

**PATTERNS OF ABUSE, KILLINGS, AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST NORTH KOREAN WOMEN
DETAINED IN THE DPRK**

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Submitted To:
UN Women Human Rights Section

Submitted On Behalf Of:
The thirteen brave women of North Korean origin who provided testimonies included herein,
and the countless women in North Korea without a voice.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since 2012, People for Successful COrean REunification (PSCORE) has collected 150 testimonies from North Korean refugees living in South Korea.¹ Women once detained in North Korean prison camps wrote thirteen of the testimonies.² The testimonies, which describe events that occurred at four separate detention facilities between 1994 and 2009, show a pattern of infanticide, forced abortions, beatings, killings, sexual assaults, inadequate access to food and water, inadequate access to healthcare, and verbal abuse against women. These egregious and intolerable acts occurred despite North Korea's ratification of three major international human rights treaties (ICCPR, ICESCR, and CEDAW) that directly relate to the rights of women. These three treaties obligate North Korea to, among other things, respect human life, provide women appropriate health care services during pregnancy, ensure the rights of each child without discrimination of any kind, ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child, and refrain from subjecting anyone to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment. North Korea has not fulfilled its obligations. Rather, North Korea has continuously violated the human rights of women and unborn children in its territory in a manner that cannot be tolerated by the international community.

¹ PSCORE is a Seoul, South Korea-based NGO that advocates on behalf of North Koreans to end human rights abuses in the DPRK, educates and empowers North Korean refugees through education and mentoring, and ultimately desires to achieve Korean reunification. PSCORE employees collected the testimonies included herein.

² Testimonies from two women are included in the appendix. The remaining are not included.

I. INTRODUCTION

Since 2006, women have accounted for more than seventy percent of the North Koreans refugees arriving in South Korea.³ Some of the women were detained in prison camps prior to fleeing the North. The testimonies of these former detainees show a pattern of infanticide, forced abortions, inadequate access to food and healthcare, beatings, killings, sexual assaults, and verbal abuse committed by government officials against women and their children while detained. This is despite North Korea's ratification of three major international human rights treaties (ICCPR, ICESCR, and CEDAW) that obligate States Parties to, among other things, respect human life, provide women appropriate health care services during pregnancy and the post-natal period, and refrain from subjecting anyone to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment. North Korea has not followed through on its obligations. Rather, North Korea has continuously violated the human rights of women in its territory in a manner that cannot be tolerated by the international community.

II. TESTIMONIES BY LOCATION

The following testimonies are organized by location. The locations include:

- A detention facility in Hyesan City, Ryanggang Province, North Korea located at approximately 41°23'6.23"N, 128°9'24.10"E;
- A detention facility in Baekam County, Ryanggang Province (an area known as Okcheon) located at approximately 41°34'14.62"N, 128°49'33.01"E;
- The North Hamgyong Hoeryong Security Agency prison camp in Hoeryong City, North Hamgyong Province, North Korea located at approximately 42°26'22.21"N, 129°45'13.23"E;

³ Shinui Kim. "Why are the majority of North Korean defectors female?". NKnews.org, (July 31, 2013).

- The Chongjin National Security Agency holding camp in Chongjin City, North Hamgyong Province, North Korea located at approximately 41°44'16.96"N, 129°43'21.27"E;
- A detention facility in Onsung County, North Hamgyong Province, North Korea located at approximately 42°57'34.02"N, 129°59'16.46"E; and
- A detention facility without a stated location.

1. HYESAN CITY, RYANGGANG PROVINCE

While imprisoned at the detention facility in Hyesan City, Ryanggang Province in 1994, Ms. Jang (aged 37), Ms. Lee (aged 34), and Ms. Lee (aged 42) experienced gross human rights violations against themselves and others.⁴ The violations include killing a newborn child, sexual assaults, beatings, harassment, and degrading and inhumane treatment. The conduct violates Articles 6, 7, and 10 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), Article 10 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), and Article 12 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women Article (CEDAW). The testimonies are as follows.

Ms. Jang witnessed a newborn baby killed by strangulation. The baby's mother pleaded for the child to be spared, but the senior officer ordered the child killed. The senior officer stated at the time of the child's death, "[t]his is the child of a traitor and it would serve no useful purpose for the nation. We must destroy all bad seeds." The officer then threw the child's body in a heap of trash. The child did not receive a proper burial.

An officer in the National Security Agency told Ms. Lee (aged 34), "[i]f you listen to me and do as you are told then I will give you the easy jobs and let you go home in a little while." He then told Ms. Lee to take off her clothes. Ms. Lee refused, telling the officer she was an

⁴ The women's full names are redacted to prevent retaliation against their families still in North Korea.

unmarried virgin. She cried out for help as the officer's advances continued. Another officer summoned two other men into the room. The four men forced Ms. Lee onto a desk, spread her legs, and raped her with a baseball bat-shaped object, which caused her to bleed. The officers then hit Ms. Lee in the head with the bat because she screamed in pain. One of the officers also struck the victim in the head with his pistol. In addition to the psychological scars, Ms. Lee's pinky finger on her right hand is permanently bent because of the beating.

While forced to work at the detention center, the guards required Ms. Lee and the other detainees to run from place to place without justification. Forcing the detainees to run was intended to torture the detainees. The officers also threw rocks at Ms. Lee, verbally abused her, and forced her to lick the officers' feet. Ms. Lee was hit at least one hundred times for any backtalk.

In March of 1994, Ms. Lee (aged 42) and her fellow prisoners were forced to strip naked and do squats. The officers watched the naked women as they squatted, allegedly to determine if the detainees were hiding anything in their bodies. Also, women were frequently beaten, usually in the legs. The guards beat Ms. Lee's legs so badly that she continues to experience numbness. She is frequently unable to walk or stand because of this. At one time, Ms. Lee witnessed an officer beat a detainee to the point that the woman's legs became bruised so badly that her skin was no longer recognizable as skin. While the women were beaten, the officers touched the women's genitals. Occasionally, the supervisor would stand on a victim's legs and force the other female inmates to beat the victim, threatening death if his orders were not complied with.

2. BAEKAM COUNTY, RYANGGANG PROVINCE (AN AREA KNOWN AS OKCHEON)

While imprisoned at a detention facility in Baekam County, Ryanggang Province in 2006, Ms. Kim (aged 24) experienced gross human rights violations against herself. The human rights violations include beatings, torture, and inadequate access to food. The conduct violates Articles 7 and 10 of the ICCPR, and ICESCR Article 11.

In 2006 while detained, Ms. Kim (aged 24) was denied her food ration despite completing the designated hours of labor. Ms. Kim was forced to continue working indefinitely without food. She was occasionally accused of not working hard enough. This resulted in beatings.

3. HOERYONG CITY, NORTH HAMGYONG PROVINCE

While imprisoned at the North Hamgyong Hoeryong Security Agency prison camp in Hoeryong City, North Hamgyong Province between 2002 and 2005, Ms. Noh (aged 41), Ms. Kim (aged 45), and Ms. Lee (aged 45) experienced gross human rights violations against themselves and others. The human rights violations include beatings, inhumane and degrading treatment, torture, forced miscarriages, inadequate access to food and water, and inadequate access to healthcare. The conduct violates Articles 6, 7, 10, and 12 of the ICCPR, Articles 10, 11, and 12 of the ICESCR, and Article 12 of the CEDAW.

In September of 2002, Ms. Noh (aged 41) was detained in a single cell with fifteen to eighteen other detainees. She was forced, along with all the other detainees, to kneel on the floor and keep her head down. She was beaten for raising her head. Feeling fatigued and uncomfortable from being placed in this position for a prolonged period of time, Ms. Noh lifted her head slightly. A guard grabbed her and beat her head against the prison cell bars until her

head was covered in blood. After Ms. Noh recovered, the guards forced Ms. Noh to break her feces apart with a stick to prove she had not smuggled anything into the prison.

In September of 2002, Ms. Kim (aged 45) was arrested in China while farming. She was extradited to North Korea and imprisoned. At the time of her arrest, Ms. Kim was five months pregnant. Upon arrival at the detention facility in Hoeryong City, North Hamgyong Province, Ms. Kim was forced to squat approximately 300 times to determine if she was hiding anything in her body. She collapsed as a result of the strenuous activity. The prison guards proceeded to kick her while she lied on the ground. That night, Ms. Kim miscarried her child.

At the same time, Ms. Kim observed the guards inject Ms. Lee (aged 33), another pregnant detainee, in the stomach. The injection forced Ms. Lee to miscarry her child. The guards took the dead fetuses, wrapped them in another detainee's underwear, and through them in a heap with other deceased detainees and children. During the killings, the guards stated, "[t]he child is a seed of the Chinese," "[t]hese [pregnant] women are betrayers of the country", and "[t]hese [pregnant] women are animals who do not deserve to be treated as human beings."

In June of 2005, Ms. Lee (aged 41) was arrested along with her two sisters while they attempted to flee North Korea. The sisters were detained at Changdu-ri, Hoeryong City, North Hamyong Province. The guards labeled the inmate population, of which 75 percent were women, as either shinjja (newcomers) or gujja (those who were no longer shinjja). Shinjja were treated especially harshly because of their "need" to be reeducated in North Korean ideology.

At the time of her incarceration, Ms. Lee was labeled a shinjja. She was forced to work from 5 a.m. to 8:30 p.m. While she worked, guards tied stones to her back. Following the working day, shinjja were forced to study the "Ten Principles of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" (DPRK), and other ideological material. Those who were unable to

complete the lessons were verbally abused, made to do physical labor throughout the night, and prevented from sleeping.

While working and studying, the all-male prison staff demanded the women detainees, including Ms. Lee, to “surrender their bodies” to the prison guards. This amounted to the women doing anything the guards demanded, including forced sexual intercourse, fondling of breasts, and urinating in front of the guards. The young women were treated especially poorly.

In this torturous environment, many women attempted to escape. If caught, the penalty was beatings and torture. After being beaten, an escapee would be tied to bright lights and placed in the open, exposed to insects. At Changdu-ri, there exists a biting insect known as ggalddagu. The bright lights and beaten bodies attract the insect. After three days of exposure to this insect’s bite, the victim’s body will swell and become unbearably itchy.

4. CHONGJIN CITY, NORTH HAMGYONG PROVINCE

While imprisoned at the Chongjin National Security Agency holding camp in Chongjin City, North Hamgyong Province in 2004 and 2005, Ms. Lee (aged 35), Ms. Lee (aged 41), and Ms. Lee (aged 44) experienced gross human rights violations against themselves and others. The human rights violations include beatings, inhumane and degrading treatment, torture, forced miscarriages, inadequate access to food and water, public executions, and inadequate access to healthcare. The conduct violates Articles 6, 7, 10, and 12 of the ICCPR, Articles 10, 11, and 12 of the ICESCR, and Article 12 of the CEDAW.

In 2004, the Chinese government extradited Ms. Lee (aged 35) to North Korea for illegally fleeing the country. While in detention, an officer, whose wife is named Kim Jung-Sook, beat Ms. Lee with a chair. The officer also whipped Ms. Lee in the head with handcuffs, causing her to bleed and experience excruciating pain. Following the beating, guards placed Ms.

Lee in a cell with forty other women. The cells were so crowded that some women were forced to sleep in the hallway of the prison. The Guards told the detainees they had no right to sleep and forced the women to sit with their legs spread, sometimes with their legs hanging on other detainees' bodies. The women detainees were fed only three tablespoons of porridge three times per day, and were allowed just one bottle of water per week. Ill detainees were not provided medical treatment. Many died.

Also in 2004, Ms. Lee (aged 41) witnessed a public execution of an entire family in Chongjin. A pregnant woman was among the executed. The government executed the family for stealing a cow and eating it. Ms. Lee witnessed other violence in public, including the beating of a pregnant woman accused of procreating with a foreign national. Because the North Korean government aims for a homogenous society, the government kills children allegedly of foreign blood. Frequently the mother of the child is also killed. In this case, Ms. Lee witnessed the police beat the woman until she miscarried the baby. The woman also died to due blood loss and internal trauma. Sung-Il Kim was the policeman who beat the woman.

A policeman in Chongjin also beat Ms. Lee because he believed she made a false statement to the authorities. To this day, Ms. Lee suffers from pains due to the assault. She feels her backbone is twisted and broken.

In 2005, the North Korean police caught Ms. Lee (aged 44) while attempting to cross the river into China. The police sent her to a National Security Agency holding camp in Chongjin. Because Ms. Lee was hiding money inside her body at the time of her arrest, a police officer beat her with a piece of firewood. The beatings continued every two or three days.

While detained in Chongjin, Ms. Lee became very ill due to roundworm and pleurisy, which plagues her to this day. The detention center provided her with some medication during

her detention, but the police continued to beat Ms. Lee throughout her incarceration making her medical treatment unsuccessful.

5. ONSUNG COUNTY, NORTH HAMGYONG PROVINCE

While imprisoned at a detention facility in Onsung County, North Hamgyong Province in 2005, Ms. Lee (aged 35) and Ms. Han (aged 38) experienced gross human rights violations against themselves and others. The human rights violations include beatings, inhumane and degrading treatment, torture, and sexual assault. The conduct violates Articles 7, 10, and 12 of the ICCPR, and Article 12 of the ICESCR.

In May of 2005, security guards at the Onsung detention center frequently fondled Ms. Lee's breasts and hips. She also witnessed security guards rape other women detained at the facility.

Also in May of 2005, security guards at the Onsung detention center beat Ms. Han for attempting to leave North Korea for China. At one point, a female guard forced Ms. Han and eight other women to lie on the floor naked. The female guard then pushed her hand into each of the women's vaginas to check for smuggled goods, specifically money. The officer did not change the glove between inspections.

6. UNSPECIFIED LOCATION

While imprisoned at a detention facility in an unspecified location in 2002, and from 2006 to 2009, and while living in another unspecified area in 2000, Ms. Son (aged 54) experienced gross human rights violations against herself and others. The human rights violations include unequal application of the law, forced miscarriages, beatings, torture, inhumane and degrading treatment, torture, and sexual assault. The conduct violates Articles 6, 7, and 10 of the ICCPR, Articles 10 and 12 of the ICESCR, and Articles 3, 5, and 12 of the CEDAW.

From 2000, women were required to wear skirts. The law did not require men to wear any particular clothing. From 2002, the DPRK passed a law outlawing the riding of bicycles by women. The law was implemented because the practice of riding bikes was considered not feminine. The law did not forbid men from riding bicycles.

While in jail for an unspecified violation of the law, Ms. Son frequently walked past a room with five to six infant corpses. A janitor removed the corpses once per week. The pile of infant corpses existed because pregnant women were not given special treatment at the jail. Rather, pregnant women were forced to work extremely hard so they would miscarry their babies. If the child was not miscarried within seven months, the mother received an injection in her stomach to kill the unborn child.

Guards tortured Ms. Son by forcing her to lift one leg and stretch one arm, like a clock, from morning until afternoon. If Ms. Son fell or was unable to remain in the designated position, she was beaten. Guards also came to Ms. Son's cell every evening and called her out. She was then forced to trade sex for fewer beatings. Ms. Son and other women were forced to dance for the guards. The girls were called down one by one and sexually assaulted. After being assaulted, the girls were excused from dancing for that night. After repeated sexual assaults, Ms. Son attempted suicide by swallowing a spoon. The attempt was unsuccessful and Ms. Son began bleeding profusely from her mouth. The prison guards gave her "sick bail" after the event. Ms. Son then left the prison.

III. CONCLUSION

The utterly disgusting conduct of the North Korean guards cannot be considered as isolated events. Rather, the testimonies of these thirteen courageous North Korean women show systematic, widespread, and ongoing violations of women's human rights in the DPRK. The

information contained herein is nothing new to the international community. Rather, these testimonies further highlight the findings of the UN Human Rights Council Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the DPRK. To reiterate Commissioner Kirby's conclusion, something must be done to stop the human rights violations occurring in North Korea. The international community must respond. For there are not enough adjectives in our language to describe the sick, twisted, and heinous crimes committed against women detained in North Korean prison camps.

APPENDIX A

사례 키워드	중복조사회수	작성일
	(제 5 회)	<u>2014</u> 년 <u>06</u> 월 <u>24</u> 일

북한인권침해사례 기록부

· 사례 제공자 정보

이름	손**	출생년도	1960	성 별	<input type="checkbox"/> 남 / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 여
연락처	010-****-****	북한주소	*****		
현 직업		북한 거주기간	*****		
북한 내 직업		한국 입국년도	2010 년		
이름	안**	직 위	*****	조사장소	성통만사 사무실

· 조사자 정보

· 인터뷰 내용 ■ □

사례 목격구분	■ 본인사례 □ 타인사례 직접목적 □ 전해들은 이야기 ※ 추가정보 ()
사례 발생위치	위도(), 경도()
인권침해 형태	<input type="checkbox"/> 처형 <input type="checkbox"/> 폭행 <input type="checkbox"/> 구금, 구속, 격리 <input type="checkbox"/> 추방 <input type="checkbox"/> 폭언 <input type="checkbox"/> 불공평한 처우 ■ 기타(영아 실해 및 낙태)

인권침해 기관	<input type="checkbox"/> 정치범수용소 <input type="checkbox"/> 교화소 <input type="checkbox"/> 노동단련대 <input type="checkbox"/> 군 <input type="checkbox"/> 보안부(경찰) <input type="checkbox"/> 국가보위부 및 집결소 <input type="checkbox"/> 검찰소 및 재판소 <input type="checkbox"/> 기타 ()
피해자 정보	기관명(), 직위 () 이름(), 성별(), 당시연령 () 주소()
가해자 정보	기관명(), 직위 () 이름(), 성별(), 당시연령() 주소()
내용	<p>2006 년, 안전부 구류장</p> <p>안전부 구류장 화장실 한쪽에는 아기 사체가 5~6 구 정도가 있다. 일주일에 한 번 어떤 남자가 와서 그 사체들을 치웠다. 또한 임신부라하여 편의를 봐주는 것이 아니라 중국 사람의 아이를 가졌다고 오히려 더욱 더 강도 높은 훈련을 시켜서 낙태를 시켰다.낙태당하여 나온 사체는 종이나 신문지에다 싸서 처리해야했다. 자연 낙태한 여자들의 경우 회복 할 시간도 없이 아침에 또 나가 단련을 받았다.</p> <p>영아 사체 처리하는 사람이 남자 한명이 있는데, 아기의 시체가 일곱 구가 쌓여야지 그걸 화장실에 버린다. 종이 싸 버린 채 그대로. 보통 처리하는 게 5 개월까지 하고 7 개월부터는 배에다 주사를 넣어서 안에서 죽여서 자연 낙태를 시킨다.</p> <p>2006 Jail</p>

In a jail toilet there were 5-6 infant corpses. Once a week a man will come and clear the corpses. Pregnant women do not get any special treatment. Rather, they are treated more harshly, being forced to miscarry. The miscarried fetus are wrapped in newspapers and are trashed. Even after the miscarriage, the women are not given time to recover. They had to work immediately. Usually, fetuses up to five months old were miscarried through hard labor, but for those that survived until seven months or more, an injection was given in the stomach to kill the fetus.

APPENDIX B

사례 키워드	중복조사회수	작성일
	(제 2 회)	<u>2014</u> 년 <u>06</u> 월 <u>24</u> 일

북한인권침해사례 기록부

· 사례 제공자 정보

이름	손**	출생년도	1960	성 별	<input type="checkbox"/> 남 / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 여
연락처	010-****-****	북한주소	****		
현 직업		북한 거주기간	****		
북한 내 직업		한국 입국년도	2010 년		
이름		직 위		조사장소	

· 조사자 정보

· 인터뷰 내용 ■ □

사례 목격구분	<input type="checkbox"/> 본인사례 ■ 타인사례 직접목격 <input type="checkbox"/> 전해들은 이야기 ※ 추가정보 ()
사례 발생위치	위도(), 경도()
인권침해 형태	<input type="checkbox"/> 처형 ■ 폭행 <input type="checkbox"/> 구금, 구속, 격리 <input type="checkbox"/> 추방 <input type="checkbox"/> 폭언 <input type="checkbox"/> 불공평한 처우 ■ 기타(성폭행 및 자살 시도)
인권침해 기관	<input type="checkbox"/> 정치범수용소 <input type="checkbox"/> 교화소 <input type="checkbox"/> 노동단련대 <input type="checkbox"/> 군 <input type="checkbox"/> 보안부(경찰) <input type="checkbox"/> 국가보위부 및 집결소 <input type="checkbox"/> 검찰소 및 재판소

	□ 기타 ()
피해자 정보	기관명(), 직위 () 이름(), 성별(), 당시연령 () 주소()
가해자 정보	기관명(), 직위 () 이름(), 성별(), 당시연령() 주소()
내용	<p>2009 년, 후창군 김형직군 안전부 구류장, 성폭행 및 자살 시도</p> <p>벌을 세우는데 한 다리를 들고 팔 펴고 새가 날아가는 자세로 아침부터 점심 때 까지 그렇게 서 있다. 땀을 뻘뻘 흘리면서 쓰러지면 또 매를 맞는다. 저녁 되면 계호가 다 매일 다른 사람이 들어오는데 그때마다 불러 나간다. 가끔은 개가 어떤 계호랑 나갔다 들어오면 그 계호가 다시 들어와도 다시 그걸 시키지 않는다. 춤도 안 추게 한다. 노래에 맞춰서 율동을 하는 게 있는데 그걸 시킨다. 다른 계호들은 가만히 세워 놓았다가 춤을 추라고 하는데 한 번 나갔다 들어오면 그걸 안 시킨다. 그 계호는 “그래... 그래서 나중에 너 어젯밤에 나갔다 들어오면 안 시키네” 하면 계속 개새끼 같은 것들 이 말밖에 못한다. 애는 계속 울다가 끝내 손가락을 먹었다. 손가락을 어떻게 넘겼는지는 모르겠지만 그걸 넘겨서 입에서 피가 나왔다. 결국 그 아이는 병보석으로 나가서 수술을 한 것으로 알고 있다.</p> <p>2009, 후창군 김형직군 jail, sexual assault and suicide attempt</p> <p>The victim was made to lift one leg up and stretch out her arms like a bird, from morning until the afternoon. If the victim falls, she is beaten. Every evening a new guard comes and the victim is called out and is sexually assaulted. Once the victim has been</p>

	<p>assaulted and sent back to the cell she is no longer subject to abuse for the night. The victim is also excused from having to dance. The guards normally force the victims to dance to a song, but once sexually assaulted, the victim is not asked to do this. The victim could not take it any longer and attempted to commit suicide by eating a spoon. As it went down her throat, she started bleeding out her mouth. In the end she was sent out on sick bail.</p>

APPENDIX C

사례 키워드	중복조사회수	작성일
	(제 6 회)	<u>2014</u> 년 <u>06</u> 월 <u>24</u> 일

북한인권침해사례 기록부

· 사례 제공자 정보

이름	손**	출생년도	1960	성 별	<input type="checkbox"/> 남 / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 여
연락처	010-****-****	북한주소	*****		
현 직업		북한 거주기간	****		
북한 내 직업		한국 입국년도	2010 년		
이름	안**	직 위	****	조사장소	성통만사 사무실

· 조사자 정보

· 인터뷰 내용 ■ □

사례 목격구분	<input type="checkbox"/> 본인사례 <input type="checkbox"/> 타인사례 직접목격 <input type="checkbox"/> 전해들은 이야기 ■ 기타 ※ 추가정보 ()
사례 발생위치	위도(), 경도()
인권침해 형태	<input type="checkbox"/> 처형 <input type="checkbox"/> 폭행 <input type="checkbox"/> 구금, 구속, 격리 <input type="checkbox"/> 추방 <input type="checkbox"/> 폭언 ■ 불공평한 처우 <input type="checkbox"/> 기타()

인권침해 기관	<p>□ 정치범수용소 □ 교화소 □ 노동단련대 □ 군</p> <p>□ 보안부(경찰) □ 국가보위부 및 집결소 □ 검찰소 및 재판소</p> <p>■ 기타 ()</p>
피해자 정보	<p>기관명(), 직위 ()</p> <p>이름(), 성별(), 당시연령 ()</p> <p>주소()</p>
가해자 정보	<p>기관명(), 직위 ()</p> <p>이름(), 성별(), 당시연령()</p> <p>주소()</p>
내용	<p>기찰대, 여성 복장 규제</p> <p>낮에 시내에서는 꼭 치마를 입고 다녀야 한다. 바지를 입어서는 안되며, 기찰대가 단속을 한다. 단속을 주로 애들이 나와서 하는데 애들이라고 무시하고 나가려 해도 막아선다. 김정일 장군님의 말씀에 의하면 미풍양속 때문에 여성들이 치마를 안입는다고...그래서 낮에는 꼭 치마를 입고 다녀야 된다는 말이 있었다.</p> <p>2002 년, 여성 자전거 이용 금지</p> <p>여자들은 자전거를 탈 수 없다. 자전거를 한 2000 년도까지는 타고 그 당시에는 여기 차번호가 있듯이 자전거도 번호가 달려 있었다. 2002 년도인가 그때부터 여자들이 자전거를 타고 거리를 활보하고 말하자면 문화 여성답지 못한다는 장군님의 말씀이 있었다. 그때부터 여자들은 못 탄다는 법률이 나오자 2002 년부터 자전거를 여자가 타면 단속을 한다.</p> <p>기찰대, female dress code regulation</p> <p>Women must wear skirts during the day. The police make sure that there are no women wearing pants. The police are normally relatively young, so people tend to</p>

ignore them. According to Kim Jung Il, females do not wear skirts because it is a violation of beautiful and fine custom. So during the day, women are made to wear skirts.

2002, women are forbidden from riding bicycles.

Women have been forbidden to ride bicycles in North Korea, since the year 2000.

Before then, there were number plates on bicycles, similar to that of cars. Kim Jung Il stated that it was not very feminine for women to ride bicycles. From that point onwards there was a law forbidding women to ride bicycles.

APPENDIX D

사례 키워드	중복조사회수	작성일
	(제 1 회)	2014 년 06 월 11 일

북한인권침해사례 기록부

· 사례 제공자 정보

이름	이**	출생년도	1973	성 별	<input type="checkbox"/> 남 / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 여
연락처	010-****-****	북한주소	*****		
현 직업		북한 거주기간	*****		
북한 내 직업		한국 입국년도	2009 년		
이름	안**	직 위	****	조사장소	성통만사 사무실

· 조사자 정보

· 인터뷰 내용

사례 목격구분	<input type="checkbox"/> 본인사례 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 타인사례 직접목적 <input type="checkbox"/> 전해들은 이야기 ※ 추가정보 ()
사례 발생위치	위도(), 경도()
인권침해 형태	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 처형 <input type="checkbox"/> 폭행 <input type="checkbox"/> 구금, 구속, 격리 <input type="checkbox"/> 추방 <input type="checkbox"/> 폭언 <input type="checkbox"/> 불공평한 처우 <input type="checkbox"/> 기타()

인권침해 기관	<input type="checkbox"/> 정치범수용소 <input type="checkbox"/> 교화소 <input type="checkbox"/> 노동단련대 <input type="checkbox"/> 군 <input type="checkbox"/> 보안부(경찰) <input type="checkbox"/> 국가보위부 및 집결소 <input type="checkbox"/> 검찰소 및 재판소 <input type="checkbox"/> 기타 ()
피해자 정보	기관명(), 직위 () 이름(), 성별(여), 당시연령 () 주소()
가해자 정보	기관명(), 직위 () 이름(), 성별(), 당시연령() 주소()
내용	<p>2004 년도에 북한에서는 소를 잡아먹었다는 이유로 소를 잡은 남자와 그 가족(엄마, 아빠, 이순실씨의 친구, 언니, 사위)을 모두 공개처형하였다. 그 중 목격자의 친구 임신 중이었는데 임신부까지 모두 공개처형 하였다. 북한에서는 사형 집행을 사형장에서 사람들에게 “너희도 같은 짓을 하다가 죽인다”라는 것을 보여주기 위해서 공개처형을 한다. 또한 시범게임 이라는 것이 있는데 이는 죄를 어기 사람들을 바로 그 자리에서 총살 하는 것을 다른 사람들에게 본보기가 되어 같은 행동을 하지 못하게 하려는 것이다. 시범게임 중의 하나는 너무 배가 고파서 옥수수를 하나 뜯어 먹은 사람을 그 자리에서 바로 총살하는 것이다.</p> <p>In 2004, there was a public execution. The victims were family of four members. The father was accused of stealing and eating a cow. every member of his family was put to execution. Their first daughter was pregnant</p>

but that did not stop the government from executing her. In North Korea, they have a system called "시범 게임". This is a type of educational system that is intended to educate people with ultimate fear. For example, they shot a civilian because he stole a corn from a field. By shooting the victim, the government is trying to teach people that you will have same consequence if you don't obey the rules.

APPENDIX E

사례 키워드	중복조사회수	작성일
	(제 1 회)	<u>2014</u> 년 <u>06</u> 월 <u>11</u> 일

북한인권침해사례 기록부

· 사례 제공자 정보

이름	이**	출생년도	1973	성 별	<input type="checkbox"/> 남 / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 여
연락처	010-****-****	북한주소	*****		
현 직업		북한 거주기간	*****		
북한 내 직업		한국 입국년도	2009 년		
이름	안**	직 위	****	조사장소	성통만사 사무실

· 조사자 정보

· 인터뷰 내용

사례 목격구분	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 본인사례 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 타인사례 직접목적 <input type="checkbox"/> 전해들은 이야기 ※ 추가정보 ()
사례 발생위치	위도(), 경도()
인권침해 형태	<input type="checkbox"/> 처형 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 폭행 <input type="checkbox"/> 구금, 구속, 격리 <input type="checkbox"/> 추방 <input type="checkbox"/> 폭언 <input type="checkbox"/> 불공평한 처우 <input type="checkbox"/> 기타()

인권침해 기관	<input type="checkbox"/> 정치범수용소 <input type="checkbox"/> 교화소 <input type="checkbox"/> 노동단련대 <input type="checkbox"/> 군 <input type="checkbox"/> 보안부(경찰) <input type="checkbox"/> 국가보위부 및 집결소 <input type="checkbox"/> 검찰소 및 재판소 <input type="checkbox"/> 기타 ()
피해자 정보	기관명(), 직위 () 이름(), 성별(여), 당시연령 () 주소()
가해자 정보	기관명(청진집결소), 직위 () 이름(), 성별(), 당시연령() 주소()

내용	<p>북한 청진집결소에서는 안전원이 피해자를 고향 위치를 거짓말 하였다는 이유로 폭행하였다. 19 살 학교 갓 졸업한 김성일 이라는 안전원에게 폭행을 당했는데 뼈의 순서가 다 바뀌는 듯하고 머리채를 벽에다 박고 구두를 신고 발로 밟았다.</p> <p>김성일 안전원은 임산부들도 모두 폭행했는데, 일을 시키니까 금방 임신한 사람들도 6 개월 넘은 사람들도 재래식 화장실에서 아이를 유산하였다. 피가 너무 쏟아져서 쓰러져 있는 사람들도 많았고 파라티부스라는 열병에 걸려 죽어가는 사람이 많았다.</p> <p>북한은 단일민족이라서 외국인들 아기를 임신한 사람들을 나무를 메고 뛰게 하고 각자 들고 때리면서 강제로 유산을 하게 하였다.</p> <p>In Chongjin 집결소, a policeman assaulted the victim accusing false statement. The policeman was a new employee who just got out of high school. Victim suffered from pains that felt like as if his back bones were all twisted and broken.</p> <p>Sungil Kim(the policeman), assaulted pregnant women as well. Since pregnant women were forced to do hard labors even after 6month of pregnancy(which is considered safe period) they went through miscarriage. Due to loss of too much blood and lack of treatment after miscarriage, many women suffered from paratyphoid and died.</p> <p>North Koreans aim for a racially homogeneous nation. If a woman bears a child of other race, the police officers tie her to a tree and beat her forcing her to miscarry.</p>
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