

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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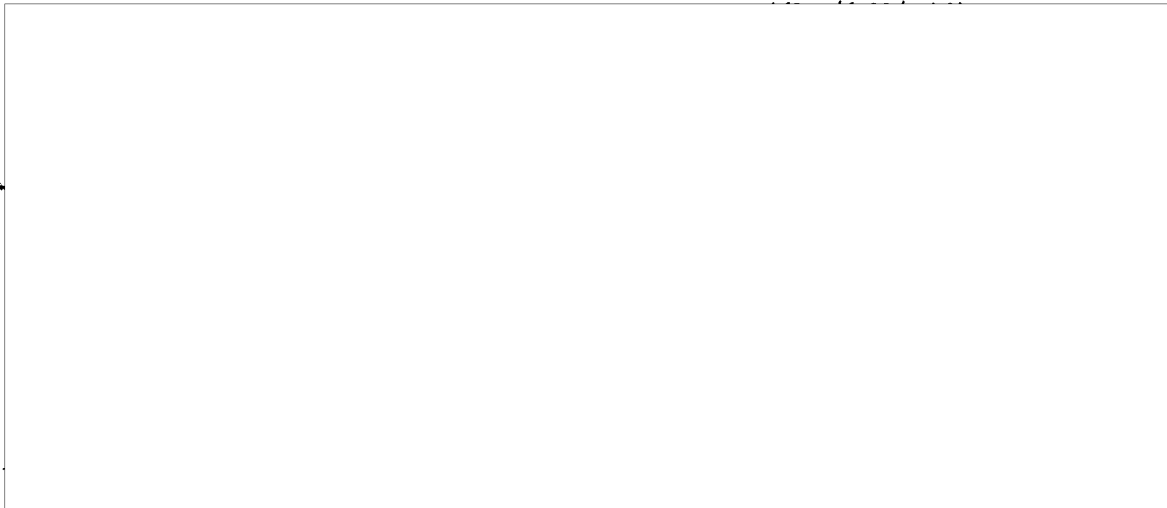
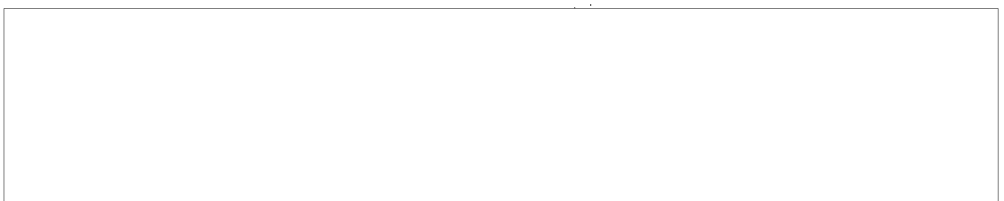


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The Repatriates Reception Bureau officials promptly ushered the repatriates into a warehouse on the quay converted into a rest facility for repatriates. In the gathering held there to welcome the repatriates, the representative of repatriates from a certain prefecture in Japan handed a message from the local Chosen Soren to the chairman of the welcoming committee. After the repatriate group leader and the Reception Bureau chairman delivered their speeches, 50 to 60 local Democratic Youths League members entertained the repatriates with Korean dances and music and square dances.

It was obvious from the beginning that the North Korean officials and citizens were avoiding conversation with repatriates. But when unavoidable, they replied to the repatriate's questions in a formal and evasive manner.

Repatriates are sent to either Ch'ongjin or Hamhung depending on their group number. The 9th group [REDACTED] being an odd number, was taken to the reception center at Hamhung; the repatriates returning in the group with an even number are taken to the reception center at Ch'ongjin.

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[REDACTED] repatriates were put aboard a train made up of 13 Soviet-made sleepers, departed for Hamhung after dark on the day of their arrival at Ch'ongjin. The sleeper's capacity was 56 passengers, but about 100 repatriates were loaded on each car. A portrait of KIM Il-song and a poster with "Long Live Korean Labor Party!" and "Long Live Marshal KIM Il-song!" were posted side by side above the door at either end of each sleeper. [REDACTED] the established rule for displaying the Premier's portrait and the Party slogans is that the portrait must always be at the right side and the slogans at the left and that any 50X1-HUM infraction of this rule is punished severely.

Two Reception Bureau officials assigned to each car distributed tags showing assignment of quarters at the reception center.

IV. Repatriate Reception Center at Hamhung

1. Facility

The repatriate reception center at Hamhung is made up of three 5-storied concrete apartment buildings located across the plaza from the Hamhung railway station. These buildings, each with approximately 260 apartment units, were built in 1959 with financial aid from East Germany in order to receive repatriates from Japan. The socialist countries granted aids to finance specific projects in rebuilding North Korea after the Korean War. East Germany's project was the reconstruction of Hamhung.

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The apartments were assigned, beginning from the 1st floor, with primary considerations given to the size and age of family members. A married man is given a 2- or 3-room unit, depending on the size of his family. [REDACTED] bachelors were put on the 5th floor, five of them in each of the 1-room units. The 1-room unit was about the size of a 6-mat room, but it had a wash basin, a flush toilet, a shower (bath tub for family unit), and was steam heated, but it did not have a closet, furniture, and household utensils. There was plenty of running water on the first day, but the pressure dropped so much from the next day that [REDACTED] had hardly enough water to wash their faces.

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The repatriates had their meals in the dining hall on the 1st floor of their respective apartment buildings. Meals were far inferior to those served aboard the repatriate ship. The main dish was 250 to 300 grams of polished rice, but subsidiary dishes did not taste good owing to lack of seasoning.

The apartment store outlet sold Soviet chocolate bars and North Korean candies, fruits, wine, cigarettes, clothes, and other items to the repatriates, but not yet aware of shortage of goods in North Korea, no one bought them in substantial quantities.

The playground between the buildings went unused because it was too cold and also because no recreational equipment was available.

2. Welcome and tour of the city

The repatriates unpacked their suitcases and bathed on their first day at the reception center. They boarded a dozen buses after supper to attend a welcoming rally held at the municipal theater. These buses, each with a 50-passenger capacity and imported from Czechoslovakia, were operated exclusively for the center. Repatriates were not required to go; but about 90 percent of them attended since they were still responsive as it was only a day after their arrival in North Korea.

The municipal theater, like the reception center, was built with East German aid. The seating capacity was 1,500, and seats and other equipments were East German made. The theater normally shows motion pictures and plays.

The rally opened with a city official's denunciation of Japanese imperialism and sympathy extended toward the repatriate's long hardship in Japan and a praise that the Korean liberation was a great victory for the Party and KIM Il-song. The repatriate group leader responded with a speech crediting KIM Il-song and the Party for making repatriation possible. A program of performances, far more substantial than the one given at the rest facility in Ch'ongjin, followed. The rally lasted for about three hours.

Other than the repatriates, only the city's citizens selected by the Reception Bureau attended the rally.

No function was held for repatriates in general on the second day, but in the evening the local Democratic Youths League organization sponsored a gathering in the Youths Hall in the city to welcome the returning youths. About 250 young men in the repatriate group attended, and they were mingled with the league members in seating arrangement. After the representatives of the two groups addressed the gathering, the youths enjoyed music and square dancing.

On the third day, the repatriates were required to submit personal history statements, their preference for employment and place of settlement, and other papers and documents (refer to a later paragraph).

On the fourth day, they were taken on a tour of a farm, a fertilizer factory, a nursery, and construction sites in the outskirts of Hamhung, but preoccupied by the anxiety over not knowing about their final destination or job assignment, they blankly followed the guide.

The fertilizer factory, the repatriates were told, was formerly a Japanese-operated nitrogen factory, and its monthly out-

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put is 5,000 tons. The farm they saw, according to the guide, was a model agricultural co-operative, but its facilities and implements were quite inadequate. Although the guide boasted that the farm was completely mechanized, they were cutting rice stalks for fodder with cogwheels (?).

3. Placement

As mentioned earlier, the repatriates submitted personal history statements and other documents on the third day at the reception center. They each received a grant of 20 wŏn in return.

The documents required were a copy each of personal history statement (biographic information, educational background, family, and skill), biography (kind of life led since the birth and description about friends and relatives), and job preference (listing of three preferences for employment and place to settle down).

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exaggeration and falsification went unchecked and that the job assignment is based on these entries

A repatriate who was only a high school graduate stated in his personal history statement that he was attending a college and was allowed to enter a North Korean college without any fuss

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still another repatriate who had no technical skill acquired a job as an accomplished technician by falsehood. (In later groups the North Koreans required students to produce student certificates.)

Contrary to the Chosen Soren's assurance that each repatriate would be given 200 wŏn, only 20 wŏn was granted to each repatriate regardless of his age or sex.

Interviews of individual repatriates for job assignment commenced from the seventh day. Five or six repatriates were called to a room at a time and interviewed by two middle-aged officials, and they assigned jobs according to the general plan worked by the Government. If no agreement could be reached, the interview was repeated on the next day.

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Apparently only the group leader is granted the job assignment of his choice. It seems that about 10 percent of repatriates accept placement at the first interview, 30 percent after the fifth or sixth interviews, and the rest at the third or the fourth.

The interviewers obviously prefer to place repatriates in coal mines, mineral mines, farms and smaller industrial cities. Some repatriates, unable to reach an agreement with the interviewer, engage in heated argument with him. Some become drunk on wine purchased from the reception center store and run amuck in anger.

However, there are cases in which repatriates had their way

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V. Enterprise Management Structure and Life of Workers

1. Onsøng Stock-farm

A state-operated enterprise, the Onsøng Stock-farm covers an area of over 4 kilometers square and employs about 1,000 persons (farm population number 5,000 when dependents are included). Its livestock is made up of 100 head of cattle, 2,000 to 3,000 pigs, 10,000 head of sheep, 3,000 leghorns, and several tens of thousands of rabbits.

2. Management structure

Every enterprise is comprised of two parts: management

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and the Party apparat. The structure of state-operated stock-farms and agricultural co-operatives is as follows:

Manager

Assistant Manager

Livestock Department

Work Squads

Farming Department

Work Squads

Finance Department

Hospital
Stores

Workers -- Cadre Department

(Handles personnel affairs; a large enterprise has a workers department and a cadre department)

Mechanical Department

(Makes and maintains farm machinery and implements)

Party committee chairman

Party committee vice chairman

Party cell chairmen

Party branch chairmen

Party members

The manager is appointed by the Minister of Agriculture; each work squad is made up of about 20 men and women; the names of departments differs according to the types of enterprises. The party committee chairman is in actual control of both the management and Party affairs; he is appointed by the Korean Labor Party headquarters. The manager is often the Party committee vice chairman.

Each enterprise also has local organizations of the Democratic Youths League, the Democratic Women's League, the Korean League of Workers Unions, and the Pioneers. Members of these organizations are organized under respective local chairmen and branch chairmen under them. All workers and their families with the exception of infants, belong to some kind of organization.

3. Production plan and norm

Each enterprise, toward the end of year, receives a production quota for the following year from the Government. The planning committee of the enterprise, made up of departmental chief and Party cadres, formulates the enterprise's production plan on the basis of the assigned quota and sets norms for each department. A large enterprise has a permanent planning department, which continuously keeps tab on production.

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The norm for a truck driver is comparatively light in North Korea because driving is considered a first-rate skill [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Incidentally, it was permissible to carry up to five persons the truck bed without special authorization.

4. Daily schedule for workers

All workers, regardless of where they work, are required daily to be at their respective places of employment by 0730 hours and participate in indoctrination until the work begins at 0800 hours. Conducted by the work squad leader or a party activist, who take turn as the occasion demanded, the morning indoctrination is devoted to listening to commentaries on current events and dissemination of the Party policies, mainly on the basis of the Nodong Sinmun and the Minju Sinmun articles.

Lunch and rest from 1100 to 1300 hours. From 1700 hours, when the work stops, to 1730 hours, the workers are assembled in the so-called "work review" meeting, where their work accomplishment for the day is assessed individually and instructions are given. They are free from 1730 hours onward except on one evening each week when they are required to attend weekly indoctrination.

5. Indoctrination

The weekly indoctrination is held from 1730 hours respectively by the earlier-mentioned organizations at the enterprise. Since no time limit is set, indoctrination lasts from two hours to as long as four hours.

The weekly indoctrination requires study of 1) the party history, 2) the memoirs of anti-Japanese partisan war, 3) the resolutions adopted by the Party Congress, 4) the resolutions adopted by the People's Committee, and 5) the teachings of KIM Il-song. The time devoted to these items average 30 percent for 1), 20 percent for 2), and 50 percent for 3), 4), and 5), with the proportion among the last three varying according to the emphasis of the time. In 5), the workers are required to memorize the gist of each and all the utterances KIM Il-song made while touring factories, farms, and other places.

The weekly indoctrination is conducted mostly by the chairmen of the respective organizations. These chairmen, in turn, must attend the cadre indoctrination course, which is conducted once a week, from 1500 to 2200 hours for the vice Party Committee chairman and above.

The workers who fail to attend the weekly indoctrination are not only harshly criticized and their work credits reduced, but they are often banished or placed under arrest.

Weekly indoctrination efforts almost always repeat a basic pattern: 1) lecture, 2) discussion, 3) written test, 4) workers' comments (their comments are read at the general meeting held each month; those who submit assenting comments are recommended for award and those with negative comments are criticized) and 5) discussion of the workers' comments.

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The subject taken up was the production plan for 1962. The lecturer, after repeating the analysis of the world situations two or three times, explained why increased production is needed and gave a briefing on the Party production quota for the enterprise; the ensuing discussion was devoted to what each worker intended to do to help meet the production goal; the written test required each worker to describe the Party policy and his plan for doing his share to help the enterprise achieve its quota.

The Party tolerates no laxity in indoctrination efforts, and it ceaselessly harps on the need for indoctrination to the following effect: "We cannot foretell when and how the enemy might confront us, so we must be in a constant state of readiness by arming ourselves spiritually through indoctrination. Indoctrination is synonymous to developing one's revolutionary vigilance."

But most of the workers and low-echelon party men privately indicate their dislike for indoctrination. Repatriates particular detested it so much that in their early months of their return to North Korea, they reacted with almost neurotic abhorrence whenever they were told to attend one.

6. Remuneration

The workers' monthly wages vary as follows according to their categories of skill

	Average Mo. Wage
<u>Categories 2 to 4 (unskilled workers)....</u>	27 to 28 won
<u>Category 5 (semi-skilled workers).....</u>	31 to 32 won
<u>Category 6 (technicians).....</u>	(unknown to Source
<u>Category 7 (engineers).....</u>	"
<u>Category 8 (engineers).....</u>	70 to 80 won

Party membership or Party position does not mean a better salary, but the pay for workers in a same job category varies with enterprises. For example, the salaries of workers in the first-class enterprises, namely, the Ch'ongjin Steel Works and five or six other enterprises, are 5 to 6 won better than the workers of corresponding categories at the Onsong Stock-farm, which is a second-class enterprise, and the salaries for those in the second-class enterprises are 5 to 6 won more than wages paid to third-class enterprise workers.

The wages of workers in enterprises operated by county (gun) or province (do) (cottage industry) vary according to the productivity of the enterprises: few workers earn more than the corresponding workers in the first-class enterprises, but the rest earn less than those in the third-class enterprises.

7. Cost of living

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Five percent of the salary is withheld for taxes, compulsory saving, and social security. a truck driver in Category 5, received a monthly wage of 31.73 won, of which 1.00 won was withheld for taxes, 5.00 won for compulsory saving, .50 won for the social security system, .30 won for the Democratic Youths League membership fee, and 3.00 to 5.00 won for food items (meat, edible fats and oil, and rice; the cost varied by month) rationed to him by the stock-farm. After paying 9.00 won more for board (cost of seasonings, vegetables, fuel, etc.), he only had about 10.00 left each month, out of which he paid for entertainments (mostly movies) and cigarettes (refer to the table showing commodity prices)

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8. Attitude toward the Ch'ollima Movement

A work squad must excel in discipline, indoctrination,

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skill, and output to receive the "Ch'ollima Squad" designation. A work squad has to work hard to win the title but even harder to keep it. Ordinary workers are not interested at all in the title, but if one or more dedicated ones among the squad members propose extra efforts to try for the title, the rest of the squad has no particular reason to object, or more correct to say that they fear being branded reactionaries and punished, so they cooperate to the extent that they would not be blacklisted.

9. Holidays, physical fitness, and cultural activities

North Korea makes no distinction between sexes in work norm or wages. The workers, whether men or women, are given a total of 14 holidays a year. Expectant mothers are given a total of 70 days to rest with pay before and after child birth.

The workers with superior performance are allowed to spend their vacation at a rest facility operated by the Federation of Labor Unions upon recommendation by the federation's subsidiary organization at the enterprise, but in most cases the workers chosen are not enthusiastic because they are not permitted to take their family along.

The North Korean Government is keen on the physical fitness and cultural activities of workers, but lacking in facilities and equipment, the worker is limited to calisthenics during lunch hours and square dances on May Day and Korean Liberation Day. Cultural activities and entertainment available for workers are watching plays and movies. Motion picture theaters are always packed. Having no place else to go, it is common for one to see the same picture a half dozen times.

10. Medicines

High-quality medicines such as penicillin and streptomycin are imported from the Soviet Union or Communist China and are not administered on an ordinary worker unless he is seriously ill. The newspaper reported quite some time ago that the No. 50X1-HUM Koreans have built and begun operating a penicillin factory, Other drugs are also in very short supply; soda is used for indigestion, and morphine as the panacea for most of other disorders.

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11. Differentiation between Party members and ordinary workers

There is no distinction between a Party man and an ordinary worker as far as work or wages are concerned. But a party member is not subjected to arrest unless the cell to which he belongs approves; he is given a lighter sentence at the court on the ground that he could be reformed; and the party membership is prerequisite to becoming administrative or political cadres of an enterprise. So workers, particularly young men, strive relentlessly to become a party member.

Party members in North Korea are said to now number 1,400,000 but to qualify for membership one must not only excel in work performance and discipline but more important is to be born to a right family background. A prospective member is re-

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commended to the county (gun) party committee by the cell; the county party committee, in turn, submits its approval to the party central headquarters for approval.

VI Ch'ollima Movement

1. Origin

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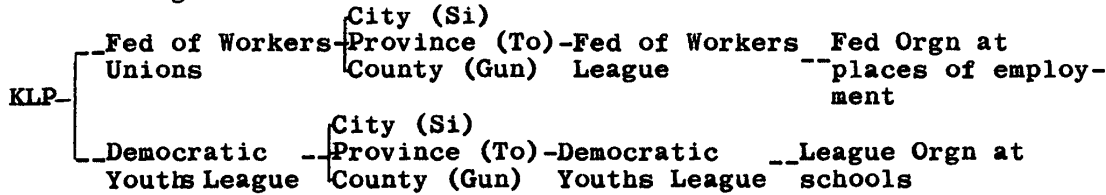


the movement originated with a man who called for firm unity and a progress of a speed of a ch'ollima (flying horse) for the reconstruction of the fatherland. The movement was local in scope at first but extended over the entire North Korea with the government encouragement. The man who initiated the movement is now a "hero."

2. Objectives

The ch'ollima movement had been introduced into schools and places of employment for brain-washing and organizing students and workers, educating them and improving their efficiency, and having them keep an eye on fellow students or workers. The movement is the basic KLP tool for implementation of its socialist policies.

3. Organization



4. Qualifications

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the proceedings for application as follows:

- a. The group (the league or the federation) at the school (class) or enterprise adopts a resolution to campaign for conferment of the title.
- b. The campaign is put underway with the leader (party cadre) guiding the efforts to acquire necessary qualifications and improve efficiency.
- c. The application is submitted to the city, province, and county party committees (TN: Presumably through Party channel).
- d. The city, province, and county party committees examine the qualifications.

When the group is found to be qualified, the "Ch'ollima" certificate is granted and each member of the group receives a "Ch'ollima" badge, which he wears over his right chest. Qualifications may vary with the school or enterprise, but the recipients must be members of either the Federation of Labor Unions or the Democratic Youths League. If any member of the applying group is found to be disqualified, the title is denied to the entire group.

5. Activities

- a. The movement strives to increase production by effecting improvements to double the norm.

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b. It endeavors to step up indoctrination efforts and further knowledge and appreciation of the Party history, political science, and economics in order to boost activities of the respective organizations.

c. It endeavors to "reconstruct" human beings, that is, to convert a straggler in the group into a man adapted to the North Korean situation. In other words, the purpose is to enlighten the ones with less appreciation, and if there is a repatriate in the group, he becomes the target of the group's efforts. A suitable target is created where none is found.

d. New ideas for solving the group's problems are worked out and executed.

6. Awards

Formerly the group which won the title also received clothes, radios, watches, and foodstuff (usually candies), but now only the certificate, badges, and handkerchiefs are issued. No special award in kind is given to the recipients of the double, triple, or quadruple Ch'ollima title.

7. Present situation and workers' attitude

The title recipients not only received material incentives formerly as mentioned in the above paragraph but the leader was promoted to party official and non-party members were made party members and assigned to better positions. Anyone wearing the badge was looked upon with envy by others, and all workers, regardless of their places of employment, participated eagerly and fully in the movement. But now one out of 10 workers wear the badge and some of them are recipients of double and even triple and quadruple badges (the badge makes no distinction for number of conferments). Moreover, to receive the badge entails considerable amount of extra time and efforts and sacrifice of what little personal leisure available to them. Under these circumstances, increasing number of workers see no reason why they should participate in the movement when it calls for a greater norm with no remuneration. A majority of the groups which conduct the movement fail these days. The Party, which considers the movement to be the principal implement for conduct of its socialist policies, is having the leaders (cadres) initiate the movement, but it has become stereotyped and most of the workers seem to merely go along from force of habit.

8. Disqualification

Because of the growing trend toward ignoring the movement, increasing number of groups are now being stripped of the title and the badges. A recipient group must improve, or at least maintain, the efficiency in order to hold the title, and if the check by the Party Central Headquarters conducted once or twice a year uncovers lowered achievement standard of even one member of the group, that group is deprived of the title and its members their badges.

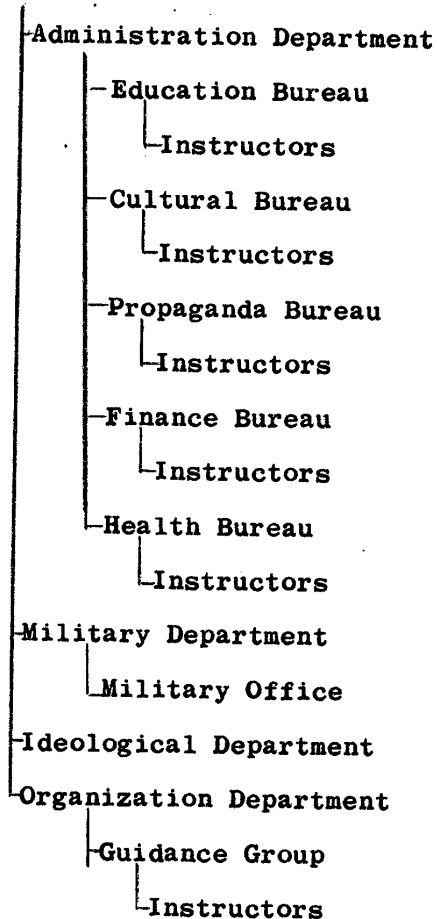
Cadres now resort increasingly to falsification of individual and group achievements in order to conceal declined efficiency, fearing that their leadership capability would be questioned if the truth becomes known.

VII. People's Committees at Najin and Ch'ongjin

1. Organization

Provincial People's Committee
(Committee chairman)

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- Note: 1) Departmental chiefs are also vice chairmen of the committee.
 2) The instructors direct and supervise activities of lower echelon organizations in places of employment and personnel affairs are conducted on the basis of their reports, so they are feared the most.

2. City people's committee

Functions of a city people's committee which directly concern citizens at large are execution of city planning, assignment of apartments, assignment of jobs, and issuing of ration cards.

3. Provincial Internal Affairs Bureau

Provincial Internal Affairs Bureau is made up the following four sections.

Registration Section (Poan Kwa)

This section is in charge of registering birth, death, change of address, and citizenship identification. The citizenship identification renewed in 1962 is effective until 1965.

Security Section (Anchøn Kwa)

The principal function is to handle ideological offenders.

Inspection Section (Kamch'al Kwa)

Supervision at places of work.

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Guard Section**4. People's squad (Inminpan)**

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The people's squad is similar to the neighborhood association in wartime Japan.

a. Organization

A people's squad is made up of 15 to 20 households. A typical apartment building has four floors and houses 64 households, so these households are organized into four squads. A residential area made up of private homes is divided into sections of 20 households each, and the households in each section is organized into a people's squad.

b. Squad members

The people's squad is made up mostly of housewives who are not members of the Party or other organizations. Other household members are not included because they are either party members or members of Federation of Labor Unions and other organizations.

c. Qualifications

No special qualifications is needed to become a squad member. Normally no more than one member from each household joins the squad. The people's squad leader is to be elected by the squad, but in actual practice the leader is a housewife picked by the party.

d. Activities

Liaison among member households, security, observation of sanitary conditions, furnishing manpower for volunteer work, keeping an eye on activities of other members.

e. Others

Squad members are given recognition as a matter of formality, and they display a membership emblem at the main entrance to their homes. Not a coercive organization, most of the members do not harbor dissatisfaction toward the people's squad.

VIII. Schools and School Life**1. Entrance examination**

Anyone wishing to enter a school for higher education applies at the Federation of Labor Unions (FLU) organization at the place of his employment: the FLU organization submits the application with its letter of recommendation to the school via higher echelon FLU organizations.

The entrance examination is made up of two parts: written and interview. The general subjects covered in the entrance examination for professional schools and above are mathematics, physics, chemistry, Russian language, Korean history, and the Party history. The interview is conducted at the county people's committee. In screening ordinary applicants, more importance is placed on the recommendation than the results of the written examination. Party members, their offsprings and relatives, and those with the record of military service are given a priority consideration in entering the schools of their choice.

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The Najin Maritime Training School was said to be a college level institution [REDACTED] entrance examination [REDACTED]: the mathematics test made up of a quadratic equation problem, a factoring problem, a Pythagorean theorem problem and the chemistry test consisted of identifying five elementary symbols.

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2. State-operated professional schools and colleges

The state-operated professional schools are the highest technical training schools in North Korea, and there are altogether six of them in the country. They are: the Najin Maritime Training School, [REDACTED] the physics school and the transportation school at P'yongyang, the fishery school at Sinp'o, and the agricultural school and the construction school at Wonsan, and one other school.

As for colleges, North Korea has the KIM Il-song University, a construction college, a transportation college, a physical education college, an art college, a music college, a teachers' college, a light industry college, and a dental college. In addition, each province has a college devoted to technical training.

3. Curriculum of the Najin Maritime Training School

The Najin Maritime Training School had a student body of about 4,000, of which about 2,000 were enrolled in the navigation department (50 students per term), 160 in the engine department (30 to 40 per term), and 40 in the management department (enrollment in this department is adjusted to the need).

There were 32 mandatory subjects for the navigation students, of which Source remembers the following:

a. General subjects: mathematics, physics, chemistry, drafting, Russian, physical education, literature, and history (total of about 100 hours; most of these subjects are completed in the first year, that is, the first two semesters).

b. Technical subjects: terrestrial navigation, celestial navigation, ship operation, ship theory and engineering, navigation instruments, and log (approximately 170 hours).

c. Engineering subjects: strength of materials, engine, electrical engineering (approximately 70 hours).

d. Political subjects: the Party history, the Party policies, indoctrination in communism, the history of Korean liberation (approximately 200 hours).

e. Health and hygiene: two subjects.

f. Military subjects: military drill, firing practice, stripping of weapons, formation drill, military theories (about 200 hours; conducted year-round).

g. Practical training: 1) cruise of the North Korean waters (a month after enrollment in the school and four months before graduation) on the training ships, the

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Paektusan Ho (4101/7333/1472/5714)
Built in NK, 200 tons, 200 hp engine

Pukkuksaong Ho (0554/2819/2502/5714)
Built in NK, 150 tons, German-made engine

and 2) navigation practice on shore.

As evident from the curriculum, much emphasis is placed on political and military subjects. The military subjects are taught by reserve officers (senior officers on active duty teach college students), and the students receive a thoroughgoing training comparable to the one given to infantrymen. The students undergo a familiarization course to handle rifles, light and heavy machine guns and, before the graduation, fire 5 rounds of ball cartridges with a Japanese "38"rifle and 25 rounds with a Soviet submachinegun. A passing grade in the firing practice is 29 points or more at 100 meters.

The school instructors are held responsible of any student failing in the subjects other than the military or political ones, so they give obvious hints to the students during examinations, and cribbing is common among the students.

4. Organization

The schools, like enterprises, are also organized for party control as well as for managing.

a. Management organization

School director--deputy director--head instructors--
instructors--students

b. Party organization

Party committee chairman

Party committee vice chairman

Student party committee chairman

Student cell chairman

Student party members

Party cell chairman

Party members

c. Other organizations

(1) Democratic Youths League

Chairman--class committee chairman--cell chairman--
students

(2) Teachers League

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5. Dormitory life

The students enrolled in the North Korean educational institutions of the professional school level and above are required to enter the school dormitory. Average age of the students at Source's school was 27; the youngest ones were 20 years old and the oldest 36 years old.

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The students are organized as follows in the dormitory:

School administration department chief--dormitory
inspector--dormitory committee--room leader--roommates

Daily routine is as follows:

Reveille at 0600 hours, followed by physical exercises, toilet, sweeping and cleaning, and breakfast. Leave for school at 0750 hours; students are required to march in formation.

0800 -- 0830 hr: Indoctrination in communism
0840 -- 1220 hr: Two lectures. One lecture supposed to be two hours but actually 90 minutes
1220 -- 1400 hr: Lunch and rest
1400 -- 1720 hr: Two lectures. Ends at 1530 when only one is given
1720 -- 1800 hr: Sweeping and cleaning. The students depart for the dormitory at 1800 hours
Supper
2000 -- 2200 hr: Study hours
2210 hr : Roll call
2230 hr : Bedtime

The students, like workers, are subjected to indoctrination once a week after school.

The professional schools students are required to work 20 days outside of the school each year (40 days in 1962; college students work 40 days a year). Their labor is contributed to the public. In addition, the students are usually required to spend holidays and Sundays on beautification of the school or attend various meetings, so they only have an average of one day every two months for rest.

6. Scholarship and expenses

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The students [redacted] who do not have any relative in North Korea are provided with a scholarship of 11.00 w~~o~~n a month, and those with relatives are granted 9.00 w~~o~~n a month. In addition, the students receive 18.00 w~~o~~n for the months they are participating on the training cruise. The student's expenditures are: the cost of board, 6.00w~~o~~n a month, the Democratic Youths League fee, .01 w~~o~~n a month, (TN sic), newspaper subscription and other reading materials, .30 w~~o~~n, and the remainder is his spending money. But the students never have enough money because they purchase extra foodstuff to augment the meager meals of staple grain and beanpaste soup. A vegetable dish is added only to the Sunday meals.

IX. Food Situation and Commodity Prices

1. Production and Ration System

The North Korean Government announced that last year's domestic production of cereals was 5 million tons. At the same time it was able to store a 3-year supply of rice as a result of keeping up the ration system, which had been effective for meeting emergency.

But because of strained international relations of late, the Government is asking the people to follow its policy and continue

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with the life of austerity and move forward with the program of socialist construction. The thinking people are secretly very critical of the Government by saying: "Even if everyone of the 12 million North Koreans eat one kilogram of rice a day, 4,380,000 tons will be more than enough for one year's supply of rice. And yet the Government is spending the hard-to-get foreign exchange for importing cereals from Cuba, Australia, East Germany and Vietnam. Why is this necessary, especially when the Government has rice on hand? After all, the Government itself exposed the fact that the production figures announced were false and they were only for propaganda sake." The workers in general, too, are dissatisfied and complaining "we don't mind so much about clothing and housing but we want to eat stomachful."

At present, staple foods, oil and fats, fish and meat, are rationed, but even tobacco and matches become rationed items in case they run short. With the exception of some of special workers, the general public gets rice and other cereals as staple foods. Miscellaneous cereals include corn, corn flour, songhun, wheat flour, potatoes, etc. The percentage of staple foods rationed--from harvest time (autumn) to early winter--is 70 percent rice and 30 percent miscellaneous cereals. Lately the percentage of miscellaneous cereals has gradually increased that it is now half and half from winter to spring, 30 percent rice to 70 percent cereals from spring to summer, and practically all cereals by the time harvest starts.

The amount of rations differs with age and kind of occupation, and the amount per day for: ordinary laborer, 700 grams; a pit worker and fisherman, 900 grams (only rice); a seaman, 800 grams (only rice); a worker performing a hazardous job, 800 to 900 grams (only rice); up to high school student, 400 grams; student, 700 grams; a housewife, 400 grams (from the early part of last year, even a woman working has been treated as a supporter. Therefore, even a person who was treated as an ordinary laborer and entitled to 700 grams of staple foods now gets 400 grams if he gets married.). And each person gets 200 grams of fats and oils every month and he only gets about 500 grams of meat on holidays. Workers engaged in hazardous job get special rations of 1 kilogram of pork and 1 kilogram of fats and oils every month. Fishes near fishing ports seem to be on sale on public markets, but they are only available once in six months in the mountainous regions.

Tobacco and matches become rationed as soon as they run short. A monthly ration of cigarettes is about 300.

2. Commodity Prices

a. Foods

Rice.....07 won for 1 kilogram 5 won for about 3.81 pt in blackmarket

Wheat.....07 won for 1 kilogram

Sugar.....05 won for 1 kilogram

Steamed bread.50 won for 200 grams

When one travels he gets a food coupon good for 800 grams per day.

b. Clothing

Shirt.....70 won each, made of Japanese nylon

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Undershirt....09 won each, made of rayon
Knitted goods.13 won each
(good quality)
Stockings.....70 to .90 won per pair, made of cotton
"07 won a pair, made of nylon
"15 won to 20 won, made of Japanese nylon
"25 won a pair, made of Czech nylon
Leather shoe..25 won to 30 won a pair, made of pig skin
Rubber shoe...3.50 won a pair, made of rubber & canvas
Basketball shoe..09 won a pair
Suit.....170 won a pair. Only one suit a year is
rationed
Work clothes,
up & down.....35 won a pair for summer

c. Luxury items

Cigarettes....15 won a pack & 1 won for a pack of 20.
Eight different kinds of cigarettes
"Sake".....80 won for .318 pint. Whenever on sale,
customers line up in front of store and
it sells out in no time
"Shochu" (low
class distilled
drink).....80 won for 1.3 pint
Ginseng wine..17 won for 1.3 pint
Vodka.....9 won for 3.9 pints, made in Soviet Union
Soda Water....55 won per bottle, including .30 won for
bottle
Champagne.....11 won
Wine.....7 won for 3.9 pints
Beer.....70 won for medium size bottle

d. School supplies, medicines and jewelry

Pencil.....05 won each
Notebook.....15 won to .30 won each. Hard to get
papers
Fountain pen..10 won to 14.50 won each, made in Korea
" ".....27 won to 28 won each, 14-karat made in
Japan
"Isan "
Medicine for
stomach.....20 won for 50 grams
Flea insecticide..90 won for 2.6 pints
Watch.....340 won to 500 won each. The difference
in price between expensive and cheap
watches is not known

e. Others

Motion Picture-.30 won for one show. Most of them are
on revolution
Dramas.....70 won to .90 won. Most of them are on
revolution
Haircut.....30 won to .70 won. Cheap haircut is
finished in 20 minutes
Fan.....800 won to 1,000 won each
Electric Re-
frigerator....5,000 won each

Repatriates were told not to use electric appliances brought back from Japan.

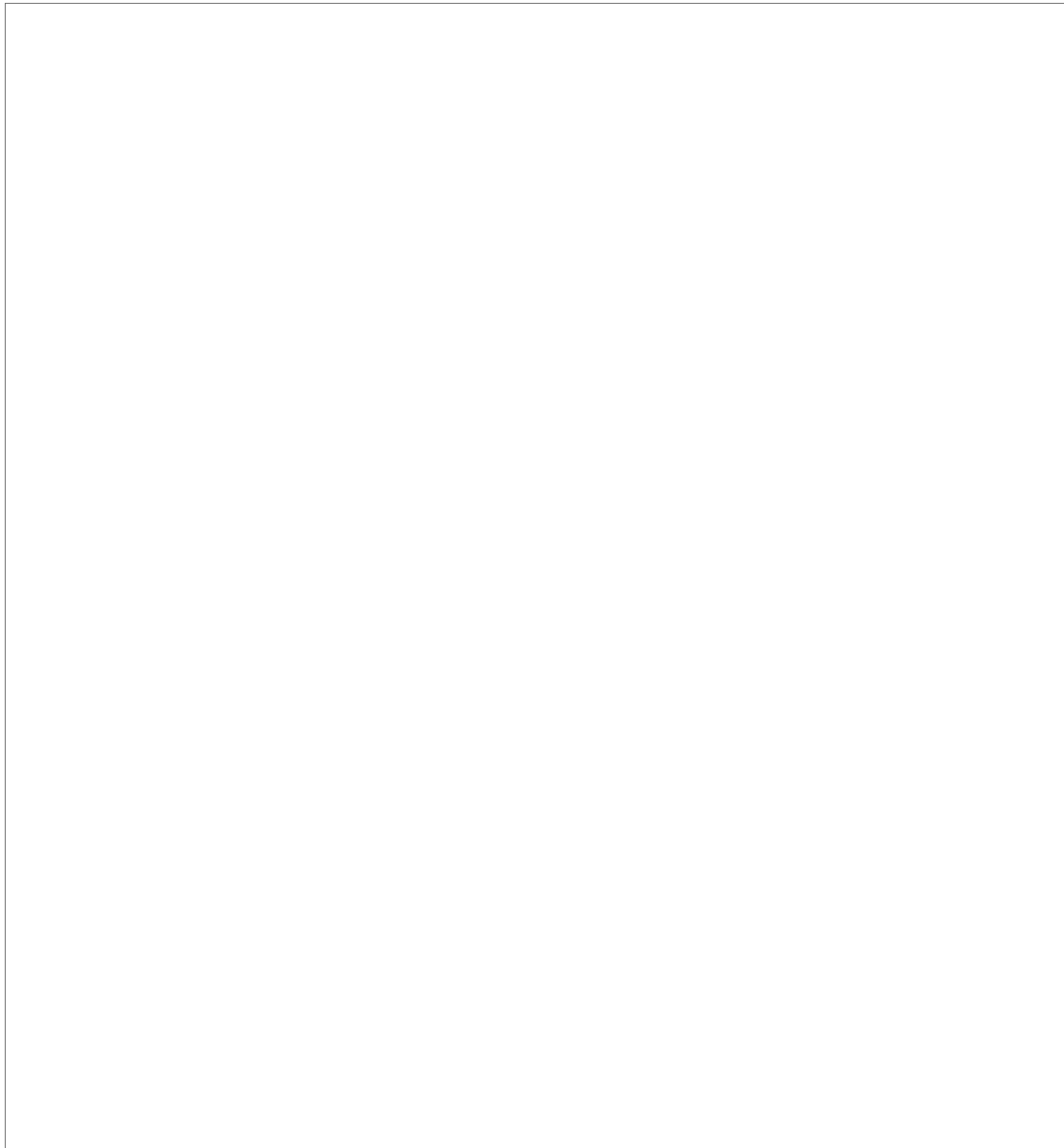
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X. Public Security and Transportation Facilities

1. How Security is Handled by Ministry of Internal Affairs (reorganized in Oct 62--now Ministry of Social Security) and the Status of Hamgyong-pukto's Internal Affairs Bureau

The Ministry of Internal Affairs controls the security of the nation. As previously mentioned (refer to 11 of V), ordinary people can be arrested without warrant for any trivial thing committed and, because they can be severely punished for criticizing government policy, they are leading a miserable life. On the other hand, the Ministry handles security cases with extremely conciliatory as well as repressive punishments. For instance, in the case of blackmarketing, ordinarily, it would go only to the extent of confiscating the goods. In other words, it would only give light sentences to habitual violators of law. But when a man in charge of food ration center abused his privilege and stole about 60 pounds of rice, he was shot to death before the public to let the public know what could happen to anyone committing the same crime.

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2. Transportation Facilities

Every time one wants to travel he must get a permit from his workshop. As there is only a small number of automobiles most of the traveling is done by train.

Some of the locomotives and passenger coaches were Soviet-made but were old, and most of them were those in use under the reign of Japan.

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Right now there are three trains a day - one express, one semi-express, and the other local - running from Najin on the Japan Sea coastline to P'yongyang. Likewise there is one express train a day from Ch'ongjin and another express train a day from Sinuiju on the Yellow Sea side to P'yongyang. Although the time necessary to negotiate the distance differs with train that is making the run, the semi-express train from P'yongyang to Najin (a distance of about 980 kilometers) makes the run in 32 hours.

The train fares have been hiked about an average of 50 percent around the fall of 1961, and now the fare between Najin and P'yongyang is 11.80 won (was 7.68 won, a raise of 60 percent) and between Najin and Unggi is .60 won (was .30 won, an increase of 100 percent). The express train ticket costs 2.50 won and the sleeper ticket costs 4 won. Ordinarily, it takes two or three days before one can buy these tickets.

XI. Ch'ongjin City and Port

1. Ch'ongjin City

It is said that Ch'ongjin City has a population of about 160,000. The city has three major plants - spinning mill, steel

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manufacturing plant, and iron manufacturing plant. The spinning mill is officially called Chemical Textile Plant and its size is equal to those in P'yongyang and Sinuiju and is called one of the three major spinning mills. There are about 2,000 people working in this plant and most of them are women. The amount of production is unknown, but North Korea has announced its annual production of textile to be 250,000,000 meters. More than half of this textile is being produced by these three plants.

The steel manufacturing plant has two revolving type blast furnaces (Kaitenshiki Yokuro) and employs 10,000 workers and produces 1,200,000 tons of steel annually. The iron manufacturing plant makes iron out of the iron ore shipped in from the Musan mines but nothing else is known except that it employs about 5,000 workers. As in the case of the steel plant, going in and out of this iron plant is strictly controlled.

The automobiles seen running in the city are Soviet-made Volga and Pobeda, and judging from the cars running around the city, there must be about 30 of them. Only managers of first class enterprises, party's county committee chairmen and general officers can make use of these cars. There are about 40 to 50 jeeps, including those belonging to the military.

2. Ch'ongjin Port

a. Port entry and exit of foreign ships

The principal foreign ships that entered North Korea's leading ports are West German ship (15,000 tons), Greek ship (12,000 tons), Soviet ship (10,000 tons), Norwegian ship (6 to 7,000 tons), British ship (8,000 tons), and 7 Japanese ships that make regular runs. The Japanese ships are the No. 11 and 12 KINSEI MARU, 2 under the name of INABAYAMA MARU, the KIMISHIMA MARU of Kobe, the TAISHO MARU of Tokyo and one other ship.

The main export items are pig iron, zinc and cement (to the Soviet Union) while the main items imported are wheat, sugar (from Cuba), and paints. Paints and most of the wire and fish nets are imported from Japan. It appears that petroleum is being shipped overland from Communist China.

b. Harbor facilities

The Ch'ongjin port is made up of the main port, the west port and the fishing port.

The main port now is being used as the base of coast-wise and repatriation ships, as ship refueling place, and as army and naval base. (The average water depth is from 7 to 8 meters, and 5 to 7 meters deep in the shallow areas.) It was said that the main port would be opened as trade port from about August. The west port (water depth from 7 to 8 meters) is where foreign ships dock.

The west port is now being dredged with the objective of digging to a water depth of 13 meters by 1965. When any foreign ship is in port, a Naval Border Guard Unit member would stand guard on the quay at all times and no one other than dockworkers is allowed to go near the ship.

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c. Ch'ongjin Dredging Office

The organizational structure of the Ch'ongjin Dredging Office [redacted] Transportation Ministry-- Maritime Transportation Administration Bureau--Hamgyong-pukto Maritime Transportation Administration Bureau--Ch'ongjin Dredging Office. The dredging office had 400 to 500 employees and 30% of them were working on land. There were 40 to 50 party members among them. The office consisted of a manager and assistant manager and an accounting department chief, a dredging department chief and an engineering department chief under them. Under the department chiefs were dredging boat captains and towboat captains, and under the towboat captains were chief engineers and dirt hauling boatmen. There were three dredgers: a 210-ton and a 600-ton steam engine, bucket-type dredgers, (made in Japan before the war) and a 400-ton, 200-hp firedome Yanmar engine. There were two pump ships (Soviet-made and imported after the Korean War), one equipped with a 490-hp engine and another with 1,500-hp engine. The towboats were built by the Najin Shipyard around 1957-or 1958, each one of them was a 30-ton job equipped with 100-hp engine. There were 7 of them with numbers from 1,001 through 1,007. About three dirt hauling boats were assigned to each dredger. The captains of tugboats were party members.

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There were nine regular crewmembers on the tugboat [redacted] The working hours, as a rule, were 8-hour work in three shifts. Because of the shortage of personnel, a 6-man crew is working in two shifts now with a 30-minute orientation class held between shifts.

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The monthly norm for the 210-ton bucket dredger is 5,000 cubic meters.

XII. Special Operations Vessels, Shipyards, and Coast Guard Unit

1. Special Operations Boats (fast boats)

At the military base of Ch'ongjin's main port there were four 50-ton and one 100-ton camouflaged fishing boats believed to be for operational use. These ships were said to have been built at the Najin No. 28 Plant and above the deck of every one of these ships was of wooden structure for camouflage purpose (lower part is torpedo boat structure). All of these vessels were painted either white or gray, but they were constantly being repainted. Each of the 50-ton class vessel was said to have two 100-hp engines and they were seen cruising in the port at a speed of 12 to 13 knots. Each had a removable heavy machine gun in the stern and was equipped with an anti-aircraft machine gun in the bow which could be concealed in the hatch. The 100-ton boat was equipped with a 3,600-hp engine and four screws. It cruised at an average speed of about 40 knots outside the port, but it was said it could make a maximum speed of 60 knots.

Since the special operations boat moves in and out of the port mostly at night and its movements unscheduled, it is very difficult to find out what it is really doing. One of the discharged soldiers said that anyone working on this boat "must keep everything secret even to his wife when he receives orders." He said that once a certain crewmember carelessly told his wife "I shall come home in about a week" before leaving home. His wife told this to the wives in the neighborhood, and it so happened that her husband's superior found out about this. The result was that the boat was ordered to return to port with its mission unfinished. The boat was scheduled to cross the 38th parallel.

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Since the Crewmembers of this boat wear Army chevron, they must be Army personnel.

2. Shipyards

The shipyards in North Korea have no dock, so overhead method is being used. The shipyard in Najin called the No. 28 Plant can build freighters up to 3,000 tons, but ordinarily it repairs steel vessels of about 200 tons. Its monthly repair capacity is 2,000 tons.

The steel ship repair shop at Kimch'aek employs 400 to 500 people. There is a shipyard in Ch'ongjin which builds mostly fishing vessels. It can build trawlers up to 400 tons, and it can build a little more ships than the Najin shipyard.

There is a shipyard in Wonsan which builds fishing vessels but the size is not known.

In Sinp'o there is a shipyard which specializes in repairing fishing boats. It has the capacity of building ten 70 tons to 80 tons vessels a year and employs 200 workers.

3. Coast Guard Unit

Coast Guard Unit has been set up to control crimes committed on the high sea and is responsible to the Internal Affairs Bureau. Fishing vessels going out to fishing grounds carry weapons because of possible contact with South Korean fishing vessels. Each vessel carries at least one Coast Guard Unit member, who, in case of emergency, would take command of the anticipated fight.

XIII. Repatriates from Japan

1. Living condition and mental state

The North Korean Government received the repatriates warmly in the early days of the repatriation program, but progressively growing cool toward them, it now treats repatriates no differently from other North Korean citizens. It still grants 20 won each to newly arrived repatriates, but now allows only one week before they are assigned to jobs.

Almost all the repatriates find it difficult to make ends meet, as they had experienced better life in Japan and have no solid foundation in North Korea upon which to earn a stable livelihood. Because they resort to selling goods and personal effects brought back from Japan to help meet expenses, their circumstances deteriorate rapidly.

Moreover, the repatriates are not only barred from the munitions industry and other sensitive work but are ostracized by native Koreans, so nearly all of them feel harassed and regret having repatriated to North Korea.

2. Exfiltration of repatriates from North Korea

Disappointed with conditions in North Korea, most of the repatriates long to return to Japan. But not allowed to do so, some of the more desperate ones are seeking for an opportunity to smuggle out of the country; they are willing to go anywhere as long as they could get out of North Korea.

cases of exfiltration or attempted exfiltration by repatriates

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a. Two bachelor repatriates (names unknown) from Tokyo employed by the Ch'ongjin Steel Works escaped to the USSR by train in early 1961. They were arrested by the Soviet authorities and deported to North Korea after two months of detention. After 40 days of detention and interrogation by the Hamgyong-pukto Internal Affairs Bureau, they were released and returned to their former jobs at the steel works.

b. YI In-su (2621/ntc/ntc), who repatriated from Tokyo with his mother and a younger sister (Not clear whether singular or plural), was studying at the P'yongyang Drama-Motion Picture College, but during the spring vacation of 1962, he and five or six of his friends attempted to exfiltrate to the ROK. They were caught by the North Koreans near the DMZ and later sentenced to 17 years of penal servitude. 50X1-HUM

c. A group of repatriates (names and number unknown) smuggled out to Communist China late 1962 but were caught by the Chinese and deported. Nothing is known about them since.

d. A repatriate ran up the accommodation ladder of the departing repatriate ship to smuggle back to Japan, only to be arrested immediately.

The North Korean Government, concerned about recurrence of exfiltration by repatriates and their repercussions on the public, strictly forbids circulation of rumors and accounts regarding escapes and deals harshly with those who were caught in the attempt.

XIV. Miscellaneous Items

1. Economic development

The current progress of economic development and the future plans for emphasis on certain industry are frequently reported in the Nodong Sinmun and explained at the indoctrination meetings, but whether these pronouncements merit credence is doubtful. Nevertheless, it must be recognized that North Korea is making a steady economic progress, as the workers, though reluctantly, are producing more, spurred on by the ch'ollima movement. The people's standard of living, however, is not improving correspondingly because the main efforts are being diverted to armament.

2. Repatriates' attitude toward the North Korean Government

A certain repatriate commented about the North Korean leaders to other repatriates: "They are sorely lacking in statesmanship: they bait workers with medals and titles, a method completely out of step with the trend of the times, in the attempt to arouse their will to work. They also require the people to submit blindly to the cult of individual. Their way is completely primitive!"

3. Comments about the Chosen Soren by North Korean officials

Apparently only the NK officials are aware of the existence of the Chosen Soren in Japan. Comments of officials 50X1-HUM

a. The Chosen Soren is doing a tremendous job of letting the Free World, particularly Japan, know about the significance of the existence of North Korea.

b. The Chosen Soren, under order from the North Korean Government, is having repatriates bring with them industrial

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machinery, optical instruments, precision tools and instruments, and other needed items to North Korea. A considerable number of North Korean railway stations was without watches a few years ago, but all the stations now have them because watches were brought back in large quantities by the repatriates.

4. Public reaction to the campaign for unrestricted travel between Japan and North Korea.

The North Korean Government has repeatedly announced its support of the campaign for unrestricted travel between Japan and North Korea, but the general public shows very little interest because the Government speaks of the freedom of the Korean nationals in Japan to visit North Korea but makes no mention of the North Korean citizens' visit of Japan. The repatriates would naturally welcome the lifting of the ban on travel to Japan, but, resigned to the likelihood that the North Korean Government would allow only a select few to visit Japan in the fear that the hard internal conditions would become known to the outside world. They show no enthusiasm for the drive even if the Japanese were to approve unrestricted travel.

5. Sino-Soviet rivalry

The North Korean Government has publicly criticized that "the Soviet Union and some eastern European countries, in contradiction to the Marxist-Leninist doctrines, have yielded to the imperialists" and made known its support for Communist China in the Sino-Soviet confrontation. The danger of revisionism playing into the imperialists' hands is stressed at indoctrination meetings, but the average citizen, having only a vague notion of what revisionism is because no one bothers to explain it to him in details, merely believes what he hears about it.

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XV. Repatriates from Countries Other than Japan

Koreans who repatriated to North Korea from the Soviet Union and Communist China number several times over those who repatriated from Japan. The observations of these repatriates [redacted] are as follows:

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a. Repatriates from USSR

Repatriates from the Soviet Union reach a considerable number; they include not only pre-1945 residents of USSR but those who had gone there in recent years to work as lumberjacks and fishermen. The trafficking of these lumberjacks and fishermen is considerable, and [redacted] the lumberjacks work in the forests in the interior of Vladivostok and fishermen in Sakhalin, all under a three-year contract, and that most of them go on their own volition but some are sent willy-nilly.

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[redacted] these contract workers live better in Siberia and Sakhalin than in North Korea and noticed that they are envied by others because they return with watches, sewing machines, radios, and other items which are unavailable to other North Korean workers.

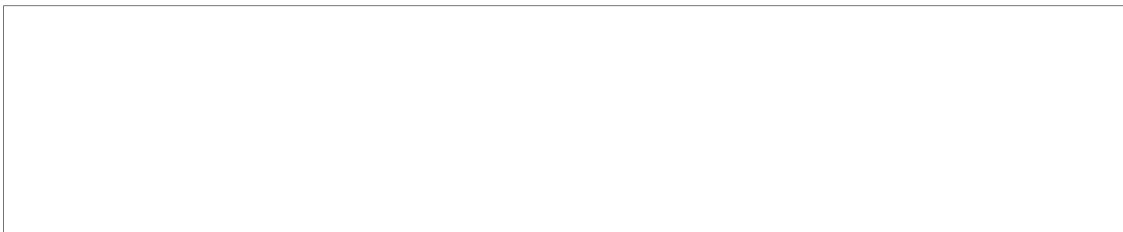
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b. Repatriates from Communist China

Most of the repatriates from Communist China are pre-1945 residents of that country, and many were farmers and coal miners. They apparently repatriated to escape hard life, for most of them, unlike the returnees from USSR, came back with hardly anything more than the clothes on their backs. Yet, some of them apparently chose to go back to Communist China again to work, saying privately that the food situation is worse there but they are happier.

c. Other information

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Repatriates from the Soviet Union say that some North Koreans defect to the Soviet Union. They first smuggle across the border into Communist China and then escape to USSR through mountains along the Sino-Soviet border.

The Chinese Communists are supposed to arrest, detain, and deport border jumpers from North Korea and the North Koreans are to reciprocate, but in practice the latter do not punish or deport Koreans who escape from Communist China. Some several tens of thousands of Koreans crossed the border and returned to North Korea in the summer of 1962 owing to a disaster ([redacted] Presumably a crop failure resulting from a natural calamity), but none of them were punished.

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Also, a Korean national who was shot in his leg by the Chinese border guard in mid-August 1962 while escaping was receiving

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treatment at the Najin railway hospital.

Those who jumped the Sino-Soviet border were apparently arrested and deported to their native country in the past, but a rumor circulated in North Korea from about late 1962 that escapees would be summarily shot seems to have completely discouraged use of that route to escape from North Korea.

XVI. Sino-Soviet Ideological Rivalry

1. Developments in North Korea connected with the Sino-Soviet ideological rivalry

[Redacted]

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Summer of 1962:

a. Press and radio

Attacks on policies of TITO launched.
Revisionism criticized.

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[Redacted]

Late December 1962:

a. Press and radio

Sino-Soviet differences over ideology made public.
Press and radio coverage about USSR disappeared completely.

b. Government actions

That the entire Chinese Communist delegation walked out of the Twenty-second Soviet Communist Party Congress was announced.
Indoctrination of KLP members begun.

c. Others

Soviet broadcasts were stopped altogether.
Possession of Soviet publications was banned.

Mid-January 1963:

a. Press and radio

CH'OE Yong-kon (1508/1661/0256) began to be mentioned frequently in the press and radio, and the individuals theretofore unknown to the public at large began to be mentioned in the news.
The press discontinued printing of Khrushchev's pictures and began carrying pictures of MAO Tse-tung, CHOU En-lai, and LIU Chao-chi. Also, the press and radio began to handle more news about Communist China.
Major portions of newspaper and periodical spaces and radio time were devoted to enlightening the public about modern revisionism.

b. Government actions

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KIM Il-sŏng attacked the Soviet Union, particularly Khrushchev, in his New Year speech and called for strengthening of the national defense.

Personal history of individuals, particularly members of the low-echelon Party organizations, were checked.

Instructors from the Party headquarters began conducting orientation courses on modern revisionism.

c. Others

A thoroughgoing drive was waged to confiscate any and all Soviet publications.

All organizations began endeavors to bolster the national defense.

February to March 1963:

a. Press and radio

Much effort began to be devoted to propagandize the reconstruction of Communist China.

Attack on revisionism was shifted to denunciation of Khrushchev. Pictures of Soviet students dancing were printed.

b. Government actions

More and more personnel were shifted as the result of the earlier checks on personal history.

c. Others

Indoctrination efforts devoted to attacks on the Soviet Union were stepped up.

Endeavors were made to thoroughly enlighten the public about modern revisionism.

April 1963 onward:

a. Press and radio

All-out condemnation of Khrushchev gotten underway.

Disparaging reports about the Soviet Union printed and broadcasted.

Reports about Communist China increased.

b. Government actions

Class indoctrination begun (TN: Refer to later paragraphs).

c. Others

Propaganda emphasizes that Communist China is the correct side in the Sino-Soviet dispute.

2. Investigation of personal history

The investigation of personal history commenced in January 1963 was directed mainly at Party members who are serving as enterprise officials. Those who made false entries into their personal history statements were transferred to other jobs, and students who falsified their personal history statements were expelled from school.

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One of the qualifications to become Internal Affairs men (Presumably policemen) was that he must be born to a family of workers, but the investigation disclosed that roughly 25 percent of them were from farm families.

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Repatriates who have relatives in South Korea serving as government officials (Presumably military included) or in Japan working as Mindan officials were likewise disciplined (presumably the repatriates who failed to mention about these relatives were disciplined).

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3. Modern revisionism

The propaganda and indoctrination call Khrushchev's modern revisionism "appeasement of the capitalists and imperialists by the socialist countries." They attack the Soviet Premier for having sold warplanes to India during the Sino-Soviet border war, denouncing it as a Soviet act of unarmed aggression against Communist China; they accuse him of having interfered with independence of Cuba when he removed the missiles from the island country under the American threat of nuclear retaliation; they denounce him for having concluded a 20-year non-aggression pact with the Americans for the fear of the latter and call the move a defeat for the proletariats. Modern revisionism, they tell the people, stands for personal gains at the expense of other socialist countries and establishing dictatorial control over the latter countries.

4. Class indoctrination

a. Objective

The objective of class indoctrination is to brainwash the people into acquiring correct appreciation of the present state of the proletarian class.

b. Organization

Indoctrination is conducted by different organizations (usually the Korean Democratic Youths League for those less than 30 years old and the Korean Federation of Workers Unions for those 30 years old or over) with the officials who attended the courses at their respective central headquarters taking charge. It is conducted in groups of 20 to 30 persons each.

c. Methods

The time and place for indoctrination are designated by the respective league or federation organizations each time. The indoctrination is conducted daily for two hours after work or school except on Sundays and Tuesdays, which are reserved for militia training to bolster the national defense. (Militia training is conducted every Tuesdays but the groups showing poor results are required to train on Sundays, too.) Two or three days each week is devoted to study on the basis of the book entitled, "Class Indoctrination" (Kyekup Kyoyang), and the remaining two or three days to discussions, after which weekly examination is given. The book is not available to group members, so they listen to the instructor's lecture and take notes. The examinations is conducted both orally and in writing, but if anyone in a group should fail to make the grade, the entire group is required to repeat the lesson until everyone passes the examination. The notes are subjected to inspection, and anyone with a torn or damaged page is punished as a thought offender.

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d. Indoctrination subjects

- (1) Relationship between capitalists and workers, particularly exploitation of workers by the capitalists. NO FOREIGN DISSEM

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- (2) The origin of capitalism and the history of development from slavery to socialist revolution.
- (3) Comparison of life under capitalism and communism.
- (4) Criticism of Khrushchev's modern revisionism.

Examples of criticisms directed at Khrushchev are: he uses modern revisionism to establish his dictatorship; he exhumed Stalin from his grave and disposed of the remains; because Khrushchev imported dancing and the strip tease to USSR after watching them during his tour of the United States, the Soviet youths and students have become corrupt and now indulge in lewd pastimes; Communist China is the correct side in the Sino-Soviet dispute, and Communist China possesses atomic bombs and is now the most powerful country in the world.

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- (5) The workers and students are told that they must endure austerity in order to build up the national defense for peace and must have faith in order to accomplish that goal.

[Redacted]

5. Public Attitude

Subjected to exhaustive class indoctrination, the North Korean people believe that KIM Il-song is a very trustworthy leader who guides the nation on a proper course of supporting the Chinese Communists in the Sino-Soviet dispute.

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[Redacted]

Some inwardly resent the class indoctrination as vigor with which it is conducted is far out in proportion with other indoctrination efforts, but they participate because they feel that they have no choice but to obey the will of the authorities.

VII. Premier KIM Il-song

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[Redacted]

KIM Il-song is almost deified and the public blindly believe that they are told about him. However, some intellectuals among Korean Labor Party members are privately critical about dictatorial methods ("Robot") of KIM Il-song, and CH'OE Yong-kon (1508/1661/0256) and PAK Se-ch'ol (2613/0013/0772) ([Redacted] Presumably misprint of PAK Kym-ch'ol /2613/6855/08117) are gaining popularity among the North Korean public since about two years ago. The reason for the

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shift in popularity is that CH'OE Yong-kŏn is frequently mentioned in the press because he is in charge of talks and dealing with foreign countries (). It is not clear whether PAK Se-ch'ŏl is gaining popularity also because he is frequently mentioned in the press). The two (CH'OE and PAK) are deemed by the public to be successor to KIM Il-sŏng, but the common talks speculate in favor of PAK Se-ch'ŏl (Sic). 50X1-HUM

Another reason for rising popularity of CH'OE Yong-kŏn and declining popularity of KIM Il-sŏng since about late 1962 is the banishment of HAN Sŏl-chi (7281/7185/0037) (Presumably mi:50X1-HUM of HAN Sŏl-ya /7281/7185/68517), the foremost writer of North Korea, to a coal mine. HAN wrote a book entitled, "KIM Il-sŏng," but he was arrested by the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Presuma50X1-HUM the Ministry of Internal Affairs here and elsewhere in this report means the Ministry of Social Security) because its entire contents were based on the theme that KIM Il-sŏng and his group alone rebuilt North Korea. The news of his arrest was never printed but was circulated by rumors and came as a considerable shock to the public.

XVIII. Armed Forces of North Korea: Conscription System, Ranks and Grades, Equipment, and Training.

1. Conscription system

The Korean People's Armed Forces, comprised of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, recruits its personnel under the conscription system. Young men and women are summoned from the county military affairs department for physical examination when they reach the age of 17 or 18. Repatriates (Presumably 50X1-HUM repatriates from Japan) are not drafted apparently for security reasons: some repatriates volunteered for military service but were turned down.

Military men belong to a privileged class in North Korea. They are not only better treated than workers but are given priority in job selection after discharge.

2. Military ranks and grades

The components of the People's Armed Forces (No 50X1-HUM distinction in the three services is made in the original document) are corps, divisions, regiments, battalions, companies, and platoons.

Its ranks and grades, starting from the bottom are:

Enlisted men (Chŏnsa) : Recruit (Sinpyŏng)
Private second class (Yidŏng-pyŏng)
Private third class (Samdŏng-pyŏng) (Sic Presumably misprint of PFC, or Ildŏngpyŏng) 50X1-HUM

Company grade officers: Junior lieutenant (Sowi)
Lieutenant (Chungwi) 50X1-HUM
Warrant officer (Hoewi) (Presumably misprint of senior lieutenant or Sangwi)
Captain (Taewi) 50X1-HUM
Major (Sojwa) (Rank insignias next page. Place major in the next category)

Field Grade officers : Lieutenant colonel (Chungjwa)
(Sangkŏp Kunkwang) Colonel (Hoejwa) (Presumably misprint of Sangjwa)
Senior colonel (Taejwa)

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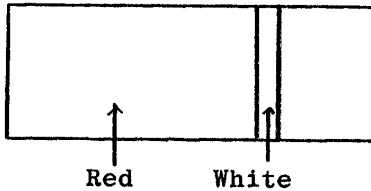
General officers : Major general (Chungjang)
 (Changyong) (1412/0109) Brigadier general (Hoejwa)
 () Presumably misprint of lieutenant general, or Sangjang)
 General (Taejang)
 Vice-marshal (Ch'asu) (2945/1596)
 Marshal (Wonsu) (0337/1596)

CH'OE Yong-kon (1508/1661/0256) is the only vice-marshal and KIM Il-song the only marshal in North Korea. General officers are assigned orderlies, the number of which depends on their ranks.

The People's Armed Forces personnel are issued two types of uniforms: dress uniform and fatigue. The rank insignia is worn at the collar of dress uniform and at the shoulders () Presumably shoulder boards) of fatigue. The rank system identical to the military is used for the personnel of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Transportation.

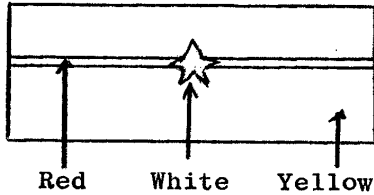
Sketched below are some of the North Korean Army rank insignias.

Enlisted men



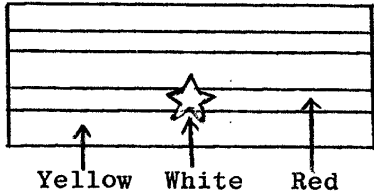
Insignia of a recruit. An additional white stripe added for each successive grade.

Company grade officers



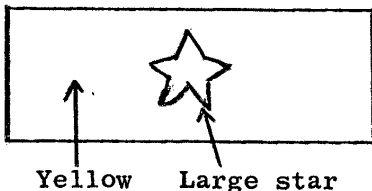
Insignia of a junior lieutenant. An additional star for each higher rank.

Field grade officers

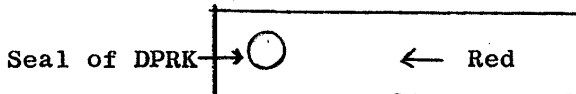


Insignia of a major. Additional stars for higher ranks.

General officers



Insignia of a major general. Additional stars for higher ranks.



Marshal insignia
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The rank insignias for the Navy, yellow board with white stripes; the Air Force, yellow board with blue stripes; the Ministry of Internal Affairs, green stripes [redacted] the Ministry of Transportation, black board with red stripes.

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Ones who pass the required examinations are given promotions. College graduates are qualified to become junior lieutenants.

3. Equipment

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[redacted] parading North Korean troops armed with AK infantry rifles (7-mm Soviet-made submachine gun; fires 42-round clips either in semi or full automatic). These rifles have a range approximately equalling the Japanese Army "38" rifles, and [redacted] 50X1-HUM they are now being manufactured in North Korea. The old Soviet-made submachine guns, equipped with a 72-round drum-type magazine, are used by students and workers in their military training. 50X1-HUM

The heavy machine guns of the North Korean troops the Source observed were "Maxim" machine guns, which were 12-mm, water-cooled machine guns with a range of 4,000 meters.

The field pieces he saw were old 105-mm's, but he heard from discharged soldiers that the North Korean Army has modern field pieces with considerably greater destructive power.

During the militia training, [redacted] wer 50X1-HUM told that all the Communist countries use standardized ammunition but the capitalist countries manufacture ammunition of different calibers among themselves to reap unreasonable profits.

4. Training

The law stipulates four years of active duty for servicemen, but in practice they apparently serve close to seven. Their training not only emphasize military skills but political indoctrination as well. They are repeatedly reminded to always be prepared for a national emergency because Korea is under a constant threat of war. They undergo platoon training daily, company training each week, battalion training each month, and a large-scale maneuver each year with divisions and corps with the Navy and the Air Force units participating.

Work levied on servicemen is limited to digging trenches, building roads and bridges, and other work linked directly with military needs.

XIX. Military Facilities: Ch'ongjin, Najin, Nanam, Wonsan

1. Ch'ongjin

Naval vessels stationed at the Main Port of Ch'ongjin are six 200-ton class patrol boats (built in North Korea, powered by a 300- to 400-horsepower center engine, gray hull, armed with a 48-mm gun aft and an antiaircraft machine gun, manned by a crew of 12 carrying small arms) and 10 patrol boats (40 to 50 tons, each, armed with a light machine gun. All the North Korean naval vessels are painted gray.

The North Korean Navy is said to be weaker compared with her Army or Air Force. Her main Naval forces are concentrated at Namp'o and Wonsan.

2. Najin

The North Korean Naval Academy is located in the city of Najin. The academy is in a compound of about 40,000 square meters,

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One 20-ton class motor torpedo boat equipped with two torpedo tubes and four or five 50-ton class patrol boats are stationed at the Naval area in the port of Najin

3. Nanam

A pilot training school is located at Nanam; propeller-driven planes are always seen flying over the general area.

4. Wonsan

The latest jet fighters and heavy bombers [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted] are stationed at Wonsan, and these aircraft are always observed training in the air over the general area. It is said that a landing strip had been constructed at Kalma (5514/7802).

Majok-to (7456/6375/1497) at the New Port of Wonsan is said to be one of the major naval port in North Korea. The entire island is off limits to civilians.

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[redacted] two Soviet-built subchasers [redacted] and judging from the manner in which they were sailing, [redacted] estimates them to be a vessel of about 200 tons and capable of developing a speed of 40 to 45 knots. Each of them were armed with a machine gun in turret and two 9-tube depth charge launchers (sic. Presumably two hedgehogs), one fore and the other aft. The launcher is about 1 meter by 1 meter and its tubes' bore was 120 to 130 mm. It is said that these depth charges (sic) could easily break a steel plate [redacted]

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XX. Strengthening of National Defense

1. General

The Korean Labor Party Central Committee in December 1962, decided to strengthen the national defense, and simultaneously with making public of the new of Sino-Soviet rivalry in the latter part of the same month, the press and radio launched a vigorous propaganda drive for the national defense. The defense need was also stressed at the political indoctrination classes at the places of employment and schools at the same time. And the New Year speech by Premier KIM Il-song calling for redoubled defense efforts drove home to the public the urgency the Government attaches to boosting the defense of the country.

The North Korean Government justified the increased defense efforts by pointing out that the country is confronted with the American imperialists across the DMZ, that the Soviet Union is orienting herself completely in revisionism under dictatorial control of Khrushchev, and that therefore, North Korea must strengthen her national defense to rebuild and defend herself unassisted. What added military preparations are in progress is not

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known, but the country's adoption of a posture akin to a wartime footing is being impressed upon the people, what with an expanded conscription system, strengthening of the militia, and tightened food rationing.

2. Expanded conscription system

Men are being drafted into military service at an accelerated pace since the beginning of 1963, and the draft age, which was 18 through 26, had apparently been extended by two or three years.

Moreover, the students in the professional schools, not often drafted before, came to be pressed into military service in increasing numbers, and so more and more schools are being closed and merged. At the Najin Maritime Training School, for example, an average of one student a month from each class was drafted up to the end of 1962, but the recruitment, with exception of the navigation students, was increased five-fold from January 1963. The enrollment in its engineering course was 45 at the onset, but only 11 remained by the 1963 graduation.

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In Najin alone, attrition of students resulted in closing of the medical college, the business college, and the fisheries training school. Now the Najin Maritime Training School is the only fisheries training school (sic. Presumably Source means that the functions of the fisheries training school were absorbed by the Najin Maritime Training School and that the latter is now the only institution in North Korea where courses in fisheries are offered.)

Out of the population of 50,000 in Najin-gun, 5,000 (20 percent of them women) were drafted during the first two months of 1963.

3. Strengthening of militia

a. Policy

The North Korean militia, called the Inminkyongby-dae, is made up of militia units established at schools and places of employment by, until recently, a limited number of designated persons and volunteers to defend their respective establishments. The militia organizations at category I enterprises were armed with Japanese Army "38" rifles but those at other enterprises were issued wooden rifles, and they were given perfunctory training on an average of twice a month. In addition, they were taught theories (sic. Presumably political indoctrination) once in awhile. However, the militia units are being strengthened steadily after the Government began to drum up the need for bolstering the national defense.

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b. Militia organization

The militia is organized as follows:

KLP Military Affairs Office
(The militia headquarters is in this office)

Operations Department

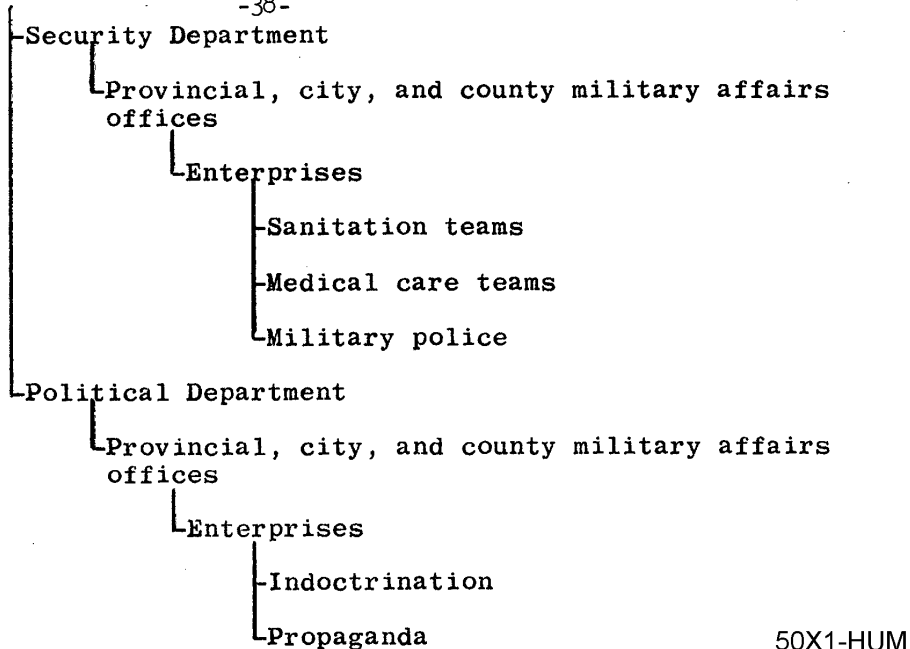
Provincial, city, and country military affairs offices

Enterprises (Enterprise officials / Party members or military men on active duty / serve as commanders or leaders of the militia units at respective enterprises).

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NOTE: District Party Committee chairmen serve as departmental directors (unit commanders). (Presumably district Party Committee chairmen, namely, provincial city, and county Party Committee chairmen, serve concurrently as directors of the Military Affairs Departments of the respective Party Committees and as the commanding officers of the militia organization /presumably battalion or larger/ in their jurisdictional areas.)

c. Militia units

The size of militia units at enterprises varies with the scale of the enterprises. A militia squad is made up of 7 to 10 militiamen and an enterprise official serve as the squad leader; a platoon is comprised of three squads and is commanded by a military man on active duty; a company is made up of 10 platoons and commanded by an officer on active duty (first lieutenant to major).

All workers, regardless of their sex, age, or previous military service, are under obligation to serve as militiamen (those who work at harbors or aboard vessels are excepted). Repatriates are not allowed to join the militia until three years after repatriation, but, unlike the regular military service, they would be accepted earlier and assigned to odd duties if they volunteered.

d. Equipment

Militia weapons are stored in the weapons rooms of respective enterprises and guarded around the clock. Lately militia squads at enterprises are equipped with "38" rifles, platoons have submachine guns, and militia companies and category I enterprises anti-aircraft guns and 105-mm field pieces, but these are all weapons worn out by the regulars. Submachine guns, for example, are effective only up to 250 meters.

Each militiaman is issued a knapsack, some rice, a canteen, a camouflage net, a shovel, etc., and is required to have them available immediately.

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e. Training

Militiamen at enterprises now receive training every Tuesday for about three hours after work. Units showing poor results are required to train on Sundays, too. Although no firing practice with ball cartridges is given, the training, becoming steadily more intense, includes handling and mock firing of weapons while carrying full combat gear, movement in formations, and assault and defense practice in a simulated battle. In addition, the militia are called up often without prior notice, and until he defected, Source's unit was subjected to sudden practice call-up four times (Presumably during the three months or so he worked for the harbor dredging station).

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The militia training conducted [redacted] since January 1936, when the the intense national defense drive was initiated [redacted]

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- (1) Each class was organized into a platoon and given training in the order of formations, discipline, mock firing of weapons, assault, and defense. The defense tactics (si50X1-HUM practiced repeatedly was to have several men sacrifice themselves by charging forward first to draw enemy fire and the rest launch an all-out assault against the enemy thus located.
- (2) In the firing practice with ball cartridges, each student fired three rounds with a "38" rifle at a target 100 meters away. Those who received 21 points or more were graded "excellent", 15 to 20 points "good", and below 15 points "fair." The first two were passing grades, but the students with a fair grade were not eligible to graduate from the school. The recipients of 21 points or over were made to fire 25 rounds with a submachine gun. Normally many students fail to attain a passing grade in firing, but since such a poor showing is considered a reflection on the instructors, everyone is given at least a "good."
- (3) An unannounced practice mobilization of militia was conducted once [redacted] The code word for enemy invasion was "Thunder."

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f. Duty assignments

A number of militiamen picked from enterprises guard the coast, newspaper plants, radio stations, government buildings, and uninhabited areas during the hours of darkness under order from the military. These militiamen carry full combat gear and are issued ball cartridges.

The militiamen guarding the coast are dressed identically with regular troops and cover the gaps in coastal vigilance by the regulars. These militiamen are on guard duty half of the month and work at their respective jobs during the other half, but the Source is not knowledgeable about other details.

g. Treatment

Militiamen are not accorded preferential treatment. Even when they were called out for night duty, they are required to appear for work next morning. Inwardly discontented with the extra burden, yet many are burning with desire to defend the fatherland as the propaganda constantly keeps alive the fear of invasion from South

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Korea.

4. Effects on the public

These are the effects of the stepped-up national defense efforts on the life of the people.

a. The staple food ration was 70 percent rice and 30 percent other grains and cereals, but the ratio has changed to fifty-fifty since the beginning of 1963.

b. Socks and soap became scarce.

c. In late 1962, matches were put on ration and compulsory collection of scrap iron was put into effect. In February 1963, each person was required to collect 5 kilograms of scrap iron, and the government purchased the metal for .01 won a kilogram.

5. There is no direct connection between the ch'ollima movement and the militia.

XXI. Gasoline Supply

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Since North Korean does not produce oil, she had been importing petroleum

from the Soviet Union and Communist China. However, the Russians, at the North Korean-Soviet meeting held last year, demanded exorbitant prices for the petroleum, so the North Koreans replied that they would be unable to pay such high prices. It is said that the Chinese Communists learned about it and advised the North Koreans not to thenceforth accept even a drop of Soviet oil in aid (Presumably the indignant Chinese promised to supply all the future need for petroleum in North Korea) and assured the Koreans that they would pay the Soviets for all the debt the North Koreans incurred in petroleum importation from USSR. At any rate, oil transportation from the Soviet Union ceased since about summer of 1962 and importation from Communist China is on the increase.

North Korea has one small oil refinery at a place called Aoji (TN: Romaji transliteration of the original kana), located near the Onsøng (3306/1004) coal mine. It is said that the plan is to develop the area into a huge petroleum industry complex.

The petroleum imported by rail is distributed to gasoline stations operated by provinces and cities and made available only for motor vehicles operated in connection with work. In the early days of repatriation, petroleum was available for the sedans and motorcycles the repatriates brought back from Japan, but it is only rationed to their motorcycles lately. The Ministry of Internal Affairs is now compelling the repatriates to sell even their motorcycles to the Ministry (Presumably the repatriates were already forced to sell their sedans to the Ministry).

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XXIII. Sanitary Conditions in North KoreaGeneral

1. The sanitary conditions in North Korea are poor. Bedbugs and flies abound, and lice infest workers and Party members alike. Bedbugs are found everywhere with the exception of reinforced concrete apartments and flies are evident everywhere except at the stores on the main streets.

2. Other than high-class apartments in category I cities, apartment dwellers share kitchen and toilet facilities with other dwellers, they use water stored in containers, and they do not have garbage cans or a sewage disposal system. Apartment dwellers dispose of their garbage and trash by digging a hole near-by and sharing it as a dump, Other people simply throw away their garbage and trash in a vacant lot or dump it in the river. They dispose of sewage in the same manner; some rural communities do not even have toilets.

3. Toilet facilities at parks, halls, and other public places are very limited; vacant lots back of stores or apartment buildings are filthy.

Government Sanitation Measures

4. The North Korean Government, in the Cabinet Order No. 20, requires extermination of flies and bedbugs. The Government has established a sanitation week twice a year, once in the spring and again in the autumn, and the province and country sanitation week comes every two months. During these weeks, students attend classes only half of the regular hours and spend the rest in sanitation drive, and the workers perform thoroughgoing cleaning-up after work. Everyone must carry a fly swatter during these weeks and swat 30 to 50 flies daily. He or she takes the required number of dead flies to the office handling local sanitation affairs to receive a stamp of acknowledgment; failure to do so would cause forfeit the privilege of going out of the quarters. A restaurant in which a fly is found during the week is fined.

5. Communities other than the category I cities like P'yongyang and Ch'ongjin do not even have a garbage department or garbage trucks. They collect garbage with man-drawn carts.

6. Because of the shortage of insecticides and other chemicals, flies and other noxious insects multiply rapidly as soon as the sanitation week is over.

7. In case of a flu epidemic, only a limited number of people are inoculated; the others are confined to their general areas to prevent spread of the disease.

Public Concern

8. Not that the people are unconcerned about sanitation, but there is not much they can do because needed chemicals, soap, and other supplies are scarce. Public bath houses are few and expensive (.25 won for admission), so ordinary workers could afford to take a bath only once or twice a month. They are so pre-occupied with making ends meet that they could not be worried about sanitation.

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