter to crawl out of the "doghole (steel door)" of the cell. At first, the reporter was scared and did not go out, but she had to after he

threatened her repeatedly. When she went out, he raped the reporter. She was sent into the cell afterward and no medical treatment was given.

Before she was transferred to the labor training camp the reporter was forced to swear 'not to reveal any of the things that happened here' by sealing a document with her thumbprint. She said, "I will not" as asked, but they slammed her face against the bars again to make sure she was scared enough not to reveal what happened.

(2) Poor Quality of the Detention Facility

A meal of corn rice was provided three times a day. There were no facilities for hygiene, and the food bowl was also used as the washbowl.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter, inmate ○ ○ ○ (○○-namdo ○ ○), ○ ○ ○

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), and Article 14 (Right to Trial) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime), (e) Arbitrary detention, (f) Torture, (i) Forced Disappearance and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- August 10, 2011.

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Female)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- ○ ○ ○ of Security Office in ○ ○ -district, ○ ○ -si

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter was beaten and her human rights were violated at the Security Office in ○ ○ -district, ○ ○ -si, for lending her friend a South Korean movie DVD.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- Security Office in ○ ○ -district, ○ ○ -si, in 2005

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

When the reporter's friend, who was watching a South Korean Movie,

was caught, the reporter was also interrogated in 2005.

During the interrogation, ○○○ (32 years-old at the time, first lieutenant) of Security Office in ○○-district, ○○-si, beat her ear with his shoes, and seized her by the hair and struck her head with his hands until she fell down. She still has pain in her left ear because of the aftereffect. At night, he made her stand up straight, facing the wall, until 2 a.m.. He forced her to write a report during the interrogation, and he bullied her by ordering her to write it repeatedly if it was not good enough for him. The reporter lost a lot of weight while she was beaten and interrogated for a week. When she weighed herself later on in China, she had lost 6~7 kilograms.

3. Evidence

- Statement of reporter

4. Related Regulations

- Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 14 (Right to Trial), of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime), (e) Arbitrary detention, (f) Torture, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- August 10, 2011.

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Male)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- Secretary ○ ○ ○ (captain, dreadful and barbarous, might be discharged now) of Preliminaries Division in Security Office in ○ ○ -gun, prison guard in charge ○ ○ ○ (27 years-old, single at the time)

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter had worked as a Counterintelligence agent. He was beaten and experienced human rights violations in the detention house of the Security office in ○ ○ -gun because he helped a woman living in ○ ○ while he was working on a counterintelligence case.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- Security Office in ○ ○ -gun in 2005

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Beatings and Inhumane Acts, etc.

In 2005, all prisoners of five cells (each cell accommodates ten to fifteen prisoners, and there were two cells for just female prisoners) got up, cleaned the cells, and waited for the corn rice (about 30 grains) breakfast for the New Year. All prison guards had gone home for a holiday, so the service managers were guarding. A secretary of Preliminaries Division (captain) entered and shouted, "You jerk! Why are you in disorder? All stand up! You have not learned your lesson. All of you, move to the bars!" As all prisoners moved to the bars, he sprayed water on them despite the cold temperature. Then, he forced them to sit straight on the wet and chilly floor in wet clothing.

The prisoners in the detention house were treated worse than animals. They were called 'bastards' regardless of their age and had to lower their heads straight; if they lost their posture, the agents made them stick their heads through the bars and hit the bars with a wooden stick so they would vibrate and the prisoners would suffer. Group punishment was sitting down and standing up repeatedly 300~500 times.

When a prisoner made a small mistake, a prison guard in charge ○○○ (27 years old, single at the time) called on him and then slapped the back of his hands after making his hands stick out between the bars, and the steel-barred window vibrated loudly. They beat the prisoners until the prisoners passed out. The reporter was also hit five times and his hand swelled up like bread.

When the reporter was in the detention house, an unnamed child from ○○ was put in handcuffs and was hit with wooden stick because he had broken the rules, and the child lost three teeth and could not eat anything.

A man ○○○ from ○○-gun who was captured for stealing a cow was beaten to death because he broke the rules by not standing with attention. The prison guard in charge placed the weak prisoner's head on the steel

bars and clubbed him repeatedly, and the prisoner died. The prison guard wrote in the report that he died of starvation.

There are no human rights in North Korea. If you do not know about North Korea, it would be easier to think of it as a large prison. If they want to kill someone, they can kill anyone by fabricating the evidence. They use illegal wire tapping and can thoroughly monitor anyone with a different ideology.

When the reporter's wife (name ○○○) was going to ○○-gun without a certificate, she was trapped by train security agents who kicked her kneeling down at the Department of Social Security in ○○ Station, breaking her left ribs and teeth. She got a permanent migraine, a cervical disk and pain in her left arm because of the beating.

The reporter still frequently has nightmares of the head of the Counterintelligence department rushing toward him.

(2) Life in the Detention Facility

If a prisoner has family nearby, they could send the prisoner clothes by contacting the Department of Social Security. The prisoners used a blanket from the detention house which was never cleaned and was disinfected at most by sunlight.

The meals were about 30-40 grains of corn. The soup was watery and smelled of pigs, so one could not eat it at first.

The prisoners had to sleep at 10 p.m. and wake up at 5 a.m., but when they broke the rules, they had to stand up straight until 11 p.m.. The prisoners slept by crossing their heads and legs.

The detention house was where prisoners received their preliminary trials, so they were just interrogated without working, and had to sit straight the rest of the time.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter, remaining scars,

4. Related Regulations

- Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), and Article 14 (Right to Trial), of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime), (e) Arbitrary detention, (f) Torture, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- July 20, 2011.

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Male)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- ○ ○, Oh (late thirties at the time, now in the preliminary trial department) of ○ ○ Police Substation in ○ ○-si
- Preliminary trial agent ○ ○ ○ (mid-thirties at the time) of the detention house of the Department of Social Security in ○ ○-si

E. Substance of Report

- After the reporter escaped from North Korea and was deported back, he was beaten and experienced human rights violations at the Police Substation and the detention house of the Department of Social Security in ○ ○-si.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- ○ ○ Police Substation in ○ ○-si in 2006, detention house of the

Department of Social Security in ○○-si in 2006

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Beatings and Inhumane Acts etc.

While the reporter was being investigated for a month at ○○ Police Substation in ○○-si, the security agent ○○○ of ○○ Police Substation fettered his thumbs and kicked his waist and face, demanding the reporter to give a statement and to write a report immediately. The reporter has scars on his nose because of that. In addition, he did cruel things to the reporter such as beating him with the long key of the police substation, etc.

When the reporter was investigated on preliminary trial at the detention house in ○○-si in 2006, agent ○○○ of preliminary trial office hit him because the reporter gave him a statement different from that of the Police Substation, and demanded that he respond to the agent immediately. His mother came to visit once a week and secretly gave him cigarettes, but the agent found out and kicked the reporter repeatedly in the prison. He beat him with a meter-long birch rod. The agent ○○○ hit him with anything he could grab. Because of that, the reporter bled and still has scars on his head.

(2) Life in the Detention Facility

The prison guards, 17~18 years old, forced prisoners to put their heads on the ground and hit or kicked them for discipline at the confinement facilities. Afterward, the head of prison forced the reporter to train other prisoners and seated him at the front of the confinement facility, but the reporter did not do well, and so he struck him. The reporter had made the prisoners say their prisoner numbers, given them blankets, and let them sit with their heads down.

Clothes were not provided and no visitors were allowed because the Police Substation was just a waiting place. The reporter had meals that were from his home. He had to relieve himself in the sealed living room, and going out was not permitted. He only slept for 3~5 hours, but he did not have to work there.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter, remaining scars.

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), and Article 14 (Right to Trial) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime), (e) Arbitrary detention, (f) Torture, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- August 10, 2011.

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Male)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- Agent in charge ○ ○ ○ (short, about 45~46 years-old) of Police Substation in ○ ○ -ri

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter was beaten and experienced human rights violations at the Police Substation in ○ ○ -ri.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- Police Substation in ○ ○ -ri in 2006

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

The reporter stole some corn from a farm for his three starving children,

and he was beaten for a week at the Police Substation in ○○-ri. The agent in charge handcuffed him and constantly beat him with a club (1.5 meters in length), and he did not let the reporter sleep. Due to this abuse, the reporter still has scars on his right knee and pains in his knees.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter, remaining scars.

4. Related Regulations

- Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), and Article 14 (Right to Trial), of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime), (e) Arbitrary detention, (f) Torture, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution.

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- December 13, 2011.

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Male)

C. Victim

- ○ ○ ○, and his family.

D. Assailant

- Coordinator ○ ○ ○ of Ministry of People's Security

E. Substance of Report

- Confinement without due process, and abuse of right to life by torture

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

This was an incident of unfair death in ○ ○ ○, Tonchun-gun, Kangwon-do, in August 2009

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

In 2009, the elder sister ○ ○ ○ (29 years old at the time) of ○ ○ ○ (male, 23 years old at the time) who was the best friend of the reporter's

younger brother was found naked and dead, having been strangled with a shoestring. Security agents were going crazy to catch the criminal.

Two months later, on August 22, 2009, the family was informed that the criminal was caught, so they should gather at the stadium to hold a rally. The agents made everyone in Tongcheon, Kangwon-do, gather in the stadium and blocked the entry. The chief of the Security Office said that the criminals would be shot to death that day. Then, two short and stocky men were dragged out, but they were already half dead and were gagged. One, the victim, was accused of killing the elder sister, and the other of killing a woman and stealing her money. The chief of the security office read out the sentence and carried out their execution, so the men were shot to death by 9 bullets each.

After a month, the real criminal was caught near Hamhung for another burglary case, and there, he confessed to murdering the friend's sister. A cousin of the victim who was shot heard the news at the Security Office and told the victim's mother, who rushed to the house of the dead woman and cried for her son's unjust death.

The truth was that when the woman was killed, the Security Office and the Security Department worried about bad press, and so, when they found out that the victim had once borrowed money from her, they decided to make him the suspect. They tortured him so mercilessly that, in the end, the victim made a false confession. In North Korea, when anyone was put in jail, he or she was tortured severely to make a false confession. So the truth was that the Security Office executed him quickly according to his forced false confession.

Before the execution, the victim had cried to his mother that he did not kill anyone, but even his mother did not believe him. After the unfair execution, executives of the Security Office gave the victim's mother property such as a house and some rice, and they said she should not make this complicated, and that the son would have died soon because of a liver disease anyway. His mother resigned herself to living without any protest.

3. Evidence

- Statement of reporter

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), and Article 14 (Right to Trial) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime), (e) Arbitrary detention, (f) Torture, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution.

III. Labor Training Camp

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- July 20, 2011.

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Female)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- Security agent ○ ○ ○ (retired guard of Kim Il-sung, 45 years-old at the time, beat many people) of the Labor Camp in ○ ○ -si

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter was at the market with her friends when she was taken to the Police Substation because she did not have a job. She was beaten and experienced human rights violations at the Labor Camp in ○ ○ -si.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- Labor Camp in ○ ○ -si in 1999

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Beatings and Inhumane Acts, etc.

When the reporter was working at the Labor Camp, she had menstrual pains and went to the restroom without notifying the security guard. She was beaten by the guard ○○○ with a 1.3 meter-long club on her left shoulder and calves repeatedly. As a result, her left collarbone was broken and dislocated, and now it hurts on cloudy days.

(2) Life in the Detention Facility

She wore her own clothes. The meal was a salty radish soup and rice with dried radish greens.

The sanitary conditions of the bathroom was awful, and the guards prevented her from sleeping.

They made her work all day.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter, remaining scars.

4. Related Regulations

- Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), and Article 14 (Right to Trial), of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime), (e) Arbitrary detention, (f) Torture, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- June 17, 2011.

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Female)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- ○ ○ ○ (Captain, 35~36 years old, tall, hunched) of ○ ○ Labor Camp
- Prison guard ○ ○ ○ (medium-built, skinny, about 25~26 years old) of ○ ○ Security Department: very brutal, so the reporter wished he would not find her during working hours. During the reporter's confinement, she saw three other prisoners subject to the same torture she had experienced

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter tried to escape North Korea but was deported, and her human rights were violated.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- ○ ○ Labor Camp in 1999

- Detention house of Security Department in 2003.

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Beatings and Inhumane Acts, etc.

In 1999, ○○ Lee of ○○ Labor Camp beat the reporter so she would make a false confession that she had brokered a deal, but in the process, the reporter fell backward and bumped the back of her head and lost consciousness for four hours from bleeding too much. Because there was no treatment, the reporter had to be treated with medication from her home. She had a headache and her brain was muddled with shock.

In 2004, the reporter sent a message to outside the Camp at ○○ Security Department. When the prison guard ○○○ (medium-built, skinny, about 25~26 years old) noticed it, he forced her to confess by hitting her head with a stick (it looked like a baton). The reporter avoided the painful stick, but then the guard slammed her head against the steel bars repeatedly, and her forehead bled and her hair was torn out. When she regained consciousness, she was sitting in the living room.

There was no treatment for her serious injury, and she only had salt to apply on her scars.

(2) Life in the Detention Facility

The regulations in the detention facilities were: maintaining a straight posture, investigation, and regulation learning in the Security Department, and timber-cutting wood at the construction site during the day in the Labor Camp.

She had brought clothing such as her underwear, but they did not provide anything so she wore her own.

They provided three meals a day, but that was just noodle soup or a handful of un-husked corn. There were no side dishes, and they gave a

piece of kimchi or salty radish on holidays. The soup was just salty water, so it was a happy day if one found a piece of dried radish in it.

The restroom of the detention house was indoors and the prisoners had to use a can, not a toilet, but the ones at the labor camps were outdoors. They could not shower, so they were full of lice. The living room of the detention house was a hard floor, and the one in the labor camp had double-decked beds. The bed was a mattress stuffed with rice husk and it was placed on the floor. The agents were to provide a blanket and a pillow to each prisoner, but they did not provide enough or some had taken all of them, so the reporter had to sleep without.

The reporter went to sleep at 10 p.m. and woke up at 5 or 6 a.m., and she had to log at a construction site of the Labor Camp during the day.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter, remaining scars.

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 7 (Personal Liberty), Article 9 (Respect of Dignity), Article 10 (Right to Trial), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement), and Article 14 (Right to Trial) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime), (e) Arbitrary detention, (f) Torture, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution.

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- March 15, 2011.

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Female)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- Advisor ○ ○ ○ of ○ ○ Security Department at ○ ○ Labor Camp

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter was deported to North Korea after escaping, and was then beaten and experienced human rights violations at ○ ○ Labor Camp.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- ○ ○ Labor Camp in 2001
- ○ ○ ○ Security Department in 2004

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Unjust Body Search

In 2004, on the reporter's first day at ○○○ Security Department, North Korean agents undressed the defectors to find hidden money or personal belongings, and made them jump a hundred times. Then the male agents reached into her vagina for further body search.

(2) Inhumane Acts – Beatings

In 2001, when the reporter was confined, an agent bound her hands and made her carry a heavy stone. He beat her whole body and struck her head with his fist or with a club, so the reporter lost control of her bowels and passed out. North Korean agents did not provide the prisoners with proper meals, so the prisoners were starving and the reporter ate rotten chinese cabbage from the manure to survive. They did not even give the prisoners water, so the reporter had to drink her own urine. The reporter could not bear the life in the Labor Camp, so she once attempted suicide by swallowing a pin. They made the prisoners hold out their hands or heads between the steel bars and mercilessly hit the hands or faces. When the reporter was confined in the labor camp, she barely managed to live because of the beatings and starvation, and she could not walk, but crawled on the ground.

In 2004, while the agents of ○○○ Security Department were interrogating the reporter, they smashed her head against the concrete floor because she did not answer to their liking, and they did not give her treatment even though she was bleeding. The agents made her run with a 50 kilogram-cement sack, and if she was not able to, they did not let her sleep. Once, they taught the prisoners a song that praised Kim Jong-il, but the reporter did not sing along, and so they hit her mercilessly and put her into a cell without light for several days.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter, remaining scars.

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 7 (Personal Liberty), Article 9 (Respect of Dignity), Article 10 (Right to Trial), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement), and Article 14 (Right to Trial) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime), (e) Arbitrary detention, (f) Torture, (i) Forced Disappearance and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- September 6, 2011.

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Female)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- Prison guard ○ ○ ○ of Labor Camp in ○ ○ -gun, Chief ○ ○ ○ (28 years old at the time, average height and medium-built) of Labor Camp

E. Substance of Report

- When the reporter was deported to North Korea, she was beaten and experienced human rights violations at the Labor Camp in ○ ○ -gun.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- Labor Camp in ○ ○ -gun in 2002

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Beatings and Inhumane Acts, etc.

The chief of the Labor Camp in ○○-gun forced the reporter and the other prisoners to work endlessly and hit or kicked them. The reporter had brought some medication from China to start a business, but the chief confiscated them..

The prisoners had to make little stones out of big ones and to carry them, and five to six prisoners carried a big log. When the prisoners fell down from too much work, the agents in charge kicked them, and when one prisoner (name unknown) was caught escaping from the camp, the agent made him sit on a sharp pillar for two hours. After the two hours, the reporter saw that the prisoner was deadly pale.

(2) Life in the Detention Facility

Meals provided at the Labor Camp were junk rice at first and then changed to some watery noodle soup. The reporter was sick after her third deportation to North Korea, but there were no doctors or medication in the security department or labor camp, so she had to take her own medicine from China and endure.

3. Evidence

- Statement of reporter

4. Related Regulations

- Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), and Article 14 (Right to Trial), of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime), (e) Arbitrary detention, (f) Torture, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- June 7, 2011.

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Female)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- Head instructor ○ ○ ○ (about 40 years-old at the time) of ○ ○ Security Department

E. Substance of Report

- When the reporter was deported to North Korea, she was beaten and experienced human rights violations at ○ ○ Security Office.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- Labor Camp (collection point) in 2002, ○ ○ Security Department in 2006

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Beatings and Inhumane Acts, etc.

The reporter was suffering from paratyphoid at the collection point (in ○ ○ area), but they forced her to work even though she could not stand from severe pain. She had to carry two sacks on her head. The security agents beat the prisoners when they were in a bad mood or when the prisoners failed to follow their orders. When they hit, they used everything they could find around them such as a pickaxe, etc. During the reporter's confinement, there was a prisoner who escaped, and for that reason, the guards made all of the prisoners sit outside, kneeling in the heavy snow. The cells were too small to lie down in and sleep, and people had to rest their heads on another's stomach. The living room floor was always cold. They kept saying that the prisoners were only kept alive because they were to be moved to another place.

In 2006, the prisoners were put in teams of eleven, and there was a lot of beating. The security agents forced them to put their hands above their heads, and ordered them to squat down and stand up to take money from them. Young female prisoners sold their bodies to avoid going to the camp. One female prisoner named ○ ○ ○ (21 years-old at the time), who was 5 months pregnant from China, had to have an abortion because the head of the Security office in ○ ○ -gu, ○ ○ -gun forced it, and in the end, she died because of that illegal operation at the detention house.

3. Evidence

- Statement of reporter

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 7 (Personal Liberty), Article 9

Other Detention Facilities

- (Respect of Dignity), Article 10 (Right to Trial), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement), and Article 14 (Right to Trial) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime), (e) Arbitrary detention, (f) Torture, (i) Forced Disappearance and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.
 - Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- July 25, 2011.

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Female)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- ○ ○ ○ (called "director", 30 years-old at the time, a discharged soldier) at ○ ○ Labor Camp

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter was deported to North Korea after escaping, and was then beaten and experienced human rights violations at ○ ○ Labor Camp.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- ○ ○ Labor Camp in 2003

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Inhumane Act – Unjust Body Search, etc.

The reporter was deported to the ○○ Security Department along with seventy other prisoners, and when the agents did a body check, they forced all prisoners to line up and ordered them to take off their all clothes and made them stand up and sit down repeatedly to find any money or personal belongings. When the agents were in interrogation, they asked the prisoners why they went to China or whether they had contact with Christianity or met with South Koreans.

(2) Beatings and Inhumane Acts, etc.

After interrogation at the Security Department, the reporter was sent to ○○ Labor camp, and there, she was beaten to near death and forced to work. When she worked at a corn farm, an agent hit her and kicked her to make her work harder, and she had to run about 4 kilometers to work at a brickyard. Sometimes, he ordered her to run to the socialism propaganda sign a hundred times. One of her peer prisoners was menstruating at the time, so the reporter asked ○○○, a director, to give her a little rest, but the director kicked her severely and ordered another agent to hit her head with a club.

3. Evidence

- Statement of reporter
- A prisoner from ○○-gun who was imprisoned in the same camp

4. Related Regulations

- Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10

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- (Respect of Dignity), and Article 14 (Right to Trial), of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime), (e) Arbitrary detention, (f) Torture, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
 - Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

IV. Border Garrison, etc.

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- August 10, 2011

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Female)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- Master sergeant ○ ○ ○ of Border Garrison in ○ ○ -gun

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter was caught trying to escape from North Korea, then she was beaten and her human rights were violated.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- The Border Garrison in ○ ○ -gun in 2002

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Beatings and Inhumane Acts, etc.

The reporter attempted a second escape from North Korea through the Duman River a day before the lunar New Year in 2002. She was pregnant and was about to deliver. When she was crossing the border, one soldier (remembered to be master sergeant, named ○○○) caught her. He hit her pregnant belly (pregnant abdomen) with a rifle butt while asking what was in her belly. Immediately after the blow, she passed out for a while.

Soldier ○○○ took her to a warehouse (seemed to be a guard post) of the regiment. There was a pit in the floor which was used as storage. The pit was so small that it would have been closely packed if two men were to sit in it. There was already one unnamed man, who was also caught at the border, in the pit, and the Security Department soldiers was guarding him.

The reporter had serious pains in her stomach because of the soldier's beatings, but the guards ignored her and did not send her to a hospital. The man who was also in the pit asked them to let her out, but they ignored it.

She was confined there for a day with severe pain, and then they took her to the Police Substation (which is currently the Security Office). She could not bear the pain, but the agent ordered her to write something on the paper. She could not remember what it was due to the pain. The reporter's condition became critical, and then they finally sent her out of the Police Substation.

The reporter's water broke on the way back home, and she had a still-birth in her front yard. The dead baby's body was bruised very seriously on the upper half of his body. It can be assumed that the dead baby's bruise was due to the soldier's blow with the rifle butt.

3. Evidence

- Statement of reporter

4. Related Regulations

- Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), and Article 14 (Right to Trial), of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime), (e) Arbitrary detention, (f) Torture, and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- August 30, 2011

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Female)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- ○ ○ City ○ ○ Detention Camp surveillant ○ ○ ○ (master sergeant)

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter was beaten at ○ ○ Detention Camp in ○ ○ City when she was forcefully deported to North Korea, and her human rights were abused.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- 2007, ○ ○ Detention Camp in ○ ○ City

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Beatings and Inhumane Acts

The reporter worked hard and got a position as a head of guards. There was a surveillant, ○ ○ ○ (master sergeant) who was called "Op-pa-si" owing to his cruelty because he slapped prisoners in the face which ruptured the eardrums to many female prisoners. There was no reason for the beatings. For example, prisoners were beaten for not smiling when they woke up in the morning.

Once, when the reporter was working as a chief of guards, a 19-year-old female newcomer from ○ ○ urinated while hiding behind the reporter. ○ ○ Kim saw it and asked "Who gave you permission?" The reporter said, "I did" in favor of the female prisoner. Kim kicked both the woman and the reporter, then he hit them in the face until they were rolling on the fields, their cheeks and mouths swollen and their teeth broken.

He also slapped the reporter for not answering at the right moment which caused humming in the ear for ten days and hearing impairment in the right ear even now.

(2) Living in Detention Camps

The detention camp was a log cabin of about 31,63 square yards. A total of thirty-five people including twenty-five from the burglary group on one side and ten from the wanderers group (referring to those who wandered about without passes or went beyond regions permitted by their passes) on the other side of the room, were accommodated. The room was so crowded that prisoners had to lie on their side and place his/her head beside the legs of the next person.

The prisoners' sanitary conditions were poor and the prisoners had difficulty sleeping at night, suffering from lice that were the size of barleycorn because they were not able to wash properly.

The wake-up time was 5 a.m., and the working hours before breakfast could be extended, depending on the guard's mood on that particular day.

They were given three meals a day, which consisted of a mere bowl of boiled rice and barley. The portions were so small that the prisoners ate wild chives, grass, raw mushrooms, and snakes that were found around September. They were beaten by the guards for being "filthy" when they were caught eating wild chives.

A day's work quota was fixed, such as, "a few logs per day." If prisoners failed to meet their work quotas, they were not allowed to sleep. Squad leaders or heads of guards would end up having to sleep late due to their responsibilities.

The guards sometimes had good-looking women prisoners give them massages in the evening. Kim did so especially often.

The reporter became a squad leader in 2007 and gained weight in November because squad leaders were treated better than others. They could eat the leftover crust of overcooked rice in the cafeteria.

Occasionally, some prisoners were assigned as "Fly catchers." The reporter thought they were actually catching flies, but they did not come back until the break of day once they had gone out. Squad leaders could lock the doors only after they returned around one in the morning. One day, the reporter looked into what they were doing, wondering why they did not come back, and found out that they were sexually pleasing the guards. "Fly catchers" consisted of four women in their twenties. To be able to qualify as a "Fly catcher" and get better treatment, the women had to look nice at all times and bribe the guards when necessary.

Threshing grain was the main work in November. Prisoners had to quickly dig up cabbage in the sleet to keep the cabbage from going bad. Prisoners were not properly equipped with rain coats and were exposed to influenza and frostbite on their hands and feet. A few of them snuck plastic covering from the green house. Prisoners started work in the morning and finished at around ten in the evening, covered in mud. There was not

enough room to dry their wet clothes because thirty to forty people were packed in a cell.

At that time, the total number of prisoners was approximately 145, depending on the number of newcomers and those leaving. Some had to sleep in the corridor or even in the washroom.

People in this detention camp were assumed to be criminals, and no supplies such as clothes were provided. Three months spent in the detention camp equals a year spent in the Kyo-hwa-so, for the work hours in the detention camp are longer (The 8 hour workday rule was not observed) and the living environment was poorer than that in the Kyo-hwa-so.

3. Evidence

- Statement of reporter, remaining scars

4. Related Regulations

- Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity) and Article 14 (Right to Trial) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, (g) Rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right) and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- July 13, 2011

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Male)

C. Victim

- ○ ○ ○ (The eldest daughter of the reporter)

D. Assailant

- North Korean government (The victim is presumed to have been sent to Yodeok Camp, considering her father escaped from North Korea)

E. Substance of Report

- When she was trying to escape to South Korea, the victim was arrested near the ○ ○ ○ national border and was sent back to North Korea by the Public Security Bureau of China. It is not clear whether she is alive or not.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- 2004, North Korea (after repatriation). Details of the location have not been provided

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

In 2004, the victim was arrested near the border as she was trying to enter China with other companions. As the reporter found out a year later, one of them had been a spy.

The husband of the victim, ○○○, a captain in the North Korean army, had escaped from North Korea before the victim but was shot to death. Therefore, the victim is believed to have been sent to Yodeok Camp.

The youngest sister-in-law of the reporter is currently in China but her whereabouts are unknown. The reporter's uncle was also beaten to death by an agent of North Korea.

Deeply worried about his daughter, the reporter has trouble sleeping at night.

3. Evidence

- Statement of reporter, materials published on 'The Organization for One Korea, Writing to Family in North Korea (2005. 10. 15)'

4. Related Regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement) and Article 14 (Right to Trial) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, (i) Forced Disappearance and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right) and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- March 15, 2011

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Male)

C. Victim

- Reporter

D. Assailant

- Instructor at ○ ○ ○ Detention Camp

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter was beaten at ○ ○ Detention Camp when she was deported after trying to escape from North Korea, and her human rights were violated.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

- 2000, ○ ○ ○ Detention Camp

B. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Beatings and Inhumane Acts

In 2000, several defectors from ○ ○ Detention Camp including the victim were carried to ○ ○ ○ Detention Camp. During the four hour-drive, their eyes were covered, and they were finally confined in a remote building.

The instructors mercilessly beat the victims with clubs, their fist, and military boots, and forced them to stick their heads into a water tank. They also made the victims extend their hands or feet through the food distribution window and trampled on them, causing their finger nails and toenails to fall out. In addition, they hit victims on their ankle bones with the handles of their pistols during interrogation.

(2) Living in the Detention Camp

○ ○ ○ Detention Camp consisted of three buildings. The first floor of the building where the reporter was confined was used as a pigsty and cattle pen. There was a detainees' room in the basement which admitted a little light through a 5 centimeter-long crack between wall and ceiling. There were five detainees' rooms and several interrogation rooms. Each detainees' room held five to six people and most of the people had been detained for five to six months. There was a separate room for women which accommodated one woman at the time.

The reporter always had to wear thigh-high iron boots during interrogations which hardly allowed people to bend their knees or walk or sit down. They were not even allowed to stand up or sit down by themselves.

3. Evidence

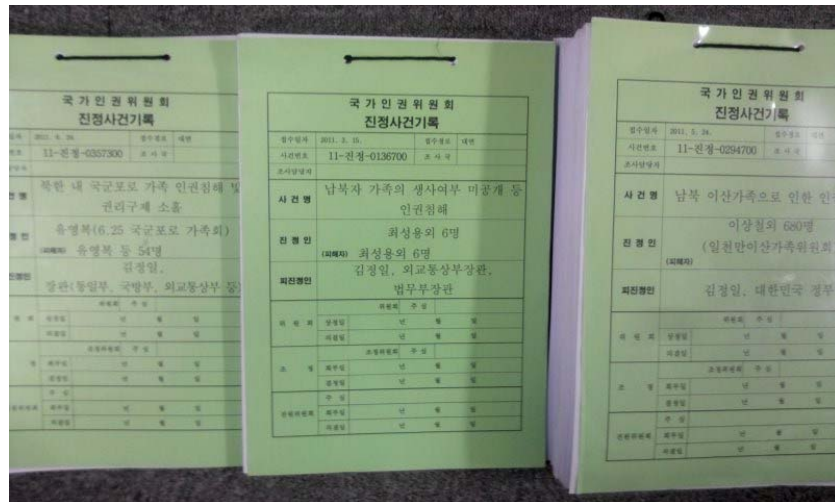
- Statement of the reporter, remaining scars

4. Related regulations

- Article 6 (Right to Life), Article 7 (Prohibition of Torture), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 10 (Respect of Dignity), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement) and Article 14 (Right to Trial) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (e) Confinement in Breach of Fundamental Principles of the International Law and Other Serious Deprivations of Physical Freedom, (f) Torture, (i) Forced Disappearance and (k) Inhumane Act of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right) and Article 27 (Right to Fair Trial) of the Constitution

■■■ PART 4 ■■■

Prisoner of War · Abductees ·
Separated Families



List of Complaints on Human Rights Violations in
North Korea

I . Prisoner of War

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- February 20, 2012

B. Reported by

- ○ ○ ○ (Male)

C. Victim

- The reporter and 57 family members of prisoners of war who came to the Republic of Korea
- Families in North Korea ○ ○ ○

D. Assailant

- Person in charge of the North Korean authority ○ ○ ○

E. Substance of Report

- During the Korean War, the reporter was gravely wounded in the battle of ○ ○ ○ on July 4, 1953 and was taken prisoner by the Communist Chinese army. On July 27, 1953, he was detained in North Korea despite the cease-fire agreement. From ○ ○ ○ 1954, the reporter was confined at the coal mine of Aoji prison camp in Eundeok-gun, Hamgyong-bukdo where he suffered from compulsory labor and discrimination until he escaped from North Korea on ○ ○ ○ 2000 and returned to the Republic of Korea. The government must

make efforts to repatriate prisoners of war detained in North Korea, help their families reunite, and ensure free travel and exchange of letters, and compensation for damages. If the government does not take care of its prisoners of war, who would risk their lives in fighting for their country?

2. Details of Report

A. Details of Human Rights Violation

(1) Illegal Detainment and Transfer

The reporter received a draft notice at the end of March 1952, received training, and was then assigned to a front division at the ○○○ base and fought in the frontline at the battle of ○○○. In December 1952 the reporter received the Hwarang Order of Military Merit and was promoted to the rank of staff sergeant, but on ○○○ 1953 in the front line battle of ○○○, he was seriously wounded and taken prisoner by the Communist Chinese army. On the evening of July 27, 1953, he heard from ○○○ of the cease-fire agreement, but was then transferred in ○○○ 1953 to ○○○ prison camp in Pyongan-namdo. There were 500 or more South Korean prisoners and about six American prisoners, and he also met his fellow soldiers. A month later, he was transferred to ○○○ mine in Pyongan-namdo and was held in the “Central Hospital of the Ministry of Internal Affairs”, where he met fellow soldiers such as ○○○. In ○○○ 1954, he was put in a train and was transferred to Aoji prison camp in Eundeok-gun (Gyongheung-gun before liberation), Hamgyong-bukdo. There were about 450 South Korean prisoners at the camp and they were called the “1701 Construction Unit of the Ministry of Internal Affairs”. North Korea built prison camps disguised as “Construction Unit of the Ministry of Internal Affairs” and exploited the labor of 50,000 captive South Korean soldiers in more than twenty of the toughest and most dangerous coal mines, mines, iron manufacturing sites, and steel mills. In just Hamgyong-bukdo, there were

Aoji Mine, Obong Mine, Gogeonwon Mine, Tongbuk Mine, Hunryung Mine, Pungjin Mine, Onseong Mine, Juwon Mine, Sangha Mine, Hwakpo Mine, Yuseon Mine, Musan Mine, Gimchaek Steel Mill, and Seongjin Iron Manufactures. In the Geomdeok Mine and Ryongyang Mine of Hamgyong-namdo, many South Korean captives were imprisoned under the name of the "Construction Unit of the Ministry of Internal Affairs".

(2) Enslavement (Forced Labor) and Inhumane Treatment

Aoji Mine is rich in methane gas and because a single explosion could thus kill a great many people, at least fifteen days of safety training was necessary. But the South Korean prisoners were pushed straight into the gallery without any training, and so many died on the first day. Life in the mine was hell. The breakfast and dinner provided was a pitifully meager half bowl of steamed millet and soup of salt that was finished in just a few bites. The temperature at the blind end of a mine gallery 2,000m to 4,000m underground rose to a stifling 40°C, making it difficult to breathe. Regular workers brought packed lunches and ate while working but South Korean prisoners could only dream of it. The production quota for a day was eight tons, and eight hours of work without rest barely met the quota. Repeated failure to reach the quota meant being dragged to the political prisoners camp. The workers in the underground gallery sweat profusely only to come outside and be hit by the blistering cold of negative 35°C that froze everything. After dinner, the South Korean prisoners had to study the Kim Il-sung family and write critiques for two to three hours; it was only after 11 p.m. that they could go to sleep. They were always starving, and were given only two work clothes and a single set of underwear each year. When compared to the regular workers who were given new work clothes and two pairs of shoes each quarter, the South Korean prisoners were severely discriminated against. The South Korean prisoners could not even plead sick and only when they were ill enough to pass out were they sent

to the sickbay within the Construction Unit of the Ministry of Internal Affairs; even the sickbay, however, had but four beds and no chairs or medicine, and so a few hours' rest was all the treatment they received. The police of the Ministry of Internal Affairs always followed the workers at gunpoint, watching their every move even in the mine gallery so that the prisoners could not even talk to each other. Prisoners could take only one or two days off each month. Around June 1956, the North Korean government announced the Ministry of Internal Affairs Decree No. 143 which stated they will issue citizenship cards to 450 South Korean prisoners of war and release them into society, but even after receiving citizenship, the South Koreans suffered the same cruelty in the same coal mine as before. As prisoners of war, they were watched by just the prison guards; now, after receiving citizenship, they were watched by the prison guards as well as the state security department, social security department, and even the people's group of each village. The citizenship card was only a cover-up for continuous exploitation of the South Korean prisoners' labor for post-war recovery in North Korea. In the Yongyang Mine in Dancheon, and the Geokdeok Mine and Yuseon Mine in Hamgyong-namdo, numerous South Korean prisoners submitted a petition that said they did not want citizenship cards, that they only wished to be sent back to South Korea. Hundreds of them were taken to the state security department's prisoner camps and nothing was heard of them since then. The authorities also made all South Korean prisoners members of the Kim Il-sung Young Socialists Alliance so they could watch their every move and exploit their labor.

(3) Extreme Discrimination

At the place the reporter lived, South Korean prisoners were treated with contempt and referred to as "sons of bitches". The reporter married a North Korean woman, ○○○, and even joined the party, but he was treat-

ed no differently and was continuously being watched and discriminated against. Most families lived in single bedrooms and the average worker with five or more in his family was given two rooms, but the reporter, who had eight in his family but was a prisoner of war, had to manage with just one. His son was a good worker but he was discriminated against and could not join the party even after he turned forty. The families of South Korean prisoners of war could not even consider marrying into those of “good lineage.” Instead, they mostly married those who were also being discriminated against, such as descendants of families that were cast out of the North Korean government in the past because of their social classes, families of landowners and capitalists, families of political prisoners, and families of those had been to kyo-hwa-so’s while building the socialist nation. Children of South Korean prisoners of war were not allowed to enter universities. No matter how hard they worked, they were never rewarded, but were instead suspected of causing all and any of the accidents that occurred in the mines and were punished for them. One day in 1958, thirty-nine South Korean prisoners were killed and a number of workers were scalded in a methane gas explosion, and a South Korean prisoner, ○ ○ Baek, was accused as the prime cause of the incident just because he was the first one to escape from the pit. He was executed in public. Other accidents followed, such as the 1961 Hoeam Mine Gallery 2 gas explosion which killed around twenty men, and the July 1985 fire that killed forty; of the 450 prisoners taken to Aoji coal mine in the beginning, only twenty are still alive.

B. Escape from North Korea and Request for Return and Repatriation

In 1994, the year of Kim Il-sung’s death, food rationing stopped and a food crisis broke out. The reporter and his family wandered everywhere in search of something to eat, and ate every type of wild herb except the poi-

sonous ones. In 2000, the reporter escaped from North Korea and returned to the Republic of Korea. The Republic of Korea must actively endeavor to bring back South Korean prisoners from the Korean War that are detained in North Korea, and make arrangements for separated families to meet.

3. Evidence

- Statement and book of reporter

4. Related Regulations

- Article 8 (Prohibition of Slavery), Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement), Article 17 (Freedom of Privacy), Article 23 (Family Right), and Article 26 (Equal Right) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (c) Slavery, (e) Deprivation of Physical Freedom, and (i) Forced Disappearance, Article 8.2 (War Crime) (a)(ii) Torture, (vi) Deprivation of Right to Trial, (vii) Illegal Confinement, (viii) Taking Hostages of Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), Article 13.3 (Prohibition of Guilt-By-Association), Article 14 (Freedom of Residence and Movement), and Article 36 (Family Right) of the Constitution



Seminar on Issues Regarding Prisoners of War

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- February 13, 2012

B. Reported by

- Yongsu An (Male)

C. Victim

- Haksu An (b. September 23, 1943)
- Youngsul An (father, deceased), Geumsun Nam (mother, deceased), Seongsu An (brother), Insu An (younger brother), the reporter (younger brother), Cheolsu An (younger brother)

D. Assailant

- ○ ○ ○ , at Ministry of the People's Armed Forces of North Korea and Ministry of Espionage Operations in The South

E. Substance of Report

- While serving in the army, the victim was captured by the Viet Cong on September 9, 1966, and was taken to Pyongyang via China by the North Korean government. But the North Korean government made a false report that the victim voluntarily defected to North Korea without providing any further information, and so the family of the victim was stigmatized as the family of a spy and suffered from severe economic, physical, and psychological hardship such as various human rights violations and social discrimination.

2. Details of Report

(1) Forced Disappearance, Murder, and War Crimes towards Prisoners of War

The victim, Haksu An, joined the army on September 30, 1963 and was dispatched to Vietnam on August 31, 1964 to serve in a mobile surgical ward of the Construction Support Group in Vung Tau. He was promoted to staff sergeant on October 1, 1965 and was set to leave the army by September 20, 1966. But he suddenly went missing after going to a supply base of the US Army in Saigon (current day Ho Chi Min City) on his last official business trip. It turns out that the victim was captured by the Viet Cong and was sent to North Korea via China by undercover military advisory members. In late 1975, he was caught trying to escape to China and was shot to death in Pyongyang on charges of espionage. The North Korean government, however, after torturing the victim, made only one report through their broadcasting system toward the South on March 20, 1967 that the victim had voluntarily defected to the North. No further information on the victim has been provided by North Korea since then.

(2) Damages on the family of the victim

(A) The victim and his family members suffered from severe economic, physical, and psychological hardship for a long time because the North Korean government did not offer sufficient information on the victim's whereabouts. Also, since the victim was regarded by the South Korean government as having voluntarily entered North Korea after deserting the army, the father of the victim was not only dismissed from his post as principal of an elementary school in Pohang, Kyung-sang-buk-do, but was also excepted from the list of men of national merit despite his history of having participated in anti-Japanese movements. All the family members including the victim were

wronged in various ways such as inspection, monitoring, mail inspection, stakeout, arrest, detention, house search, beatings, torture. In addition, the younger family members were disadvantaged were entering university, getting a job, being promoted at work, and so on. The victim is still suffering from the aftereffects of torture, and was diagnosed with a class-three physical disability. The family members of the victim had filed for a damage suit and the Seoul Central District Court ruled partially in favor of the plaintiff on June 9, 2011. The case is in litigation at the Seoul High Court.

(B) After constant civil complaints from the reporter and the government's release of confidential documents on the Vietnamese War in 2008, the South Korean government acknowledged the victim Haksu An as an abductee and not a defector on April 28, 2009.

The South Korean government acknowledged Haksu An as a prisoner of war, corrected his military record as died in battle, and promoted him to sergeant according to the related laws on August 28, 2009.

3. Evidence

- Related sentences by the Seoul Central District Court
- Report of 16th Commission of Unification Ministry Assistance Mission for Abductees that acknowledged Haksu An as an abductee
- Statements of North Korean espionage operators ○ ○ Kim and ○ ○ Jung who surrendered themselves

4. Related Regulations

- Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement) and Article 23 (Family Right) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)

- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (e) Deprivation of Physical Freedom, and (i) Forced Disappearance, Article 8.2 (War Crime) (a) (i) Willful killing, (ii) Torture, (vi) Deprivation of Right to Trial, (vii) Illegal Confinement and (viii) Taking Hostages of Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right) Article 14 (Freedom of Residence and Movement) and Article 36 (Family Right) of the Constitution

II. Abductees

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- March 15, 2011

B. Reported by

- Seong-yong Choi (Representative of Families of the Abducted (organization))

C. Victim

- Won-mo Choi (b. February 23, 1910), his son (the reporter) and his family

D. Assailant

- Director of the North Korean Espionage Operations in the South ○ ○
○, Manager of the Armed Espionage Boat ○ ○ ○

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter's father was abducted by North Koreans, and because it is unknown where he is or whether he is alive, his family is in great agony.

2. Details of Report

The reporter's father, Won-mo Choi, had made a living by fishing in Jeongju-gun, Pyongan-bukdo. When the Korean War broke out, he led a

public safety corps and fought against the communist army. After the war, he returned to fishing. On June 4, 1967, the reporter's father and seven crew members went out on the boat *Pungbok* to catch croakers near Yeonpyong Island. At around 8 a.m. on June 5, 1967, he and his crew were attacked by more than ten North Korean patrol ships who fired at them and kidnapped the crew to North Korea.

Five members of the crew were released, but the reporter's father's history of having fought against the communist army was revealed, and he was detained with the other two crew members.

According to government records recently obtained by the reporter, the reporter's father was detained in North Korea because it was revealed that he had killed a left-winger while moving south during the Korean War. Since then, however, the whereabouts of the reporter's father are unknown.

According to conversations the reporter has had with fishermen who had been abducted to North Korea and were later released and with North Korean defectors, the reporter's father was executed around 1970. Especially after the reporter's family suffered from not knowing the father's whereabouts for such a long time, their pain is indescribable.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter
- Notification letter ○ ○ ○ prepared around October 2008
- Confirmation letter ○ ○ ○ prepared around May 2007

4. Related Regulations

- Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement), and Article 23 (Family Right) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7,1.(i) Forced Disappearance of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court

- o Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), Article 14 (Freedom of Residence and Movement), and Article 36 (Family Right) of the Constitution

납북 사건 관리 카드				
등록번호				
납북일자	납북장소	납북인원	귀환인원	억류인원
67.6.5	서해	8	6	2
사건개요	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 67.6.4 18:00경부터 연평도 동쪽의 공작정유항 일대에서 어로 작업중 - 67.6.5 08:00경 북한무장선 10여척에 포위당해 총격을 받고 납북 o 선적지 : 전북 군산, 승선인원 8명 			
대북조치 및 결과	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 67.9.25 인천항으로 선박 및 5명 귀환, 3명 억류 * 최초 억류자 중 1명(양승우)은 70년 간첩으로 징역하여 검거됨 			
귀환자 현황	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 선장 : 김○○ o 선원 : 김○○, 강○○, 서○○, 지○○, 양○○(간첩으로 남파) 			
귀환자 증언 및 조사기록 요지	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 납북자들은 정치교양, 경제학 등을 통해 북한을 찬양하는 내용의 교육을 받았으며, 군산지역의 주요 시설물 등에 대한 정보를 제공 o 북한 찬양선전, 지하당 조직, 북한을 찬양하는 내용의 삐라 살포 등의 지령을 받았음 			
억류자 현황	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 최원모(10.2.23생, 전북 군산) - 등록번호 전주 최원모는 6.25 전쟁 당시 남하하면서 원적지에서 좌익분자를 살해한 것이 발각되어 억류됨 o 김○○(51.3.10생, 전북 군산) - 북한의 선전술에 넘어가 미귀환 			
억류자 관련자료	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 최원모 : 02.4 제4차 이산가족 상봉행사 명단교환시 확인불가 회신 * 최원모 처 김애린은 4차 상봉에서 재북 연니 2명 상봉 			
참고사항	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 재남가족 확인 - 최원모 자 최성룡(납북자 가족모임 대표) - 김○○ 등 			

Abduction Case Record Card

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- March 15, 2011

B. Reported by

- Inchoel Hwang (Representative of the Committee of Families of the 1969 Korean Air Abductees, Male)

C. Victim

- Won Hwang (b. September 12, 1937), the reporter (son), Chanwuk Hwang (daughter, b. 1969), Seokrye Yang (wife, b. 1938)

D. Assailant

- Chief of North Korean Espionage Operations in The South ○ ○ ○

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter and the family are in pain because the whereabouts of the father of family have remained unknown for a long time since his abduction to North Korea.

2. Details of Report

The victim, Won Hwang, a producer for Yeongdong MBC (currently, Gangneung MBC), was abducted to North Korea on December 11, 1969, just ten minutes after the departure of the Korean Airlines plane YS-11 scheduled to travel from Gangneung to Gimpo, by a North Korean resident spy, Chang-hee Jo. At that time, a total of 50 people including the crew

and passengers (spy excluded) were aboard the airplane. After the abduction, North Koreans forced the abducted victims to learn about their ideology for more than four hours; when they were displeased with Won Hwang's logical responses, they took him away to some place where they threatened and tortured him for two weeks. Two weeks later, on January 1, 1970, they caught him singing "I want to go" and reminiscing about his hometown and took him away again; he has not been heard from since then.

On February 14, 1970, North Korea returned only thirty nine of those that were on the flight, and the remaining eleven of four crew members and seven passengers including the victim remain unreturned. In June 2006 North Korea sent a notice saying "Impossible to Confirm Life or Death" through the Korean National Red Cross. But Gil-nam Oh, who was working as a broadcaster for "Gugukeusori" (Voice to Save the Nation), a North Korean broadcasting toward South Korea, when he escaped in November 1986 and came to South Korea in 1992, testified in December 2008 that he saw the victim working as a broadcaster for "Gugugeuisori" in 1986. North Korea is not providing any information regarding the victim, causing the victim's family extreme material and psychological suffering throughout their lives.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter
- Article from Joseon Ilbo (February 16, 1970, Extra)
- Minutes from the Board of Directors Meeting of Yeongdong Broadcasting Corporation (May 20, 1970)
- Article from Nocut News (February 14, 2012)

4. Related regulations

- Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement) and Article 23 (Family Right) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (i) Forced Disappearance of Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), Article 14 (Freedom of Residence and Movement) and Article 36 (Family Right) of the Constitution



An article from Joseon Ilbo on the details of the Korean Air Lines YS-11 hijacking

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- March 15, 2011

B. Reported by

- Jeonghee Kim (Female)

C. Victim

- Kyongdu Kim (b. March 26, 1935, actual year of birth 1933), the reporter (daughter), Sukja Park (wife, b. March 10, 1940)

D. Assailant

- Chief of North Korean Espionage Operations in The South ○ ○ ○,
Captain of armed espionage boat ○ ○ ○

E. Substance of Report

- The family of the reporter is deeply afflicted with the prolonged uncertainty about the father's safety after his abduction

2. Details of Report

A. Abduction of the victim

On June 6, 1968, Kyongdu Kim, former chief engineer of *The Bugil*, was kidnapped to North Korea by a North Korean patrol ship while fishing near Yeonpyong-myon, Ongjin-gun, Incheon. Other crew members including the captain, the assistant captain, and an engineer were also abducted to

North Korea. The incident was given a lot of coverage by newspapers and the police notified the victims' families of their abduction. Later, North Korea returned everyone except for Kyongdu Kim and three other crew members. North Korea refuses to provide any information about the victim: whether he is alive or dead, or where he is, not to mention if he may ever be returned to South Korea.

B. Reason for Abduction

The victim formerly worked as electrician specializing in generators and chief engineer in a ship. He was very handy with machinery and was also fluent in English and Japanese. The victim served as a noncommissioned officer and passed various skill qualification tests when he was discharged from the army as master sergeant in 1958. He married Sukja Park (the reporter's mother) in 1959. Electricity generator-experts were in high demand, and the victim was often called for any accidents regarding electricity. Neighbors used to say that North Korea would never send the victim back to South Korea because his expertise on electricity must be useful there too. In 2006, the family raised their hopes when they were selected for the reuniting ceremony for separated families, only to be devastated by the notice of "unable to verify" from North Korea.

C. Details of the damage

Because of the abduction, the family of the victim was under police surveillance from 1960 to early 1980, and even distant relatives such as cousins of the victim's grandfather were heavily inflicted by the abduction. They even had to go through investigation to buy a black-and-white television. The abduction has caused severe mental distress and poverty not only to the victim himself, but also to the daughter (the reporter), wife (Sukja Park) and even to distant relatives.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter
- Statement of the representative of Abductee group ○ ○ ○

4. Related Regulations

- Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement) and Article 23 (Family Right) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (i) Forced Disappearance of Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), Article 14 (Freedom of Residence and Movement) and Article 36 (Family Right) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- February 16, 2012

B. Reported by

- Jaekeun Lee (Male)

C. Victim

- Reporter
- Missing son in South Korea Jongmok Lee (b. May 10, 1961) and two brothers ○ ○ ○ and ○ ○ ○

D. Assailant

- Chief of North Korean Espionage Operations in The South ○ ○ ○

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter miraculously returned alive after being abducted. However, he went through various hardships under the oppression of North Korea during his long period of abduction, and his family suffered from indescribable sorrow and economic and mental suffering.

2. Details of Report

A. Date and Location of Human Rights Violation

(1) Forced disappearance

The reporter, a former sailor who worked on a dragnet fishing boat

called *The Bongsan 22*, was abducted by a North Korean patrol ship while fishing in the sea near Yonpyong Island with other sailors on *The Bongsan 21* at around 2 p.m. on April 29, 1970 (twenty-seven sailors and two boats in total). The boats were seajacked and were being dragged to North Korea when, around 2:30 p.m., South Korean fleet 1001 chased the North Korean boat, firing blanks and light bombs. But in half an hour, the boats had crossed the North Korean border. Eight people including the reporter were detained after being interrogated for more than six months in Pyongyang on November 15, 1970. They were forced to attend the Central Party School of Politics, a spy-training institute for unification under communism. Nineteen abductees and two boats were sent back to South Korea on November 29, 1970.

On July 3, 1973, the reporter graduated from the Central Party School of Politics after undergoing special training on shooting, bombing, infiltration, and killing, and was to be sent to South Korea as a spy. The reporter had endured all the training, hoping to turn himself into the police when he was sent to South Korea, but he was exempted from the South Korean espionage group for having an improper mindset and a the chance of turning himself into the police. He was stationed to a munitions factory in Hamgyong-namdo, Hamju-gun, as a lathe turner in July 1973, and was then transferred to a water-pumping station in 1992.

(2) Violation of Right to Movement, Right to Equality, Right to Privacy, Right to Adequate Food

The reporter struggled greatly when he was placed into society. Even though he got married and had a son, he and the other abductees had to suffer from constant surveillance. Seven people including agents from the State Security Department, the Department of Social Security, the Prosecutor's Office, the Factory Committee, an instructor from the State Security Department, the head 'Ban-jang' of the people, and the head

'Ban-jang' of sanitation shadowed the reporter. Twenty to thirty abductees were accused of political crimes, and still live their lives in despair. The most intolerable part was hunger, as can be expected. Workers were not able to own any private land. They barely managed to live on the food distributed by the government. In 1995, a big famine hit the country, and when food distribution ceased, cannibalism was common. In North Korea, chubby people tend to avoid walking alone. One restaurant manager was publicly executed for keeping human flesh in a jar and processing it little by little for sale. From around November 1996 to January 1997, the reporter has witnessed many public executions for eating or selling human flesh in Hamju-gun, Juyu-chon, and continued to hear of cannibalism and public and non-public executions until he escaped from North Korea around 1998. It is reported that 3.5~4 million people died of starvation during the famine in the 1990s. The reporter assumes that countless people in Cheongjin-si, Onseong-gun, and Najin-si starved to death, considering that 2,000 out of 100,000 residents died of hunger in Hamju-gun, a relatively affluent area in North Korea. At the height of the famine between 1995 and 1998, it was not difficult to spot four or five dead people curled up at Cheongjin Station. Bodies were spread in every street corner.

(3) Violation of Family Right

The reporter was able to escape in late August 1998 when the surveillance was slack due to the serious famine. He entered South Korea on July 23, the first among about five hundred abductees to return to South Korea after the Korean War. But his little son, Jongmok Lee, who was left under the care of the South Korean government, remains missing without any guardian. Siblings of the reporter were also cruelly disadvantaged, being accused of being pro-communist.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter
- Related sentences by the Seoul Administrative Court, the Seoul High Court
- Statement of ○○○, who fled from North Korea in 2003 after being abducted in the coastal waters of Deokjeokdo in the West Sea in 1973

4. Related Regulations

- Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement) and Article 23 (Family Right) and Article 26 (Equal Right) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (e) Deprivation of Physical Freedom, and (i) Forced Disappearance of Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 11 (Equal Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), Article 13 (Prohibition of Guilt-By-Association), Article 14 (Freedom of Residence and Movement) and Article 36 (Family Right) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- March 15, 2011

B. Reported by

- Yangja Kim (Female)

C. Victim

- Seokman Kim (b. September 23, 1946), the reporter (sister), Yeonghee Kim (sister, 52), Seonok Kim (sister, 50)

D. Assailant

- Chief of North Korean Espionage Operations in The South ○ ○ ○

E. Substance of Report

- The whereabouts of the victim have remained unknown for a long time after he was abducted, causing great anguish to his family.

2. Details of Report

- The victim was an engineer at the Anyang Fish Market. Around 1972, he boarded a fishing boat with an introduction from Bongnam Park, his first cousin. While fishing in the East Sea on *The Anyang 36* which departed from Port Busan, he was abducted to North Korea on February 27, 1972. His family had not hear of him since then until ○ ○ ○, who crossed Duman River on April 19, 2003 after he was abducted in November 1973 while fishing on *The Daeyong* in the West

Sea, told them that the victim was alive. According to ○○○, the victim was one of the abductees who were educated by North Korea for three months. But the family has not heard of the victim ever since, and they are left with serious mental sufferings.

3. Evidence

- Statement of ○○○, who returned to South Korea after abduction
- Statement of the representative of Abductee group ○○○

4. Related Regulations

- Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement) and Article 23 (Family Right) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (i) Forced Disappearance of Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), Article 14 (Freedom of Residence and Movement) and Article 36 (Family Right) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- March 15, 2011

B. Reported by

- Yongkeun Heo (Male)

C. Victim

- Yongho Heo (b. December 12, 1949), Jeongsu Heo (b. November 14, 1953)
- The reporter (brother), Seong man Heo (father, b. September 20, 1918 by the lunar calendar), Geumja Heo (sister, b. 1959), Geumsun Heo (sister, b. 1961), Yunja Heo (sister, b. 1968)

D. Assailant

- Chief of North Korean Espionage Operations in The South ○ ○ ○ ,
Captain of armed patrol ship ○ ○ ○

E. Substance of Report

- The whereabouts of the victims have remained unknown for a long time after they were abducted, causing great anguish to their family.

2. Details of Report

The victims, Yongho Heo (25 at the time) and Jeongsu Heo (21 at the time) are brothers who used to work as sailors on a cuttle fish fishing boat *The Cheonwang* with thirty-one other sailors. On August 8, 1975, all the

sailors of *The Cheonwang* were abducted by a North Korean patrol ship while fishing in the East Sea. Later, in 2009, at the reunion of separated families, the family received a notice from North Korea that Yongbo Heo died around November 2001 and that Jeongsu Heo was missing. North Korea refuses to give any more information on the abduction or whereabouts of the victims, or to respond to the family's request to return them. As a result, the family of the victims including the reporter has been suffering from serious mental anguish for their entire lives.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter
- Online article on ○○○, who returned in 2005 or 2006 after his abduction
- Statement of the representative of Abductee group ○○○

4. Related Regulations

- Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement) and Article 23 (Family Right) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (i) Forced Disappearance of Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), Article 14 (Freedom of Residence and Movement) and Article 36 (Family Right) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- March 15, 2011

B. Reported by

- Yeonsun Lee (Female)

C. Victim

- Seungun An (b. May 10, 1945), his wife (the reporter) and children

D. Assailant

- Chief of North Korean State Security Department ○ ○ ○

E. Substance of Report

- The whereabouts of the victim have remained unknown for a long time after his abduction, causing great anguish to his family.

2. Details of Report

The victim, Seungun An, engaged in missionary work in Yanji, the capital of the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture, he entered China around 1990 and was officially dispatched by Yoido Full Gospel Church around June, 1993. Later, on July 9, 1995, while looking for a place to stay in Yanji, he was taken by three people including his acquaintance Kyongchun Lee, and no one has seen or heard of him ever since.

The victim was passionate for missionary work and used to say he would build a hundred churches in North Korea. He gave small bibles with

sugar bags attached to them to Korean-Chinese people who visited North Korea for education.

Right after his abduction on July 24, 1995, the North Korean Central News Agency reported that Christian pastor Seungun An had defected to North Korea while carrying out his mission in Yanbian. The day after that, the Central News Agency broadcasted him being welcomed with a bunch of flowers as he got off a train. The same year, in a broadcast toward the South in August, An said, "I came to North Korea because national security agents urged that 'the only way to liberate China is to raise questions about its human rights conditions, and we must bring out the people from North Korea.'"

Contrary to the statement that the victim voluntarily defected to North Korea, The Public Security Bureau in China arrested Kyongchun Lee on July 27, 1995 for kidnapping the victim by approaching him purposefully since November 1994. Three other North Koreans who had engaged in the crime were also arrested. The next year, in June 1996, the Jilin Court sentenced Kyongchun Lee to two years' imprisonment, invoking regulations illegal confinement and breach of curfew. Kyongchun Lee was deported to North Korea on July 28, 1997 after completing his sentence. Once, the victim personally said to a Korean resident in America who often visited North Korea that he wanted to go back. Kinam Mun, former coach of the North Korean national soccer team who escaped from North Korea in 2004, said, "When he was staying in a hotel room with me in 1997, Pastor An would just stare into the air with an absent expression." Speeches of the victim were televised on North Korean broadcasting for the next two to three years until 2000, when Pastor An no longer appeared on television. Rumor has it that the victim has committed suicide, but North Korea refuses to provide any information on the victim, causing his wife and three children severe agony.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter
- Articles from Monthly Joseon (Feb, 2005), Monthly Joseon (Jul, 2006), Joseon Ilbo (March 10, 2010)
- Statement of the representative of Abductee group ○ ○ ○

4. Related Regulations

- Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement) and Article 23 (Family Right) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (i) Forced Disappearance of Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), Article 14 (Freedom of Residence and Movement) and Article 36 (Family Right) of the Constitution

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- February 22, 2012

B. Reported by

- Kwangil Jeong (Male)

C. Victim

- Dongsik Kim (pastor), his wife, and family

D. Assailant

- Head of Counterintelligence Office of Hamgyong-bukdo State Security Department ○○ Yun, Head of Hoeryong Goksan Plant Security Department ○○ Ji (Dead), Agents of Hamgyong-bukdo Security Department ○○ Park, ○○ Kim, ○○ Lee, ○○ Ji, ○○ Kim, ○○ Kim (Korean Chinese), ○○ Ryu (Korean Chinese)

E. Substance of Report

- North Korea abducted many people including the victim and refuses to provide any information on them

2. Details of Report

(1) Organization of Kidnapper Group of State Security Department

- Yun, Head of the Counterintelligence Office of Hamgyong-bukdo Security Department, and ○○ Ji, Head of the Security Department of

Hoeryong Goksan Plant (a tobacco-manufacturing plant), organized a kidnapper group around 1999~2000 with Hamgyong-bukdo Security Department agents ○○ Park, ○○ Kim, ○○ Lee, ○○ Ji, ○○ Kim, ○○ Kim (Korean Chinese), and ○○ Ryu (Korean Chinese), in order to abduct North Korean defectors and South Koreans who supported the defectors in China.

(2) Details of Human Rights Violation – Forced disappearance (Abduction)

- (A) In early January 2000 ○○ Yun and ○○ Ji made plans to kidnap the victim after getting information from ○○ Ji, who was dispatched in China, that the victim was sending North Korean defectors to South Korea. At 2 p.m. on January 16, 2000, the members of the kidnapper group including ○○ Ryu forced the victim into a van as he was leaving a restaurant located in the middle of Yanji, and mercilessly beat him when he resisted. When the victim said, “I am Korean”, ○○ Park beat him unconscious, saying, “You are a spy.” He continued to beat him after he took him to ○○ Ryu’s office in Longjing at night. In the dark, the victim was taken to the banks of the Duman River in Seungjuk-chon, Sanhezen, Yongjeong-si, and after they crossed the river into Ingyeri, Hoeryong-si, North Korea, he was handed over to ○○ Yun and ○○ Ji who were already waiting. According to a missionary in Qinyang, the victim was detained at Mangyongdae in Pyongyang around November 2000. It is said that the victim later died of the aftereffects of torture and malnutrition and that his body was placed in the People’s Army Training Sector 91, located in Sangwon-ri near Pyongyang, but none of the information is official or verifiable.
- (B) Reportedly, ○○ Yun and ○○ Ji have also abducted many people including ○○○, a prisoner of war, the family of a prisoner of war ○○○, ○○○, a defector, etc.

- (C) The National Intelligence Service arrested ○○ Ryu in December 2004 for violating Articles 4 and 6 of the National Security Law, and in April 2005, the Seoul Central District Court sentenced him to ten years of imprisonment. ○○ Ryu waived an appeal and is now serving his sentence in Daejeon Prison.
- (D) The National Intelligence Service arrested ○○ Kim in November 2005 for the violation of Article 4 and other provisions of National Security Law, and in March 2006 the Seoul Central District Court sentenced ○○ Kim to five years of imprisonment. ○○ Kim's appeal was dismissed by the Seoul High Court in June 2006. He was deported to China after completing his sentence in Jeonju Prison.
- (E) In September 2008, ○○ Jeong, the victim's wife, filed a complaint to the National Human Rights Commission against the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Minister of Unification. The National Human Rights Commission made an advisory decision on June 2009, urging active efforts to contact the victim and to create follow-up measures. Accordingly, the Minister of Unification notified the victim's family in July 2009 that he will do his best to find out the victim's whereabouts and to make follow-up measures.
- (F) In August 2010 the U.S. District Court of Washington ruled that North Korea must pay 25 million dollars as compensation and 300 million dollars for punitive damage to each of the victim's son and brother.

3. Evidence

- Decision of Seoul Central District Court
- Decision of Seoul High Court
- Decision of National Human Rights Commission

4. Related Regulations

- Article 9 (Personal Liberty), Article 12 (Freedom of Movement) and Article 23 (Family Right) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 7.1 (Inhumane Crime) (e) Deprivation of Physical Freedom and (i) Forced Disappearance of Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 12 (Personal Right), Article 14 (Freedom of Residence and Movement) and Article 36 (Family Right) of the Constitution

III. Separated Families

1. Summary of Report

A. Reception Date

- May 24, 2011

B. Reporter

- Sang-cheol Lee (chairman of the Korean Assembly for the Reunion of Ten-Million Separated Families) and 683 people

C. Victim

- Reporters and their families

D. Assailant

- ○ ○ ○ of North Korea and other authorities

E. Substance of Report

- The reporter and families are suffering from great pains from not being able to either meet or confirm the life or death of the victim for more than sixty years.

2. Details of Report

The victims' families including the reporters are suffering from separation of their families by North Korea for over sixty years, and as neither confirmation of life or death nor family reunions nor traveling has come to pass,

they have also been subject to inhumane violation of human rights.

The separation of families deprives the families of their “right to be protected as a family as defined by the family right and communication rights” and therefore infringes upon human rights in breaching Articles 12, 16.3, and 13.2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

3. Evidence

- Statement of the reporter
- Statement of ○ ○ ○, a member of an association of separated families

4. Related Regulations

- Article 12 (Freedom of Movement) and Article 23 (Family Right) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- Article 10 (Family Right) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
- Article 10 (Personal Integrity Right), Article 14 (Freedom of Residence and Movement), and Article 36 (Family Right) of the Constitution

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자료실 >

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홈 > 자료실 > 납북자명부

납북자명부

전체 보기

50년서울특별시 피해자명부

52년 6.25사변 피납치자명부

54년 6.25사변 피납치자명부

번호	이름	생일	직업
109877	장영찬(張永燦)		어업
109877	이상기(이상기)		
109877	이국웅(이국현)(李國雄)		어업
109877	윤영주(尹英鞏)		어업
109877	김태순()		
109877	김구양()		
109877	이금석(李金錫)		군인
109877	우자원()		군인
109877	박기찬(朴基燦)		군인
109877	황창섭()		

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◀ ▶ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
이름 ▾

Front page of the Integrated Information System for Separated Families website

Appendix

1. List of prisoners of Political Prisoner Camp (278 persons)
2. Main Policy Recommendations on North Korean Human Rights
3. North Korean Human Rights Violations Report Form



Front page of the North Korean Human Rights Documentation
Center and Archives,
National Human Rights Commission of Korea website

Appendix 1

[List of Prisoners in Political Prisoner Camps (278 persons)]

20 persons reported by Cheolhwan Kang

32 persons reported by Taejin Kim

39 persons reported by Myongchul An

187 persons reported by Kwangil Jeong



Sukja Shin and her daughters Hyewon Oh and Kyuwon Oh.

This picture is believed to have been taken at Yodeok Political
Prison Camp around January 1991.

List of prisoners reported by Cheolhwan Kang

NO.1	Name	Lee, Yeongbo (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1968	
	Hometown	Pyongyang-si	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Student of Pyongyang Ryonmot People's School	
	Year of Imprisonment	August 1977	
	Reason for Imprisonment	All family members were sent to Yodeok Camp as the father was confined for political crime.	
	Details	Yeongbo Lee was confined along with his mother, brother (Yeonggil Lee, b. 1964), sister (Yeonghee Lee, b. 1966) and younger sister (Yeongmi Lee, b. 1971). Later in 1979, he was sent from Work Unit 4 (chestnut tree) to Yongpyong-ri, the completely controlled zone, by State Security Department agents.	
No.2	Name	Kim, Hyongrak (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1940	
	Hometown	Pyongyang-si	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Pilot No. 1. (Airplane No.1 is Kim Il-sung's private plane)	
	Year of Imprisonment	1974	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Political purge for following Kim Pyong-il, Kim Jong Il's half-brother	
	Details	He was incarcerated with his wife (unidentified), son (unidentified) and daughter (SeonHee Kim)	
NO.3	Name	Yun, Deokwoo (Male)	Note
	Age	90 (presumed)	
	Hometown	South Korea	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	The chairman of the Kyoto branch of the Jochongnyeon, pro-Pyongyang federation of Korean residents in Japan	
	Year of Imprisonment	1976	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Politically imprisoned for allegedly opposing the presidency of Deoksu Han	
	Details	The victim is missing. His wife (Myongok Go, d.1979), sons (Sangryeol Yoon and Chungseong Yoon) and daughter were discharged from prison around 1986.	

Appendix

NO.4	Name	Kang, Taehyu (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1913	
	Hometown	Gwideok-ri, Hallim-eub, Jeju-si, Jeju-do,	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	The chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in the Kyoto branch of Jochongnyeon and the vice manager of Pyongyang Commerce Department	
	Year of Imprisonment	August, 1977	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Politically imprisoned for allegedly opposing the presidency of Deoksu Han	
	Details	The victim is missing. His wife (Okseon Song), sons (Limyung Kang, Changnam Kang) and grandsons (Cheolwon Kang, Miho Kang) who were confined with him were released in February 1987 but the wife and Limyong Kang (The reporter's father) have died since.	
NO.5	Name	Lee, Chunyong (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1940	
	Hometown	Gyongsang-namdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Executive member of Jochongnyeon	
	Year of Imprisonment	1976	
	Reason for Imprisonment	espionage	
	Details	The victim is missing. His wife (Chunwol Lee), sons (Cheolhae Lee, Saebong Lee) and daughter (Mihwa Lee) who were confined with him were released in 1994.	
NO.6	Name	Han, Haksu (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1925	
	Hometown	Gyongsang-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Chief of the education board of Jochongnyeon central committee	
	Year of Imprisonment	1977	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Politically imprisoned for allegedly opposing the presidency of Deoksu Han	
	Details	The victim is missing. His wife (Myongok Son, d.1979) and son (Seongmin Han, Seongwoo Han) who were confined with him were released around 1987.	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO.7	Name	Park, Gihyeon (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1935 (assumed)	
	Hometown	Gwangju, Jeolla-namdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	The chairman of the Kyoto branch of Jochongnyeon, vice-chairman of administrative commission of Pyongsan-gun	
	Year of Imprisonment	1976	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Politically imprisoned for allegedly opposing the presidency of Deoksu Han	
	Details	The victim and his eldest son are missing. His wife (d.1977), second son (Taeyoon Park) and daughters (Myongsuk Park, Insuk Park, Jeongsuk Park) who were confined with him were released around 1990.	
NO.8	Name	Choi Gisuk (Female)	Note
	Age	b. 1940	
	Hometown	Japan	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Housewife	
	Year of Imprisonment	1983	
	Reason for Imprisonment	The family was sent to North Korea from Japan around 1959 as part of a repatriation program. All family members were incarcerated after the father (Byongwook Hwang, 69) was arrested for criticizing North Korean systems.	
	Details	The victim died in 1985. Her sons (Yeongho, Yeongsu) and daughter (Yeonghee) had been incarcerated with her and were released in 1987.	
NO.9	Name	Kim, Seongbong (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1965	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Student of Film department at Pyongyang University of Films and Theater	
	Year of Imprisonment	1991	
	Reason for Imprisonment	The victim recorded foreign pop music and South Korean music on hundreds of cassette tapes on the radio and was arrested for criticizing Kim Jong-il while at university.	
	Details	He completed three years of imprisonment in a 'revolutionizing zone' but was confined again in a completely controlled zone for playing South Korean music for his friend.	

Appendix

NO.10	Name	Jang, Byongryeol (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1934	
	Hometown	South Korea	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Executive member of Jochongnyeon	
	Year of Imprisonment	1976	
	Reason for Imprisonment	The victim was an executive member of the Kyoto branch of Jochongnyeon. He was incarcerated for espionage due to his opposition to the late Deoksu Han, the former chairman of Jochongnyeon who was appointed by Kim Il-sung.	
	Details	The victim died of malnutrition in 1983.	
NO.11	Name	Lee Myongsu (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1930	
	Hometown	South Korea	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Executive member of Jochongnyeon	
	Year of Imprisonment	August 4, 1977	
	Reason for Imprisonment	The victim was one of the executive members of the Kyoto branch of the Jochongnyeon. He was incarcerated for espionage due to his opposition to the late Deoksu Han, the former chairman of Jochongnyeon who was appointed by Kim Il-sung.	
	Details	The victim died after being transferred from Seungho-li Camp and confined with his wife, Joi Kim in 1986. His wife was discharged around then but she died before long.	
NO.12	Name	Shin, Haksik (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1934	
	Hometown	Japan	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Scientist	
	Year of Imprisonment	1976	
	Reason for Imprisonment	The victim's family was sent to North Korea from Japan around 1959 as part of a repatriation program. All family members were confined for espionage owing to the victim's tendency to be critical of North Korean systems and admire Capitalism.	
	Details	The victim died in 1989. His wife (Chinese-Korean), son (Ryongbeom), daughters (Doyeon, Chaeyeon, Suyeon, Seoyeon) were incarcerated with him but released in 1989.	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO.13	Name	Bae, Yeongsam (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1936	
	Hometown	Osaka, Japan	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Technician	
	Year of Imprisonment	1978	
	Reason for Imprisonment	He was incarcerated for espionage by criticizing the reality of North Korea after being sent to there from Japan.	
	Details	The victim was confined with his wife, sons (Jeongcheol, Jeonggwang), and daughter (Yeonghwa) and committed suicide in 1981. His wife died of malnutrition.	
NO.14	Name	Kim, Yeongguk (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1967	
	Hometown	Hamheung-si	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Hamheung-si OO People's school	
	Year of Imprisonment	Around May 1979	
	Reason for Imprisonment	His brother, Yeongson defected to South Korea while conducting espionage operations in the South on behalf of the reconnaissance department of the North Korean People's Army.	
	Details	The victim was confined with his father (Veteran of the Korean War, Hamheung-si Disabled Veterans' Plant), mother, and sister (Yeongmi).	
NO.15	Name	Kim, Snaghong (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1921	
	Hometown	Pyongyang (former address: Changjeon-dong, Central District, Pyongyang-si)	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Manager of the central committee of Joseon Writers' Association	
	Year of Imprisonment	The victim went missing after being arrested and detained in 1964 when there were ideological conflicts in Joseon Writers' Association.	
	Reason for Imprisonment	For being close with Seolya Han, chief of the Joseon Writers' Association who was purged on grounds of engaging in antiparty activities	
	Details	The victim is presumed to have been incarcerated with his wife and two children.	

Appendix

NO.16	Name	Han, cheolman (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1967	
	Hometown	Pyongyang-si	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Student of Pyongyang-si OO People's school	
	Year of Imprisonment	May 1974	
	Reason for Imprisonment	His grandfather, who used to be a rich landowner, was accused of participating in antiparty activities	
	Details	The victim was confined with his parents and sister (Sunhee). His father and sister died and he was transferred to a completely controlled zone with his mother.	
NO.17	Name	Kim, Sura (Female)	Note
	Age	b. 1964	
	Hometown	Pyongyang-si	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Student	
	Year of Imprisonment	1976	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Her father, a returnee from Japan, was imprisoned for criticizing Kim Jong-il's system.	
	Details	Her father is missing. She was confined with her mother (Seongok Lee), brothers (Gangnam, Munnam, Yeongnam) and later died in 1985. Her family members were released in 1989.	
NO.18	Name	Hong, Mandeuk (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1934 (presumed)	
	Hometown	Japan	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Worker	
	Year of Imprisonment	1976	
	Reason for Imprisonment	He is a returnee from Japan. He was reported to the police for criticizing North Korean systems and wishing to go back to Japan.	
	Details	He was imprisoned with his wife, son (Ryongwon), and daughter (Seonghee). He later died, but his family members were released afterwards.	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO.19	Name	Jeon, Jinil (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1936 (Presumed)	
	Hometown	Japan	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Watchmaker	
	Year of Imprisonment	1976	
	Reason for Imprisonment	His family was sent to North Korea while living in Japan. The whole family was confined because the victim was reported to the police for criticizing North Korean systems and wishing to go back to Japan.	
	Details	The victim died in 1985. His wife, sons (Taebong, Taeil), and daughter (Taesun) were released in 1989.	
NO.20	Name	Lee, Seongheub (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1939 (Presumed)	
	Hometown	–	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	The head of executive members of central committee of the Education Department of Labor Party	
	Year of Imprisonment	He went missing in Yodeokgun–eup Yodeok–gun in July 1989.	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Criticizing Kim Jong–il’s system	
	Details	He was released in 1983 after being confined with his wife, son (Jeongmo), daughter–in–law (Jeongsuk Lee), sons (Gilmo, Gyongmo, Ryongmo) and daughter (Jeongsun) in July 1977. Then he went missing again for criticizing North Korean systems. His family was transferred to a completely controlled zone.	

List of prisoners reported by Taejin Kim

NO.1	Name	O, Cheolhye (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1966, in his early twenties (Presumed)	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Unknown	
	Year of Imprisonment	1987	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Escaping North Korea	
	Details	Discharged in 1990	
NO.2	Name	Kim, Heungcheol (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1960	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Unknown	
	Year of Imprisonment	1986	
	Reason for Imprisonment	For drunkenly speaking out against the party line.	
	Details	He got a commendatory early release in 1989 for informing against a Christian organization that was created by Hyeoncheol Park and Heungam Kim in the 'revolutionizing zone'.	
NO.3	Name	Choi, Yeonghwa (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1940	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	The Head of instructors of English Department 2 of Pyongyang University of International Relations	
	Year of Imprisonment	1989	
	Reason for Imprisonment	He was reported to the police for having drunkenly said, "Writing must be convenient for foreign writers. We are filled with anguish because we need to write according to Kim Il-sung's opinion."	
	Details	He took part in the USA Pueblo Crews' Investigation. Three out of four participants realized the contradictions of North Korean systems by reading books written in English.	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO.4	Name	Park, Ikhyeon (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1940	
	Hometown	Unknown	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Unknown	
	Year of Imprisonment	Around 1975	
	Reason for Imprisonment	The reason for his first imprisonment is unknown. Later, his sentence was extended when he was involved with a torn picture of Kim Il-sung published in Rodong Sinmun (Newspaper).	
	Details	Released in February 1992	
NO.5	Name	Uhm, Hajin (Male)	Note
	Age	Unknown	
	Hometown	Seoseong, Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Currently a composer	
	Year of Imprisonment	January 1990	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Undermining the authority of the Party	
	Details	He has composed many famous songs that praise Kim Jong-il.	
NO.6	Name	Kim, Seongbong (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1965	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Student of film department at Pyongyang University of Films and Theater	
	Year of Imprisonment	1987	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Antiparty activities (He was caught while listening to and singing South Korean songs in public)	
	Details	Released in 1991	
NO.7	Name	Kim, Incheol (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1961	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Student of Odesa University of the Soviet Union	
	Year of Imprisonment	1988	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Dissidence (Revisionism)	
	Details	Released in 1991	

Appendix

NO.8	Name	Kang, Cheolwoong (Male)	Note
	Age	29	
	Hometown	Heongjaesan, Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Student of Jang Cheol Gu University	
	Year of Imprisonment	March 1990	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Plotting against the government (He was involved in an incident during the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Sector Hyongjaesan in 1989.)	
	Details	The victim wrote an anonymous letter reporting Hyongseob Kim in revolutionizing zone 3. He was placed in solitary confinement and was later taken to revolutionizing zone 3	
NO.9	Name	Park, Yeongsu (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1960	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Employee of Mansudae Art Studio	
	Year of Imprisonment	1987	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Anti-establishment movement(selling badges of Kim Il Sung)	
	Details	Released in 1990	
NO.10	Name	Park, Heoncheol (male, His father was a colonel and his mother worked for Kim IlSung as a housekeeper)	Note
	Age	b. 1962	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Student of Pyongyang Railroad College	
	Year of Imprisonment	1988 (Summer of 1989, he was transferred to another place for believing in God.)	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Antiestablishment activities (He was arrested on charge of raising funds for an organization that he established to train)	
NO.11	Name	An, Yongseon (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1963	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Unknown	
	Year of Imprisonment	1987 (Released in 1991)	
	Reason for Imprisonment	He was confined for being the contact of an antiparty activities group.	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO.12	Name	Yoo, Cheolnam (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1961	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Student of Odesa University of the Soviet Union	
	Year of Imprisonment	1988 (Released in 1991)	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Dissidence (Revisionism)	
NO.13	Name	Lee, Seonhwa (Female)	Note
	Age	b. 1963	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Student of the French department at Pyongyang University of International Relations	
	Year of Imprisonment	1987	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Antisocialism (Dancing with a foreigner)	
NO.14	Name	Lee, Juho (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1960	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Student at Moscow State University	
	Year of Imprisonment	1987	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Antiestablishment activities (Enjoying a freewheeling lifestyle in Moscow against regulations of the embassy)	
NO.15	Name	Jang, Gitaek (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1962	
	Hometown	Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Student of Changchun Technical College in China	
	Year of Imprisonment	1988	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Antiestablishment activities (Enjoying a freewheeling lifestyle in China against regulations of the embassy)	

Appendix

NO.16	Name	Hong, Sunho (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1940	
	Hometown	Unknown	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	The section chief of military department of Central Party	
	Year of Imprisonment	1986	
	Reason for Imprisonment	He graduated from Kim Il Sung University with Kim Jong-il. He was incarcerated with his wife, son and three daughters for betraying Kim Jong-il's trust.	
NO.17	Name	Kim, Ilkyong (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1958	
	Hometown	Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	State Security Department agent in charge of classified documents	
	Year of Imprisonment	March 1988 (Released in 1991)	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Breach of confidence	
NO.18	Name	Kim, Jeongmyong (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1945	
	Hometown	South Korea	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	He was confined in prison as soon as he entered North Korea.	
	Year of Imprisonment	Around late 1970	
	Reason for Imprisonment	He was sent to North Korea after escaping to Japan. Then he was confined on charge of espionage for taking part in the Vietnamese War.	
NO.19	Name	Park, Giyong (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1939	
	Hometown	Japan (He was sent back to North Korea)	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Scholar	
	Year of Imprisonment	Around 1970	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Espionage	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO.20	Name	Han Changhee (Female)	Note
	Age	b. 1956	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Instructor of Foreign Ministry	
	Year of Imprisonment	1988 (Discharged in 1991)	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Being in a relationship with a foreigner	
NO.21	Name	Kim Okryang (Female)	Note
	Age	b. 1940	
	Hometown	Japan (She was sent back to North Korea)	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Unknown	
	Year of Imprisonment	Around 1980 (Discharged in 1991)	
	Reason for Imprisonment	She was confined with her three daughters (Minae Heo, Minhyang Heo, Minhee Heo) by the guilt-by-association system.	
NO.22	Name	Kim Hongam (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1960	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Unknown	
	Year of Imprisonment	1975	
	Reason for Imprisonment	The victim was confined for a crime his grandfather had committed. Later he got transferred to Yongpyong (Completely controlled zone) with his family for having had a Christian gathering with Hyeoncheol Park in prison.	
NO.23	Name	Kim, Hongok (Female)	Note
	Age	b. 1963	
	Hometown	Hamgyong-bukdo Kimchaek-si	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Pyongyang	
	Year of Imprisonment	1975	
	Reason for Imprisonment	The victim was confined for a crime her grandfather had committed. Then she was transferred to another place with her brother Hongeup Kim in December 1989.	
	Details	Unknown	

Appendix

NO.24	Name	OOO (Mother of NO. 22 Kim, Hongam)	Note
	Age	Unknown	
	Hometown	Unknown	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Housewife	
	Year of Imprisonment	1975	
	Reason for Imprisonment	The victim was confined for a crime her father-in-law had committed. Then she was transferred to another place with her son, Hongam Kim and daughter, Kim Hongok in December 1989.	
	Details	Unknown	
NO.25	Name	Lee, Myongho (Male)	Note
	Age	68	
	Hometown	Hwangju-si, North Hwanghae	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Chief of the political desk of Forestry Representative to Russia under State Security Department	
	Year of Imprisonment	November 1999	
	Reason for Imprisonment	For raising a slush fund (For receiving bribes many times while in Russia)	
NO.26	Name	Park, Sunok (Daughter of Giyong Park)	Note
	Age	b. 1963	
	Hometown	Japan	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Unknown	
	Year of Imprisonment	Around 1970	
	Reason for Imprisonment	She was imprisoned for guilt-by-association because of her father's espionage.	
NO.27	Name	Son, Gu (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1960	
	Hometown	Japan	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Unknown	
	Year of Imprisonment	Around 1980 (He went to Pyongyang after his release from prison in 1990, which is unusual)	
	Reason for Imprisonment	He was incarcerated with his mother and sister (Jeong Son) for a crime his father committed.	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO.28	Name	Kang, Pilsu (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1956	
	Hometown	Hwanghae-do	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Unknown	
	Year of Imprisonment	1984	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Unknown	
NO.29	Name	Park, Dongjin (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1940	
	Hometown	Pyongan-namdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Section Chief of the Department of Social Security in Nampo-si, Pyongan-namdo	
	Year of Imprisonment	1985 (Released in 1990)	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Unknown	
NO.30	Name	Yeom, Cheolsu (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1960	
	Hometown	Unknown	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Office worker of UNDP	
	Year of Imprisonment	Unknown (Released in 1988)	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Unknown	
NO.31	Name	Oh, Heeseong (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1954	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Professor of Chemistry at Kim Il Sung University	
	Year of Imprisonment	1989 (Released in 1992)	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Unknown	

Appendix

NO.32	Name	Ja, Seongho (Male)	Note
	Age	b. 1962	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	State security agent of the Fourth Corps	
	Year of Imprisonment	1987 (Released in 1992)	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Unknown	

List of prisoners reported by Myongchul An

NO.1	Name	Choi, Myonghee (Female)	Note
	Age	26 at that time	
	Hometown	Suncheon-si, Pyongan-namdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	University student	
	Year of Imprisonment	Around 1975	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Her father was purged for having been under the command of Changbong Kim, former head of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces.	
	Details		
NO.2	Name	Choi, OO (Female)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in her fifties)	
	Hometown		
	Occupation before Imprisonment		
	Year of Imprisonment	1975	
	Reason for Imprisonment		
	Details		
NO.3	Name	Song, Aehee (Female)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in her thirties)	
	Hometown	Jangsaeng town in Jongseong Rodong District, Onseong-gun, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Correspondent of Camp No. 13 of the Seventh Department (Farming Department) of the State Security Department	
	Year of Imprisonment		
	Reason for Imprisonment	All of her family members were confined because her father was suspected of espionage	
	Details		

Appendix

NO.4	Name	Lee, Gyongok (Female)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in her fifties)	
	Hometown	Returnee	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Student	
	Year of Imprisonment	1970	
	Reason for Imprisonment	All members of a family of returnees were confined for speaking out against North Korea.	
	Details		
NO.5	Name	Byeon, Oksuk (Female)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in her forties)	
	Hometown	Returnee	
	Occupation before Imprisonment		
	Year of Imprisonment		
	Reason for Imprisonment	The victim is not aware of the exact reason for her confinement. All her family members were taken to the detention camp.	
	Details		
NO.6	Name	An, Dongho (Male)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in his forties)	
	Hometown	Returnee	
	Occupation before Imprisonment		
	Year of Imprisonment		
	Reason for Imprisonment	The victim is not aware of exact reason of confinement. All the family members were taken to detention camp.	
	Details		

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO.7	Name	Uhm, Donggeun (Male)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in his forties)	
	Hometown	Returnee	
	Occupation before Imprisonment		
	Year of Imprisonment		
	Reason for Imprisonment	His family had trouble adjusting to North Korean society after they were taken to North Korea from Japan.	
	Details		
NO.8	Name	Lee, Cheolsu (Male)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in his sixties)	
	Hometown	Returnee	
	Occupation before Imprisonment		
	Year of Imprisonment		
	Reason for Imprisonment		
	Details		
NO.9	Name	Kim, Bokdeok (Female)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in her forties)	
	Hometown	Returnee	
	Occupation before Imprisonment		
	Year of Imprisonment		
	Reason for Imprisonment	She moved to North Korea from Japan with her parents in 1962. Later, she was taken to the detention camp for her father's espionage.	
	Details		

Appendix

NO.10	Name	Han, Jindeok (Female)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in her forties)	
	Hometown	Anmyon-gun, Gangwon-do	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Student	
	Year of Imprisonment	1975	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Her father (veterinarian) and uncle were purged with Byongha Kim by Kim Il-sung while working as colonels in the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces. She was taken to the detention camp in 1975.	
	Details		
NO.11	Name	Choi, Sunae (Female)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in her forties)	
	Hometown	Sinuiju-si, Pyongan-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Student	
	Year of Imprisonment		
	Reason for Imprisonment	All the family members were confined because her father who was a major of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces did not use the proper appellation for Kim Il-sung during a gathering of the party.	
	Details		
NO.12	Name	Kim, Gyongsuk (Female)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in her forties)	
	Hometown	Sinuiju-si, Pyongan-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Tailor	
	Year of Imprisonment	1973	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Her father was a lieutenant major in the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces. She was incarcerated in Camp No. 12 when Changbong Kim was purged in 1973, and was then transferred to Camp No. 22 in May 1987.	
	Details		

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO.13	Name	Uhm, Yeongok (Female)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in her forties)	
	Hometown		
	Occupation before Imprisonment		
	Year of Imprisonment		
	Reason for Imprisonment	She was confined because her father was suspected of espionage.	
	Details		
NO.14	Name	Kim, Gyonghwan (Male)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in his fifties)	
	Hometown	Pyongyang-si	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Truck driver	
	Year of Imprisonment		
	Reason for Imprisonment		
	Details		
NO.15	Name	Son, Myongjun (Male)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in his thirties)	
	Hometown	Pyongyang-si	
	Occupation before Imprisonment		
	Year of Imprisonment		
	Reason for Imprisonment	He was confined because his father criticized North Korean systems.	
	Details		

Appendix

NO.16	Name	Kim, Boksun (Female)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in his forties)	
	Hometown	Pyongan-namdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment		
	Year of Imprisonment	1993	
	Reason for Imprisonment		
	Details		
NO.17	Name	Ham, Boksun (Female)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in her forties)	
	Hometown	Pyongyang-si	
	Occupation before Imprisonment		
	Year of Imprisonment		
	Reason for Imprisonment		
	Details		
NO.18	Name	Kang, Youngcheol (Male)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in his forties)	
	Hometown	Nampo-si	
	Occupation before Imprisonment		
	Year of Imprisonment	1992	
	Reason for Imprisonment		
	Details		

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO.19	Name	Lee, Youngcheol (Male)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in his fifties)	
	Hometown		
	Occupation before Imprisonment		
	Year of Imprisonment		
	Reason for Imprisonment		
	Details		
NO.20	Name	Kang, Sunhee (Female)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in her sixties)	
	Hometown	Pyongan–bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Housewife	
	Year of Imprisonment		
	Reason for Imprisonment	Her father joined the security force for defectors to South Korea	
	Details		
NO.21	Name	Lee, Yeonok (Female)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in her thirties)	
	Hometown	Pyongyang–si	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Student	
	Year of Imprisonment		
	Reason for Imprisonment	Her father was accused of being a reactionary.	
	Details		

Appendix

NO.22	Name	Kim, Youngok (Female)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in her thirties)	
	Hometown	Gangwon-do	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Student	
	Year of Imprisonment		
	Reason for Imprisonment	Her father was accused of being a reactionary.	
	Details		
NO.23	Name	Kim, Sunhee (Female)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in her forties)	
	Hometown	Pyongan-namdo Gaecheon	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Student	
	Year of Imprisonment		
	Reason for Imprisonment	Her father's fault	
	Details		
NO.24	Name	Jo, Yongpil (Male)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in his sixties)	
	Hometown	Pyongyang-si	
	Occupation before Imprisonment		
	Year of Imprisonment		
	Reason for Imprisonment	All the family members were incarcerated as her father got purged with Changbong Kim.	
	Details		

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO.25	Name	Kim, Boknam (Female)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in her sixties)	
	Hometown	Pyongseong-si, Pyongan-namdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment		
	Year of Imprisonment		
	Reason for Imprisonment	She was confined as her father got purged.	
	Details		
NO.26	Name	Kim, Boknam (Male)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in his sixties)	
	Hometown	Pyongyang-si	
	Occupation before Imprisonment		
	Year of Imprisonment		
	Reason for Imprisonment	She was confined as her father got purged with Byongha Kim while working for the State Security Department.	
	Details		
NO.27	Name	Kim, Gyongchan (Male)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in his forties)	
	Hometown	Pyongyang-si	
	Occupation before Imprisonment		
	Year of Imprisonment		
	Reason for Imprisonment	She was confined as her father got purged.	
	Details		

Appendix

NO.28	Name	Kim, Seongho (Male)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in his sixties)	
	Hometown	Pyongyang-si	
	Occupation before Imprisonment		
	Year of Imprisonment		
	Reason for Imprisonment	She was confined as her father who was a then-lieutenant major of the State Security Department got purged.	
	Details		
NO.29	Name	Choi, Yeongmo (Male)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in his forties)	
	Hometown	Pyongyang-si	
	Occupation before Imprisonment		
	Year of Imprisonment		
	Reason for Imprisonment	He was taken to the detention camp because his father who was an executive member of the Central Party was suspected of being against Kim Jong-il.	
	Details		
NO.30	Name	Park, Geumryeo (Female)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in her sixties)	
	Hometown		
	Occupation before Imprisonment		
	Year of Imprisonment		
	Reason for Imprisonment	Her husband who was an executive member of the Central Party was suspected of espionage.	
	Details		

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO.31	Name	Jeong, Sangcheol (Male)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in his forties)	
	Hometown	Hwanghae-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment		
	Year of Imprisonment		
	Reason for Imprisonment	His father had joined a security force during the Korean War and got arrested while on the run after the war.	
	Details		
NO.32	Name	Kim, Heecheol (Male)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in his thirties)	
	Hometown	Pyongyang-si	
	Occupation before Imprisonment		
	Year of Imprisonment		
	Reason for Imprisonment	Her father distorted the meaning of Kim Jong-il's order while working for the Party.	
	Details		
NO.33	Name	Kim, Hajun (Male)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in his forties)	
	Hometown	Pyongan-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Student	
	Year of Imprisonment		
	Reason for Imprisonment	She was confined as her father got purged.	
	Details		

Appendix

NO.34	Name	Kim, Gilha (Female)	Note
	Age	Unknown(presumed to be in her forties)	
	Hometown		
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Student	
	Year of Imprisonment		
	Reason for Imprisonment	She was confined as her father got purged with Byongha Kim while working for the State Security Department.	
	Details		
NO.35	Name	Jang, Okhee (Female)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in her forties)	
	Hometown	Pyongyang-si	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Student	
	Year of Imprisonment		
	Reason for Imprisonment	Her father, who was a writer at Mansudae Art Studio, was suspected to harbor bourgeois ideologies.	
	Details		
NO.36	Name	Lee, Hyeseon (Female)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in her fifties)	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	a member of the national volleyball team	
	Year of Imprisonment		
	Reason for Imprisonment	Her husband's fault	
	Details		

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO.37	Name	Wang, Geumbok (Female)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in her forties)	
	Hometown	Haeju-si, Hwanghae-namdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment		
	Year of Imprisonment		
	Reason for Imprisonment	She was taken to the detention camp because her father was involved with the security force in the Korean War.	
	Details		
NO.38	Name	Jo, Bonghwa	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in her seventies)	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment		
	Year of Imprisonment		
	Reason for Imprisonment	Her husband used work as Myeondang during the Japanese colonial period. She was taken to detention camp when the authorities found a badge given by the Japanese emperor and a Japanese knife at her house in May 1993.	
	Details		
NO.39	Name	An, OO (Female)	Note
	Age	Unknown (presumed to be in her seventies)	
	Hometown	Yeonbaek-gun, Hwanghae-namdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment		
	Year of Imprisonment	1992.	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Her husband was a landlord. She was confined because a land registry certificate and the national flag of South Korea were found during a house search in 1992.	
	Details		

List of prisoners reported by Kwangil Jeong

NO. 1	Name	Shim, Chulho (Male)	Notes
	Age	42	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Vice-minister of the Ministry of Communication and Information	
	Year of Imprisonment	Sep. 2001	
	Reason for imprisonment	Infringed the authority of the Korean Worker's Party (disturbed tasks of the State Security Department, Bureau 12-Wiretapping and Tailing Bureau- by saying, "Why should we continue wiretapping when we cannot arrest any spies?" He lost the favor of the Party.)	
	Life in prison	Chulho Shim lost 30 kilograms during his imprisonment and thus was placed in a Weak Bay. Six months before being released from the Camp, he was nourished on the threshing floor and was released under Jong-il Kim's order.	
NO. 2	Name	Yoon, Yangkwon (Male)	Notes
	Age	54	
	Hometown	Nampo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Trade Counselor in France	
	Year of Imprisonment	November 1999	
	Reason for imprisonment	Espionage (The North Korean government called him in for "meetings" and arrested him at the airport. They said it was because he used South Korean household items while in France, but it is assumed that he had contact with South Korean people.)	
	Life in prison	Yangkwon Yoon was appointed as an outside officer of the Camp and afterward, the housemaster of 2nd squad. His life in prison was not so harsh.	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO. 3	Name	Kim, Seunggon (Male)	Notes
	Age	44	
	Hometown	Sinuiju, Pyongan-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Chief of office under Reconnaissance Bureau under Ministry of the People's Armed Forces	
	Year of Imprisonment	February 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Condemnation towards North Korean regime and conspiracy of insurrection (Incident of students studying in Germany – Students studying in Germany worried about their careers when they returned to North Korea, and this was misrepresented as a conspiracy of insurrection)	
	Life in prison	Seunggon Kim was head of construction squad in his camp and released on 16th February 2002 on Kim Jong-il's birthday	
NO. 4	Name	Suh, Jin (Male)	Notes
	Age	44	
	Hometown	Hwangju-si, Hwanghae-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Office of Foreign Assistance under Ministry of the People's Armed Forces	
	Year of Imprisonment	February 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Conspiracy of insurrection (involved in the Incident of students studying in Germany)	
	Life in prison	Died of malnutrition in May 2002 due to long imprisonment	
NO. 5	Name	Meng, Kyongnam (Male)	Notes
	Age	43	
	Hometown	Jeongju-si, Pyongan-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Office of Foreign Assistance under Ministry of the People's Armed Forces	
	Year of Imprisonment	May 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Conspiracy of insurrection (involved in the Incident of students studying in Germany)	
	Life in prison	Kyongnam Meng was very poor in health by the time of his imprisonment and could not work for quite a long while	

Appendix

NO. 6	Name	Kim, Guengi (Male)	Notes
	Age	44	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Head of a section under Reconnaissance Bureau under Ministry of the People's Armed Forces	
	Year of Imprisonment	February 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Conspiracy of insurrection (involved in the incident of students studying in Germany)	
	Life in prison	Guengi Kim was half dead when we was brought to the camp, and was dragged here and there in the work place.	
NO. 7	Name	Kim, Gwangsik (Male)	Notes
	Age	46	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Secretary of embassy to Austria	
	Year of Imprisonment	May 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Conspiracy of insurrection (involved in the incident of students studying in Germany)	
	Life in prison	Gwangsik Kim entered the camp in good health but his finger and toenails were all gone soon due to malnutrition.	
NO. 8	Name	Kang, Chulho (Male)	Notes
	Age	39	
	Hometown	Sinuiju, Pyongan-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Advisor to Bureau of Trade in Pyongan-bukdo	
	Year of Imprisonment	February 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Espionage (it was fabricated that he has certain links with the Department of National Security and Strategy of South Korea during his studies in China)	
	Life in prison	Chulho Kang worked desperately, hoping to go back home alive.	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO. 9	Name	Kim, Chulyong (Male)	Notes
	Age	38	
	Hometown	Hyesan-si, Yanggang-do	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Interpreter at Local Bureau of Trade of Yanggang-do	
	Year of Imprisonment	November 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Espionage (It was because he read South Korean magazines regularly during his studies in China)	
	Life in prison	Chulyong Kim had fake teeth by the time he was investigated by the State Security Department, but even those were all fractured during torture and he could not even properly eat the puffed rice served in the camp	
NO. 10	Name	Sim, Euntaek (Male)	Notes
	Age	65	
	Hometown	Gabsan-si, Yanggang-do	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Head of Local Procurator's Office of Yanggang-do	
	Year of Imprisonment	November 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Infringed the authority of the Korean Worker's Party (suspicion of bribery was laid on him in 1998 during censorship by the Defense Security Command)	
NO. 11	Name	OOO (Male)	Notes
	Age	66	
	Hometown	Yanggang-do	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Head of the Local Security Department of Yanggang-do	
	Year of Imprisonment	November 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Infringed the authority of the Korean Worker's Party (suspicion of bribery was laid on him in 1998 during censorship by the Defense Security Command)	

Appendix

NO. 12	Name	Kim, Byengnam (Male)	Notes
	Age	66	
	Hometown	Chungjin-si, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Organization Secretary of Local Korean Worker's Party of Yanggang-do	
	Year of Imprisonment	February 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Infringed the authority of the Korean Worker's Party (suspicion of bribery was laid on him in 1998 during censorship by the Defense Security Command)	
NO. 13	Name	Park, Kyongsoo (Male)	Notes
	Age	50	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Head of section of liaison office no. 414 of Korean Worker's Party	
	Year of Imprisonment	June 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Conspiracy of insurrection (He made sworn brothers when he was studying at the Frunze Military Academy of Russia in 1998 and this was seen as problem)	
NO. 14	Name	Kim, Jungmin (Male)	Notes
	Age	48	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Advisor of liaison office no. 414 of Korean Worker's Party	
	Year of Imprisonment	June 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Conspiracy of insurrection (Identical to Kyongsoo Park)	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO. 15	Name	Jang, Choongwon (Male)	Notes
	Age	66	
	Hometown	Kangdong-gun, Pyongan-namdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Brigadier of 7th Security Service Bureau of Korean People's Guard	
	Year of Imprisonment	November 1999	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Infringed the authority of the Korean Worker's Party (raised secret funds in China as a foreign exchange earner)	
NO. 16	Name	Song, Geunil (Male)	Notes
	Age	67	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Brigadier of 7th Security Service Bureau of Korean People's Guard (Hero of North Korea)	
	Year of Imprisonment	February 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Infringed the authority of the Korean Worker's Party (raised secret funds in China as a foreign exchange earner)	
NO. 17	Name	Kim, Younggil (Male)	Notes
	Age	43	
	Hometown	Kanggye-si, Chagang-do	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Advisor of physical training of 8th Security Service Bureau of Korean People's Guard	
	Year of Imprisonment	March 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Language reaction (condemned the regime by comparing the Czech Republic and North Korea after his return from Czech where he was teaching taekwondo)	

Appendix

NO. 18	Name	Cha, Gwangho (Male)	Notes
	Age	65	
	Hometown	Wonsan-si, Gangwon-do	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Journalist of Korean Central News Agency	
	Year of Imprisonment	January 1999	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Language reaction (condemned the regime by saying that the regime is not at all interested in their disastrous lives, thinking only about idolizing Kim Jong-il)	
NO. 19	Name	Kim, Kyongchun (Male)	Notes
	Age	60	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Camera Operator of Korean Central News Agency	
	Year of Imprisonment	March 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Language reaction (condemned the regime by saying that the regime is not at all interested in their disastrous lives, thinking only about idolizing Kim Jong-il)	
NO. 20	Name	Yeom, Jeongje (Male)	Notes
	Age	52	
	Hometown	Hyesan-si, Yanggang-do	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Chief of the Local Procurator's Office of Sector Moranbong of Pyongyang	
	Year of Imprisonment	February 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Involved in the Incident of the Head of Local Security Department in the Pyongchon Sector of Pyongyang (An employee of the Foreign Counterintelligence Sector under the State Security Department earned a lot of money by selling missiles to Yemen. He offered some of the profit to Kim Jong-il, and was designated 'Hero of North Korea' and promoted to Head of Local Security Department of Pyongchon Sector. After that, an investigation of the High Procurator's Office revealed that he had money in his personal account and the Office reported this to Kim Jong-il, who openly executed him. The State Security Department was furious at Office and attempted revenge. Jeongje Yeom was involved and imprisoned.	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO. 21	Name	Kim, Yoonsik (Male)	Notes
	Age	52	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Chief of the Local Procurator's Office of the Mid-Sector of Pyongyang	
	Year of Imprisonment	February 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Incident of the Head of Local Security Department in the Pyongchon Sector of Pyongyang	
NO. 22	Name	Kang, Hakgeun (Male)	Notes
	Age	67	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Chief of the Local Procurator's Office of Suhsung Sector of Pyongyang	
	Year of Imprisonment	February 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Incident of the Head of Local Security Department in the Pyongchon Sector of Pyongyang	
NO. 23	Name	Yoo, Gukjin (Male)	Notes
	Age	55	
	Hometown	Kimchaek-si, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Head of the Decisions Office of the Local Security Department of Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Year of Imprisonment	February 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Espionage (He fabricated the incident of the Department of Security and Strategy in order to report achievements of his activities under Defense Security Command. The Chief of the political desk, head of the Contract Office and head of the Decision-making Office of the Local Security Department of Hamgyong-bukdo were involved.)	
	Life in prison	During his imprisonment, he claimed innocence. He almost died of malnutrition, but he survived and was released in February 2002.	

Appendix

NO. 24	Name	Ahn, Wongil (Male)	Notes
	Age	50	
	Hometown	Nampo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Duty Secretary of State Security Department under Local Korean Worker's Party of Pyongan-namdo (aide-de-camp of Yoonsuk Suh)	
	Year of Imprisonment	May, 2002.	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Infringed the authority of the Korean Worker's Party (As Yoonsuk Suh's aide-de-camp, he managed Suh's secret fund. He took some for himself and was caught.	
	Life in prison	He could not use his legs due to torture from the Defense Security Command.	
NO. 25	Name	Lee, Myongho (Male)	Notes
	Age	68	
	Hometown	Hwangju-si, Hwanghae-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Chief of the political desk of Forestry Representative to Russia under State Security Department	
	Year of Imprisonment	November 1999	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Raised secret funds (received bribes while in Russia)	
NO. 26	Name	Kim, Sungdo (Male)	Notes
	Age	67	
	Hometown	Hamheung-si, Hamgyong-namdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Advisor of Bureau 2(Counterintelligence Bureau) of Sinpo-si under State Security Department	
	Year of Imprisonment	March 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Raised secret funds	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO. 27	Name	Kang, Youngsun (Male)	Notes
	Age	45	
	Hometown	Nampo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Advisor of Local Security Department of Nampo	
	Year of Imprisonment	February 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Infringed the authority of the Korean Worker's Party (received bribes from Chinese overseas)	
NO. 28	Name	Kim, Changwan (Male)	Notes
	Age	40	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Advisor of Bureau 2 under State Security Department (interpreted for North Korean mission to the U.N. until 1999)	
	Year of Imprisonment	August 2001	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Condemnation towards North Korean regime (A representative of North Korea stated during a U.N. meeting that North Koreans do not travel abroad because they think their country is the best. When Kim was drinking with his friends, he said, "we cannot go because they don't let us go, not because we do not want to go." He was accused for what he said.)	
NO. 29	Name	Kim, Sungjun (Male)	Notes
	Age	40	
	Hometown	Tokchon-si, Pyongan-namdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Advisor of Bureau 2 under State Security Department	
	Year of Imprisonment	May 2001	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Revealed state secrets (identical to Changwan Kim)	

Appendix

NO. 30	Name	Kim, Youngchul (Male)	Notes
	Age	43	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Advisor of Bureau 2 under State Security Department (92nd Mangyongbong Security advisor)	
	Year of Imprisonment	May 2001	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Revealed state secrets (mentioned North Korea when he went to Japan)	
NO. 31	Name	Jang, Gibok (Male)	Notes
	Age	51	
	Hometown	Tanchon-si, Hamgyong-namdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Head of Criminal Investigation section of Hoeryong-si under State Security Department	
	Year of Imprisonment	January 2001	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Violation of human rights (While interrogating a member of Hoeryong-Changhyo farm, he caused a heart attack and killed the man, but tried to cover it by fabricating documents)	
NO. 32	Name	Kim, Eunho (Male)	Notes
	Age	52	
	Hometown	Yonggwang-gun, Pyongan-namdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Head of a section of Ministry of Trade	
	Year of Imprisonment	March 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Condemnation towards the North Korean regime and raising secret funds	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO. 33	Name	Kim, Chuljun (Male)	Notes
	Age	43	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Representative of Joseonminsang-274 Mission to Russia	
	Year of Imprisonment	September 2001	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Embezzled funds from the Korean Worker's Party (When he was a representative to Khabarovsk, he opened an account abroad to keep his profits gained by importing missile components from Ukraine.)	
NO. 34	Name	Hwang, Sungjin (Male)	Notes
	Age	55	
	Hometown	Wonsan-si, Gangwon-do	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	President of Haegeum Trade Corporation under Ministry of the People's Armed Forces	
	Year of Imprisonment	May 2001	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Condemnation towards North Korean regime and embezzlement of funds from Korean Worker's Party (He bought equipment for the North Korean navy at a cheap price but reported them as expensive, and took the rest of the money. He also compared the level of North Korea and that of other countries when he traveled abroad.)	
NO. 35	Name	Han, Youngtae (Male)	Notes
	Age	60	
	Hometown	Chungjin-si, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Head of the Local Security Department of Haegeum	
	Year of Imprisonment	May 2001	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Embezzled funds from the Korean Worker's Party (identical to Sungjin Hwang. Arrested by Defense Security Command)	

Appendix

NO. 36	Name	Choi, Younggil (Male)	Notes
	Age	50	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Advisor at Yoogyong Branch Office of Korean Pyongyang Trade Corporation	
	Year of Imprisonment	November 1999	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Embezzled funds from the Korean Worker's Party	
NO. 37	Name	Park, Younggi (Male)	Notes
	Age	52	
	Hometown	Sinuiju-si	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Head of Sinuiju Branch Office of Birobong Trade Corporation under Reconnaissance Bureau of Ministry of the People's Armed Forces	
	Year of Imprisonment	November 2001	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Language reaction and condemnation towards North Korean regime (He used to condemn leaders of the State for being unable to feed their people)	
NO. 38	Name	Ahn, Changnam (Male)	Notes
	Age	51	
	Hometown	Kanggye-si, Chagang-do	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Minister of the Ministry of Justice under Central People's Committee	
	Year of Imprisonment	November 1999	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Infringed the authority of the Korean Worker's Party (traded with overseas Chinese and was caught by the Defense Security Command)	
NO. 39	Name	Kim, Jongbok (Male)	Notes
	Age	52	
	Hometown	Yangduk-gun, Pyongan-namdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Head officer of Local People's Committee of Yangduk-gun	
	Year of Imprisonment	March 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Condemnation towards North Korean regime	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO. 40	Name	Kim, Jongsu (Male)	Notes
	Age	51	
	Hometown	Hwasung-gun, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Manager at Operation Desk under Ministry of the People's Armed Forces	
	Year of Imprisonment	March 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Condemnation towards North Korean regime	
NO. 41	Name	Kim, Sunchul (Male)	Notes
	Age	19	
	Hometown	Sakju-gun, Pyongan-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Soldier of Security Service Bureau	
	Year of Imprisonment	October 2001	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Deserted the military	
NO. 42	Name	Kim, Youngchun (Male)	Notes
	Age	28	
	Hometown	Joonghwa-gun, Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Soldier of Border Guard under Ministry of the People's Armed Forces	
	Year of Imprisonment	July 2001	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Illegal border crossing (He crossed into China fully armed. He got drunk and was caught by a Public Security Officer.	
NO. 43	Name	OOO (Male)	Notes
	Age	62	
	Hometown	Daean section, Nampo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Chief of Security Desk at Daean district, Nampo	
	Year of Imprisonment	October 2000	

Appendix

	Reason for Imprisonment	Incident of Moonduk Choi's fabrication (It is also called the 1996 Incident of Odae-Mountain Guerrilla unit or Yongsung Ministry zone of Social Security. Moonduk Choi, who was the chief of the political desk under the Department of Social Security, reported to Kim Jong-il that Odae-Mountain Guerillas were special forces dispatched from South Korea to attack the Defense Security Command of North Korea. Accepting this report, Kim punished 2,000 people related to the Guerilla unit. Many people under the Defense Security Command were involved, including Gisun Kim, the secretary of Basic Unit of Central Procurator's Office, and Changmin Pi, vice chief of a desk under Central Party Unit. After this incident, some victims' families requested a special pardon and the State Security Department investigated again. The Department concluded that Moonduk Choi had fabricated the incident, and so Kim executed Choi and 70 others that were involved. Chief of Security desk at Daean district of Nampo, Chief of Security desk at Yonggwang-gun were included in those 70 people.	
NO. 44	Name	Jo, Sukchon (Male)	Notes
	Age	65	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Chief of State Security desk of Ministry of Railroad under State Security Department	
	Year of Imprisonment	September 2001	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Incident of Moonduk Choi's fabrication – Incident of Chief of political desk under the Department of Social Security's fabrication	
NO. 45	Name	Kim Bongsun (Female)	Notes
	Age	65	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Vice chief of Foreign Counterintelligence desk under State Security Department of Pyongyang	
	Year of Imprisonment	December, 2001.	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Incident of Moonduk Choi's fabrication	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO. 46	Name	Jeong, Chiuk (Male)	Notes
	Age	44	
	Hometown	Nampo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Agent at Preliminary Inquiry zone of Security desk at Daean district of Nampo	
	Year of Imprisonment	October 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Incident of Moonduk Choi's fabrication	
NO. 47	Name	OOO (Male)	Notes
	Age	59	
	Hometown	Ryonggang-gun, Pyongan-namdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Vice chief of Security desk at Ryonggang-gun	
	Year of Imprisonment	October 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Incident of Moonduk Choi's fabrication	
NO. 48	Name	Yoo, Sunchul (Male)	Notes
	Age	44	
	Hometown	Nampo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Preliminary inquiry agent of Security desk at Ryonggang-gun	
	Year of Imprisonment	October 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Incident of Moonduk Choi's fabrication	
NO. 49	Name	Park, Myongchul (Male)	Notes
	Age	40	
	Hometown	Nampo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Security agent of Security desk at Ryonggang-gun	
	Year of Imprisonment	October 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Incident of Moonduk Choi's fabrication	

Appendix

NO. 50	Name	Kim, Gwangho (Male)	Notes
	Age	44	
	Hometown	Hamheung-si, Hamgyong-namdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Advisor of Bureau 2 under Department of Social Security	
	Year of Imprisonment	November 1999	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Infringement of the authority of the Korean Worker's Party and anti-socialism (His wife accused him for watching South Korean video tapes.)	
NO. 51	Name	Park, Siae (Female)	Notes
	Age	38	
	Hometown	Mangyongdae district, Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Choreographer at Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace	
	Year of Imprisonment	February 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Anti-socialism (Her husband, a member of State Security Department, accused her of adultery with a Korean-Japanese. The Korean-Japanese was sent to a completely controlled zone.	
NO. 52	Name	Park, Sunhyop (Male)	Notes
	Age	58	
	Hometown	Hamheung-si, Hamgyong-namdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	President of Material Trading Corporation at Hamheung, Hamgyong-namdo	
	Year of Imprisonment	April 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Language reaction (condemned the North Korean regime and institution and was caught)	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO. 53	Name	Jang, Myonghwa (Female)	Notes
	Age	39	
	Hometown	Hyesan-si, Yanggang-do	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Reconnaissance Bureau of Ministry of the People's Armed Forces	
	Year of Imprisonment	April 2000.	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Embezzled funds from the Korean Worker's Party	
	Life in prison	She died of malnutrition when she returned from solitary confinement. She was there because she fell in love with Junghyun Gil.	
NO. 54	Name	Park, Kyungil (Male)	Notes
	Age	45	
	Hometown	Hamheung-si	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Worker at Heungnam Chemical Plant in Hamheung-si	
	Year of Imprisonment	April 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Language reaction (condemned the North Korean regime and institution – he said that Kim Jong-il is making the North Korean people starve to death.)	
NO. 55	Name	Lee, Myonghak (Male)	Notes
	Age	36	
	Hometown	Hamheung-si	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Worker at Working Place 66 (working for Air-raid shelter) of Hamgyong-namdo	
	Year of Imprisonment	October 2001	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Conspiracy of insurrection (He always carried a fuse to explode Kim Jong-il's train but was detected.) He was interrogated by Defense Security Command in its prison for three years.	

Appendix

NO. 56	Name	Lee, Hak (Male)	Notes
	Age	36	
	Hometown	Hamheung-si	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Discharged officer (VII corps Senior Lieutenant)	
	Year of Imprisonment	October 2001	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Conspiracy of insurrection (He always carried a fuse to explode Kim Jong-il's train but was detected.) He was interrogated by Defense Security Command in its prison for three years.	
NO. 57	Name	Kim, Byengsun (Male)	Notes
	Age	61	
	Hometown	Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Vice chief of Foreign Affairs Department	
	Year of Imprisonment	November 1999	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Refused to implement courses (He did not exercise the Department's courses.) He was released October 2000, by special pardon.	
NO. 58	Name	Huh, Youngil (Male)	Notes
	Age	38	
	Hometown	Gilju, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Unemployed	
	Year of Imprisonment	June 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Escaped from North Korea (Incident of seven Russians – Youngil Huh and his six friends escaped North Korea and went to Russia. They were recognized as refugees by UNHCR and waited to go to South Korea. However, they were taken over to China by Russian guards in 2001, and were brought back to North Korea. Five of them including Huh were sent to Yodeok and regarding the remaining two, it is unsure whether they are alive or dead. Huh is known to have escaped North Korea again, now staying in China.)	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO. 59	Name	Bang, Youngsil (Female), Youngil Huh's wife	Notes
	Age	35	
	Hometown	Gomoosan-gu, Buryong-gun, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Station employee at Gilju station	
	Year of Imprisonment	June 2000 (died after imprisonment)	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Escaped from North Korea (Incident of seven Russians)	
NO. 60	Name	Lee, Dongmyong (Male)	Notes
	Age	27	
	Hometown	Mangyongdae district, Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Worker at Sports equipment factory in Pyongyang-si	
	Year of Imprisonment	July 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Escaped from North Korea (Incident of seven Russians)	
NO. 61	Name	Jang, Hoyoung (Male)	Notes
	Age	27	
	Hometown	Mangyongdae district, Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Unemployed	
	Year of Imprisonment	July 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Escaped from North Korea (Incident of seven Russians)	
NO. 62	Name	Kim, OO (Male)	Notes
	Age	23	
	Hometown	Moosan, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Student	
	Year of Imprisonment	July 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Escaped from North Korea (Incident of seven Russians), currently living in South Korea.	

Appendix

NO. 63	Name	Um, Chulsoo (Male)	Notes
	Age	40	
	Hometown	Moosan, Hamgyong–bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Discharged officer (Company Commander of Corps 1 under Ministry of the People’s Armed Forces)	
	Year of Imprisonment	July 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Escaped from North Korea (arrested by Public Security Officer when attempting to go to South Korea at Simyang)	
NO. 64	Name	Kim, Gwangjin (Male)	Notes
	Age	24	
	Hometown	Buyoon district, Chungjin–si, Hamgyong–bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Student	
	Year of Imprisonment	March 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Escaped from North Korea (He escaped North Korea and went to China. He believed Christianity in China. He went back into North Korea to find his mother and was caught.)	
NO. 65	Name	Jang, Pa (Male)	Notes
	Age	40	
	Hometown	Chungam district, Chungjin–si, Hamgyong–bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Unemployed	
	Year of Imprisonment	March 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Anti–system (sold portraits of Kim Il–sung to China)	
NO. 66	Name	Son, Youngok (Female)	Notes
	Age	36	
	Hometown	Hwasung–gun, Hamgyong–bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Housewife at Marum1–dong, Sunam district, Chungjin–si	
	Year of Imprisonment	February 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Escaped from North Korea (caught at Gillim while attempting to go to South Korea, by members of State Security Department who were dressed as South Koreans)	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO. 67	Name	Kim, Soowon (Male)	Notes
	Age	47	
	Hometown	Joowon-ri, Eunsung-gun, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Member of Joowon farm	
	Year of Imprisonment	June 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Language reaction (got drunk and condemned the system and institution of North Korea)	
NO. 68	Name	Park, SooHyun (Male)	Notes
	Age	45	
	Hometown	Moosan, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Worker at Moosan mine	
	Year of Imprisonment	November 1999	
	Reason for Imprisonment	He personally worked as a broker for the reunion of separated families.	
NO. 69	Name	Kim, Myongchul (Male)	Notes
	Age	43	
	Hometown	Hyesan-si, Yanggang-do	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Driver of an enterprise	
	Year of Imprisonment	November 1999	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Escaped from North Korea (attempted to go to South Korea)	

Appendix

NO. 70	Name	Roh, Younggi (Male)	Notes
	Age	37	
	Hometown	Hyesan-si, Yanggang-do	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Unemployed	
	Year of Imprisonment	March 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Escaped from North Korea (When he was staying in China after escaping his country, his uncle in the US helped him, but he was imprisoned because a ethnic Korean in China accused him.)	
NO. 71	Name	Choi, Gwangho (Male)	Notes
	Age	47	
	Hometown	Buryong-gun, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Materials-control staff at a chemical plant in Buryong-gun	
	Year of Imprisonment	April 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Language reaction (He said he will go to South Korea through China.)	
NO. 72	Name	Park, Insik (Male)	Notes
	Age	38	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Advisor on materials at sideline farm of Security Service Bureau	
	Year of Imprisonment	September 2001	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Language reaction (got drunk and condemned the system and institution of North Korea) Insik Park was brought to work at an excrement-working unit, and stole and ate honey that was managed by State Security Department. Thus he was put under solitary confinement and died of malnutrition.	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO. 73	Name	Ahn, Seungchul (Male)	Notes
	Age	20	
	Hometown	Ontan-gu, Onseung-gun, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Student	
	Year of Imprisonment	December 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Escaped from North Korea (He walked to Myanmar to go to South Korea, but was caught by Public Security Officer.) Ahn was 16 years old when he was imprisoned. When his mother died of starvation, he stayed with his father, but because he was so hungry, he decided to escape his country. He stayed in China, and heard that he could go to South Korea from Myanmar. He walked to Myanmar, but was caught by the police and was sent to China. He was transferred to North Korea and imprisoned. He cried everyday.	
NO. 74	Name	Kim, Iltae (Male)	Notes
	Age	43	
	Hometown	Poongsan-gun, Yanggang-do	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Worker at Marine work place at Sunbong-gun, Najin	
	Year of Imprisonment	April 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Escaped from North Korea (The spies the under State Security Department that kidnapped Pastor Dongsik Kim - Geunchoon Park, an agent under Local Security Department of Hamgyong-bukdo, was a member - disguised themselves as South Koreans to contact Iltae Kim's family. They lied that they would send them family to South Korea, and drove them to the Dooman River and kidnapped them to Ingye-ri, Hyoeryong-si, North Korea. In his family were his wife, 9-year-old daughter, and 12-year-old son. His daughter and son were separated from him and he and his wife were imprisoned together. He spent days in tears thinking of his children's lives.)	

Appendix

NO. 75	Name	Choi Kyonghee (Female) (Iltae Kim's wife)	Notes
	Age	40	
	Hometown	Setbyol-gun, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Member of propaganda squad of Najin-Sunbong-si	
	Year of Imprisonment	April 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Identical to Iltae Kim	
NO. 76	Name	Jeong, Hyosuk (Female)	Notes
	Age	40	
	Hometown	Gaeseong-si	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Housewife	
	Year of Imprisonment	November 1999	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Sent State relics abroad (It was revealed that he sold State relics abroad in the 1999 General Censoring Assembly of Defense Security Command.) Jeong robbed tombs and sold antiques in Gaeseong, but the Head of Seorimcheon Revolutionizing zone was also from Gaeseong and knew her well. Thanks to the Head, she had an easy life, having to do no work and keeping charge of the threshing floor. By that time, threshing floors were where people ate and slept whenever they wanted.	
NO. 77	Name	Kim, Youngchun (Female)	Notes
	Age	36	
	Hometown	Sinheung-gun, Hamgyong-do	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Worker at Sinheung machine factory	
	Year of Imprisonment	February 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Escaped from North Korea (attempted to go to South Korea)	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO. 78	Name	Huh, Geumju (Female)	Notes
	Age	29	
	Hometown	Hamheung-si, Hamgyong-namdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Taekwondo instructor of Hamheung-si Physical training team	
	Year of Imprisonment	March 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Guilt-by-association system (Her mother was a broker for the reunion of separated families, but was caught. Huh and her father were also taken to Yodeok. Her mother is assumed to have gone to a completely controlled zone.)	
NO. 79	Name	Huh, OO (Male), Geumju Huh' s father	Notes
	Age	60	
	Hometown	Hamheung-si, Hamgyong-namdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Advisor at a machine factory at Hamheung-si	
	Year of Imprisonment	March 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Guilt-by-association system (identical to Geumju Huh)	
NO. 80	Name	Sin, Youngsuk (Female)	Notes
	Age	38	
	Hometown	Sinpo-si, Hamgyong-namdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Announcer at marine work place of Sinpo	
	Year of Imprisonment	November 1999	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Language reaction (got drunk and condemned the system and institutions of North Korea)	

Appendix

NO. 81	Name	Lee, Eunju (Female)	Notes
	Age	28	
	Hometown	Gwanhae-dong, Sinam district, Chungjin-si, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Unemployed	
	Year of Imprisonment	December 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Escaped from North Korea (attempted to go to South Korea)	
NO. 82	Name	Kim, Chulbeom (Male)	Notes
	Age	26	
	Hometown	Moosan, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Unemployed	
	Year of Imprisonment	May 2001	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Escaped from North Korea (believed in Christianity when in China)	
NO. 83	Name	Seo, Myongok (Female)	Notes
	Age	38	
	Hometown	Namyang-gu, Onseung-gun, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Telephone operator at Namyang Post Office	
	Year of Imprisonment	December 2001	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Escaped from North Korea (attempted to go to South Korea)	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO. 84	Name	Son, Gibok (Male)	Notes
	Age	43	
	Hometown	Wawudo district, Nampo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Crewman of Ship "Jeonjin" under Ministry of Maritime Affairs	
	Year of Imprisonment	September 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Escaped from North Korea (In 1992, he broke away from "Jeonjin" and fled overseas until 1999, when he was caught in China.)	
NO. 85	Name	Kwak, Gwangho (Male)	Notes
	Age	40	
	Hometown	Dongmyong-dong, Hoeryong-si, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Unemployed	
	Year of Imprisonment	June 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Worked as a broker for the reunion of separated families.	
NO. 86	Name	Kim, Gwangnam (Male)	Notes
	Age	38	
	Hometown	Hoeryong-si, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Worker at Hoeryong station	
	Year of Imprisonment	April 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Espionage (He received help from Christians in China and went back to North Korea where he was caught. He falsely admitted to charges that he was working for South Korea due to the torture of State Security Department.	

Appendix

NO. 87	Name	Kim, Youngsuk (Female)	Notes
	Age	48	
	Hometown	Daedong-gun, Pyongan-namdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Housewife at Jeongpyong-gun, Hamgyong-namdo	
	Year of Imprisonment	September 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Escaped from North Korea (attempted to go to South Korea)	
NO. 88	Name	Yoo, Jeongchul (Male)	Notes
	Age	37	
	Hometown	Nampo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Worker at Forestry Representative to Russia	
	Year of Imprisonment	December 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Escaped from North Korea (attempted to escape North Korea by running away from his work place in Russia. But he was caught and they bandaged his entire body and sent him to the North by plane.)	
NO. 89	Name	Joo, Il (Male)	Notes
	Age	50	
	Hometown	Hamheung-si, Hamgyong-namdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Violinist at Korean People's Army Choir under Ministry of the People's Armed Forces	
	Year of Imprisonment	May 2001	
	Reason for Imprisonment	At Simbong-gu, Onseung-gun, which is on the borderline, he received money from his sister who lived in South Korea.	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO. 90	Name	Kim, Jeongsoo (Male)	Notes
	Age	38	
	Hometown	Cheonlima district, Nampo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Vice chief of Students desk of Youth League of North Korea of Cheonlima district	
	Year of Imprisonment	February 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Religion (He believed in Christianity in North Korea)	
NO. 91	Name	Jang, Gwangok (Female), Jeongsoo Kim's wife	Notes
	Age	35	
	Hometown	Cheonlima district, Nampo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Housewife	
	Year of Imprisonment	February 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Identical to Jeongsoo Kim	
NO. 92	Name	Yum, Youngchul (Male)	Notes
	Age	38	
	Hometown	Cheonlima district, Nampo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Chair of Committee of Youth League of North Korea of Town Construction work place of Cheonlima district	
	Year of Imprisonment	February 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Identical to Jeongsoo Kim	
NO. 93	Name	Kim, Younghwa (Female), NO. 92 Youngchul Yum's wife	Notes
	Age	35	
	Hometown	Cheonlima district, Nampo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Housewife	
	Year of Imprisonment	February 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Identical to Youngchul Yum	

Appendix

NO. 94	Name	Go, Eunhee (Female)	Notes
	Age	24	
	Hometown	Cheonlima district, Nampo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Worker at town construction site	
	Year of Imprisonment	February 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Identical to Youngchul Yum	
NO. 95	Name	Yoon, Youngchul (Male)	Notes
	Age	62	
	Hometown	Japan	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Manager of Daereon Branch of Baekyang Corporation (business place for foreign exchange earnings) under Security Service Bureau of Ministry of the People's Armed Forces	
	Year of Imprisonment	December 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Suspicious of espionage	
NO. 96	Name	Kim, Iksoo (Male)	Notes
	Age	58	
	Hometown	Japan	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Advisor at Maebong Trade Corporation under General Staff Department of Ministry of the People's Armed Forces	
	Year of Imprisonment	February 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Suspicious of espionage	
NO. 97	Name	Kim, Dukwon (Male)	Notes
	Age	55	
	Hometown	Japan	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Advisor at Wolmyongsan Trading Corporation under Central People's Committee	
	Year of Imprisonment	November 1999	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Suspicious of espionage	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO. 98	Name	Cheon, Changhee (Male)	Notes
	Age	35	
	Hometown	Anbyon-gun, Gangwon-do	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	131 Advisory Bureau under Korean Worker's Party	
	Year of Imprisonment	November 1999	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Revealed state secret (talked about constructing nuclear facilities to his brother who was an active-duty soldier)	
NO. 99	Name	Yoon, Seungmin (Male)	Notes
	Age	40	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Vice chief of Boheung Trade Corporation under 2nd Economy Committee	
	Year of Imprisonment	September 2001	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Revealed state secret (told his friend that they are selling military supplies overseas)	
NO. 100	Name	Kim, Dongho (Male)	Notes
	Age	64	
	Hometown	Chumam district, Chungjin-si, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Head of Local (Fuel) Bureau of Eunduk under Ministry of the People's Armed Forces	
	Year of Imprisonment	September 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Refused to obey to Kim Jong-il's words (distributed fuel not as he was told but arbitrarily)	
NO. 101	Name	Cha, Boksoon (Female)	Notes
	Age	58	
	Hometown	Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Manager of Pyongyang Branch of Buheung Corporation under 2nd Economy Committee	
	Year of Imprisonment	November 1999	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Unlawful trade with foreigners	

Appendix

NO. 102	Name	Kim, Sukchul (Male)	Notes
	Age	30	
	Hometown	Jeonchun-gun, Chagang-do	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Soldier of 131Advisory Bureau under Korea Worker's Party	
	Year of Imprisonment	November 1999	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Revealed state secret (revealed information on nuclear facilities)	
NO. 103	Name	Kim, Chulmin (Male)	Notes
	Age	35	
	Hometown	Hoeryong-si, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Unemployed	
	Year of Imprisonment	2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Escaped from North Korea	
NO. 104	Name	Kim, Hosuk (Male)	Notes
	Age	37	
	Hometown	Yonsa-gun, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Worker at Hangha mine, Onseung-gun	
	Year of Imprisonment	May 2001 (publicly executed by a firing squad on March 5th, 2003 while trying to escape)	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Escaped from North Korea (attempted to go to South Korea but was caught at the border of Mongolia)	
NO. 105	Name	Jeon, Mansoo (Male)	Notes
	Age	44	
	Hometown	Seungho district, Pyongyang	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	An office clerk at Seungho Cement factory, Pyongyang	
	Year of Imprisonment	April 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Escaped from North Korea (While in Hunchun, he lied to a South Korean that he used to work at a missile base, he was caught by a Chinese Public Security Officer.)	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO. 106	Name	Park, Myonghee (Female)	Notes
	Age	35	
	Hometown	Songpyong district, Chungjin-si, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Housewife	
	Year of Imprisonment	November 1999	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Escaped from North Korea (caught by Chinese Public Security Officer in Maehwa-gu, Jilim Province)	
NO. 107	Name	Roh, Gwangchul (Male)	Notes
	Age	37	
	Hometown	Namyang-gu, Onseung-gun, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Unemployed	
	Year of Imprisonment	September 2001	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Escaped from North Korea (In 2000, he was caught when he was about to enter the South Korean embassy. Among a number of people who tried to enter the embassy with him, only one person succeeded. The rest seemed to have been transferred to a completely controlled zone.)	
NO. 108	Name	Kang, Misuk (Female)	Notes
	Age	35	
	Hometown	Bongsan-gun, Hwanghae-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Unemployed	
	Year of Imprisonment	November 1999	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Escaped from North Korea (arrested in Yanji by Public Security Officer. During interrogation by State Security Department, he said that he contacted South Koreans and was imprisoned.)	

Appendix

NO. 109	Name	Kim, Kyongil (Male)	Notes
	Age	34	
	Hometown	Setbyol-gun, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Programer at Deffense Development Agency (at Yongsung district, Pyongyang)	
	Year of Imprisonment	August 2001	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Revealed state secret (sold programs to China)	
NO. 110	Name	Kim, Gwangyon (Male)	Notes
	Age	32	
	Hometown	Wonsan-si, Gangwon-do	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Researcher at a laboratory of Science Academy (at Pyongsung-si)	
	Year of Imprisonment	July 2001	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Language reaction (condemned the North Korean regime and institution – he said that he wanted to live abroad because the government did not let him do research freely or assist in research.)	
NO. 111	Name	Kim, Jongsuk (Male)	Notes
	Age	60	
	Hometown	Pyongsung-si, Pyongan-namdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	President of Seogyong Trade Corporation under Ministry of Finance and Economy of Korean Worker's Party	
	Year of Imprisonment	February 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Embezzled funds from the Korean Worker's Party (He overused the Fund but people who received money from him did not return it.)	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO. 112	Name	Yang, Wonjong (Male)	Notes
	Age	59	
	Hometown	Setbyol-gun, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Head of Foreign Counterintelligence Sector under Local Security Department of Onseung-gun, Hamgyong-bukdo (Lieutenant Colonel)	
	Year of Imprisonment	May 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Violation of human rights	
NO. 113	Name	Kim, Seungchul (Male)	Notes
	Age	35	
	Hometown	Moosan, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Car inspector at Moosan station	
	Year of Imprisonment	July 2001	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Escaped from North Korea and attempted to go to South Korea (He was waiting with twelve others to move on to Mongolia at Senyang, but was arrested by Public Security Officers and some of them were put in kyo-hwa-so's.	
NO. 114	Name	Kim, Changrok (Male)	Notes
	Age	35	
	Hometown	Hoeryong-si, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Unemployed	
	Year of Imprisonment	November 1999	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Escaped from North Korea (arrested by Public Security Officer at Yanji)	
	Life in prison	Changrok Kim died on February 16th, 2000 because he fell sick due to prolonged imprisonment.	

Appendix

NO. 115	Name	Um, Yongyon (Male)	Notes
	Age	45	
	Hometown	Hoeryong-si, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Driver at Hoeryong Hotel	
	Year of Imprisonment	November 1999	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Escaped from North Korea (He sold antiques to South Koreans at Yanji and was arrested.)	
NO. 116	Name	Kim, Namchul (Male)	Notes
	Age	36	
	Hometown	Chungjin-si, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Unemployed	
	Year of Imprisonment	March 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Escaped from North Korea (attempted to go to South Korea) He met a South Korean at Domun, China and asked to bring him to the South, but someone nearby heard this and informed the police)	
NO. 117	Name	Lee, Geumnam (Female)	Notes
	Age	35	
	Hometown	Danchun-si, Hamgyong-namdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Housewife	
	Year of Imprisonment	December 1999	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Escaped from North Korea (attempted to go to South Korea—was caught at the border of Mongolia with a few others)	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO. 118	Name	Kim, Youngjun (Male)	Notes
	Age	35	
	Hometown	Chumam district, Chungjin-si, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Train engineer (technician who connected each car of train) at Chungjin Station	
	Year of Imprisonment	July 2001	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Worked as a broker for the reunion of separated families	
	Life in prison	Died of malnutrition on June 21st, 2000.	
NO. 119	Name	Kim, Geunchil (Male)	Notes
	Age	38	
	Hometown	Jeonchun-gun, Chagang-do	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Cobbler at Ganggye-si, Chagang-do	
	Year of Imprisonment	November 2001	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Infringed the authority of the Korean Worker's Party (He falsely represented himself as an advisor of the Party in Pyongyang, and when he went there again, he was caught.)	
NO. 120	Name	Yum, Junsik (Male)	Notes
	Age	60	
	Hometown	Pihyun-gun, Pyongan-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Worker	
	Year of Imprisonment	July 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Language reaction (condemned the North Korean regime and institution while drunk, and said that Kim Jong-il was starving the North Koreans to death.)	

Appendix

NO. 121	Name	Kim, Yongil (Male)	Notes
	Age	42	
	Hometown	Ranam district, Chungjin-si, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Worker at Kimchaek Steel mill	
	Year of Imprisonment	September 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Escaped from North Korea (At Yanji, he said that he was a Brigadier of the Korean People's Army, and someone near him informed the Public Security Officer.) He died of malnutrition because the camp did not give him any food for the reason that he deceived a member of the State Security Department.	
NO. 122	Name	Kim, Sukchul (Male)	Notes
	Age	40	
	Hometown	Sinuiju-si, Pyongan-bukdo	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Brigadier as a head of a section under Reconnaissance Bureau of Korean People's army	
	Year of Imprisonment	June 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Incident of students studying in Germany (Identical to Seunggon Kim)	
NO. 123	Name	Lee, Inam (Male)	Notes
	Age	41	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Duty officer of Hoeryong Station, under Chungjin Railroad Bureau	
	Year of Imprisonment	June 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Helped an executive of the Ministry of Forestry escape North Korea	
NO. 124	Name	Kim, Yoongil (Male)	Notes
	Age	43	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Head of a section of Necessities Bureau of Pyongyang-si	
	Year of Imprisonment	February 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Longed for South Korea when he worked at a North Korean restaurant in the Czech Republic	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO. 125	Name	Kim, Jongmyong (Male)	Notes
	Age	46	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Repairman at Communication Management Bureau of Pyongyang-si	
	Year of Imprisonment	February 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Listened to South Korean broadcasting (He talked about South Korean broadcasting to his wife after listening to it on a handmade radio. He and his wife had a fight and his wife reported him to the State Security Department.)	
NO. 126	Name	Jeong, Haksoo (Male)	Notes
	Age	42	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Worker of Gwangpo Duck Factory at Jungpyong-gun, Hamgyong-namdo	
	Year of Imprisonment	September 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	He condemned North Korean institutions while drinking with his friends.	
	Life in prison	Died of malnutrition in January, 2003	
NO. 127	Name	Sin, Jungae (Female)	Notes
	Age	50	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Housewife at Namhyang-dong, Pohang district, Chungjin-si	
	Year of Imprisonment	April 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	She was a Korean living in Japan, but returned to North Korea. She was imprisoned because she went to China to meet her sister. She came to South Korea, and emigrated to USA.	
NO. 128	Name	Kim, Soonchul (Male)	Notes
	Age	37	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Pilot of Division4 of Air Force Operations Command under Ministry of the People's Armed Forces	
	Year of Imprisonment	September 2002	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Revealed state secret (told his brother that a new plane is available)	

Appendix

NO. 129	Name	Hwang, Jongho (Male)	Notes
	Age	47	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Doctor of Emergency room at People's Hospital at Gaeseung-si	
	Year of Imprisonment	November 1999	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Condemnation towards North Korean institutions (As a doctor, he talked about the poor hospital facilities and such to foreign medical volunteers.)	
NO. 130	Name	Jeong, Ho (Male)	Notes
	Age	44	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Chief of a spy team of Korean Worker's Party Room 35	
	Year of Imprisonment	July 4th, 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	The team failed their mission, and he took his responsibility.	
	Life in prison	He was released on 4th July, 2002, on special pardon	
NO. 131	Name	Jeong, Gwangil (Male)	Notes
	Age	40	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Member of a spy team of Korean Worker's Party Room 35	
	Year of Imprisonment	July 4th, 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	He usually worked in Europe but he failed his mission.	
	Life in prison	He was released on July 4th, 2002, on special pardon	
NO. 132	Name	Jo, Changgil (Male)	Notes
	Age	42	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Member of a spy team of Korean Worker's Party Room 35	
	Year of Imprisonment	July 4th, 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	He established a trade corporation in Shanghai, but he was uncovered.	
	Life in prison	He was released on July 4th, 2002, on special pardon	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO. 133	Name	Kim, Guksung (Male)	Notes
	Age	60	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Member of a spy team of Korean Worker's Party Room 35	
	Year of Imprisonment	July 4th, 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	He worked at Tianjin, China, but was uncovered.	
	Life in prison	He was released on July 4th, 2002, on special pardon	
NO. 134	Name	Go, Eungyong (Male)	Notes
	Age	42	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Member of a spy team of Korean Worker's Party Room 35	
	Year of Imprisonment	July 4th, 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	He worked in Beijing, China, but was exposed.	
	Life in prison	He was released on July 4th, 2002, on special pardon	
NO. 135	Name	Yang, Sangguk (Male)	Notes
	Age	42	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Member of a spy team of Korean Worker's Party Room 35	
	Year of Imprisonment	July 4th, 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	He worked in Dandong, China, but was exposed	
	Life in prison	He was released on July 4th, 2002, on special pardon	
NO. 136	Name	Kim, Myongsoo (Male)	Notes
	Age	48	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Head of a section of Korean Worker's Party Room 35	
	Year of Imprisonment	July 4th, 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	He had joint responsibility in the failure of the spy team in China.	
	Life in prison	He was released on July 4th, 2002, on special pardon	

Appendix

NO. 137	Name	Oh, Kyonghwan (Male)	Notes
	Age	56	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Advisor of Bureau 2 under State Security Department	
	Year of Imprisonment	December 1999	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Revealed state secret	
	Life in prison	Died of malnutrition in December 2000	
NO. 138	Name	Kim, Sangchul (Male)	Notes
	Age	27	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Soldier of Korean People's Army	
	Year of Imprisonment	June 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Deserted the military	
	Life in prison	Died of malnutrition on 2002	
NO. 139	Name	Roh, Chunsam (Male)	Notes
	Age	27	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Worker of forestry at Samjijon-gun, Yanggang-do	
	Year of Imprisonment	June 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Language reaction	
	Life in prison	He was taken somewhere in August, 2000. He usually condemned Kim Jong-il, even in the camp.	
NO. 140	Name	OOO (Male)	Notes
	Age	59	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Head of the Local Security Department of Rakrang zoe, Pyongyang-si	
	Year of Imprisonment	September, 2002.	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Fabricated incidents	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO. 141	Name	Kim, Youngil (Male)	Notes
	Age	48	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Member of a spy team of Korean Worker's Party Room 35	
	Year of Imprisonment	February 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Suspicious of espionage	
NO. 142	Name	OOO (Misuk Kang's mother)	Notes
	Age	56	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Housewife at Bongsan-gun, Hwanghae-bukdo	
	Year of Imprisonment	November 1999	
	Reason for Imprisonment	She escaped North Korea with her daughter to Yanji and was arrested by Public Security Officers and was transferred to the North. During interrogation by the State Security Department, the fact that she traded with South Koreans was revealed.	
NO. 143	Name	Jin, Chulgwon (Male)	Notes
	Age	25	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Gaeseong-si	
	Year of Imprisonment	November 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	She saw a leaflet from South Korea and mentioned the difference between the South and the North.	
NO. 144	Name	Ham, SooJung (Female)	Notes
	Age	25	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Worker at Dukchun mine at Dukchun-gun, Pyongan-namdo	
	Year of Imprisonment	February 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Tried to escape North Korea and go to the South.	

Appendix

NO. 145	Name	Kim, Sungduk (Male)	Notes
	Age	58	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Secretary of Basic Unit of Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Father Land	
	Year of Imprisonment	June 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Infringed the authority of the Korean Worker's Party (He received bribes and employed those who offered him bribes as executives.)	
NO. 146	Name	Kim, Ilhyun (Male)	Notes
	Age	40	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Worker at Musan mine	
	Year of Imprisonment	December 1999	
	Reason for Imprisonment	He met his uncle from the US in China.	
NO. 147	Name	Jo, Bongae (Female)	Notes
	Age	42	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Office clerk of Merchant Controls Office at Soonchun-si, Pyonganman-do	
	Year of Imprisonment	September 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Embezzlement of military funds (He falsely represented himself as Advisor of Defense Security Command and embezzled war supplies.)	
NO. 148	Name	Kim, Kyongnam (Male)	Notes
	Age	40	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Advisor of Bureau 2 under State Security Department	
	Year of Imprisonment	May 2001	
	Reason for Imprisonment	He revealed secrets of State Security Department to The North Korean Communist Party in Japan when he was a member of the Local Security Department of Mangyongbong-ho.	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO. 149	Name	Kang, Sukchul (Male)	Notes
	Age	43	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Advisor of liaison office no. 130 of Korean Worker' s Party	
	Year of Imprisonment	October 2002	
	Reason for Imprisonment	He was exposed while acting as a spy abroad.	
NO. 150	Name	Lee, Sulhwa (Female)	Notes
	Age	26	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Worker at Convenience Cooperative at Seachun-dong, Hoeryong-si, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Year of Imprisonment	November 1999	
	Reason for Imprisonment	She was kidnapped when she was attempting to escape North Korea and go to South Korea with her husband who was a second generation of South Korean prisoner of war. Her husband was imprisoned in Camp 22.	
NO. 151	Name	Kim, Gwangil (Male)	Notes
	Age	18	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	High school student at Soochun-si, Pyongan-namdo	
	Year of Imprisonment	October 2002	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Attempted to escape North Korea and go to South Korea.	
	Life in prison	He was taken somewhere else during imprisonment.	
NO. 152	Name	Kim, Gwangsik (Male)	Notes
	Age	16	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Student at Soonchun-si, Pyongan-namdo	
	Year of Imprisonment	October 2002	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Attempted to escape North Korea and go to South Korea.	
	Life in prison	He was taken somewhere else during imprisonment.	

Appendix

NO. 153	Name	Kim, Seungil (Male)	Notes
	Age	41	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Advisor of Bureau 2 under State Security Department	
	Year of Imprisonment	Revealed state secret	
	Reason for Imprisonment	October 2000	
	Life in prison	He was taken somewhere else during imprisonment.	
NO. 154	Name	Hwang, Miran (Female)	Notes
	Age	38	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Housewife in Gangseo district, Nampo	
	Year of Imprisonment	January 2003	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Attempted to escape North Korea and go to South Korea.	
NO. 155	Name	Kim, Youngsil (Female)	Notes
	Age	25	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Member of propaganda squad of Bochun-gun, Yanggang-do	
	Year of Imprisonment	November 1999	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Attempted to escape North Korea and go to South Korea.	
	Life in prison	Died of malnutrition in April, 2004	
NO. 156	Name	Kim, Yulmo (Male)	Notes
	Age	58	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Brigadier of Korean People's Army	
	Year of Imprisonment	September 2003	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Anti-systemic	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO. 157	Name	Cha, Jongchul (Male)	Notes
	Age	27	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Soldier of Korean People's Army	
	Year of Imprisonment	June 2003	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Deserted the military and escaped North Korea through China	
NO. 158	Name	Yang, Myongsung (Male)	Notes
	Age	22	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Worker at Sariwon-si, Hwanghae-bukdo	
	Year of Imprisonment	September 2003	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Attempted to escape North Korea and go to South Korea.	
NO. 159	Name	Lee, Choongi (Male)	Notes
	Age	48	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Worker at Kyongsung-si, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Year of Imprisonment	May 2003	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Attempted to escape North Korea and go to South Korea.	
NO. 160	Name	Jeon, Yongsan (Male)	Notes
	Age	35	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Officer of border guard of Korean People's Army	
	Year of Imprisonment	July 2003	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Helped people escape North Korea	

Appendix

NO. 161	Name	Jang, Hyunsoo (Male)	Notes
	Age	48	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Worker at Forestry Representative to Russia	
	Year of Imprisonment	May 2003	
	Reason for Imprisonment	He attempted to go to South Korea, deserting his work place in Russia. He currently resides in South Korea.	
NO. 162	Name	Lee, Gwangsung (Male)	Notes
	Age	38	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Soccer player at Hamgyong-bukdo training team	
	Year of Imprisonment	September 2002	
	Life in prison	He was taken somewhere else during imprisonment.	
NO. 163	Name	Seo, Jaesuk (Male)	Notes
	Age	42	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Member of farm at Sansung-ri, Onseung-gun, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Year of Imprisonment	December 2003	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Attempted to escape North Korea and go to South Korea.	
NO. 164	Name	Han, Myongchul (Male)	Notes
	Age	58	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Head of a Bureau under Department of Social Security	
	Year of Imprisonment	May 2004	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Infringed the authority of the Korean Worker's Party	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO. 165	Name	OOO (Male)	Notes
	Age	58	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Vice Head of a Bureau under Department of Social Security	
	Year of Imprisonment	May 2004	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Infringed the authority of the Korean Worker's Party	
NO. 166	Name	Kim, Yonhee (Female)	Notes
	Age	28	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Worker at Eunduk-gun, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Year of Imprisonment	January 2004	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Attempted to escape North Korea and go to South Korea.	
NO. 167	Name	Kim, Kyongok (Female)	Notes
	Age	28	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Worker at Eunduk-gun, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Year of Imprisonment	January 2004	
NO. 168	Name	Jo, Chulsik (Male)	Notes
	Age	48	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Advisor of Merchant Controlling Office at Pyongyang-si	
	Year of Imprisonment	September 2002	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Condemnation towards North Korean regime	

Appendix

NO. 169	Name	Seo, Choonbo (Male)	Notes
	Age	55	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Head of a section of Bureau 12 under State Security Department	
	Year of Imprisonment	August 2002	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Revealed state secrets	
NO. 170	Name	Jo, Sunghye (Female)	Notes
	Age	35	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Housewife at Danchun-si, Hamgyong-namdo	
	Year of Imprisonment	February 2004	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Attempted to escape North Korea and go to South Korea.	
NO. 171	Name	Bang, Eunsuk (Female)	Notes
	Age	39	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Housewife at Eunduk-gun, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Year of Imprisonment	January 2004	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Attempted to escape North Korea and go to South Korea.	
NO. 172	Name	Kim, Gukhwa (Female)	Notes
	Age	-	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	-	
	Year of Imprisonment	-	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Attempted to escape North Korea and go to South Korea.	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO. 173	Name	Yoo, Sunggeum (Female)	Notes
	Age	24	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Worker at Musan mine	
	Year of Imprisonment	November 2002	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Attempted to escape North Korea and go to South Korea.	
NO. 174	Name	Huh, Eunsuk (Female)	Notes
	Age	35	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Housewife at Songpyong district, Chungjin-si, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Year of Imprisonment	February 2004	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Attempted to escape North Korea and go to South Korea.	
NO. 175	Name	Bang, Geumsun (Female)	Notes
	Age	42	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Housewife at Eunduk-gun, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Year of Imprisonment	April 2004	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Attempted to escape North Korea and go to South Korea.	
NO. 176	Name	Jeon, Youngsuk (Female)	Notes
	Age	58	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Housewife at Pyongsung-si, Pyongan-namdo	
	Year of Imprisonment	May 2004	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Attempted to escape North Korea and go to South Korea.	

Appendix

NO. 177	Name	Kim, Choonok (Female)	Notes
	Age	60	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Housewife at Anju-si, Pyongan-namdo	
	Year of Imprisonment	April 2004	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Attempted to escape North Korea and go to South Korea.	
NO. 178	Name	Kim, Seunghi (Female)	Notes
	Age	30	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Worker at Seongchun district, Hamheung-si, Hamgyong-namdo	
	Year of Imprisonment	May 2004	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Attempted to escape North Korea and go to South Korea.	
NO. 179	Name	Kim, Hyeok (Female)	Notes
	Age	28	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Worker at Uiju-gun, Pyongan-bukdo	
	Year of Imprisonment	June 2004	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Attempted to escape North Korea and go to South Korea.	
NO. 180	Name	Kim, Ranyoung (Female)	Notes
	Age	35	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Worker at Onseung-gun, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Year of Imprisonment	May 2004	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Condemnation towards North Korean regime	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

NO. 181	Name	Kim, Hyeyoung (Female)	Notes
	Age	30	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Worker at Marine work place at Simpo-si, Hamgyong-namdo	
	Year of Imprisonment	July 2004	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Attempted to escape North Korea and go to South Korea.	
NO. 182	Name	Uh, Mokran (Female)	Notes
	Age	25	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Worker at Ceramics factory at Anbyon-gun, Gangwon-do	
	Year of Imprisonment	January 2005	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Attempted to escape North Korea and go to South Korea.	
NO. 183	Name	Kim, Soonhi (Female)	Notes
	Age	40	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Advisor of North Korean Children Scout of Ohsanduk elememtry school at Hoeryong-si, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Year of Imprisonment	November 2002	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Attempted to escape North Korea and go to South Korea. Was a second generation Korean living in Japan (returned to North Korea)	
NO. 184	Name	Kim, Hwasoon (Female)	Notes
	Age	40	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Office clerk at Hwadae-gun, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Year of Imprisonment	January 2005	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Revealed state secret (revealed secrets on Musudan Missile base)	

Appendix

NO. 185	Name	Choi, Kyongae (Female)	Notes
	Age	25	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Worker at Musan mine, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Year of Imprisonment	January 2005	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Attempted to escape North Korea and go to South Korea.	
NO. 186	Name	Kim, Youngsoon (Female)	Notes
	Age	28	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Worker at Moosan mine, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Year of Imprisonment	January 2004	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Attempted to escape North Korea and go to South Korea.	
NO. 187	Name	Lee, Chulho (Male)	Notes
	Age	35	
	Occupation before Imprisonment	Worker of Farm Village Construction at Hoeryong-si, Hamgyong-bukdo	
	Year of Imprisonment	February 2000	
	Reason for Imprisonment	Attempted to escape North Korea and go to South Korea.	

Appendix 2

[Major Policy Suggestions for Human Rights in North Korea]

북한인권 개선을 위한 국가 정책 권고



1) Recommendation on the Enactment of a Special Law Regarding Families of South Korean Abductees to North Korea (April 2004)

The National Human Rights Commission of Korea (NHRCK) recommended to the Chairman of the National Assembly and the Prime Minister that research be conducted on the actual damage including invasion of privacy of families of South Korean Abductees, and limitations on working in the public sector (Guilt by Association). It also recommended that a special law be enacted to get to the heart of the related events and to compensate for the damage.

The Government accepted the NHRCK's recommendation for the enactment of a special law, and drafted in October 2006 the 「Act on Compensation and Assistance to Persons Kidnapped to North Korea After Conclusion of the Military Armistice Agreement」 and submitted it to the National Assembly.

2) Expression of Opinion Regarding the 「Act on Compensation and Assistance to Persons Kidnapped to North Korea」 (June 2006)

The NHRCK expressed its opinion on issues such as expanding the scope of remedies for abductees to North Korea and clarifying the compensation rules, repealing the limitation clause on double compensation of national reparation and compensation for damage, and conducting research on the actual damage incurred for North and South Korea.

Among the NHRCK's recommendations, the Government accepted the proposals in part as regards the need to specify standards for compensation according to different nature of damage caused and to repeal the double recovery prohibition clause, and drafted the 「Act on Compensation and Assistance to Persons Kidnapped to North Korea After Conclusion of the Military Armistice Agreement」.

3) Expression of Opinion Regarding the 「Act on Compensation and Assistance to Persons Kidnapped to North Korea After Conclusion of the Military Armistice Agreement」(“Act on Compensation and Assistance to Persons Kidnapped to North Korea”) (July 2006)

The NHRCK expressed its opinion on issues such as expanding the subject scope for remedies, clarifying the enemy-benefiting provisions, and guaranteeing the victims' participation in the deliberation process of the Remedy Review Board.

The Government accepted the proposals regarding the specification of the enemy-benefiting clause and the victims's participation in the Remedy Review Board, and drafted the 「Act on Compensation and Assistance to Persons Kidnapped to North Korea」. The Act was submitted to the National Assembly in October 2006, was passed in the National Assembly in April 2007. The Act and its Enforcement Ordinance entered into force in October 2007.

4) Expression of Opinion Regarding Human Rights in North Korea (December 2006)

Through its decisions in the Plenary Committee of December 2006, the NHRCK expressed its opinion on human rights in North Korea. In its decisions, the NHRCK expressed that on the premises of respecting the universality of human rights and realizing peace on the Korean peninsula, it would assume an affirmative role in improving human rights in North Korea and suggest approaches and policy directions concerning the North Korean human rights issue.

5) Recommendation Regarding Human Rights Violation Caused by Revealing Identities of North Korean Defectors (February 2007)

The NHRCK received a petition that government authorities, by having made public the identities of North Korean defectors in South Korea,

caused harm to their families in North Korea. After the investigation the NHRCK concluded that North Korean defectors' identities should have been more carefully protected, it recommended that the personnel who was in charge be warned and given special education on the matter. It also recommended that measures be taken to prevent the recurrence of similar cases.

6) Expression of Opinion Regarding the 「Act on Compensation and Assistance to Persons Kidnapped to North Korea After Conclusion of the Military Armistice Agreement」(“Act on Compensation and Assistance to Persons Kidnapped to North Korea”) (June 2008)

Regarding the definition of 'abductees to North Korea' under Subparagraph (c) of Paragraph 3 of Article 2 of the 「Act on Compensation and Assistance to Persons Kidnapped to North Korea」, the NHRCK expressed that it was desirable to delete the wording “among North Korean defectors or their family members” so that all persons who died or were injured because of the exercise of governmental authority and their bereaved families may be subject to compensation or medical support.

7) Expression of Opinion Regarding the 「Special Act on Fact-Finding for Remedies and Compensation for the Abductees to North Korea」 (July 2008)

Reconfirming to the Chairman of the National Assembly and the Prime Minister its previous policy recommendations and opinions regarding those abducted to North Korea, the NHRCK expressed that the enactment of a special Act was necessary in order to investigate the facts regarding human rights violations inflicted upon the persons taken to North Korea and their families during the Korean War and help them regain their honor.

8) Recommendation Regarding Repatriating 22 North Korean Defectors (July 2008)

The NHRCK recommended to the Director of the National Intelligence Service (NIS) that measures be taken to guarantee basic human rights and to improve transparency during the investigation of North Korean defectors. It also recommended that the NIS look for measures to ensure people's rights to be informed by promptly notifying the news media of cases in which North Korean escapees were not willing to defect to South Korea. Further, it suggested to the Minister of Unification that a formal channel be established to guarantee the life and safety of North Korean citizens being repatriated to North Korea.

9) Recommendation to Stop Repatriating North Korean Defectors (August 2008)

The NHRCK asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade to show diversified diplomatic efforts so that the Chinese Government would, in accordance with relevant international laws including the 1951 Refugee Convention as well as with humanitarian considerations, stop the unconditional repatriation of North Korean defectors and take appropriate measures to protect their human rights.

10) Recommendation for Humanitarian Food Aid to North Korea (September 2008)

The NHRCK recommended to the Minister of Unification that the issue of humanitarian food aid to North Korea be carried on independently of political concerns, and that possible measures be taken with a view to dispel internal and external concerns about transparency in the distribution of such food.

**11) Expression of Opinion on the Position of Jeju Coast Guard
Regarding North Korean Defectors (April 2009)**

In the Standing Committee, an opinion was expressed which urged that the case of ○○○ who was classified as a North Korean defector be put under review.

**12) Decision to Urge Release of Detainees at Gaesung Industrial
Complex (April 2009)**

In accordance with its decision made in the Plenary Committee, the NHRCK made comments under the title of its Chairman, to urge that the detainees at the Gaesung Industrial Complex to be released.

**13) Comments on Water Discharge from Hwanggang Dam in Imjin
River (September 2009)**

The NHRCK urged that the South Korean Government question North Korea about the causes and the background of such water discharge that claimed the lives of South Korean people and damaged their property, and that it hold North Korea responsible for its actions. The NHRCK also suggested that reasonable measures including institutional ones be taken in order to prevent the recurrence of similar cases.

**14) Policy Recommendations Regarding North Korea Human Rights
Act (April 2010)**

As regards the North Korea Human Rights Act, the NHRCK made a policy suggestion to the Chairman of the National Assembly against the proposal to establish the Committee on North Korean Human Rights Archive and the North Korean Human Rights Foundation.

15) Regrets Expressed on North Korean attack on Yeonpyongdo and Comments Made to Encourage Prevention of Recurrent Provocation (November 2010)

The NHRCK recommended that the government promptly take measures to prioritize the safety of its people, and that it step up diplomatic efforts in cooperation with the international community including the United Nations with a view to maintain peace on the Korean Peninsula and to prevent the recurrence of armed conflicts. It also suggested that South and North Korean authorities reopen communication channels with each other at the earliest moment possible.

16) Recommendation Regarding Encouragement of the Enactment of North Korea Human Rights Act and Regarding Information Access of North Korean Citizens (December 2010)

The NHRCK recommended to the Chairman of the National Assembly that the Assembly deliberate on the North Korea Human Rights Act as soon as possible, establish the North Korean Human Rights Archive under the NHRCK in accordance with the suggestions made by the NHRCK in April 2010, and enact the same Act without the provision which provided for the establishment of the North Korean Human Rights Foundation. Further, it recommended to the Ministers of Unification, Defense, and Culture, Sports and Tourism that efforts be made to ensure that, through all forms of media and with free access to information, North Korean citizens enjoy their right to be informed so that they may be more informed about human rights.

17) Policy Recommendation Regarding Ways to Improve Human Rights Conditions In North Korea (October 2011)

The NHRCK presented to the Prime Minister a comprehensive plan and related policy suggestions so that, with a view to improve human rights

conditions in North Korea, the Government could carry out its objectives based upon extensive and systematic blueprints.

18) Recommendation Regarding Repatriation of Shin, Suk-ja and Her Daughter (October 2011)

The NHRCK recommended to the Chairman of the National Assembly, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and the Minister of Unification, that diversified efforts be made to repatriate Suk-ja Shin and her daughter at the earliest moment possible.

19) Statements Regarding Protection of North Korean Defectors and Regarding Halt to the Forced Repatriation (November 2011)

In accordance with its decision made in the Plenary Committee, the NHRCK made comments under the title of its Chairman to request a halt to forced repatriation and to express its concerns toward the poor human rights conditions of North Korean defectors who were in danger of being repatriated to North Korea.

20) Recommendation Regarding the Establishment of Mental Management Programs to Relieve Post-traumatic Stress of North Korean Defectors (November 2011)

With a view to relieve North Korean defectors' psychological trauma including post-traumatic stress and to help them with smooth transitions in settling down in South Korea, the NHRCK recommended that more relevant professionals be placed in Hana-won, North Korea Refugees Foundation, etc, and that systematic mental management programs be established to relieve the post-traumatic stress of North Korean defectors.

National Policies for Improving Human Rights in North Korea

Strategic Initiatives	I . Improving the human rights of North Korean residents	II . Improving the human rights of North Korean defectors	III. Resolving issues of prisoners of war, abductees and separated families
Action Plans	1-1. Short-term action plans 1-1-1 Institutionalize pan-national education and PR on North Korean human rights /MEST, MOU, MCST 1-1-2 Enact the North Korean Human Rights Act /National Assembly 1-1-3 Seek cooperation among the government and NGOs /MOU, MND, etc. 1-1-4 Formulate a plan to assure North Koreans' access to information /MOU, MCST, KCC	2-1. Improving the human rights of North Korean defectors residing overseas [Short-term action plans] 2-1-1 Survey the status of North Korean defectors residing overseas and share information /MOFAT, MOU 2-1-2 Increase diplomatic activities with countries where North Korean defectors reside /MOFAT 2-1-3 Enhance the system of providing protection to North Korean defectors residing overseas /MOFAT, MOU	3-1. Short-term action plans 3-1-1 Fulfill the government's responsibility to protect the human rights of victims /MOFAT, MOU, MND 3-1-2 Develop an approach from a perspective of human rights and humanitarianism /MOU, MND 3-1-3 Establish an on-going system for the reunion of separated families /MOU, MOFAT 3-1-4 Enhance cooperation with international organizations such as the UN /MOFAT, MOU, MND

Strategic Initiatives	I . Improving the human rights of North Korean residents	II . Improving the human rights of North Korean defectors	III. Resolving issues of prisoners of war, abductees and separated families
	<p>1-1-5 Provide humanitarian support with assurance of transparency in distribution /MOU</p> <p>1-1-6 Seek cooperation with UN and international organizations /MOFAT</p>	<p>[Mid/long-term action plans]</p> <p>2-1-4 Formulate a plan to guarantee refugee status in accordance with international laws /MOFAT, MOU</p> <p>2-1-5 Create a plan to simplify the handling of personal safety of North Korean defectors /MOFAT</p> <p>2-1-6 Protect the rights of children born between female North Korean defectors and local male residents /MOFAT, MOU, MOJ</p> <p>2-1-7 Seek human rights protection measures in the event of massive defection from North Korea /MOFAT, MOU</p>	

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

Strategic Initiatives	I. Improving the human rights of North Korean residents	II. Improving the human rights of North Korean defectors	III. Resolving issues of prisoners of war, abductees and separated families
	1-2. Mid/long-term action plans	2-2. Improving the human rights of North Korea defectors settling in South Korea	3-2. Mid/long-term action plans
1-2-1 Increase support for dialogue related to human rights and cooperative technical activities in the field of human rights among the international community /MOFAT, MOU, MOJ	[Short-term action plans] 2-2-1 Operate a program to heal mental and physical wounds /MOU	3-2-1 Upgrade unsatisfactory laws and regulations /National Assembly, MOU, MND	3-2-2 Build social consensus and a support base /MOU, MND
1-2-2 Study North Korean laws and regulations systematically /MOFAT, MOU, MOJ	2-2-2 Operate a pragmatic program for settling in South Korea/MOU	2-2-3 Enhance policy on female North Korean defectors /NIS, MOU, MOGEF	
1-2-3 Develop a human rights policy in preparation for national unification /MOFAT, MOU	[Mid/long-term action plans] 2-2-4 Improve awareness regarding North Korean defectors/MOU 2-2-5 Develop a long-term policy seeking social integration/MOU		

* Those below "/" are relevant ministries/departments.

* Voted for adoption at the 19th Plenary Committee meeting (Oct. 24, 2011)

Appendix 3

[North Korean Human Rights Violations Report Form]

Confidentiality of your statements is firmly assured and nobody will be put in a disadvantage due to submitting this form.

1. Identity of victim

- ① Name :
- ② Sex (female or male) :
- ③ Date of birth :
- ④ Nationality :
- ⑤ Occupation :
- ⑥ Citizenship number(Only when acquired) :
- ⑦ Social activities (political group, religion, trade union, humanitarian organization, media, etc.) :
- ⑧ Residence at the time or office address :
- ⑨ Mark whether the victim has died :

2. Description of human rights violation (Please write in as much detail as possible)

2-1. [North Koreans, North Korean defector]

※ Please begin from question 2-2 in the case of prisoners of war, abduction, or separated families.

- ① The date and place of human rights violation
- ② Name of the institution (all the institutions that were engaged in the violation of human rights), department (concentration camp,

kyo-hwa-so, government branch, military, State Security Department, etc.), and the person in charge who violated human rights.

- ③ What was the reason for the violation of human rights? (e.g. political prisoner, economic criminal)
- ④ Was the victim properly informed of the reasons of arrest or detention?
- ⑤ Was the victim permitted to see a lawyer, relatives or friends during confinement? If so, how soon was the victim able to see them after arrest or detention?
- ⑥ Please describe in detail the ways in which the violation of human rights was conducted (harsh treatment, torture).
- ⑦ Was the victim wounded by the human rights violation? If there are remaining scars, mark the location of the wounds in the picture below.
- ⑧ What purpose do you think the assailant had?
- ⑨ Did the victim have a medical check-up on a particular part of the body during, or after, the human rights abuse? When? Was the check-up conducted in the concentration camp or by a doctor belonging to the North Korean government?
- ⑩ Did the victim receive proper medical treatment for the consequences of the abuse?
- ⑪ Was the medical checkup carried out in a way that the doctor could find evidence of the wounds caused by human rights violation? What kind of medical report or certificate was issued? What are the details?

- ⑫ If the victim is dead, was an autopsy or a forensic examination conducted? If so, what was the result?
- ⑬ Please provide information of persons who witnessed or know of the human rights violation toward the victim, or materials that can be used as proof or evidence of the violation.
- ⑭ Please fill out the questions below if the victim was punished to an inhuman degree, such as imprisonment in political prisoner camps.
- What was the reason for the punishment?
 - When, and by which court, was the victim convicted?
 - What are the names of the judge and prosecutors?
 - What are the facts and evidence that the court invoked as the basis of the decision?
 - Do the facts and evidence confirmed by the court correspond to actual facts and evidence? If not, in what way?
 - Was there any violation of the judicial procedures provided by North Korean laws?
 - Which criminal regulation did the court apply?
 - What was the punishment that the court imposed?
 - What was the name of the government agency that took the victim into prison or executed the sentence? How long did the custody or punishment last?
 - Do you have the records of trials (indictment, trial report, sentence, document of release)? Please submit them along with this form.

- Is there anyone else who was punished with the victim? Please state the personal information, address and penalty, etc.

2-2. 【Prisoners of War, abductees, South Koreans】

※ Please fill in the below in case of Prisoners of War(POW), abductees, separated families.

- ① When, where, and how did the victim become one of the above?
- ② Name of the institution (all the institutions that were engaged in the violation of human rights), department (concentration camp, kyo-hwa-so, government branch, military, State Security Department, etc.), and the person in charge who violated human rights.
- ③ What was the reason for the violation of human rights? (e.g. POW, abductees, separated family)
- ④ Was the victim properly informed of the reasons for being taken prisoner or abducted?
- ⑤ Was the victim permitted to see a lawyer, relatives, or friends during the victim's time as a prisoner of war, abductee, or separated family member? If so, how soon was the victim able to see them after being taken prisoner or abducted?
- ⑥ Please describe in detail the ways in which the violation of human rights was conducted (harsh treatment, torture).
- ⑦ Was the victim wounded by the human rights violation? If there are remaining scars, mark the location of the wounds in the picture below.
- ⑧ What purpose do you think the assailant had?

- ⑨ Did the victim have a medical check-up on a particular part of the body during, or after, the human rights abuse? When? Was the check-up conducted in the concentration camp or by a doctor belonging to the North Korean government?
- ⑩ Did the victim receive proper medical treatment for the consequences of the abuse?
- ⑪ Was the medical check-up carried out in a way that the doctor could find evidence of the wounds caused by human rights violation? What kind of medical report or certificate was issued? What are the details?
- ⑫ If the victim is dead, was an autopsy or a forensic examination conducted? If so, what was the result?
- ⑬ Please provide information of persons who witnessed or know of the human rights violation toward the victim, or materials that can be used as proof or evidence of the violation.
- ⑭ Please fill out the questions below if the victim was punished to an inhuman degree, such as imprisonment in political prisoner camps.
- What was the reason for the punishment?
 - When, and by which court, was the victim convicted?
 - What are the names of the judge and prosecutors?
 - What are the facts and evidence that the court invoked as the basis of the decision?
 - Do the facts and evidence confirmed by the court correspond to actual facts and evidence? If not, in what way?

2012 Compilation of North Korean Human Rights Violations

- Was there any violation of the judicial procedures provided by North Korean laws?
- Which criminal regulation did the court apply?
- What was the punishment that the court imposed?
- What was the name of the government agency that took the victim into prison or executed the sentence? How long did the custody or punishment last?
- Do you have the records of trials (indictment, trial report, sentence, document of release)? Please submit them along with this form.
- Is there anyone else who was punished with the victim? Please state the personal information, address and penalty, etc.

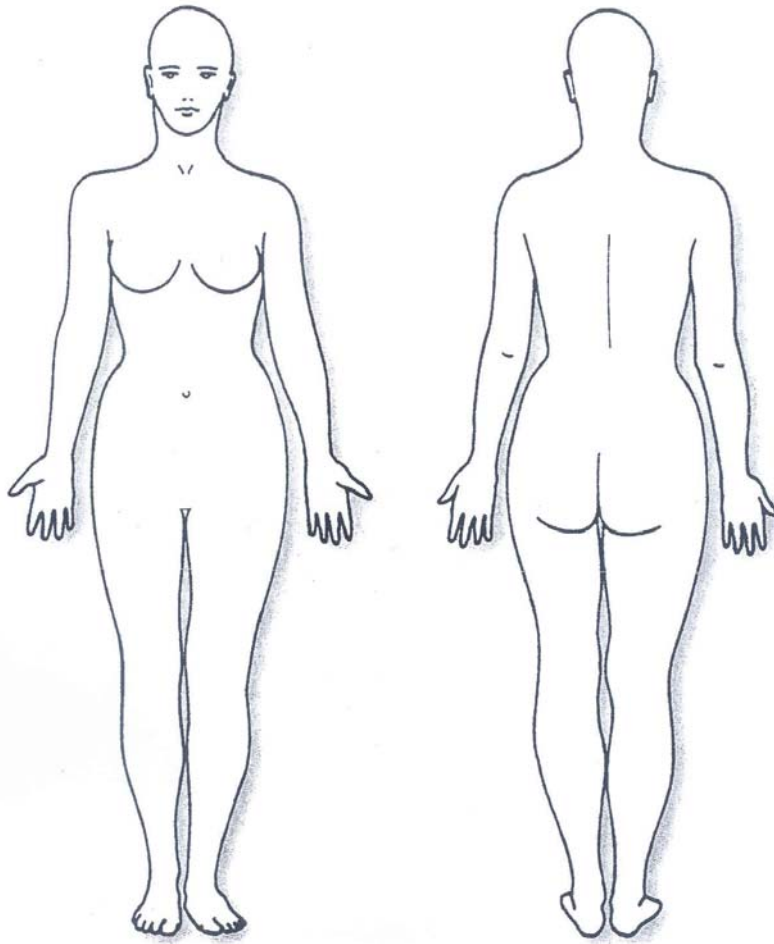
3. Remedies for victims

- Has the victim, the victim's family, or a legal representative attempted to gain any legal remedy through judiciary bodies or political groups in North Korea?

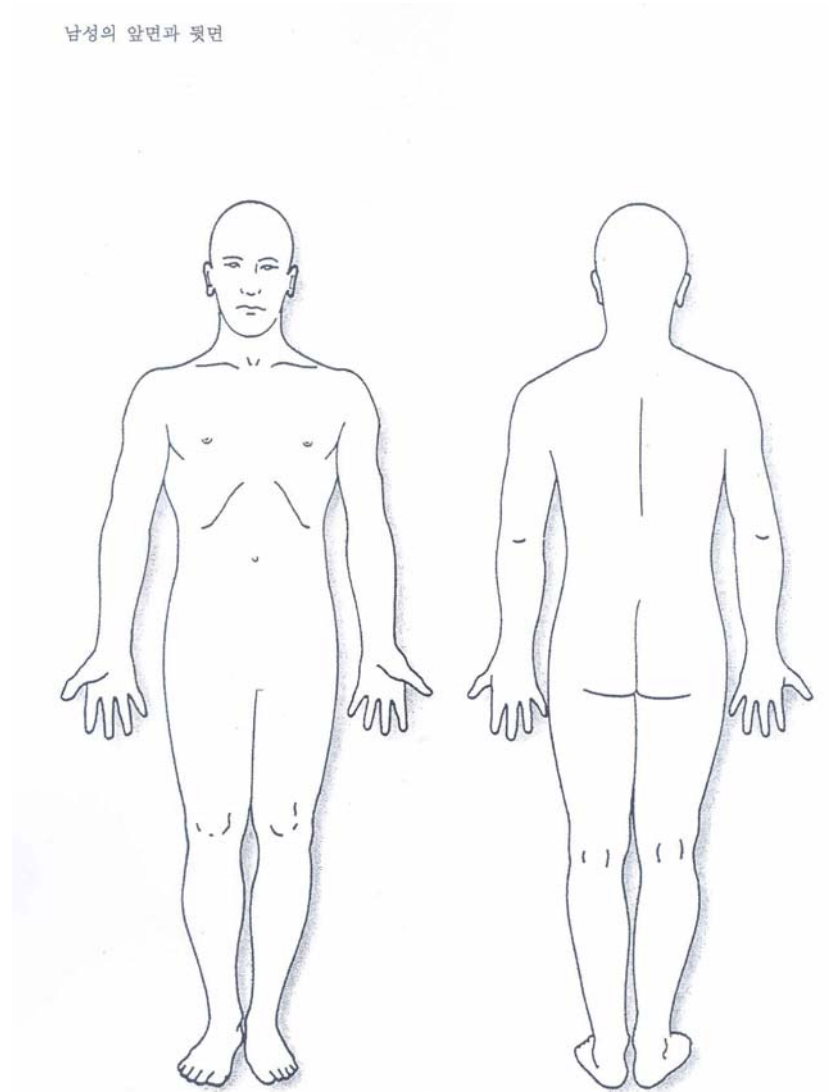
- Mark the location of existing wounds that were caused by the human rights violations in the picture below.

신체도형

여성의 앞면과 뒷면



- Mark the location of existing wounds that were caused by the human rights violations in the picture below.



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