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The Government Facilitation of North Korea's Human Rights Abuses Eclipsed by the Threat of Nuclear War

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The Governmental Facilitation of North Korea’s Human Rights Abuses

Eclipsed by the Threat of Nuclear War

Senior Project submitted to
The Division of Social Studies
of Bard College

by
Kim Doom

Annandale-on-Hudson, New York
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Dedication

It is with enormous gratitude that I acknowledge the support and help of Professor Thomas Keenan for his mentorship throughout the research and writing of this article. His invaluable feedback and suggestions for improvement spanned several drafts. It is with immense love that I thank my family. I would like to say thank you to Caitlynn, my daughter, for stepping in and helping in those late hours when my brain understood something did not sound right but could not figure out why. I would thank Ryan, my son, for coming in and keeping me company during my typing sessions. I would like to apologize for making him feel as if he were the adult in the house while I took on the role of traditional college student. Thank you to Melinda, my sister, Jon, my father, and my extended family who joined my children in standing by me with patience and understanding, while encouraging me to complete my studies.
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Acronyms

CEDAW – Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
COI – Commission of Inquiry
CRC – Convention on the Rights of the Child
DMZ – Demilitarize Zone
DPRK – Democratic People’s Republic of Korea
FAO – The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDRC – Flood Damage Rehabilitation Committee
IAEA – International Atomic Energy Agency
ICC – International Criminal Court
ICCPR – International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR – International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights
KWP – Korean Workers Party
KPA – Korean People’s Army
MPS – Ministry of People’s Security
NDC – National Defense Commission
NGO – Non-Governmental Organization
NKPPC – North Korean Provisional People’s Committees
PDS – Public Distribution System
PPPD – Per Person Per Day rations
PSB – People’s Security Bureau
SEZs – Special Economic Zones
SSD – State Security Department
U.N. – United Nations
UDHR – Universal Declaration of Human Rights
WFP – World Food Program
WHO – World Health Organization
WMD – Weapons of Mass Destruction
WRK – Worker’s Party of Korea
Introduction

In 2014, The United Nations General Assembly made front-page news by endorsing a recent report by the United Nations Commission of Inquiry, which detailed crimes against humanity committed by North Korea. The General Assembly made a recommendation to the Security Council to discuss the report and consider referring it to the International Criminal Court. Several questions came to mind after hearing this announcement; how has the North Korean regime been able to commit human rights violations for decades without interference? Why did it take the International community so long to recommend that North Korea face judgment for their human rights violations?

To try to understand “why,” this essay will look at North Korea’s historical experiences that took place before, during, and after Japanese colonialism through the Korean Civil War in an effort to identify how they influenced early policies. More so how these policies would allow Kim Il-sung reach the level of supreme leader and establish his family as hereditary authoritarian rulers. How these original policies would create a government that would allow human rights abuses to become daily violations and to become a country that appears to be in a state of chronic crisis. All in an effort to figure out if there is in fact anything the international community could do to convince North Korea to enact reforms that will stabilize their country and bring an end to their human rights abuses. This topic is an intricately woven conundrum that raises questions, while offering very few answers.

North Korea is not an old country, its creation occurred after World War II, following forty years of Japanese rule. When Kim Il-sung came to rule he understood the power a cult personality and used it as a politician to build up a nation that would eventually view him, and ultimately his descendents, as deities. He was willing to borrow political ideas from the past and then transformed these ideas to suit his own motives. He used his charisma to mobilize the masses around these new policies and push forth his agenda. Later he was able to use his cult persona and his political power to secure a hereditary authoritarianism for his son and grandson. He was able to complete this in less than sixty years.

North Korea closed its boarders during the 1960s allowing very little information from within North Korean to reach the outside world. Official reports come directly from the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, although, they only release the information they wish to share. Other paths of information come from escaped North Koreans, intelligence agencies in South Korean, Japanese, and United States or from South Korean or Chinese import and export records. The majority of escapees come from the lowest class in society. They can only report on what the officials have disclosed through propaganda or policies that affect their daily lives, or what they have personally witnessed. The intelligence reports are questionable due to the possibility of being bias in their assessment of the country while the import and export records only include legally exchanged items.

North Korea’s closed society policy means very little information is available to study the country. Writing this report was challenging as there is a lot written on North Korea using the same small amounts of data, frequently reiterating the same
testimonies and statistics. Most publications focused on one area, such as the country’s history, economics problems, the nuclear program, agriculture, or a specific human rights violation. Very few publications cover all the issues unless they were quick summaries of the problems. Another challenge had to do with contradictions revolving around dates of events, when the policies were enacted and which regime leader was given credit for originating the policies. One such example is the “two-meal a day program,” some authors credit Kim Il-sung as the creator of this policy, while other authors credit Kim Jong-il as the creator. Additional confusion concerns when the policy was first implemented, depending on the author, the policies enactment first occurred in 1991, 1993, 1994, or 1995. On other polices there was no information regarding the exact date or when the event happened, they are only credited to a particular decade. The contradictions that were found required verification from duplicate sources.
Chapter One

Colonialism and the Division of Korea
Pre-History

In the 14th century, the Chosŏn dynasty established a class-based system called the “Yangban.” Yangban combined military and scholar officials into a small aristocratic elite group who ruled over the peasants, merchants, and laborers, and practiced slavery and indentured servitude. Initially the system awarded elite status to men who passed a rigorous civil service exam. Those who belonged to the Yangban class separated themselves from other classes. They did not live next to those who were not Yangban, nor did they marry outside their class, eventually creating a class and institution in which elite status “was passed down through the generations and no longer earned.” The Chosŏn dynasty “held limited power, and for the most part were not respected by the Yangban.” To garner favor the monarchy bestowed large gifts of nontaxable land, putting the economic tax burden onto the lower classes. In the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the old social distinctions were breaking down, there was a counterfeit genealogy market where commoners could attach their names to Yangban genealogies and elevate their status. In the nineteenth century, during a Japanese invasion, the army destroyed many genealogical records, making it difficult to determine who was or was not a member of a Yangban family.

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3 Ibid.
8 Ibid
Prior to the eighteenth century, Korean foreign relations consisted of annual trips to China to pay tribute to the Emperor with limited contact with Japan. Korea’s external problems began when Japanese warships invaded, in 1876, demanding diplomatic and commercial relations and forcing Korea to end its long established policy of isolation with the “Kanghwa Treaty.” This treaty declared Korea a sovereign nation, allowing Japan to move aggressively toward Korea without interference from China. During the nineteenth century, Korea experienced internal problems between the Chosŏn dynasty King and Queen. The King supported Japan’s influence and the Queen wished to expel Japan and follow in China’s path. Eventually Japanese assassins executed the Queen in 1895. Externally Korea found itself at the center of rivalries between England, Russia, Japan, and China, who all wanted its resources. Korea signed the “Treaty of Peace, Amity, Commerce, and Navigation,” with the United States in 1882, and later signed similar treaties with Britain Germany, Italy, Russia, France, and Austria-Hungry, opening up further foreign relations. A United States diplomatic envoy arrived in 1883, in the wake of the treaty, and stayed until 1905, when Japan assumed total control of Korean foreign affairs.

In 1904, Japan declared war on Russia for refusing to withdraw its troops from Manchuria, and quickly won. This was a major coup for Japan as they had taken on a world power and won. With negotiating help from the United States, Japan and Russia signed the “Portsmouth Treaty,” in 1906, where Russia acknowledged Japan’s right to

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Korea. Previously Japan signed the “Taft-Katsura Treaty” with the United States, in 1905, which allowed Japan free reign in Korea in exchange for the promise from Japan not to interfere with the Philippines. As long as Japan directed its imperialism away from American and British possessions, it had the support of the Western powers. In 1905, Japan made Korea a protectorate. Initially the Korean government supported Japan’s imperialism, and the government signed over the peninsula in exchange for Japanese arranged pensions, payments, and honors for the leading Yangban noblemen. By 1910, Japan took total control of Korea, dissolving the Chosŏn dynasty, the monarchy as the government, and the Korean nation itself. This began the 35-year period of Japanese colonial rule over Korea, which lasted until 1945 when Japan surrendered at the end of the Second World War.

Japanese Colonialism

The period between 1910 through 1945 is crucial in understanding the post Second World War attitudes towards the Japanese that played out in the creation of the two Korea states. During 1910 through 1919, the Japanese conducted the first phase of their colonial rule, which the military controlled. They establish a draconian police system that deprived Koreans of their basic freedoms: civil society was abolished, freedom of speech suspended, all the police became judge and jury. The Japanese

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17 Conrad Schirokauer and Donald N. Clark, Modern East Asia: A Brief History, 2nd ed. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 2008), 258.
controlled civil service, education, and the government. Japan redesigned the Korean education system in order to condition Korean children to embody Japanese ideals, creating loyal subjects. The Japanese reformed Korean land laws by requiring proof of ownership. Most farmers did not have the proper papers, resulting in the loss of their land. The Japanese land development companies transferred the seized land to Japanese investors and bureaucrats, or Japanese collaborators appointed to government and administrative positions. The law reinforced class inequalities that had been in place for centuries by strengthening the positions of the wealthy and deteriorating the position of the small farm. This economic gap helped set the stage for the violent left-right wing confrontations that followed the liberation of Korea in 1945.

The post Second World War “attitudes toward the Japanese and the impact of foreign domination helped stimulated Korean nationalism and influenced their cultural development creating class and ideological conflicts that persist today.”

The second phase took place between 1919 through 1931, and began with a nonviolent nationwide demonstration for independence from the Japanese. The demonstrations failed and Koreans realized that Japan met direct confrontation with force, but it did succeed in unifying Korean nationals against the Japanese, and resulted in some reforms of Japan’s policies. Japan enacted cultural policy reforms, hoping to improve world opinion concerning the occupation. Korean newspapers and magazines were to publish again, and civil society organizations became legalized. Koreans used this time of these reforms to preserve their culture and reeducate young

20 Schirokauer and Clark, Modern East Asia: A Brief, 260.
22 Ibid 37.
Koreans in an effort to work towards liberation. It was during this phase that the split in ideals started to emerge into two factions: those who wished to preserve the Korean culture without overthrowing the Japanese regime, and those who violently wanted to overthrow the regime while restructuring Korean society to redistribute wealth. The Korean communities who went into exile also developed into factions: one group embraced Western ideals and eventually formed the Republic of Korea, and the other group embraced communist ideals. The class and ideological conflicts that developed during and after the period of Japanese occupation continue to influence both North and South Korea.

In 1931 in Japan, the military took control of the government and seized Manchuria, abandoning any pretense of democracy as they chose militarism and war in their “Asia for Asians” campaign to expel Western imperial powers and widen their control over Asia.” Thus began the third phase of Japanese colonialism in Korea, where another round of reforms were enacted that lasted until Japan’s surrender in 1945. Japan reorganized the Korean infrastructure to supply resources for the Japanese military, and with this reorganization came a new phase of repression that amounted to the destruction of Korea cultural. Japan forcefully started assimilating Koreans into Japanese culture and political life. They forced Koreans to worship the gods of imperial Japan.

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25 T. I. Han, Lonesome Hero: Memoir of a Korea War POW (Bloomington, IN: AuthorHouse, 2011), 115.
26 Schirokauer and Clark, Modern East Asia: A Brief, 265.
27 Ibid
28 Donald N. Clark, Culture and Customs of Korea (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 2000), 49.
soldiers vandalized ancient temples.\textsuperscript{29} Koreans were forced to abandon their literature and history, the national anthem was banned, and their flag could not be flown.\textsuperscript{30} Koreans had to dig up their national flower and plant cherry trees.\textsuperscript{31} One act required Koreans to adopt Japanese names; by the end of the war, more than 80\% had complied.\textsuperscript{32} In a society where reverence for their ancestors and family lineage was paramount, this policy created a deep and lasting resentment.\textsuperscript{33} Many Koreans chose to collaborate with the Japanese, in an attempt to succeed within the colonial system. Rejection of the system was not a viable option as it resulted in poverty, or jail. A few profited enormously and justified their collaboration because they felt they were helping Korea to modernize.\textsuperscript{34} Japans attempt to remodel Koreans into loyal subjects failed, Japanese people continued to discriminate against Koreans based on their ethnicity.

Many recognizable modern aspects of Korean society emerged or grew considerably during Japanese colonial rule. “Industrial development and expansion of commerce were encouraged by Japan for the primary purpose of enriching Japan itself and helping to promote its expansion throughout the Asian Pacific rather than for the benefit of the Korean people.”\textsuperscript{35} During the period of wartime mobilization from 1937 to 1945, Japan reintroduced harsh measures to their colonial rule. They instituted labor drafts that shipped Koreans to Japan against their will to provide services for the Japanese. These services included serving in the Japanese armed forces as soldiers, working in military factories, and having the women serve as sex slaves for Japanese

\textsuperscript{30} Ibid
\textsuperscript{31} Ibid
\textsuperscript{32} Korea as a Colony,” Asia for Educators.
\textsuperscript{33} Connor, The Koreas: A Global, 41.
\textsuperscript{34} Ibid 42
\textsuperscript{35} Korea as a Colony,” Asia for Educators.
Resistance groups began emerging to fight to free Korea from the Japanese; the non-communist Korean resistance formed the Korean Restoration Army in 1940, they worked with Chinese nationalist and the United States military advisors, while communist Koreans worked with Chinese communist. Japan displayed a lack of tolerance for communist ideals; they set about annihilating all factions of the Korean communist party. In an effort to survive, the Korean communist party split into groups; with some going into exile in China or the Soviet Union, while others remained in the Korea Mountains to carrying on a guerrilla war along the Korean-Manchuria border. It was in this last group that Kim Il-sung emerged as a military leader.

For the Korean people the legacy of Japanese colonialism revolves around “economic underdevelopment, social and psychological disruption, and the bitter fruits of collaboration.” With economic underdevelopment, Japan modernized Korea’s infrastructure during its occupation, but Koreans take exception to assertions that they should be grateful to Japan for improvements made under Japanese rule. They argue that none of the improvements were implemented to benefit Korea but rather make to their colony more profitable for Japan. Once the modern improvements were in place few Koreans were allowed to utilize or participate in them. Those that were fortunate enough to do so were never allowed to advance beyond the lowest of positions, because they were not Japanese. The social and psychological disruption stemmed from the fact that the more a person retained his or her Korean identity, the less likely he or she was to advance into a position of responsibility, and even rarer, a position of

38 Schirokauer and Clark, Modern East Asia: A Brief, 265.
39 Ibid 267
When Korean students wished to obtain higher levels of education, they were required to go to Japan, discard their Korean identity, and become Japanese. The legacy of collaboration left behind an accumulation of social, economic, and institutional frictions.

After the liberation from Japan in 1945, Korean politics exploded as Koreans accused each other of collaboration and betrayal. Koreans who served in Japanese colonial bureaucracy and as police were condemned as national traitors. Many wealthy businessmen and landowners were accused of supporting Japan in order to save their fortunes. At the end of the Second World War, the Korean people were surprised by the sudden collapse of Japan, especially those who chose to support Japan. The collaboration issue became a point of contention, and instrumental to the separation of ideals in the North and South after liberation from Japan. The allies hoped the Koreans within Korea would follow the lead of the exiled Korean factions, as they did not have a “regime-in-waiting” to install in Korea after Japanese colonialists were removed.

The Division of Korea

As the war with Japan was still ongoing, the “Cairo Conference” happened in 1943. During this conference the allies, the United States, China, and The United Kingdom, pledged to strip Japan of all the territories it had acquired since 1894. They

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41 Schirokauer and Clark, Modern East Asia: A Brief, 267.
42 Olsen, Korea, the Divided Nation, 55.
44 Ibid
determined that Korea was to be free and independent after an Allied victory.\(^{45}\) The strategic position of the Korean peninsula and its liberation from Japan became problematic between the two emerging super powers. As the war in Europe was finishing, the Allied powers met in February 1945 for the “Yalta Conference.”\(^{46}\) It was then that the Soviet Union agreed to enter the war against Japan, in the hopes of ending the Pacific war. They began an invasion into Manchuria and proceeded to conduct landings into the Korean Peninsula.\(^{47}\) The United States understood that the Soviet Union had greater military power in Asia and could eventually control Korea outright, while the Soviet Union was concerned about the United States fully occupying Korea.

The partition of Korea took shape during the “Postdam Conference” in July 1945,\(^{48}\) with the allies deciding on a temporary demarcation line in order to accept the surrender of Japanese military forces.\(^{49}\) The Army Colonels Rusk and Bonesteel,\(^{50}\) decided upon the 38\(^{th}\) parallel on short notice, devised the idea to divide the Korean peninsula into two zones of control.\(^{51}\) They decided on the 38\(^{th}\) parallel, as it left the capital Seoul within the American controlled area.\(^{52}\) When the United States suggested dividing Korea, the Soviet Union quickly agreed. The belief is that Stalin’s quick


\(^{48}\) Peter Lowe, Containing the Cold War in East Asia: British Policies towards Japan, China, and Korea, 1948-53 (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1997), 169.

\(^{49}\) Ciment et al., Encyclopedia of Conflicts since, 622.

\(^{50}\) Terence Roehrig, From Deterrence to Engagement: The United States Defense Commitment to South Korea (Lanham, MD: Lexington Books, 2006), 116.


\(^{52}\) Olsen, Korea, the Divided Nation, 62.
response stemmed from not wishing to confront the United States by occupying the entire peninsula, and they hoped the United States would be willing to permit the Soviet Union to occupy the northern half of Japan.\textsuperscript{53}

During the December 1945 “Moscow Conference,” the United States, Soviet Union, China and The United Kingdom, agreed to Korea falling under a 4-power trusteeship.\textsuperscript{54} The United States felt that the Soviet Union’s familiarity with Korea’s history made them a practical candidate to share the occupational administrative duties of Korea during the five-year trusteeship.\textsuperscript{55} The Soviet Union arrived in North Korea prior to the surrender of Japan and planned to construct the North Korean government in the same manner they used to install communist governments in Eastern Europe.\textsuperscript{56} The United States did not arrive in South Korea until after Japan had officially surrendered, and they did not arrive with a clear plan of action on how to help Korea become an independent nation.\textsuperscript{57} Once the two countries occupied Korea, the Soviet Union refused to work with the United States until an agreement was reached to establish a provisional government.\textsuperscript{58}

Once set up in South Korea the United States military government set about suppressing the newly formed localized governments fearing they were a part of a leftist movement conspiracy with the Soviet Union.\textsuperscript{59} Instead, the United States proceeded to form a new government made up of well-educated and English speaking Koreans who

\textsuperscript{55} Edward A. Olsen, Korea, the Divided Nation (Westport, Conn.: Praeger Security International, 2005), 61.
\textsuperscript{56} James Ciment et al., Encyclopedia of Conflicts since World War II (Armonk, NY: Sharpe Reference, 1999), 624.
\textsuperscript{57} Olsen, Korea, the Divided Nation, 63.
\textsuperscript{58} Ciment et al., Encyclopedia of Conflicts since, 622.
\textsuperscript{59} Connor, The Koreas: A Global, 44.
held anticommunist ideals or were usually Japanese collaborators. Koreans saw that
the United States elevated collaborators into positions of authority. Many of the
northern wealthy Koreans moved south in an effort to retain the wealth they had
maintained or obtained during the Japanese occupation. The United States policy
assumed the role of protecting South Korea from communist control, which angered the
Soviet Union and their Korean communist allies.

In the North, Korean Provisional People’s Committees (NKPPC) removed all
government administrators who were in place at the time of Japanese liberation under
the NKPPC decree “Classification of Pro-Japan and Anti-Korean Elements.” The
Soviet Union chose a different yet equally oppressive path in developing the localized
governments into core institutions that reinforcement communist policy. One such
organization was the “South Pyongyang Committee for the Preparation for
Independence,” located in the capital of North Korea, operated by Cho Man-sik, a
popular politician. The Soviet Union imprisoned Cho Man-sik for refusing to sign the
declaration of support of trusteeship, and chose an interim ruler as his replacement:
the 33-year-old Korean guerrilla hero Kim Il-sung. Kim Il-sung had distinguished
himself as a military leader in the Korean communist guerrilla army while fighting
against Japan. The Soviet Union continued to push aside any political leader who did
not hold left-wing ideals. In the north, official records show Kim Il-sung as the first

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60 Timeline,” The Committee For Human Rights In North Korea, accessed October 23, 2015,
Located within the 1946 Tab
61 Olsen, Korea, the Divided Nation, 63.
63 Ibid
64 Ibid 58
leader of the North Korean Bureau of the Korean Communist Party. He created local communist parties throughout North Korea while eliminating "enemies of the people." Enemies of the people included anyone who held non-communist ideals, and Japanese collaborators. Kim Il-sung stripped them of any assets they had managed to hang on to throughout Japanese rule. Kim Il-sung reaped considerable propaganda value when the wealthy northern Koreans moved south, stating they were safe in the south and even protected by the United States military.

After the Second World War, throughout 1945 to 1948, the Soviet Union and the United States began to become suspicious of each other’s political ideals and foreign intentions. It was during post-war reconstruction period that the United States and the Soviet Union went from being allies to Cold War adversaries. Both countries were jockeying to promote their political visions of a post-war international order. It was their differing visions of extreme social, political, and economic ideals that play out in their handling of Korea. "The Soviet Union sought to expand its influence from Eastern Europe into North Korea, Central Asia, and the Middle East. The United States wished to expand its influence from Western Europe to Latin America, Southeast Asia, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan." The Soviet Union moved in to occupy and rule North Korea with the same objectives they used in Europe to expand their ideals. They consolidated North Korea into a left-wing government that emphasized socialism,
land reform, and independence from outside powers. This was in contrast to South Korea’s transformation under the support of the United States, which promoted a capitalist government that was pro-Yangban class system, with largely Japanese-trained officials.

The Soviet Union’s occupation of North Korea alarmed the United States as they realized a Soviet occupation of Korea put communist forces dangerously near Japan. This realization brought a halt to United States reforms within Japan in 1947 and 1948, to focus on Japan’s economic recovery and political rehabilitation in order to build an allied country that would join forces against a communist threat. In this reversal, the United States turned from punishing Japanese leaders for their wartime atrocities to building a key cold war ally. Because the two political ideals of each occupied zone were so extreme, the merging of the two became difficult if not impossible; these differences led to eventual hardening of the 38th parallel. Korea became an “unfortunate testing ground in the cold war.”

These divisions peaked when the United States decided to end its occupation prior to the end of the five-year trusteeship, to focus on Japan’s recovery. In 1948, the United States gave The United Nations the task of creating a “free” Korea. To accomplish this, The United Nations attempted to hold national elections throughout Korea. North Korea viewed this as an act of aggression as South Korea had a larger population than the north, which weighed the election toward the right-wing candidates making the left wing a disadvantaged minority. The northern government refused to

72 "Korean War and Japan's,"United States Department of State Office of Historian.
74 Schirokauer and Clark, Modern East Asia: A Brief, 312.
allow the United Nations to carry out elections in North Korea, and so the election went ahead only in the south. The south elected Syngman Rhee as the first president of the “Republic of Korea (ROK).” Rhee had ties with the United States, as he was educated there.\textsuperscript{75} The north left-wing assembly answered the United Nations elections by creating the “Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK),” and appointing Kim Il-sung as Supreme Leader.\textsuperscript{76} Once the DPRK was created, the Soviet Union withdrew from North Korea in December 1948, “leaving behind military advisors and a Soviet trained North Korean Army.”\textsuperscript{77} The United States withdrew the remainder of its troops in June 1949, leaving behind a small contingent of military advisors and an ill-equipped and equally ill-trained South Korean Army.\textsuperscript{78}

\textbf{The Korean Civil War}

In North Korea, Kim Il-sung began planning to invade the south in an effort unify the country.\textsuperscript{79} Kim Il-sung repeatedly asked to the Soviet Union for permission to invade South Korea, and the Soviet Union agreed in 1950 as long as China agreed to support the war with resources.\textsuperscript{80} China did and “released 60,000 battle hardened Koreans from the People’s Liberation Army for duty in North Korea.”\textsuperscript{81} On June 25, 1950, North Korean troops crossed the 38\textsuperscript{th} parallel and opened fire on South Korean troops. Very quickly, North Korea troops captured most of South Korea except Pusan. At this point, the United States requested the United Nations support for the Republic of

\textsuperscript{75} Schirokauer and Clark, Modern East Asia: A Brief, 312.
\textsuperscript{76} Ibid
\textsuperscript{77} Jenel Virden, “The Korean War Beginning,” in Americans and the Wars of the Twentieth Century (Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire [England]: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008), 82.
\textsuperscript{78} Ibid
\textsuperscript{79} Schirokauer and Clark, Modern East Asia: A Brief, 313.
\textsuperscript{81} Connor, The Koreas: A Global, 49.
The Soviet Union was boycotting the United Nations and China was not yet a member at this point, so neither were present to veto the resolution to defend South Korea. The Korean War lasted three years with an estimate of three million military and civilian dead. It created extensive economic and infrastructure damage, and both sides controlled the same amount of territory in the end. The armistice talks began in 1951 but did not conclude until 1953. The issue of what to do with prisoners of war was the main point of contention that prevented the countries from reaching an agreement earlier. The United States wanted the prisoners to be able to choose whether they wished to go home, while China, North Korea, and the Soviet Union wanted the prisoners repatriated. When Stalin died, China and North Korea conceded on the issue and allowed the fighting to end without the two sides of Korea signing a Peace Treaty.

One legacy of the war was the result of the air superiority the United States displayed during the war and the lasting effects it had on North Korea. North Korea and Chinese air defenses were inadequate, and Stalin limited the Soviet Union’s air battles with the United States as he feared all out war between the two countries. North Koreans lived in fear of aerial attacks and the possibility of atomic bombs for three years. This fear left a deep and lasting psychological impact of weakness and
defenselessness. This fear of vulnerability to outside forces manifested into North Korea’s need to build up their antiaircraft defenses, underground installations, and nuclear weapons to ensure that they would not be defenseless again. The other effect was the hardening of the divisional line between the north and the south. The line moved from the 38th parallel to the cease-fire line. South Korea took control of the eastern mountainous area north of the parallel, and North Korea claimed the western area south of the parallel line to include the city of Kaesŏng. The Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) was formed by “pulling back the respective forces 1.2 miles” along each side of the cease-fire line. The DMZ houses the Joint Security Area in Panmunjom, where conferences between the two sides take place, as well as two villages that were allowed to stay in place after the Armistice Agreement; the North Korean Kijong-dong “Peace Village” remains vacant while the South Korea Daesung-dong “Freedom Village” remains populated. The DMZ has become the most heavily fortified area on earth. North Korea and South Korea have more than 1.7 million active duty troops with another 16 million reserve troops stationed near the DMZ. The DMZ was supposed to be a temporary boundary until the two Koreas could find a peaceful political solution for their unification; unfortunately, it has become a permanent division between two polarizing political ideals.

89 Ibid 31  
90 Ibid  
91 Paul M. Edwards, Historical Dictionary of the Korean War, 2nd ed. (Lanham, Md.: Scarecrow Press, 2010), 73.  
94 Ibid
Chapter Two

Policies Born from Colonialism and the Division of Korea
Legacies of Colonialism and the Civil War

After liberation from the Japanese and during the Soviet occupation, Kim Il-sung’s pursuit for leadership of the DPRK took almost a decade. In 1948, he became the premier leader of the DPRK but he did not achieve the position of supreme leader of the DPRK until 1959. North Korea’s historical experiences and fears guided the formulation of Kim Il-sung’s policies in his quest to achieve the top leadership position. As the premier leader Kim Il-sung reverted to the highly isolationist policies of pre-occupied Korea. He expanded his ruling circle and eliminated potential opponents, in an effort to do this Kim Il-sung establish the Songbun social classification in the late 1940’s as a measure to combat the old Confucian feudal system that existed before and Japanese colonialism and to eliminate out anyone who benefited from or collaborated with the Japanese rule. He created the Juch’e ideology policy, which arose from two desires that were present at the end of the Korean War. The first developed from North Korea’s desire to form a unified Korea, the second from their fear of foreigners as they were viewed as a threat, their pride in surviving the Korean War and a determination to “avenge the national damage caused by the perceived western imperialism during the war.” Kim Il-sung was able to enforce his ideals and policies onto the people with the help of the “Workers’ Party of Korea.” The “Workers’ Party of Korea” (WPK) was constructed between 1945 and 1949 by merging the North Korean Branch Bureau, the

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95 Kihl and Kim, North Korea: The Politics, 71.
98 Schirokauer and Clark, Modern East Asia: A Brief, 406.
Korean Communist Party and the New Democratic Party,100 in which Kim Il-sung was appointed chairman.101

The Role of Songbun

The creation of the Songbun system formed after the old Yangban system social classification was assigned based on a person’s level of loyalty to Kim Il-sung regime.102 In 1945, this reclassification system turned the social ranking of individuals upside down; peasants occupied the top of the caste ladder while those who were aristocrats and landlords fell to the bottom of the ladder. This new classification allowed Kim Il-sung to conduct the first round of purges, which consisted of Japanese supporters, merchants and landlords who benefited from the occupation.103 During the first year, the Songbun system was unofficial and only required background investigations for those seeking positions within the top ranks of the government.104 The Songbun system did not become official for everyone until 1957, when the “May 30th Resolution” was issued.105 This resolution allowed for the evaluation of the political background of every adult, which marked a turning point for the citizens of the DPRK. The Songbun system separated the citizens into three categories: the core, wavering, and hostile. The highest category was reserved for family members of guerrilla soldiers who fought

102 Robert Willoughby, North Korea, 3rd ed. (Chalfont St Peter: Bradt Travel Guides, 2014), 63.
104 Ibid
with Kim Il-sung, they were allowed to live in Pyongyang. The lowest classification fell on the former wealthy industrialist, alleged spies, Catholics, and Buddhists. The “May 30th Resolution” resulted in a second wave of purges which were politically motivated, to include anyone that was viewed as a threat to Kim Il-sung’s government to include different political ideas, this purge lasted until 1958, and resulted in thousands of executions. Following the May 30th Resolution the government issued Decree No. 149 dictating where members of the hostile class could reside, exiling thousands to the rural area of North Korea, where living conditions were difficult, far away from the capital Pyongyang, and the 38th parallel. Special settlements, which became prison camps, were created just for the exiles. In 1959, a German diplomat reported, “in recent times, the persecution of comrades who express a different opinion has been increased. They are being sent to rural areas, mines, hydropower dams and also into prison camps.” It was very hard for a person to raise their political status within the Songbun system, but very easy for a person to lose their political status. The only factor that determined movement within the Songbun system is loyalty to the Kim regime.

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107 Collins, “Marked for Life: SONGBUN,” THE COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN NORTH KOREA. 20
110 Ibid 29
111 Helen-Louise Hunter, Kim Il-song's North Korea (Westport, Conn.: Praeger, 1999), 32.
over 60 years, the Songbun system has played a major role in determining the main victims of the human rights violations within North Korea.\textsuperscript{112}

**The Role of Juch’e in North Korean Policies**

Juch’e emerged from Marxist-Leninism and adapted to North Korean conditions, and was influenced by Maoism and Stalinism, promoting self-reliance and extreme nationalism.\textsuperscript{113} Kim Il-sung created the Juch’e ideals during the 1950s as a way to limit the Soviet Union’s influence over North Korea.\textsuperscript{114} In 1955 Kim Il-sung gave the “Juch’e speech,”\textsuperscript{115} officially declaring it as a policy and “by 1956 it had been adopted by the masses.”\textsuperscript{116} Kim Il-sung mimicked the Confucian way of placing a high value on studying in order to master its teachings, to promote Juch’e ideals. Using this concept the DPRK government imposed rigorous and constant study sessions on all its citizens, young and old, of Kim Il-sung’s works, particularly those policies dealing with Juch’e.\textsuperscript{117} Juch’e became part of North Korea’s 1972 constitution in Article 3, which stipulates that the government “shall make the Juch’e ideology the guiding principle for all its actions.”\textsuperscript{118} Kim Il-sung designed the Juch’e ideology to inspire the people to work hard to achieve true national independence from foreign aid and control. The policy has influenced the actions of the North Korean government since the “1960s when the

\textsuperscript{112} Collins, "Marked for Life: SONGBUN," THE COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN NORTH KOREA.93
\textsuperscript{113} Warner, A Historical-critical Examination of North, 13.
\textsuperscript{115} Charles K. Armstrong, "Chapter 2. THE NATURE, ORIGINS, AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTH KOREAN STATE," 20, last modified October 25, 2015, PDF.
\textsuperscript{116} Warner, A Historical-critical Examination of North, 11.
\textsuperscript{117} Report of the detailed, 33.
ideology became a pillar of the North Korean State.”¹¹⁹ Kim Il-sung prohibited any other political ideologies, to be talk about or taught within North Korea. Kim Il-sung used Juch’e to conduct another round of purges were he proceeded to remove Koreans with Soviet political sympathies and anyone he felt was imitating Soviet techniques in education and propaganda.¹²⁰

There are three governing principles of Juch’e: “Chaju,” domestic and foreign independence, “Charip,” economic independence and “Chawi,” military independence.¹²¹ Under the Chaju principle, North Korea earned the nickname “Hermit Kingdom” because of its mistrust of foreign countries. This was in reference to the Korean Choson dynasty, which maintained a fifty-year history of keeping its distance from foreign nations.¹²² North Korea felt if they allowed foreign intervention, or pressure they could not maintain Chaju. Kim Il-sung felt that political independence was crucial to economic stability and military self-defense. The Charip principle promoted the need to build up a solid economic foundation to ensure political stability and maintaining a military defense. The Chawi principle meant increasing the country’s defense capabilities in order to counter any perceived or real threat from foreign countries. “Kim’s conception of political organization was virtually synonymous with military organization and his understanding of the primary purpose of political organization was to constitute the entire able-bodied population as a permanently battle-prepared

¹²⁰ French, North Korea: The Paranoid, 43.
¹²¹ “Juche Ideology,” 106
national militia. This belief ensured that the Chawi policy dominated the objectives of the government where in they put military defense programs first, at the expense of the North Korean citizens.

The Role of the Worker’s Party of Korea

At the time of the Worker’s Party of Korea creation in 1946, there were 170,000 members. The Worker’s Party of Korea was responsible for leading the people in defending and carrying forward Kim Il-sung’s Juch’e policies. “The Worker’s Party of Korea (WPK), also known as the Korean Workers Party (KWP), is the only viable political party in North Korea.” It is responsible for all national policies and functions as the core of the North Korean Political system, and commands, as of 2002 grew to three million members. The original members of the party became the core of the North Korean Bureaucracy. “The party came to control all areas of daily life such as rationing of food, relocation, or employment.” By the 1950s, the state established “a vast surveillance network to monitor any expression of sentiments deemed anti-state or anti-revolutionary.” This extensive surveillance network was in place to monitor the North Korean citizens, in the form of the “Inminban” institute and the North Korean “organizational life.” North Korean citizens enjoyed very little freedom as the authorities began to monitor them, publically and privately.

124 Young Park and Young Park, Korea and the Imperialists: In Search of a National Identity (Bloomington, IN: Authorhouse, 2009),263.
125 Ibid 346
130 Ibid
131 Lankov, The Real North Korea, 37.
The Inminban, or the people’s group, is a neighborhood watch system. The Neighborhood watch encompasses 20-40 households with a leader appointed to oversee all the households. The leader is responsible for scrutinizing the intimate details of family life and to report to the police any behavior considered illegal or disloyal. Neighbors spied on neighbors, creating an elaborate surveillance network in which citizens were always on guard and living in fear. “The population is encouraged to condemn any behavior that may pose a threat to the political system and its leadership, even a casual remarks shared in a small circle could end up being reported by informants, leading to serious consequences.” The duties of the leaders of the Inminban included monitoring strangers, maintaining the public’s health, and protecting facilities and infrastructures.

The “organizational life” is consists of associations that the people are required to join and come under the supervision of the Workers’ Party of Korea. There are associations for every age, starting at the age of seven:

- Children’s Union is for the 7 to 13 years-olds
- Kim Il-sung Socialist Youth League is for the 14 to 30 years-olds
- After 30 years-old – it depended on their occupation and marital status.
  - General public
    - General Federation of Korean Trade Unions
    - Democratic Women’s Union
    - Union of Agricultural Working People,
  - Privileged few
    - Worker’s Party of Korea; these members would become officials of the mass associations.

It was required to be a member of one of the associations until death. These associations served as a continued form of indoctrination in Kim philosophy. With the

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132 Ibid 38
133 Ibid 39
Songbun system, the Juch’e policies, and the support of the Worker’s party of Korea, Kim Il-sung was able to reconfigure the political structure of North Korea and eradicate all forms of opposition to insure his role as Supreme Ruler over North Korea.

Chapter Three

Systematic Problems
Kim Dynasty

Kim Il-sung came to power in 1946, with the support and loyalty of guerrilla fighters and the Soviet Union. During the early years of power, Kim Il-sung created a closely controlled society by establishing the citizen surveillance networks to insure that the people learned to abide by the newly initiated Juch’e doctrine. He served as Secretary General of the KWP and as President of North Korea. Kim Il-sung used a highly personalized approach to running the DPRK in which he was involved in decision-making and governing processes. He used the Songban policy to conducted several purges between 1945 through 1960’s, to rid himself of all political opposition. The first purge from 1945 to 1950 targeted anyone who benefited from or collaborated with the Japanese. The second purge occurred from 1957 to 1958 and targeted political opposition, while promoting those most loyal to his regime. The third purge happened in the 1960s, the targeted included anyone belonging to pro-Chinese, and pro-Soviet Union factions that threaten his regime and the policies he was promoting. Kim’s style of governing followed the “traditional isolationism system” that had been prominent in Korean history for hundreds of years prior to the Japanese invasion of 1876, and his incorporation of resisting outside influence came from his experiences during the Japanese colonization and the civil war. Kim’s regime also embodied “the Confucian tradition of absolute loyalty to an individual leader,” to bolster his control of the country While North Korea accepted aid from the Soviet Union and

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140 Ibid
141 Ibid
China for decades to come, these countries did not have any political influence over Kim’s regime. During the 1960s, Kim Il-sung created a Monolithic Ideology System known as the Suryong System. He turned Juch’e into a religion, presenting himself as the Christ-like savior of North Korea further promoting his cult-like regime. The Suryong System extended his power beyond the WPK, the administration and the military.\textsuperscript{142} It allowed him to take complete control of state planning and the economy.\textsuperscript{143} Kim Il-sung, and his descendents, are seen as bestowing benevolence on the people and in return, the people pledge their loyalty to the Kim regime.\textsuperscript{144}

Kim Jong-il emerged in the 1970s with his appointment as director of the propaganda bureau of the KWP.\textsuperscript{145} This advancement solidified his claim as a possible heir to Kim Il-sung and brought about a struggle for succession between Kim Jong-il, and his uncle Kim Yong-ju. Kim Jong-il received the backing of “the first generation revolutionaries, while Kim Yong-ju had experience within the DPRK government.”\textsuperscript{146} With Kim Sung-ae out of contention the competition became about Kim Jong-il and Kim Yong-ju. To help solidify his surety as heir Kim Jong-il lead the Fifth Party Congress, in 1974, to proclaim that Juch’e was a monolithic ideology. He established the “Ten Principles” of this monolithic governing system to center on Kim Il-sung-ism limiting everyone else from the power circle.”\textsuperscript{147} Their competition helped to elevate Kim Il-sung’s personality cult further and led to incorporating a new concept called “absolution

\textsuperscript{142} Hyŏng-jung Pak, \textit{Fiscal Segmentation and Economic Changes in North Korea} (Seoul: Korea Institute for National Unification, 2014), 24.
\textsuperscript{143} Ibid
\textsuperscript{144} Sŏ, \textit{Origins of North Korea’s}, 89.
\textsuperscript{145} G. John Ikenberry and Chung-in Moon, \textit{The United States and Northeast Asia: Debates, Issues, and New Order} (Lanham, Md.: Rowman & Littlefield, 2008), 155
\textsuperscript{146} Ibid
\textsuperscript{147} John Cha and Kwang-ju Son, \textit{Exit Emperor Kim Jong-il: Notes from His Former Mentor} (Bloomington, IN: Abbott Press, 2012), 62.
of the Great Leader.” 148 Kim Il-sung officially designated his son as heir apparent in 1980, insuring Kim Jong-il’s succession.149

His father groomed Kim Jong-il for at least a decade before coming to power. This lengthy grooming period gave Kim Jong-il time to remove many challengers prior to his takeover. 150 In 1994, when Kim Il-sung died, Kim Jong-il became Chairman of the National Defense Commission (NDC) and the Supreme Commander of the North Korean Army.151 In 1997, Kim Jong-il became the General Secretary of the Korean Worker’s Party.152 In 1998, the constitution was revised the position of President was abolished. Kim Il-sung was designated as the Eternal President and elevated Kim Jong-il as chairman of the National Defense Commission.153 The NDC has authority over national, military, and economic affairs.154 After a three-year mourning period the Supreme People’s Assembly formally elected Kim Jong-il as their leader.155 Kim Jong-il maintained rigid control over the citizens and continued the policies that his father employed.156 He blocked opposition, push the Juch’e ideology, maintained the elaborate spy network, and employed brute force.157 “He used perks and rewards to

148 Ibid
150 Kim, North Korean Foreign Policy, 10.
151 Ibid 9.
154 Ibid 7
win over military and elite members.” In an effort to protect his leadership Kim Jong-il utilized three methods to try to prevent a coup:

- choosing military leaders based on their loyalty and not competence
- advancing relative to key positions
- creating multiple, competing and overlapping internal security agencies

This last measure worked to reduce the unity of security agencies, creating rivalries and mistrust within the organizations.

In 1990s, Kim Jong-il instituted the “Military First” policy as another method to ensure regime survival. Kim Jong-II inherited a country that was almost bankrupt, and was starting to suffer from the famine creating an environment of instability. It is unclear if Kim Jong-il voluntarily instituted the military first policies in response to the economic and food crisis, or if the Military forced Kim Jong-il to give them control or if it had been a combination of both circumstances. The formation of this policy was to safeguard North Korea’s style of socialism under any circumstances. Kim Jong-II ruling platform was “military first – workers second” In North Korea the nuclear weapon is considered a result of military-first politics and preserves state sovereignty.

After his brain aneurysm, Kim Jong-il began preparing for his successor and officially named Kim Jong-un in June 2009. Kim Jong-un was the youngest of three

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159 Ibid
160 Smith, North Korea: Markets and Military, 235.
161 Tae-Hwan Kwak and Seung-Ho Joo, North Korea’s Foreign Policy under Kim Jong Il: New Perspectives (Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2009), 87.
162 Smith, North Korea: Markets and Military, 237.
163 Kihl and Kim, North Korea: The Politics, 63.
164 Lim, Leader Symbols and Personality, 94.
sons and Kim Jong-il’s favorite son. Kim Jong-nam, the oldest, fell out of favor when he was caught trying to enter Japan with a forged passport.\(^{167}\) Kim Jong-il viewed Kim Jong-chol, the second son, as girlish and too weak to rule.\(^{168}\) Kim Jong-il helped to ensure a smooth transition of power by making fundamental changes to who held power. He was able to orchestrated state policies to insure the National Defense Commission Chairman wield absolute power.\(^{169}\) The transfer of power happened quickly and efficiently in an attempt to stabilize the monolithic regime.\(^{170}\) Kim Jong-un was elected to chairman of the NDC in April 2012, during the next year Kim Jong-un transitions was marked by purges of potential a hostile officials and international provocations.\(^{171}\) Kim Jong-un has made it clear there will be no changes to the “Military First” policy and that all other policies enacted by his father and grandfather would continue.\(^{172}\)

**Defense Strategies**

After the Korean War ended, North Korea was busy with reconstruction. It was not until the sixties that North Korea started investing large amounts of its resources to build-up its military.\(^{173}\) The focus on the military came from the internationally tensions heightened during the 1960s. It began with the “Park Chung Hee’s Military Coup,” in South Korea, when Japan-South Korea began holding security talks and the Cuban

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\(^{168}\) Ibid


\(^{170}\) Ibid


missile crisis occurred, Kim Il-sung viewed these events as security threats. In response, he instituted two extreme military policies in 1962: the “Four Military Lines” and the “Economy-Defense Parallel-Development Policy.”

The “Four Military Lines” was instrumental in instituting four policies: (1) to arm the entire population; (2) fortify the entire country; (3) train the entire army as a “cadre army,” a group of trained qualified personnel each capable of forming, training, or leading an expanded organization; (4) and modernize the military. The “Economy-Defense Parallel-Development Policy” promoted military strength and efficiency to be equally as important as the economy and heavy industry. When Kim Jong-il became leader, he made the military highest priority over economy and industry. Military doctrine was refined further to incorporate the concepts of “combined operations” and “two-front war.” Combine operations called for the integration of guerrilla warfare operations with conventional ground forces. The “two-front war” the first front traditionally was with South Korea along the DMZ, the second front the rear area of Korea or the rest of the world. It is estimated that 40% of the population serve in some form of military capacity and are able to mobilize easily for war. These new military policies increased military expenses from 5.8% in 1964 to 31% in 1970.

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175 Ibid
177 Kihl and Kim, *North Korea: The Politics*, 121
178 Ibid
179 Scobell and Sanford, *North Korea’s Military Threat*, viii.
180 Ibid
181 Ibid
North Korea argues that the economy can recover from collapse; however, the collapse of the military would crumble the entire country.\textsuperscript{183} The following chart indicates how much North Korea allocated to defense spending from 1991 to 2005:\textsuperscript{184}

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\caption{North Korean GNP, government spending and military expenditure (unit: US$100m., current)}
\begin{tabular}{llll}
\hline
 & GNP & Government spending & Estimated and (announced) defence spending \\
\hline
1991 & 229 & 171.7 & 51.3 (20.8) \\
1992 & 211 & 184.5 & 55.4 (21.0) \\
1993 & 205 & 187.2 & 56.2 (21.5) \\
1994 & 212 & 191.9 & 57.6 (21.9) \\
1995 & 223 & 208.2 & 63.0 \\
1996 & 214 & n.a. & 57.8 \\
1997 & 177 & 91.0 & 47.8 \\
1998 & 126 & 91.0 & 47.8 (13.3) \\
1999 & 158 & 92.3 & 47.8 (13.5) \\
2000 & 168 & 95.7 & 50.0 (13.7) \\
2001 & 157 & 98.1 & 50.0 (14.1) \\
2002 & 170 & 101.0 & 50.0 (14.9) \\
2003 & 184 & 149.0 & 50.0 (17.7) \\
2004 & 208 & 25.1 & 17.9 (3.9) \\
2005 & 242 & 29.0 & 22.0 (4.6) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

Since the mid-1960s North Korea has imposed a “statistical blackout” and has not officially released any data on their economy, military or weapons defenses, agriculturally or social.\textsuperscript{185} Without enough data, it is hard to compare how much North Korea spent on agricultural needs during the same time impossible.\textsuperscript{186}

The military first policy allows the military to decide how to allocate scare resources. It is unknown to the outside world when North Korea began its nuclear

\textsuperscript{183} Kim, North Korean Foreign Policy, 11.
North Korea's officially acknowledge the birth of the nuclear program began in 1952 with the establishment of the Atomic Energy Research Institute. In 1959, North Korea and the Soviet Union signed an agreement on the peaceful use of nuclear energy. North Korea began to branch out in their nuclear capabilities and in the 1980s became capable in producing nuclear weapons.

North Korea's nuclear advancements have caused concern for international countries, and have become the focal point of international talks. In December 1985, North Korea accepted the opportunity to become a party to the "Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)." In December 1991, North and South Korea agreed to ban nuclear weapons from the Korean Peninsula. By 1992, there was growing evidence that North Korea was converting nuclear energy waste into weapons grade plutonium while negotiations were ongoing to sign the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) accords. The IAEA confirmed, in 1993, that North Korea's reprocessing process was more advanced than North Korea acknowledged. In June 1994, North Korea withdrew from the IAEA and threatened to turn its nuclear fuel into bombs. President Carter, a trained naval nuclear engineer, negotiated with Kim Il-

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188 Ibid
190 Ibid 261.
193 Ibid
sung striking a deal to avert confrontation. The United States and North Korea sign “Agreed Framework” pact, the United States agreed to supply North Korea with light-water reactors, which created small amounts of weapons-grade plutonium. North Korea agreed to freeze and dismantle their nuclear processing plant and allow international experts to inspect their military sites. In 1998, the international community suspected North Korea of having an underground nuclear facility. North Korea showed the world what its missile program was capable of when it launched a three-stage space launcher over Japan in 1998. According to North Korea, it released a satellite that orbited the Earth 100 times.

In 2002, North Korea admitted to violating its 1994 Agreement Framework Pact and declared the agreement nullified. The Six-Party talks began in 2003 between North and South Korea, China, Russia, Japan and the United States. Their aim was to end North Korea’s nuclear program through negotiations. After two sessions, North Korea agreed to end its nuclear weapons program in return for security, economic and energy benefits in 2005. North Korea admitted to conducting its first nuclear test in

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198 North Korea Nuclear Chronology,” NTI.
199 Kai He and Huiyun Feng, Prospect Theory and Foreign Policy Analysis in the Asia Pacific: Rational Leaders and Risky Behavior (New York: Routledge, 2013), 64.
201 Ibid.
202 North Korea Nuclear Chronology,” NTI.
203 Nicholas Eberstadt and Alex Coblin, “Dependencia, North Korea Style,” The Asian Institute for Policy Studies, last modified November 6, 2014.
October 2006. Six nation talks resumed in 2006 coming to an agreement in 2007 that North Korea would disable its nuclear facilities and allow nuclear inspectors into the country, in exchanged for $400 million in fuel oil and aid. By 2008 North Korea resumed plutonium reprocessing, after charging that the United States has not fulfilled its promise of removing North Korea from a list of state sponsors of terrorism. In 2009, North Korea ended its participation after continued missile testing violated the agreement it made.

Over the years, North Korea has employed a negotiating strategy with foreign countries that follow the pattern of “Demand, Offer, and Threat.” The DPRK has set by a core set of demands that have been prevalent since the first nuclear crisis in 1993, such as ending United States sanctions, normalizing relations, and building a strategic relationship, acquiring economic aid or compensation for concessions. North Korea offers to stand down to alleviate the international community’s fears and while promising to take affirmative steps to “resolve all security concerns, by suspending, ending, or dismantling its nuclear and/or missile programs.” The threat consists of the punishments or the consequences for not meeting the conditions of their offer. Thus a clear pattern has emerged; the DPRK has conducted provocation maneuvers, from attacking South Korea vessels, shots fired in the DMZ, to escalating tensions by threatening nuclear war to begin negotiations, all in an effort to secure political and

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205 North Korea Nuclear Chronology,” NTI.
210 Ibid
211 Ibid 58
economical compensation. The DPRK’s reliance on the threat controls international negotiations, leaving little room for discussion concerning human rights violations.

When Kim Jong-un became ruler, he continued these tactics of negotiation. On March 31, 2013, during the Central Committee assembly, Kim Jong-un said, “Nuclear weapons guarantee peace, economic prosperity, and people’s happy life.” During the same assembly, Kim Jong-un is supposed to have adopted the Pyongjin Line, a strategic course of building the economy and nuclear program simultaneously. Currently there is not enough evidence to evaluate if this is rhetoric or if this is an enacted policy.

**Economy**

Initially after the World War II, Kim Il-sung did not have to make many economic changes. At the time of the division of Korea, the north controlled 76% of the peninsula’s mining production, 92% of its electrical generating capability, and 80% of its heavy industrial facilities, leaving the South Korea with the majority of the rice production. Kim Il-sung’s goal was to create a self-reliant national economy, believing it was a prerequisite for political independence. To achieve this Kim Il-sung devised a strategy to prioritize heavy industry similar in manner as Stalin had done in the Soviet Union. He focused on light industry and agriculture to coincide with the heavy industrial development. “In 1946 North Korean authorities distributed 1 million hectares of farmland to landless peasants to increase agriculture and began the process of

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212 Ibid
213 Ibid 59
215 Ibid
nationalizing industry.” North Korea established a stable economy before the Korean War. During the Korean War, the region suffered extensive structural damage, due to three years of aerial bombardments. According to damage assessments done by the United States Air Force, “eighteen of the twenty-two major cities in North Korea had been obliterated to half their size.” In addition, the bombardments destroyed hundreds of thousands of acres of farmland, industrial and transportation infrastructures.

After the Korean War, North Korea rebuilt their country and economy relying heavily on the Soviet Union and China for economic and military support and substantial aid came in the form of labor, materials, reconstruction and building plants, and technology transfers. China provided thirty-four divisions of soldiers as free labor; each division held a minimum of ten thousand soldiers, these soldiers remained in North Korea until 1958. Initially North Korea was able to revive their economy until the 1960s when its economy became stagnant. North Korea went through many construction and economic campaigns through 1954 to 1993, in conjunction with these campaigns, Kim Il-sung instituted mass mobilization movements. These movements consist of utilizing every potential laborer; women were assigned to light industry, soldiers were assigned to industrial or construction projects and prisoners performed

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217 Oh and Hassig, North Korea through the Looking, 48.
220 Shen and Xia, “China and the Post-War,” Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. 3.
221 Ibid
industrial labor.\textsuperscript{222} Workers were encouraged to compete in order to increase production. As the chart below shows mass mobilization and foreign aid helped North Korea’s economy peaked during 1957 through 1961.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic plans</th>
<th>Official Results</th>
<th>223</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Industrial production of 1960:</td>
<td>3.5 times larger than in 1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Seven-Year Economic Plan (1961-1967)</td>
<td>Extended to 1970; Annual industrial growth rate:</td>
<td>18% (original goal) 12.8% (official growth rate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Seven-Year Economic Plan (1978-1984)</td>
<td>Re-adjustment period (1985-1986); Annual industrial growth rate:</td>
<td>12.1% official goal 12.2% official growth rate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tensions were rising between the socialist countries in the 1960s, when tensions between China and the Soviet Union reached a climax and the smaller socialist countries had to choose sides.\textsuperscript{224} North Korea’s tension with the Soviet Union happened when they sided with China, resulting in the Soviet Union withholding aid in the early 1960s.\textsuperscript{225} Relations between the two countries would recover to some extent.

\textsuperscript{222} Michael J. Seth, \textit{A Concise History of Modern Korea: From the Late Nineteenth Century to the Present} (Lanham, Md.: Rowman & Littlefield, 2010), 145.


\textsuperscript{224} Ibid

\textsuperscript{225} Lim, \textit{Kim Jong Il’s Leadership}, 92.
by 1965 aid from the Soviet Union resumed, between 1965 to 1968 Soviet aid expanded.\textsuperscript{226}

In the late 1960s into the 1970s, several factors contributed to a further decline North Korea’s decline in economic development:

- There was a shortfall of consumer goods.
- The use of massive amounts of resources on lavishly constructed gigantic monuments.
- Increased military defense spending.

North Korea was still upholding the heavy industry priority, failing to produce enough consumer goods. Massive amounts of resources were used to build the great statue of Kim Il-sung, the museum of Korean Revolution, and the Tower of Juch’e, in an effort to express loyalty to the Kim regime and its political ideals. In but when the economy declined, the worked stopped.\textsuperscript{227} The budget for military expenses increased significantly to support the 1960s from 5.8% in 1964, to 31% in 1970, in response to the new perceived international threat.\textsuperscript{228}

Further economic strains came from the creation of the Suryong economic system, the appointment of Kim Jong-il as heir apparent and the campaign to diversify their trade routes by reaching out the Western countries.\textsuperscript{229} “The Suryong political system established an economy that consisted of two parts: the Party-economy and the Second economy. The Party economy revolved around the upper classes, and the regime. The Second economy acquired funds for North Korea’s military and managed

\textsuperscript{228} “Arms Race andPersisting Tension,” Ministry of Unification, 21, https://books.google.com/books?id=w-yUB
revenues earned via weapons exports.\textsuperscript{230} “The designation of Kim Jong-il as Kim Il-sung’s successor made it necessary to prepare political funds for the cause.”\textsuperscript{231} Kim Jong-il began a glorification project of his father’s rule. In order to sway the military, the elite, and the political agencies, Kim Jon-il needed funding to provide luxury goods to reward loyalty.\textsuperscript{232}

In an effort to revitalize the sluggish economy, in an effort to offset these new economic needs. North Korea set about trying to entice Western capital investments in the form of loans and technologies.\textsuperscript{233} This venture would yield nearly $600 million dollars worth of loans and contracts between 1970 and 1975 with Japan and Western European Countries.”\textsuperscript{234} These contracts were for the trade of resources, factories, and technologies to produce raw materials. By 1973, its trade with the European Economic Community exceeded its trade with other socialist countries.\textsuperscript{235} The DPRK planned to use the investments to restore the industries to production level, and use the revenues to pay off the reconstruction period debt. This was not to happen, their economy was not designed to receive foreign capital, and their industries had difficulties incorporating Western equipment.\textsuperscript{236} In 1973, the world experience and a global oil crisis caused by international oil prices rising. The DPRK diverted revenues earned from these contracts to pay for the higher cost, resulting in their inability to repay the international loans their secured. By 1974, the DPRK could no longer pay for Western resources or

\textsuperscript{230} Ibid
\textsuperscript{231} Ibid
\textsuperscript{233} Jinwung Kim, A History of Korea: From "Land of the Morning Calm" to States in Conflict (Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 2012), 505.
\textsuperscript{234} Armstrong, Tyranny of the Weak, 174.
\textsuperscript{235} Armstrong, Tyranny of the Weak, 177.
\textsuperscript{236} Bluth, Crisis on the Korean, 68.
technologies, and their foreign debt payments stopped in the 1980s. North Korea was the first communist country to default on its debts to the West.\(^{237}\) Their default resulted in an “imposed isolation by the international community” resulting in then the north’s economy slowing down and lagging behind South Korea’s economy.”\(^{238}\)

During the 1980s, North Korea continued to experience economic problems. Both the Soviet Union and China moved to market economies,\(^{239}\) North Korea could no longer trade labor for energy and materials they were now required to pay for it.\(^{240}\) The DPRK could no longer pay to import the raw materials needed to carry out its agricultural plans.\(^{241}\) It became apparent that there were limitations with North Korea’s closed economy.\(^{242}\) North Korea’s pursuit of a self-reliant economy continued to hinder economic growth and technological progress. In 1984, the government attempted to fix the economy by increasing production of consumer goods.\(^{243}\) The state did not change its heavy industry priority policies, creating a lack of the materials needed to increase production of consumer goods, impeding the success of the campaign. In addition to the lack of materials, the international community expected North Korea to repay its debt by 1985, which had reached $5.2 billion dollars.\(^{244}\)

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\(^{239}\) Schirokauer and Clark, Modern East Asia: A Brief, 406.


\(^{244}\) Bluth, Crisis on the Korean, 68.
In 1985, in an effort to generate international currency, they instituted a second economic campaign. The state instituted the “Joint Venture Law” in order to attract Western capital, technology, and expertise. This marked the first time North Korea had invited outside capital into the country. There were three groups of investment types:

- **Equity joint ventures** – North Korea and Foreign Investors invest jointly, operate the business jointly, it is a limited liability corporations, and profits are distributed according to their investment shares.
- **Contractual joint venture** – North Korea and Foreign Investors invest jointly, only North Korea manages the operations, profits are distributed according to their investment shares, and when the contract term is over the company transfers to the host country.
- **Foreign-owned venture** – Foreign investor owns and exclusively operates the corporation, North Korean authorities heavily regulate these corporations, and they are only allowed to operate in the Free Economic Trade Zones.

This campaign plan failed as only 53 companies concluded investment contracts from 1985 to 1989. Most of these investors were former Koreans living in Japan or the United States. Commercial infrastructure was lacking and the foreign companies ran into problems due to DPRK political interference and lack of transparency from the government. Purchases within the zones were restricted to hard currency spenders, foreign diplomats and privileged North Koreans. Between the limited buyers and the party’s interference with management and bureaucratic red tape, the companies were

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245 Lim, *Kim Jong Il's Leadership*, 94.
248 Young Back Choi, *Perspectives on Korean Unification and Economic Integration* (Cheltenham, UK: E. Elgar, 2001), 111.
not successful. In 1987, North Korea initiated yet another economic campaign. North Korea decided to hold the “13th World Festival of Youth and Students,” in 1989. This was in response to the Seoul Olympics in 1988. The money spent staging the festival dealt and already weak economy a serious blow.252 In 1991 after the failure of the festival, influenced by China’s success with the Special Economic Zones (SEZs), The DPRK created their own SEZs in an effort to bring in international capital.253 These SEZs operated as a tourist area, an industrial complex, or a port open for use by China and the Soviet Union.

When the Soviet Union collapsed in the early 1990s, their aid dropped significantly from $2.56 billion in 1990 to $1.4 million in 1994.254 The DPRK turned to China for additional assistance, but China did not give as much as North Korea received from the Soviet Union. Bilateral trade with China fell from $900 million in 1993 to $550 million in 1995, while food exports fell by half between 1993 and 1994.255 When Kim Jong-il took over as leader in 1994, the economy had weakened to the extent that the government could not provide for the basic needs to the people.256 In response, Kim Jong-il instituted the “Two Meal a Day” campaign. By the end of the 1990s, two meals a day had become an impossible dream for many North Koreans. It was during this time the North Korea turned to drug trafficking, counterfeiting, money laundering, and exporting weapons to the Middle East, in an effort to generate the money needed to

252 Lim, Kim Jong Il's Leadership, 94.
255 Ibid
256 Lim, Kim Jong Il's Leadership, 94.
continue to fund the government and the military. In the 2000s, the DPRK included counterfeit cigarettes and pharmaceuticals to its list of illegal activities.

It is difficult to pinpoint how much revenue is generated by these illicit economic routes since by their very nature illegal activities are disguised. In 2008, the UN report stated it estimated the revenue from illegal activities has generated as much as $500 million a year, a third of the DPRK’s annual exports. These figures are hard to substantiate, as North Korea does not officially release economic data. These revenue channels received increased scrutiny from the international countries after the nuclear crisis of 2002. North Korea’s alternative economic routes became targets for sanctions. In response to the nuclear crisis, international countries have instituted embargos and sanctions to curb trade with North Korea. International countries imposed “sanctions on military and technological materials, luxury goods, as well as freezing North Korea's financial assets with the exception of funds necessary to meet basic needs.” The sanctions did not prevent North Korea from acquiring the items wanted.

Since Kim Jong-un’s ascension to power there has been a lot of speculation about the changes he would make. After his ascension, there was a renewed focus on the economy and a push to once again draw foreign investments and trade to the country. It was rumored that agricultural reforms were being put into place, in an

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258 Kim and Kang, Engagement with North Korea, 125.
261 Ibid 126
effort to increase harvests and easing the suffering of the people.\textsuperscript{264} With limited
information coming out of North Korea, these rumors are hard to confirm. North Korea
remains very dependent on China for its economic stability, yet resents this
dependency. The DPRK fears China could use this dependency to limit or control its
nuclear program.\textsuperscript{265} Efforts are underway to diversify away from China as North Korea
tries to rebuild relations with Russia. A possibility of renewed relations was prompted
by Russia’s agreement to write off almost $10 billion dollars of North Korea’s Soviet era
debt in 2014, allowing the country to pay off the remaining $1.09 billion over the next
twenty years.\textsuperscript{266} It remains to be seen if this new relationship will amount to anything
substantial that would allow North Korea to diminish their dependency on China.

\textbf{Sanctions}

North Korea’s economic structure is widespread with faults and shortcomings.
While the spending associated with Juch’e policy of military is certainly a big reason for
the country’s economic crisis, many believe the sanctions that North Korea has suffered
since the Korean War have been counterproductive to economic reforms.\textsuperscript{267} On
December 19, 1950 three days after the outbreak of the Korean War, President Truman
invoked the Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917, prohibiting all trade with North
Korea.\textsuperscript{268} The United States amended the Export Control Act of 1949, adding the

\begin{flushleft}
\textsuperscript{264} Ibid
\textsuperscript{265} Tan, \textit{Security and Conflict in East}, 165.
\textsuperscript{267} Kim, “STIFLED GROWTH AND ADDED,” 108.
\end{flushleft}
“Cannon Amendment.”269 The Cannon Amendment can only be applied when United States troops fight under the command of the United Nations. In this scenario, the United States used this new amendment to halt trade instituting a complete embargo on exports with North Korea.270 These initial sanctions against North Korea were not lifted until 2008 when President Bush determined that the sanctions put in place during the Korean War no longer serve our national interest.271

Since the Korean War, sanctions against North Korea in an effort halt their Nuclear and missile programs. There are common misconceptions revolving around sanctions enacted against North Korea, the three statements are usually stated in news media:272

a. North Korea is the most heavily sanctioned country in the world.
b. Sanctions cannot affect an isolated country like North Korea.
c. There is nothing left to sanction in North Korea.

The first misconception is easy to dispute; the United States, European Union, and The United Nations have all imposed more sanctions against Iran, than they have on North Korea. The United States has targeted Zimbabwe, Congo, and Burma for human rights violations, yet has taken no action against North Korea since the “United Nations Commission of Inquiry” came out in 2014, citing crimes against humanity.273 The

270 Ibid
273 Ibid
following chart compares the number of sanctions enacted against North Korea versus Iran:\textsuperscript{274}

![Graph comparing sanctions against North Korea and Iran]

The number of individuals and entities listed in North Korea's sanctions regimes

The second myth is harder to prove or disprove, it is well known that North Korea suffers from economic and agricultural problems, what is hard to prove is how the sanctions made these problems worse. The regime is able to acquire the money it needs to cover luxury items and sanctions have not stopped North Korea from continually fulfilling their Military First Policies and violating the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. In regards to the third myth it is more about enforcing the current sanctions than imposing new sanctions. The Kim regime has used many ways to continue to develop weapons programs, obtain currency, and strengthen the elites’ allegiance. Kim Jong-un, as his father before him, uses luxury goods to gain favor with the elite’s loyalties. The luxury items are acquired through third party countries, as long as they have the

money to purchase them. It has become apparent to the international community how dependent the Kim regime has become on these items to maintain stability and further is political objectives. Based on statistics collected from Chinese customs data by South Korea’s intelligence services state that since Kim Jong-un’s succession, expenditures for luxury goods have increased from $446 million in 2010 to $644 million in 2012, an amount six times greater than what was spent on importing food for its hungry.

The sanctions that are currently in place are not enforced by many countries, it is easy to blame China, but they are not the only country ignoring sanctions against North Korea. Dozens of European based companies continue to sell items or invest in North Korean companies, as have Middle Eastern countries. The fact is North Korea owns a WMD program, and could respond violently to hard line sanctions, this prevents

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277 Kim, “STIFLED GROWTH AND ADDED,” 100.
the international community from initiating them. The other fact is China holds UN veto power, and would use it to prevent UN hard-line sanctions. North Korea is not going to back down on its nuclear programs as the program ensures its continued existence.  

It is believed that if China were to start enforcing the sanctions against North Korea, the country may be more willing to negotiate. “China is reluctant to be too harsh on North Korea for fear that the regime would collapse and destabilize the region.”

“Since 2006, The United Nations has passed five sanction resolutions against North Korea (1695, 1718, 1874, 2087, and 2094). These resolutions prohibit North Korea from possessing and trafficking in WMD technology, from importing luxury goods, and from importing or exporting most weapons, along with related materiel or services.”

All of these sanctions were in response to North Korea’s weapons programs. None of the sanctions could be “directed toward humanitarian and diplomatic activities or developmental programs addressing the needs of the civilian population.” The enforcement of sanctions depends of the agreement of the U.N. Security Council Members to interpret them and on the member states to enforce them.

When North Korea creates, a nuclear crisis the international community responds with sanctions aiming to curb the nuclear threat or give in by supplying aid. North Korea has carved out a unique position in the international world, international countries fear

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280 Denise Youngblood Coleman, Ph.D, ed., North Korea 2015 Country Review (Houston, TX: Country Watch, 2015), 142, PDF.
282 Ibid
pushing North Korea too far as it may result in a war. This fear leaves the DPRK insulated from accountable for its actions. Between U.N. bureaucracy and poor enforcement by the member states, U.N. Sanctions have slowed North Korean WMD programs but not stopped them.\textsuperscript{284} Nor have these sanctions influenced the DPRK to turn its attention away from its military first policy to take care of its citizens. With all these sanctions in place, not one is used to protect the North Korean people from human rights abuses by the DPRK.

\textbf{China}

China plays a critical role in enabling the Kim regime and the DPRK to survive and facilitate the countries human rights abuses. China is one of the five founding members of the UN who hold veto power and they are North Korea’s strongest ally within the UN. China has a rocky relationship with North Korea, on one hand, they have been North Korea’s biggest ally, their biggest trading partner, biggest financial and resource supporter since the Korean War.\textsuperscript{285} North Korea imports from China are 85% and 75% of their exports go into China.\textsuperscript{286} Based on several treaties that China has with North Korea, they actively monitor the border and forcibly return captured North Korean escapees. The DPRK has never been as dependent on another country as it is currently on China, and is increasingly resentful of its dependency on China. The DPRK perceives that this dependency gives China an advantage over North Korea.

\textsuperscript{284} Stanton, “North Korea: The Myth,” Fletcher Security Review.
\textsuperscript{286} Eberstadt and Coblin, “Dependencia, North Korea Style,” The Asian Institute for Policy Studies.
The belief is that North Korea would like to develop relationships with the other Six-Party members, to move away from its dependency on China.  

On the other hand, when North Korea performed its first nuclear weapons test in 2006 a strain of the relationship began to materialize. During the crisis China disagreed with the United States hard line policy towards North Korea, believing it would push them to accelerate the nuclear program instead of abandoning the program. China used its influence to persuade the United States and Japan to provide economic incentives in return for North Korea’s concessions on its nuclear program. It is in China’s best interest to preserve peace and stability in the peninsula. It balances the goal is to denuclearize North Korea and prevent a dangerous chain reaction in the region while continuing its specific relationship with North Korea. North Korea’s nuclear program is viewed as a liability to China’s national interest as it fears North Korea’s nuclear ambitions could incite an arms race in the region. China’s main priority is to maintain stability within North Korea; preferring status quo to the prospect of a collapse which would send refugees flooding over the Chinese-North Korean border. If North Korea provokes a war, China, the United States and South Korea be major players in the confrontation, a position the three countries do not want. China receives praise for signing the U.N. Resolution 1718, yet China would not agree to sign

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290 Ibid 198
293 Tan, *North Korea, International Law*, 81.
the resolution until the tough economic sanctions were removed leaving on only the luxury goods sanctions in place.\textsuperscript{294} If the concessions were not made, China would have used its veto power to scrap the entire bill. China has positioned itself into a peculiar place; it simultaneously asserts its relationship with North Korea while denying responsibility to influence its actions.\textsuperscript{295} China benefits by its offers to mediate to end North Korea confrontations in return for political concessions, but will not use its influence to deter North Korea from its nuclear program or discuss human rights abuses.\textsuperscript{296} This tactic can only last so long before the international community expects China to assert its influence over North Korea or step aside. China would prefer to see a unified Korea that practiced similar political ideals as China. In the case of a collapse, China has suggested that it would take control of Pyongyang and control the northern portion of the Korea Peninsula.\textsuperscript{297} It does not want the United States, via South Korea, to gain control of the entire peninsula.

The UN’s report implicated China in facilitating North Korea’s crimes against humanity.\textsuperscript{298} “China is party to the 1951 Refugee Convention, which gives the sovereign states the discretion in establishing processes for evaluation of refugee claims within their own legal systems.”\textsuperscript{299} In spite of the agreement, China currently does not have a national refugee system to determine refugee status. China views

\textsuperscript{294} Xu and Bajoria, “The China-North Korea Relationship,” Council on Foreign Relations.
\textsuperscript{295} Tan, North Korea, International Law, 82.
\textsuperscript{296} Ibid
\textsuperscript{297} Ibid 83
North Koreans who crossed the border as illegal immigrants.\textsuperscript{300} It is in this belief that China maintains its repatriation of North Korean escapees does not go against international law as the repatriation upholds its bilateral treaty obligations made with the DPRK.\textsuperscript{301} China claims to have three treaties with North Korea: (1) Escaped Criminals Reciprocal Extradition Treaty, a secret agreement made in the early 1960's, stipulating that any North Koreans that illegally cross the North Korea-China border must be returned as criminals.\textsuperscript{302} (2) 1964 Protocol between the PRC Ministry of Public Security and the DPRK Social Safety Ministry for Mutual Cooperation in Safeguarding National Security and Social Order in Boarder Areas, describes mutual obligations regarding border control and repatriation of criminals. Article 4 of the Protocol states that both sides will prevent illegal border crossings and that “Illegal border crossers will be returned to the other side.”\textsuperscript{303} (3) “1986 Protocol called for further cooperation to prevent illegal border crossings as well as mutual extradition concerning defecting criminals.”\textsuperscript{304}

In 2000, it is estimated that 30,000 to 300,000 North Koreas escaped and crossed the border into China.\textsuperscript{305} Over the last two decades, China has forcibly returned tens of thousands of these escapees back to North Korea. On occasion, they have also arrested and imprisoned anyone helping or sheltering illegal immigrants, this

\textsuperscript{300} Kim, \textit{Escaping North Korea: Defiance}, 76.
\textsuperscript{301} Tan, \textit{North Korea, International Law}, 155.
\textsuperscript{302} Ibid
\textsuperscript{304} Tan, \textit{North Korea, International Law}, 155.
includes NGO activists for attempting to help North Koreans to reach South Korea.\textsuperscript{306} China asserts that forced repatriation is essential to maintaining national security, social order, and border controls.\textsuperscript{307} Once returned the escapees are sent to the political prison camps were they are subjected to torture, rape, starvation, and possible execution.\textsuperscript{308}

It is because of this forced repatriation that the United Nations of Inquiry (COI) has implicated China in North Korea’s crimes against humanity. China claims that the they are honoring the treaties in place and that the migrants they return to North Korea are not punished.\textsuperscript{309} During the COIs investigation, China denied the COI access to its border area to question the migrants to determine if they meet the criteria for protection under political refugee status.\textsuperscript{310} When the COI findings were published, China stated that the charges were “divorced from reality” because the investigators had not visited the border area.\textsuperscript{311} The UNs report does not specifically mention China in its allegations; it is referred to as the neighboring country. The UN treaty bodies have called on China directly to cease its practice of forcibly repatriating North Koreas, to no avail.\textsuperscript{312}

While China continues to criticize North Korea’s nuclear program, it stands behind North Korea when it criticizes the UN report charging North Korea with human rights violation. The Chinese are not likely to change their policies concerning North


\textsuperscript{309} Cohen, “China’s Forced Repatriation of North,” Brookings.


\textsuperscript{311} Cohen, “China’s Forced Repatriation of North,” Brookings.

Korean escapees as officials view the North Korean refugees as economic illegal immigrants undermining Chinese border control, and should forcibly be repatriate back to North Korea.\textsuperscript{313} China’s foreign ministry spokesperson Hong Lei stated that:

“Human rights issues shall not be politicized or be used to pressurize other countries.” He added that China does not believe human rights issues should be discussed by the UN Security Council or taken up by the ICC. “The referral of human rights issues to the International Criminal Court is not conducive to their resolution,” Hong said. China’s position on the UN Security Council will keep North Korea from ever facing prosecution from the ICC.”\textsuperscript{314}

This statement is an indication where China’s political position on repatriation and other human rights abuses stands. China would likely veto any decision to refer North Korea to the ICC, to face judgment for their human rights violations.

\textsuperscript{313} Report of the detailed, 130.

Chapter Four

North Korea’s Human Rights Abuses
UN Report Human rights abuses


The “Report of The Detailed Findings of The Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the Democratic People’s Republic Of Korea” listing the following violations committed by the DPRK:

- right to food, life
- crimes associated with prison camps
- Torture and inhuman treatment; Arbitrary arrest and detention, execution
- Discrimination,
- Violations of freedom of expression, freedom of individual movement, refuges and asylum seekers

The COI determined that the North Korean Government was responsible for committing systematic human rights abuses on a scale without parallel in the contemporary world. The report was published after a yearlong inquiry that included testimonies from 240 North Korean exiles. The exiled North Koreans testified confidentially, as they feared the DPRK would retaliate against their families still located in North Korea. They believe the North Korea government continues to monitor their

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316 Ibid 7.
every move. In 2014, Yeonmi Park a defector from North Korea, living in Seoul, tells how the Seoul police informed her that the North Korean government was watching her and her mother, giving credibility to their fear. The U.N. state members voted to discuss the report and to consider referring it to the ICC. To date the state members have not referred the report to the ICC.

After the report was filed with The United Nations, Ivan Simonovic the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, stated, “Rarely has such an extensive charge-sheet of international crimes been brought to this Council’s attention.” He equated the human rights abuses of North Koreans, to the treatment the Korean people experienced during the Second World War at the hands of the Japanese. He proceeded to chastise the international community for focusing on military and nuclear priorities at the expense of economic and social rights as well as the lives and well-being of the North Korean people.

In 1991, both North and South Korea became members of The United Nations. Since then the DPRK has ratified several international treaties it has violated daily. North Korea ratified “The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) in 1981.”

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321 Yeonmi Park, In Order to Live (New York: Penguin Publishing Group, 2015), 259
323 Ibid
(ICESCR) was ratified in 1981. “The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) was ratified in 1990. “The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) was ratified in 2001." Documentation of the listed abuses dates to as early as 1979, prior to membership of the United Nations and their treaty ratifications. From 2003 to 2011, the General Assembly made annual resolutions condemning the DPRK’s human rights record, with no further action taken, allowing the North Korean government to continue committing the violations.

**Food shortage**

The DPRK had a policy to ensure food security through self-sufficiency, to ensure this they began expanding cropland, shifting traditional food crops such as potatoes, millet, and tubers to higher-yield grains namely rice, and corn. North Korea began the Public Distribution System (PDS) in 1950s, to distribute food to the Korean people. The PDS collected the harvest from all the collective farms minus the portions the farmers needed for their own consumption. Then the organization allocated the food to the provinces, each province was responsible for making sure the people in their area receive food. Those most loyal received more favorable rations than those viewed as hostile. The chart below shows how many grams were allotted.

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329 Ibid


332 Ibid


334 Ibid
per person per day, and that the PDS progressively failed to meet its ration targets even before the famine and organizations collapse in the 1990s.335

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Norm</th>
<th>Ration for Official Worker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Basic Formula from 900 grams of daily rations for heavy industrial</td>
<td>700 grams per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>workers to 300 grams for children</td>
<td>256 kg per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Deduction of four days rations from monthly rations for so-called</td>
<td>608 grams per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;war-time grain reserves&quot;</td>
<td>222 kg per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(average 13% deduction)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>10% deduction for so-called &quot;patriotic grain&quot;</td>
<td>547 grams per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>200 kg per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>10% deduction from adult rations</td>
<td>492 grams per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>179 kg per day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Throughout the 1980s, the government started focusing “on the use of chemical fertilizers in the agricultural process.”336 They also incorporated the use of “double cropping, and triple seedlings to give the perceived sense of improving the environment while also increasing agriculture development.”337 The DPRK adopted an industrial approach to agricultural production by integrating “mechanization, chemical fertilizers and pesticides, irrigation, and electrification.”338 Unfortunately, the agricultural conditions in the DPRK were not favorable for producing crops and it did not have the industrial components necessary for the type of agriculture it was trying to achieve.339

337 Ibid
The DPRK relied on the socialist-style barter trade with the Soviet Union and China to acquire the raw materials needed to subsidize their agricultural productivity.340 “Socialist-style barter trade” is based on usage value. Goods and services are produced for their usefulness and not to generate profit.341 North Korea provided laborers to the Soviet Union in exchange for aid and as a way to pay off debts.342 Despite its claims to self-reliance, North Korea was very dependent on outside assistance for raw materials.343 This would become a problem in the 1980s, when the Soviet Union and China moved to a market economy. North Korea could not pay for the raw materials it needed to carry out its agricultural plans.344 Lack of resources hindered North Korea’s ability to generate the materials needed to create its chemical fertilizer, leading to a decline in food production.345

The starvation period in North Korea began at the end of the 1980s, in the early 1990s the DPRK launched the “Let’s eat two meals a day” campaign as a way to ease in further ration cuts.346 The reports and the numbers counter the claims made by North Korea that the 1995 floods are the main cause of their food crisis. By 1996, wild food accounted for 30% of the populations’ diet,347 1997 the PDS was only supplying rations

340 Ibid
343 Haggard and Noland, Famine in North Korea, 27.
345 Ibid
346 French, North Korea: The Paranoid, 100.
to 6% of the population.\textsuperscript{348} Violating the country's own constitution Article 25 (3) that declares, “The state provides all the working people with every condition for obtaining food, clothing, and housing.”\textsuperscript{349}

The PDS shut down in 1998, and the government told the people that the families were required to obtain food themselves and could no longer rely on the government.\textsuperscript{350} People were abandoned to find their own coping mechanisms to avoid starvation. “Farmers markets” spontaneously appeared, collective farms began using their rice to purchase a variety of food from the farmers markets. This was the first time the people actively went against the government, as owning a private business was a political crime.\textsuperscript{351} As the food shortage persisted food markets became tolerated and then legal in 2002.\textsuperscript{352} The South Korean Ministry of Unification estimates that ordinary citizens obtain 60\% of their food from these informal markets.\textsuperscript{353} In 2005, the DPRK tried to revive the PDS while doing an about face on the informal markets and making them illegal again.\textsuperscript{354} The government made it clear they would now be handing out rations again, the planned a target ration of 573 grams per person per day (PPPD).\textsuperscript{355}


\textsuperscript{351} Mahesh Nalla et al., Crime and Punishment around the World, ed. Graeme R. Newman, Janet P. Stamate, and Hung-En Sung, vol. 1, Crime and Punishment around the World (Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-CLIO, 2010), 180.


The World Food Programme (WFP) allots half a kilogram or 500 grams of food per day per person.\textsuperscript{356} “Less than a quarter of PDS dependent households, which is about 65% to 70% of the Korean population, and two-thirds of farmers received their food rations from 2003 to 2007, and those who did rarely received their full entitlement.”\textsuperscript{357} In the last four years, as the chart below will show, the food ration has barely reached the 400-grams per day well below the government and WFP mark.\textsuperscript{358}

![Figure 6. Monthly PDS Rations](image)

As early as 1993, low ranking military personnel experienced food shortages.\textsuperscript{359} In 1996, the DPRK established the “militarization of agriculture” and sent military soldiers to work on the farms and to prevent food hoarding.\textsuperscript{360} Eventually the government sent the soldiers to seize the food for the troops.\textsuperscript{361} Those soldiers stationed on a farm, were better off than urban soldiers were as farmers bribed soldiers

\textsuperscript{357} \textit{SPECIAL REPORT FAO/WFP CROP AND FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT MISSION TO THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF KOREA} (n.p.: FAO GLOBAL INFORMATION AND EARLY WARNING SYSTEM ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME Economic and Social Development Department, 2008), 22, http://www.fao.org/docrep/011/ai475e/ai475e00.htm#r13.
\textsuperscript{358} Rasanen and Hollema, \textit{Food and Nutrition Security}, 12.
\textsuperscript{359} Haggard and Noland, \textit{Famine in North Korea}, 110.
\textsuperscript{360} Ibid 110
\textsuperscript{361} Ibid
with food.\textsuperscript{362} As conditions deteriorated, many soldiers deserted in search of food, while others were sent back to their villages when the military did not have enough to feed them.\textsuperscript{363} As rations became tighter, corrupt high-ranking officials stole the food meant for the people and lower ranking soldiers to use for their own personal gain.\textsuperscript{364}

The food shortages were having a profound impact on North Korean children. In 1998, 62\% of North Korean children were stunted from malnutrition, the numbers varied from province to province. Those of the lowest Songbun classification living in the north had the worst numbers.\textsuperscript{365} The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), states that the health of children is usually a good indicator of the health of a community.\textsuperscript{366} World Health Organization (WHO) maintains, “Stunting is the result of inadequate nutrition and causes long-term negative effects on the child’s ability to grow and learn, and to develop into productive adults later in life.”\textsuperscript{367} Restricted development affects whole societies and nations; it can create a long-term health and humanitarian burden for the country.

It was not until 1995 that the DPRK appealed to the outside world for help with the famine, blaming natural disasters.\textsuperscript{368} The government concealed the true conditions of the famine from the outside world and from its own people, which led to deaths. North Korea’s choice to withhold of necessary data made it difficult to provided targeted

\textsuperscript{362} Ibid 111
\textsuperscript{363} Ibid
\textsuperscript{364} Hyung Gu Lynn, \textit{Bipolar Orders: The Two Koreas since 1989} (Halifax: Fernwood Pub., 2007), 141.
\textsuperscript{365} Rasanen and Hollema, \textit{Food and Nutrition Security}, 21.
\textsuperscript{366} \textit{SPECIAL REPORT FAO/WFP CROP}, 27.
\textsuperscript{367} \textit{WHA Global Nutrition Targets 2025: Stunting Policy Brief} (n.p.: WHO, 2014), 1]
\textsuperscript{368} Mark E. Manyin and Mary Beth D. Nikitin, \textit{Foreign Assistance to North Korea} (n.p.: Federation of American Scientists, 2014), 3,
humanitarian and development assistance in the country. The DPRK violated its citizen’s right to information hindering their ability to develop coping skills to combat starvation early on, escapee’s testified about people starving in their homes waiting for their food rations. They also tell how “the elderly went out into the fields to die so they did not burden their families and children were so weak they could not hold up their heads.” North Korea was aware of the food crisis well before the mass flooding and their eventual plea for assistance.

During the famine, the state continued to maintain laws and controls criminalizing efforts by the people to find alternatives to starving, such as moving to areas where food was a little more plentiful or bartering for food. Military spending continued without reduction it was still top priority throughout the famine. The state used food as a tool of control over its population; it prioritized those it felt were more deserving and crucial to maintaining the regime over those it viewed as expendable. North Korea has received food aid from 1995 through 2015. After six years, donor fatigue was setting in, as awareness that the food deficit was only partly due to natural disasters. Food aid does not address the absence of structural changes and development plans, and as North Korea was not forth coming in possible reforms to elevate their food shortage donors were less incline to contribute. By 2015, there was a stream of contradictory

369 Report of the detailed, 175.
370 Ibid
372 Ibid 208
374 Ibid 155
375 Eun Kwan Choi, Yesook Merrill, and Úng-han Kim, North Korea in the World Economy (London: Routledge, 2003), 211.
information on North Korea’s economic problems and food shortages. First, there were reports of the worst drought since the 1995 appeal for help. Followed by declarations that the harvest was the best they had seen in decades thank to the agricultural reforms Kim Jong-un put in place. By the fall, the picture was dire, the harvest were not going to be able to yield the amount of food necessary to feed the population, the WFP announce it extended its aid to North Korea over the next year. It remains to be seen if North Korea has in fact made agricultural reforms that will yield an adequate harvest next year.

**Discrimination**

When the Songbun class system was created, no one was excluded from the political process based on his or her Songbun status. The Korean War contributed significantly to the strong class distinction that is prevalent today. Those who “sacrificed for the fatherland, were given higher status over those who supported the South, United Nations, or chose not to be join the military.” The WPK defined those that did not sacrifice for the fatherland, returned prisoners of war and families of those that migrated south as hostile to the regime whether their opposition was real or perceived. The May 30th 1957 Resolution began the loyalty classifications for all citizens, the enactment of the Cabinet Decree No. 149 ordered the removal of the hostile class to the northern mountainous provinces, separating friend from foe from within the North Korea

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377 Ibid
380 Ibid
 population. The labels attached to citizens during this period have been passed down generation after generation.

The process of determining a person’s status is not transparent, and North Korean citizens cannot challenge the results. At birth, a baby’s Songbun classification system is assigned after an examination is conducted on their parent’s status. The consequences began early in school were grades were determined by Songbun and not performance. Songbun controls every aspect of their lives what jobs they can do after school to their ability to travel, how much food or health care they receive and even who they can marry. The commission found that the “Songbun system leads to structural discrimination whereby generations become locked into disadvantage and social mobility is not possible.” Once assigned the baby's status it is theirs for life barring any acts of wrongdoing or in limited cases, they rise to a higher status. Losing status is much easier; all it takes is a political crime as determined by the state.

Women’s rights

Within the Songbun system, women have become one of the most vulnerable to discrimination with nowhere to turn for protection. At the time of Korea’s division Kim Il-sung reportedly supported equal rights for the women who participated in the independence movement. He declared that they would be on equal footing with men and receive assignments suited to their abilities and aptitudes and he also introduced

381 Gause, Coercion, Control, Surveillance, and Punishment, 105.
382 Ibid
383 Schwekendiek, A Socioeconomic History of North, 39.
384 Ibid
the “Law of Sex Equality,” in 1946.\textsuperscript{387} The law emphasized free marriage and divorce, equal rights to inherit property, it prohibited the buying or selling of women, and prostitution. Women were promoted into the labor force where they received paid maternity leave, reduced work hours for mothers with young families and free nurseries, and kindergartens.\textsuperscript{388} The introduction of women into the work force served to breakdown the family as it took the economic power away from male head of the family as did the creation of institutionalization of childrearing. The institutionalization of childrearing consisted of state run nurseries and schools, set up to start Kim ideology indoctrination early.\textsuperscript{389} Kim Il-sung’s cult image portrayed him as the father of the people, the patriarch.\textsuperscript{390} The enactment of the Law of Sex Equality was not enough to change the Patriarchal mentality of the society to allow women to achieve gender equality.\textsuperscript{391}

In the 1990s as the economy deteriorated, so did the rights of the women.\textsuperscript{392} Women were dismissed from the work force, labeling working for the state as “men’s work.”\textsuperscript{393} Since the men were still required to report to work and they were not being paid, the women had to assume the duties as the breadwinner.\textsuperscript{394} As the economy collapsed the women who did not work for the state, and did not have to report to work

\begin{thebibliography}{99}
\bibitem{OECD1} OECD, \textit{Atlas of Gender and Development: How Social Norms Affect Gender Equality in Non-OECD Countries} (Paris: OECD, Development Centre, 2010), 32.
\bibitem{Connor} Connor, \textit{The Koreas: A Global}, 204.
\bibitem{Lim} Lim, \textit{Leader Symbols and Personality}, 84.
\bibitem{Tetreault} Tetreault, \textit{Women and Revolution in Africa}, 174.
\bibitem{Lee} Keumsoon Lee, \textit{White Paper on Human Rights in North Korea, 2008} (Seoul, Korea: Korea Institute for National Unification, 2008), 300.\footnote{http://www.kinu.or.kr/eng/pub/pub_04_01.jsp?page=1\&num=26\&mode=view\&field=&text=&order=&dir=&bid=DATA04\&ses=}
\bibitem{Ibid} Ibid 51
\end{thebibliography}
every day, began operating private markets. The state imposed restrictions on these markets and at times cracked down on them, yet the women continued the markets due to the need to feed their families. Women are still subservient to their husbands and with women bringing home the food and money, this has lead to an increase in domestic violence, as the men are unable to cope with the changing gender roles. Women have begun to experience violence outside the home.

Sexual assaults became commonplace, escapees testified, “That soldiers demanded sex from women who were caught committing minor violations.” Article 280 of the North Korean penal code states it is a “crime to force sex on a woman in a subordinate relationship.” Even with this law in place, Officials do not fear punishment for their actions towards women. Women turned towards prostitution to procure food and money needed to provide for their families. If the women is caught they are punished while the men are released. Women who cross over into China in the hope to acquire food often become victims of trafficking networks. If North Korean women are caught in China, they were forcibly sent back to North Korea where they are immediately sent to a prison camp.

Both North Korea and China have strict laws against trafficking and apply stiff penalties to include execution. Yet China’s refoulement practice and North Korea’s

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396 Han et al., *White Paper on Human*, 483.
398 Han et al., *White Paper on Human*, 563
399 Ibid 200
401 Han et al., *White Paper on Human*, 484.
punishment for repatriation render the victims helpless.\textsuperscript{402} If the women are pregnant at the time of their capture, they are subjected to forced abortions in the camps or if they are too far along they are allowed to give birth and then the guards kill their babies “in an effort to adhere to the “pure Korean race.”\textsuperscript{403} North Korea’s discrimination against women places them in positions of vulnerability, which is made worse by their inability to protest or fight against these violations.\textsuperscript{404} The women’s organizations are not voluntary; they serve only to promote party politics, that have no political influence or the ability to promote women’s rights.\textsuperscript{405}

\textbf{Freedom of Expression}

The people’s lack of ability to politically influence or promote rights violates their right to freedom. North Korea has a “Freedom House Rating” of seven, the lowest rating available. North Korea’s media and education “concentrates on promoting Juch’e ideology and deification of the Kim Dynasty.”\textsuperscript{406} The North Korean people learn from a very early age not to question their Supreme Leaders.\textsuperscript{407} All North Koreans are required to know and be able to recite the Ten Principles by heart. The Ten Principles is used to suppress individualism; it promotes the one-ideology system calling for the unconditional obedience.\textsuperscript{408} With the implementation of the Ten Principles came the formation of the evaluation meetings in which citizens conducted self-criticism sessions,

\textsuperscript{404} Report of the detailed, 98.
\textsuperscript{405} Han et al., \textit{White Paper on Human}, 465.
\textsuperscript{406} Ibid 350
\textsuperscript{408} Report of the detailed, 35.
reference point 79
to insure they were living up to the Ten Principles. Those found violating the Ten Principles are “heavily penalized and sent to prison camps, as those violations are considered as ideologically impure.” Kim Jong-un amended The Ten Principles in 2013 to include references to his father Kim Jong-il. After Kim Jong-un executed his uncle in 2013, he ordered the indoctrinations sessions to increase and expected the population to pledge their loyalty in writing. The execution created fear and bafflement leaving the population, and those in the upper core, to understand that there was no room for criticism of the process, through its lack of transparency, and the hasty and violent ending. These intense state indoctrination sessions take place in a country that does not tolerate facts or opinions critical to its official ideology. Any criticism, rejection, or idleness on these principles is a political crime.

The purpose of the system is to create loyal subjects committed to the Supreme Leader and to instill hostility towards Japan, the United States, and South Korea. North Korea established an elaborate surveillance system, under the WPK to monitor for expressions of sentiments deemed anti-state or anti-revolutionary. This includes secret informers, and the neighborhood watch, which assigns a person who monitors their residents’ actions. Since the 1990s, citizens have been secretly exercising their right to knowledge by listening to South Korea radio, watching South Korean television

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409 Ibid
410 Jae-Cheon Lim, Leader Symbols and Personality Cult in North Korea: The Leader State (Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge, 2015), 25.
412 Nalla et al., Crime and Punishment around, 180.
413 Report of the detailed, 46.

From among the pictures taken in the DPRK by an Associated Press photographer, one of the pictures featured was described as ‘Kindergarten kids’ drawings that depict children killing United States soldiers hang on the wall at Kaeson Kindergarten in central Pyongyang on 9 March 2013. For North Koreans, the systematic indoctrination of anti-Americanism starts as early as kindergarten.”
or foreign DVDs, and using cell phones to acquire new information from outside of North Korea. If caught they can be charged with a political crime.\textsuperscript{414}

\textbf{Travel}

When it comes to travel, the DPRK does not only mistrust any foreigner entering the country, they also closely check and double check on North Koreans traveling abroad.\textsuperscript{415} The North Korea authorities maintain their control over the people in order to prevent any social or ideological influences from entering their country.\textsuperscript{416} North Koreans must have a travel certificate to move to a “location other than their registered area of residence,” within or outside North Korea.\textsuperscript{417} Under international pressures, in 1998 the DPRK added article 75 to the constitution guaranteeing the right to freedom of residence and travel.\textsuperscript{418} In reality, authorities continue to restrict movements. In the 2000s, the DPRK intensified inspections of travel certificates, if caught without one the citizen can receive harsh fines or worse sent to a prison camp.\textsuperscript{419} Once approved to go travel abroad, if the traveler fails to return, their families are sent to the political labor camps.\textsuperscript{420} Restrictions seem to be more limiting for men than women are, as men are required to report to work and their absence is noticed sooner. The women are able to move around more freely, as they conduct their own businesses and markets to support

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{414} Mahesh Nalla et al., \textit{Crime and Punishment around the World}, ed. Graeme R. Newman (Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-CLIO, 2010), 180,.
\item \textsuperscript{415} Schwekendiek, \textit{A Socioeconomic History of North}, 55.
\item \textsuperscript{416} Yonhap News Agency, Seoul, \textit{North Korea Handbook}, 359.
\item \textsuperscript{417} Han et al., \textit{White Paper on Human}, 292.
\item \textsuperscript{418} Han et al., \textit{White Paper on Human}, 291.
\item \textsuperscript{419} Ibid.
\item \textsuperscript{420} Cath Senker, \textit{North Korea and South Korea} (New York: Rosen Pub., 2013), 30.
\end{itemize}
the family. The number of female refugees that have made it to South Korea has increased over the years as shown in the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Year/Classification</th>
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<th>02</th>
<th>03</th>
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<th>05</th>
<th>06</th>
<th>07</th>
<th>08</th>
<th>09</th>
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<td>510</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>608</td>
<td>662</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>369</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>811</td>
<td>1,272</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>1,513</td>
<td>1,981</td>
<td>2,195</td>
<td>2,252</td>
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<td>1,911</td>
<td>1,098</td>
<td>1,145</td>
<td>18,668</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,043</td>
<td>1,142</td>
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<td>1,898</td>
<td>1,384</td>
<td>2,028</td>
<td>2,554</td>
<td>2,803</td>
<td>2,914</td>
<td>2,402</td>
<td>2,706</td>
<td>1,502</td>
<td>1,514</td>
<td>26,717</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When Kim Jong-un took power, North Korea stepped up their efforts to control defections. Kim Jong-un reinstated heavy penalties if citizens are caught crossing the border illegally they are sent to the political prison camps. During Kim Jong-il’s reign, punishments had become lenient, if caught citizens faced a fine or a limited sentence in a labor training facilities as punishment. Persecutions of family members of those who had defected or have family members, whose whereabouts are unknown, have become worse. The families of escapees are ordered to register with the local People’s Security Bureau for monitoring or are sent away to prison camps. The number of refugees shown in the chart does not give a factual account of the number of people who have tried to escape North Korea. Due to the closed off nature of North Korea and China’s active reparation of those caught, it is unlikely to know the true number of the North Koreans who have attempted to leave.

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423 Han et al., White Paper on Human, 577.
424 Ibid 549
425 Report of the detailed, 112.
Prison camps

One of those viewed as expendable are the prisoner in the prison camps. North Korea persistently denies that it has prison camps, their very existence is a state secret, and they have been disguised as military or farming facilities. In 1979, the North Korean prison camps became known in international human rights circles, when Amnesty International campaigned for the release of Ali Lamada from Venezuela, a translator who worked in North Korea for the DPRK. Amnesty published his account of his time in prison; his story is remarkably similar to the testimonies from escaped North Koreans. The next account was from the Minnesota Lawyers International Human Rights Committee and Human Rights Watch/Asia released a report in 1988, discussing the camps. The international community has known of the camps since 1979, yet they have not addressed the abuses during political negotiations.

During the Korean War, documents captured from North Korea showed that “The Process and Guidelines for Executing Forced Labor” announced the creation of labor camps in 1947 by the Soviet Unions. The prison labor camps were enlarged during the 1950s to accommodate the number of people sentenced during Kim Il-sung’s political purges. Initially Kim Il-sung purged Japanese collaborators in the 1940s then it became political opponents and rival socialist in the 1950s to 1960s. This turned into imprisoning anyone who displayed opposition to the Workers’ Party of Korea, the state policies and to the Kim Dynasty. Kim Il-sung instituted the “guilt by association” policy

426 Report of the detailed, 221.
429 Gause, Coercion, Control, Surveillance, and Punishment, 92.
430 Ibid
where whole families, including children or grandchildren, are imprisoned along with the offender.\textsuperscript{431} “Under an edict from Kim Il-sung in 1972, up to three generations must be punished in order to wipe out the “seed” of class enemies.”\textsuperscript{432} David Hawk, of the Committee for Human Rights in North Korea, “there are no trials for those in the political camps, but presumed deviants are suspected of wrongdoing, wrong thinking, wrong knowledge, wrong association or wrong background.”\textsuperscript{433} The commission received accounts of party officials and their families who did not receive a trial or court sentencing prior to being sent to the prison camps and were assigned to hard labor.\textsuperscript{434}

It is estimated that 80,000 to 120,000 are imprisoned within four remaining prison camps, as of 2014.\textsuperscript{435} The North Korean government continually denies the use of torture and human rights violations. They declare the violations have disappeared due to law revisions and that law enforcement officials receive thorough training to prevent committing these violations.\textsuperscript{436} The lives in these prisons include daily abuses, and often deadly conditions; insufficient food leading to starvation, vitally no medical treatment, lack of proper housing or clothing, regular mistreatment, rape, torture and executions.\textsuperscript{437} The abuses begin immediately upon entering the camp; prisoners are subjected body cavity searches, performed in order to degrade the prisoners, not to obtain evidence. This is especially so with the female prisoners who usually undergo

\begin{footnotes}
\footnote{“The gulag behind the goose-steps,” The Economist, April 21, 2012, [Page #], http://www.economist.com/node/21553090.}
\footnote{Ibid.}
\footnote{Report of the detailed, 101.}
\footnote{“World Report 2015: North,” Human Rights Watch.}
\footnote{Morse Tan, North Korea, International Law, and the Dual Crises: Narrative and Constructive Engagement (London: Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group, 2015), 40.}
\footnote{World Report 2015: North,” Human Rights Watch.}
\end{footnotes}
these examinations in front of other prisoners and guards.\textsuperscript{438} Ordinary guards are performing the examinations and usually in unsanitary conditions.\textsuperscript{439} International criminal law considers any unjustified coercive invasion of the genital opening of the victim with a part of the perpetrator’s body as rape.\textsuperscript{440}

There are two types of prison camps within North Korea, the “Kwan-li-so” are political labor colonies and the “Kyo-hwa-so” are long-term prison labor facilities.\textsuperscript{441} “The prisoners’ day-to-day life consists of performing hard and at times dangerous labor.” \textsuperscript{442} Although North Korea used the Soviet Gulag as a template to establish Kwan-li-so prison camps based on the testimony of exiled North Koreans, many features of the DPRK camps are harsher than the Gulag camps.\textsuperscript{443}

The Kyo-hwa-so which means, “a place to make a good person through re-education,” are prisons for criminal offenses.\textsuperscript{444} They are labor training camps and the families of prisoners do not join them, but are aware of their location. As part of their reeducation process, after a long day of labor, the prisoners are required to memorize Kim Il-sung’s speeches, the New Year’s Day Joint Editorials, and take part in organized “self-criticism” sessions.\textsuperscript{445} Many of these prisoners have had some form of judicial process, and receive fixed term sentences.\textsuperscript{446} While the facility may physically resemble prisons in other countries, the offenses do not resemble crimes that would


\textsuperscript{439} Report of the detailed, 120.


\textsuperscript{441} David P. Forsythe, Encyclopedia of Human Rights (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2009), 337.

\textsuperscript{442} Report of the detailed, 220.


\textsuperscript{445} Hawk, The Hidden Gulag: The Lives, 83.

\textsuperscript{446} Ibid 84.
normally be punishable in other countries. Such as private economic transactions that are not done within an officially appointed workstation.\textsuperscript{447} A citizen crossing the Korean Chinese boarder in search of food during the famine is another example of such a crime.

Kwan-li-so is a “management place” in its literal translation or the common English translation “political prison camp.”\textsuperscript{448} Kwan-li-so are correctional labor camps, most of these victims are sentenced for life, inmates are denied contact with the outside world, and their families that did not join them are not informed if they are alive or dead, they just stop existing.\textsuperscript{449} There have be reports of releases which took place on the birthdays of Kim Il-sung and Kim Jong-il, released prisoners and guards are forbidden to talk about the camps with anyone outside the camps.\textsuperscript{450}

Kwan-li-so prisoners are imprisoned for political reasons without the benefit of a trial or court sentencing.\textsuperscript{451} Those sent to the Kwan-li-so prisons lose their rights as citizens; they fall under the rules or lack of rules of the guards. There have been a number of reports in which public executions are held and other reports of prisoners being taken away and never coming back widely believed to be executed in secret.\textsuperscript{452} Usually the public executions were carried out on those who attempted to escape.\textsuperscript{453} Testimonies from former guards who have defected and from former prisoners all tell of witnessing many executions within the prisons. Mr. Hawk reports “Starvation food

\begin{thebibliography}{9}
\bibitem{449} Hawk, \textit{The Hidden Gulag: The Lives}, 9.
\bibitem{450} Ibid 34
\bibitem{452} Han et al., \textit{White Paper on Human}, 126.
\bibitem{453} Ibid
\end{thebibliography}
rations, forced labor, routine beatings, systematic torture, and abuse, along with executions put the North Korean camps in the ranks of history’s worst prisons for political offenders” even comparing them to the Nazi concentration camps.\textsuperscript{454}

North Korea’s judiciary and prison system violates the ICCPR Articles 7, 9, 10 and 14 which protect citizens from arbitrary arrest or detention, to a fair and public hearing, protection from torture and inhuman treatment.\textsuperscript{455} The commission found that the due process is absent throughout the justice system, oversight of the detention processes for crimes in the DPRK are controlled by the Office of the Prosecutor.\textsuperscript{456} Based on testimonies from escapees, the more political a case is the less likely the suspect will receive due process in a court. Those suspected of political crimes are held in detention centers for months, where they are degraded, intimidated, and tortured, until a confession is received.” The State Security Department (SSD) makes the decisions on highly political cases outside the judiciary process, while reserving the judiciary process for political cases of medium security, and handing off the less serious crimes to the Ministry of People’s Security (MPS).\textsuperscript{457} The MPS works in reverse, the serious crimes go through the judiciary process, and bypasses the courts for less serious crimes. These organizations are considered safeguards of the party, protecting people’s lives from various criminal infringements.\textsuperscript{458}

\textsuperscript{454} Hawk, The Hidden Gulag: The Lives, 4.


\textsuperscript{457} Han et al., White Paper on Human, 137.

\textsuperscript{458} Collins, “Marked For Life: SONGBUN,” THE COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN NORTH KOREA, 46.
hostile class are considered enemies of the state, escapees have testified, “people of low Songbun who have committed a crime face harsher punishments.”
Chapter Five

Attempts at Solutions
Economic reforms

In an effort to ease the economy crisis during the 1990s, China inspired North Korea with the success of its Special Economic Zones (SEZs). The SEZs in North Korea would operate as a tourist area, an industrial complex, or a port open for use by China and the Soviet Union. In 1991, the DPRK created the Rason SEZ near the Chinese Russian border in an effort to try to bring in international capital in nine years it generated $150 million.\textsuperscript{459} Rason lacked of transportation, energy, and communication infrastructures majorly impeding early visits by Chinese tourist.\textsuperscript{460} This earlier SEZs did not live up to expectations, but with the breakdown of the PDS during the famine, North Korea had a greater need for financial resources, they expanded their SEZs in the 2000s.\textsuperscript{461} These new include the Kaesong-Industrial Complex (KIC) that was a joint venture with South Korea, Mount Kumgang Tourist Zone; by the mid 2000s both of these zones closed due to international tensions.\textsuperscript{462} Since Kim Jong-un has become leader, there is a renewed interest in reopening the SEZs. North Korea has collaborated with China and Russia to improving the infrastructure of the Rason. In October 2013, The DPRK announced they will be building fourteen new SEZ within North Korea over the next few years. The DPRK reports that they have signed contracts with Singapore, Hong Kong, and China to start construction of these new sites.\textsuperscript{463}

\begin{footnotesize}
\textsuperscript{461} Abrahamian, See, and Xingyu, "THE ABCs OF NORTH," U.S.-Korea Institute at SAIS.
\textsuperscript{462} "Special Economic Zones in the DPRK," The National Committee on North Korea.
\textsuperscript{463} Ibid.
\end{footnotesize}
Other types of economic reforms during the 1990s and 2000s included legalized markets, increased wages, devaluing the won, and authorized state enterprises to enter into market activities. The State Development Bank was formally opened in 2010, it was designed to bring in outside capital, and also functioned to finance economic recovery projects such as building the country’s ailing infrastructure. North Korea hoped that these reforms provided incentives and would attract more foreign investments. Since Kim Jong-un’s political appointment, there is a new interest in reform efforts. After Kim Jong-un became heir apparent, he began visiting the economic zones on 58 separate trips while only making 33 trips to visit military installations. The number of trips to the economic zones is viewed that he will be focusing on economic reforms as a way to secure his legitimacy.

After his father’s death, Kim Jong-un continued to associate himself with economic performance. Kim Jong-un has expressed his concern about North Korea’s poor economy, and food deficiency. In a November 2011 statement, he refers to “food as more critical than bullets.” A top Korean official, Yang Hyong-sop, stated that Kim Jong-un was pursuing a “knowledge-based” economic system and implementing additional economic reforms similar to those used by China. North Korea is sending people to China study its public companies and factories, while also meeting with Chinese commerce-related officials in hopes of learning how to implement similar

466 Abrahamian, See, and Xingyu, "THE ABCs OF NORTH," U.S.-Korea Institute at SAIS.
467 Ibid
469 Kim, “STIFLED GROWTH AND ADDED,” 105.
strategies at home.\textsuperscript{470} It remains to be seen if the economic reforms the DPRK instituted under Kim Jong-un, will alleviate the economic problems facing the country in the long term. "What should not be forgotten, however, is that the country is not poor ... the resources of the country are misspent, misallocated and misused on the elite and the 'military first' policy to the detriment of the populace."\textsuperscript{471}

**NGOS**

The Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and Intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), responded to North Korea’s plea in 1995 for food aid, in an effort to prevent deaths from starvation.\textsuperscript{472} Unlike other humanitarian emergencies, North Korea’s government was still intact, creating a political environment that the foreign aid workers had to navigate. In time, they realized the food crisis they responded to did not originate with the floods as previously reported, although the flooding made a dire circumstance worse. The experiences in Africa and other parts of the world did not prepare the foreign aid workers for the obstacles they faced in North Korea. The NGOs policies in the past have insisted on transparency of the delivery process of the received aid.\textsuperscript{473} This would not be the case in North Korea.

The major obstacle faced by the foreign aid workers was the constraints put in place by the DPRK. North Korea rigidly controlled the process of aid distribution, the aid workers were limited to the amount of contact they had with the Korean people,

\textsuperscript{470} Ibid
\textsuperscript{471} "North Korea hunger," Thomson Reuters Foundation.
officials monitored them at all times. The aid workers could not move around as they wish, they were only allowed in specified counties to access the famine, they had to give a notice before visiting a specific area, when visiting the counties they were escorted by the DPRK officials and their contact with ordinary citizens was severely limited. DPRK officials prohibited foreign Korean language speakers to work in the country; they assigned the aid workers to work with the Flood Damage Rehabilitation Committee (FDRC) that oversaw all international aid relief efforts within the country.  

Aid workers were under specific rules about where and when they could monitor the distribution of the food received.

North Korea insisted that the aid received was to go through the PDS governmental distribution system, officials shielded foreign visitors from the worst of their people’s suffering, while struggling to make sure that they were exposed to sufficient suffering to create sympathy and support for continued aid materials. By distributing the food through the DPRK’s PDS system, aid workers could verify that the food arrived at the PDS but were unable to monitor if it went to the neediest of citizens. Initially the DPRK altered labels identifying food aid so the ordinary citizen did not know the food was coming from someone other than the government. Since all of the food was distributed through the government, “it became part of the system of oppression.”

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needed the food were not getting it, there were suspicions that North Korean officials diverted significant amounts of humanitarian aid to their military.\textsuperscript{479}

Medical aid workers quickly realized that North Korean medical personnel were lacking in modern day skills. It became clear that there had been little or no interaction with the international community as their skills reflected the standard knowledge of the 1960s and 1970s.\textsuperscript{480} Medical aid began to be combined with training due to restrictive movements and the inability to reach those in need left the medical aid workers uncertain their programs were actually making a beneficial impact. This doubt is the reason the medical relief organizations left North Korea in 1998.\textsuperscript{481} The difficulties the aid workers experience prompted many organizations to leave North Korea after a few years.

Humanitarian aid constituted a direct threat to Juch’e, threatening to undermine the central role of the state.\textsuperscript{482} The notion of give and take in international diplomacy is a foreign concept to North Korea, "their rules are based on a zero-sum game in which only one side can win."\textsuperscript{483} North Korea officials did not want their country to be seen as impoverished or be treated like a “third world country,” to save face, meant that much of the aid given to North Korea was offensive to the North Korean leadership, if not unacceptable at the time.\textsuperscript{484} Used items became a problem, even though in good

\textsuperscript{480} Flake and Snyder, Paved with Good Intentions, 55.
\textsuperscript{481} Ibid 56
\textsuperscript{482} Ibid 3
\textsuperscript{483} Kihl and Kim, North Korea: The Politics, 21.
condition and better than the ordinary citizen owned or the medical community utilized. North Korea viewed aid contributions as gifts that were presented by a visiting delegations, much in the same manner that tribute was received in the Chinese Imperial court. The officials linked the quality and presentation with the amount of respect the visitor had for the court. By using this tactic, North Korea was able to portray itself as a Country receiving gifts from the outside world and not as a poor nation in need of handouts.\textsuperscript{485} North Korea became insulted at any slight suggesting they were needy or underdeveloped. The officials were focused on receiving materials needed and not interested in advice on how to improve their country. NGOs worked on the premise that “if you teach a man to fish, you feed him for a lifetime. North Koreans felt not only did they know how to fish, but that Kim Il-sung invented fishing.”\textsuperscript{486}

North Korea decided on the number the number of aid workers allowed to enter the country, to the amount of money the foreign aid organization brought with it to the negotiating table. Delegations were expected to bring token donation to every meeting, this expectation was even higher for those who wanted to establish a presence within North Korea. Fact-finding mission were not allowed the organizations and aid workers had to rely on the word of North Korea officials.\textsuperscript{487} The aid workers timed their visits with the arrival of aid was scheduled to justify their visits.\textsuperscript{488} Foreign relief workers complained that at times the officials were so demanding that it felt like they were paying to bring aid into the country.\textsuperscript{489}

\textsuperscript{485} Ibid
\textsuperscript{486} Flake and Snyder, \textit{Paved with Good Intentions}, 41.
\textsuperscript{487} Ibid 37
\textsuperscript{488} Flake and Snyder, \textit{Paved with Good Intentions}, 37.
\textsuperscript{489} Ibid
North Korea is entering its twentieth year of emergency humanitarian assistance. The WFP remains the largest food aid provider to North Korea. Over the years, competing demands from countries in need has resulted in “Donor Fatigue.”490 “Donor fatigue” was becoming apparent in 2003, as there have been no reforms to change agricultural and economic shortages within North Korea. The biggest problem comes from the figures that show North Korea has effectively used the inflow of aid to offset its own commercial food imports. The charts show that as aid was coming in, the amount of government money spent on food imports declined.491

The WFP is having a difficult time raising donations needed to help the North Korean people. International community continues to watch as North Korea continues to take an aggressive stance and continually launch missiles and purchase high-end merchandize for the core class and promoting tourist areas for the rich all the while allowing its citizens to starve.

In 2010, WFP stated they had received one third of the required amount of food to address the needs of the North Korean people. By 2014, the WFP was considering closing down their facility as they only raise a fraction of the aid they needed. In the spring of 2015, North Korea was stating they expected to have the worst drought in 100 years. In April, the United Nations called for $111 million to fund crucial humanitarian needs this year in North Korea, which it said remains drastically

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492 Manyin and Nikitin, *Foreign Assistance to North*, 17.
under-funded. The UN’s emergency response fund (CERF) was only able to allocated $6.3 million to counter the impacts of the drought. By July 2015, the DPRK was stating that this year’s harvest had actually increased despite adverse weather conditions, due to implemented agricultural reforms. The dilemma remains does the world continue to send aid to support those suffering the most and help prop up the regime or stop the aid and hope that the North Korean government increases funding to import food for the people?

497 Ibid
Conclusion

From the inception of the Songbun class division to the military first policy North Korea’s political system produced a governmental facilitation arena for human rights abuses. Kim Il-sung took the Yangban class system from the Chosŏn Dynasty era and flipped it on its head to create the Songbun class system. Raising up the peasants and casting down the privileged to create a new order. Kim Il-sung and his guerrilla soldier followers made up the upper classes, and purged anyone who represented or promoted political ideal that was different from the world they wished to create. Class status became hereditary with little chance of changing the classification received at birth, cementing the upper class and their descendents firmly into positions of power and control over the country.

The Juch’e principles “Chaju” domestic and foreign independence policy, “Charip” economic independence policy and “Chawi” military independence policy grew out of the historical experiences of foreign dominance and would become an essential component of North Korea’s political system. With Juch’e, Kim Il-sung set about creating a policy that in theoretically gives back some semblance of self to the country. For almost forty years, foreign governments controlled Korea, the desire for independence and self-governance was strong. To achieve this he believed the people needed unify to achieve an economically stable infrastructure and have military strength to achieve independence.

North Korea has never achieved economic independence, after the division they relied on the Soviet Union for aid and when its aid stopped North Korea turned to China. China has since provided substantial amounts of food, resources, and finances.
Nevertheless, even China’s aid could not make up for the inadequate policies that would lead to North Korea’s economic and food crisis. The DPRK asked the international community for agricultural food aid for the past twenty years. Yet they are still able to afford their luxury items and military expenses because of the weapons sales and illegal activities. Their need for military independence comes from their fear and weakness felt during the Korean War. They obsessive need for military strength and independence, came from the sacrifice of their economic independence. The country chose to put all their resources into the military first policy, at the expense of their infrastructure, agriculture, and people.

The original policies have moved far beyond the ideals for which they were intended. Kim II-sung as well as Kim Jong-Il have used these policies to create a state ruled by one party that is controlled by one person, who is in charge of a government that is not content on just ruling over a country of people. They have set up a political system that controls every aspect of its citizens’ lives. Every violation listed by the United Nations Commission of Inquiry is possible because of those policies and laws that are in place. From birth to death, the system dictates the where, when and why of everyday life. If a citizen questions or criticizes the system, they have committed a political crime, which results in hard labor for life at a prison camp.

Another measure of control used by the government is food distribution system that made the citizens dependant on the government for their food. The food shortages are a direct result of implementing unsound agricultural techniques areas terrain resulting in poor crop yields. When combined with environmental disasters the DPRK could not provide the food needed to its entire population. During the famine women
found the level of violence directed at them increased, in an already extreme patriarchal society that did not enforce the laws currently in place to protect the women. The policies set forth by the Workers Party of Korea, obstruct the personal freedoms of the people. The state uses surveillance, fear, and punishment to prevent all forms of expression that may lead to rebellion. Those who receive permission to travel abroad are monitored to make sure they do not bring influences from foreign countries into North Korea that would threaten the security of the regime. If anyone is caught watching or listening to foreign media, they are punished by being sent to the prison camps. If a North Korean escapes and is caught in China they are repatriated back to North Korea and sent to the prison camps. All of these violations are actions that many people around the world take for granted.

The international governments have failed to restrain North Korea on many issues. North Korean escapees receive little humanitarian protection or support from the international community. China has not been held accountable for their role in committing human rights violations in regards to their repatriating North Korean escapees caught in China. Nor have many international countries honored the sanctions put in place by the United Nations, even if the sanctions enacted in response to North Korea’s nuclear program. Currently North Korea’s nuclear program overshadows human rights abuses during international negotiations. The six countries talks focus on preventing threats of war and not human rights abuses.

Since Kim Jong-un’s succession, there were predictions that he would be the one to reform North Korea. To date there have not been any visible positive changes to North Korea’s policies, yet there have been several international altercations since he
became the ruler of North Korea. Escapees have testified that Kim Jong-un has reinstated harsher measures toward political crimes. Information has been made available that states Kim Jong-un plans to focus on the economy in conjunction with military first policy. This is a tight rope for the regime to balance, they have to keep the military happy to prevent a coup, but it is apparent that the country needs to make changes to remain stable. Food aid was helping, but with donor fatigue causing the contributions to decrease every year, North Korea cannot count on the international community to continue to support their agricultural needs. Kim Jong-un would have to allocate resources to improve the croplands and be open to receiving agricultural and crop technology from other countries, instead of continually relying on disguised handouts. This may require the government to break from its closed society policy and allow the outside world to come in.

The international community’s have a responsibility to end the human rights abuses in North Korea. There are several possible options available to deal with the human rights issues in North Korea. One is to have all the treaty nations come together to act in unison to implement the same sanctions on luxury goods, and adhering to those sanctions across the board, until human rights reforms are enacted and enforced. The international community should act together to put pressure on the Chinese Government to fulfill its obligations to protect the North Korean escapees by declaring them refugees and respect the right of North Koreans to seek and enjoy asylum. The international countries should also pressure China to use its influence to do more in persuading North Korea to turn some of its focus on reforming current policies that permit the human rights abuses. North Korea is not going to give up the biggest
bargaining chip they have any time soon. The nuclear program makes them feel safe but more importantly gives them a sense of power, especially negotiating power. The International community should not give up on trying to persuade North Korea to give up its nuclear program, but pressuring them to end their human rights abuses should be on the agenda during negotiating talks.

The solution to North Korea’s nuclear program and their human rights violations are not easy solutions. Rarely do the all the treaty nations agree to act in unison. China has veto power in the United Nations and is becoming an international powerful nation of its own right, so would not give in to pressure easily. The chance that North Korea would reform on its own is highly unlikely. Absolute power corrupts absolutely, the Kim dynasty is in its third generation of dynasty rule and the first generation to hold absolute power. Kim Jong-il and Kim Jong-un have proven to be just as ruthless as the Kim Il-sung. The best case scenario would be if the North Korean government chose to make reforms to improve the lives of their citizens and become a functioning member of the international community. This is unlikely in the near future. The second best scenario would include the North Korean government to collapse and the international world, more pointedly South Korea, stepped in to govern. China is not likely to allow that to happen. That leaves war, which no one wants and North Korea is willing to exploit that fear. It will be interesting to see how the country survives the next few years.


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