***Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in the DPRK***

***Public Hearings***

*Facilitated by the U.S.-Korea Institute at Johns Hopkins SAIS*

**Thursday, October 30, 2013**

Kenney Auditorium

1740 Massachusetts Avenue NW

Washington, DC 20036

**Michael Kirby**: Good [00:01:00] afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. I convene the public hearings of the Commission of Inquiry of the United Nations on the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea here in Washington. This is in a succession of public hearings, which have taken place in Seoul in the Republic of Korea; in Tokyo, Japan; last week in London in the United Kingdom; and now, here in Washington, DC. In addition, the Commission of Inquiry has been conducting consultations with people and has been receiving written submissions and has conducted many confidential consultations.

And it is in respect of the confidential nature of the consultations that I wish first to make an announcement. The requirement of the mandate given to the Commission of Inquiry was, as one would expect, that we should take care that no person was harmed [00:02:00] by taking part in the inquiry of the Commission. It is the fact that testimony has been received, and may again be received today, to the extent of consequences for members of the family of some of those who have come before the Commission of Inquiry that if they give testimony, members of the family still living in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and North Korea may suffer harm.

A document has been produced in good faith, which gives the name of the second witness before the Commission of Inquiry today. I would ask everybody to disregard the name that appears in that document. I might ask the members of the media not to reproduce the name [00:03:00] of the second witness who will appear before the Commission of Inquiry on the basis that it was not expected that that name would be used. But a form of identification of the witness will be described by the Commission of Inquiry as “X” and not by her real name. So I would ask everybody please to observe that requirement both because it is the obligation of the Commission of Inquiry to protect the identities of those where the revelation of their names might cause harm. And secondly, because it is a moral obligation of everybody who is here to observe the same principle themselves, and that extends to members of the media.

The Commission of Inquiry was established by a resolution of the Human Rights Council of the United [00:04:00] Nations, which is under the Security Council and the General Assembly, the highest organ of the United Nations dealing with human rights questions. In March 2013, that resolution was adopted and it created the Commission of Inquiry with an eight-point mandate. The eight-point mandate deals with a whole range of human rights issues or the bench violations of human rights in North Korea. These extend to issues such as detention camps, the right to food, the right to communication on political matters, freedom of communication, freedom of assembly, the right to leave one’s own country and to move freely within one’s own country, and many other subjects [00:05:00] which have been under the inquiry of this Commission.

We were appointed as members of the Commission just before midyear and the Commission began its operations on the first of July, 2013. Commissioner Sonja Biserko, who is an expert in the international law of human rights from Serbia, is with me today. Another member of the Commission, Commissioner Marzuki Darusman, a former Indonesian Attorney General, is unfortunately not with us because he fell ill when delivering his report as special reporter on North Korea yesterday and has had to return to Indonesia, his home country. I am Michael Kirby and I am a former [00:06:00] Justice of the High Court of Australia. I am the third member of the Commission of Inquiry and I was appointed to chair the Commission of Inquiry. And we three constitute the Commission of Inquiry and a transcript of the proceedings of today and a full report by the other commissioners will be given to Commissioner Darusman so that he is put in the picture for the purpose of considering the evidence that we are about to receive.

I express thanks to Johns Hopkins University and to the local office of the United Nations in Washington for organizing these hearings here in W-hzeashington. I express thanks to the witnesses who have agreed to come forward both today and tomorrow. And I express thanks to others who have attended for the purpose of seeing the public hearings of the Commission.

It is not universal [00:07:00] for Commissions of Inquiry of the United Nations to have public hearings. However, at the beginning of our work, we determined that public hearings were the best way to bring forward testimony which, when received, will be placed online and transcripts of the testimony will be prepared and also placed online so that they are available to millions of people around the world. The testimony in Seoul, in Tokyo, and in London is now, or will shortly be, online and likewise, the transcripts. And in due course, that will be the case in respect of the testimony which we are about to receive here in Washington. The testimony can be given by those who feel more comfortable to do so in the Korean [00:08:00] language and we have the benefit of assistance of a Korean Jamie Wright, who will help us to interpret from the Korean language into the English language and vice versa.

So the purpose of the Commission of Inquiry is to receive testimony relevant to the mandate. The testimony will be considered by the members of the Commission of Inquiry. The members of the Commission of Inquiry have meetings lined up shortly in Geneva when they will have concluded the gathering of evidence and they will have moved into analysis and conclusions on the evidence. The writing of the report will be concluded in January 2014 in order that the report can be translated into the United Nations languages and the report [00:09:00] will be delivered to the Human Rights Council in March 2014 in accordance with the mandate.

And so that is the process in which we are engaged and we will now commence the proceedings this afternoon by calling forward the first of the witnesses who will be helping us here in Washington. Could I ask Ms. JO Jin-hye to come forward to the stage and to take her place on the platform, and also the Jamie Wright who will be assisting us. Could I first ask the Jamie Wright if she is willing to state her name and her official capacity or her skills in interpretation?

**Jamie Wright**: My name is Jamie Wright and I am interpreting witness’s testimony into English and vice [00:10:00] versa, as you mentioned.

**Michael Kirby**: Could you speak clearly into the microphone? The microphone is a good microphone but I think we have all got to speak clearly; otherwise, the people who have gone to the trouble of coming here will not hear it.

**Jamie Wright**: Got it. Jamie Wright.

**Michael Kirby**: That is better.

**Jamie Wright**: Jamie Wright for the witnesses.

**Michael Kirby**: Thank you very much. And could I just ask if the person who is on the stage with you is Ms. JO Jin-hye and if she is willing to give testimony to the United Nations Commission of Inquiry?

**Jamie Wright**: 조진혜씨가 유엔에 대해서 준비가 하실 준비가 되셨는지 말씀을 해주세요. [Speaking Korean]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: Yes, I think I am ready. 먼저 이야기 드리고 싶은 이야기는 힘이 없고 능력없는 저이기 때문에 저희한테 고향이나 형제자매들을 뭔가를 할 수 있는 기회를 주셔서 감사하다는 말씀을 드리고 싶습니다.[Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: First of all, I would like to mention that because we are powerless and [00:11:00] we really have nothing really we can do in our power, so we are very thankful that we have this opportunity to do something for our fatherland and our brothers and sisters in the fatherland.

**Michael Kirby**: Thank you. And may I ask whether you are prepared to declare that the testimony that you will give to the Commission of Inquiry will be the truth?

**Jamie Wright**: 오늘 하시는 증언이 진실만을 말씀해 주실 것을 약속해 주실 수 있으십니까? [Speaking Korean]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: Yes.

**Michael Kirby**: And you have had discussions with officers in the secretariat of the Commission of Inquiry and those discussions have informed you about the need for protection of persons who might be related to you who are still in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. But you are, after that discussion, content to give evidence and to use your name and you believe that it [00:12:00] is safe for you to do so.

**Jamie Wright**: 저희 조사위원회에서 사전에 인터뷰하셨잖아요. 그때에 말씀하실 때, 혹시 고향에 보호를 받아야 하는 사람이 있느냐라는 질문을 받았을 때 선생님께서는 그런 것이 없고 본명을 사용해서 증언할 수 있다고 말씀하셨어요?[Speaking Korean]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: Yes, that is correct.

**Michael Kirby**: And you prefer to give your testimony through the Jamie Wright in the Korean language, your own native language.

**Jamie Wright**: 그리고 오늘 증언을 하실 때는 통역사를 통해서 한글로 증언을 선호하시는지[Speaking Korean]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: Yes, that is correct.

**Michael Kirby**: Now I think you yourself were born in North Hamgyong Province in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea in September 1987.

**Jamie Wright**: 선생님께서 태어나신 년도는 1987년 9월에 함경북도에서 태어나신 것으로 되어있어요.[Speaking Korean]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: Yes.

**Jamie Wright**: Yes.

**Michael Kirby**: Tell us a little about your family – the number [00:13:00] of members in your family and what life was like when you first became aware of your family and your surroundings.

**Jamie Wright**: 우선 가족에 대해서 조금 말씀을 듣고 싶은데, 가족 구성원이 몇명이나 있었고 가족의 상황은 어땠는지, 본인이 알고 있었던 가족의 상황에 대해서 말씀해 주세요.[Speaking Korean]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 제가 87년도에 태어났을 당시에 저는 셋 째였습니다. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: When I was born in 1987, I was the third child of the household.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 그치만 98년도에 저희 언니는 아버지대신에 식량을 구하려고 떠났다가 중국에 인신매매 당했다는 사실을 알게 되었습니다. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: But in 1998, I realized that my elder sister went to China to buy some food there instead of my dad and got actually trafficked.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 그리고 저희 오빠는 사고로 무산에서 돌아 가셨고 [Speaking Korean] [00:14:00]

**Jamie Wright**: And my elder brother died in Busan in an accident.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 지금은 저 여동생하고 저하고 미국에 살고 있고요.[Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: And right now, just myself and my younger sister are living in the United States.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 그리고 두 남자 동생이 북한에서 굶어 죽었습니다.[Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: And there were also two younger brothers but they died of starvation in North Korea.

**Michael Kirby**: I will come back to the brothers and their death. But first of all, tell me about the other members of your family. I think your grandmother was alive when you were a little girl, is that correct?

**Jamie Wright**: 그 남동생들 이야기는 나중에 조금 더 물어 볼거고, 근데 할머니가 살아계셨던 것으로 기록이 되어있는데, 할머니 이야기 좀 더 해주세요.[Speaking Korean]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 저희 외할머니하고 같이 살았었고요. 98년도 6월쯤 아버지가 억울하게 감옥에서 돌아가지고 할머니가 76세 높으신 나이로 굶어서 저희 옆에서 돌아가셨어요. [Speaking Korean] [00:15:00]

**Jamie Wright**: Yes, my grandmother was living with us in North Korea and in June of 1998 when my dad died in jail, I realized also that my grandmother died of starvation at around the same time.

**Michael Kirby**: Now before we get to the death of your grandmother and your father, I would like you to tell us something about your earliest recollections of life in North Korea before the Great Famine and before the problem of food shortages became such an important feature in your life. Tell us your earliest memories.

**Jamie Wright**: 선생님께서 기억하시는 북한의 생활에 대해서 말씀해달라는 것인데요. 대기근이나 [Speaking Korean] [00:16:00]

**Michael Kirby**: I think it is best if the Korean language is also heard because there are people here who are Koreans and they might prefer to hear things in the Korean language.

**Jamie Wright**: Great, that is fine.

**Michael Kirby**: …which is their right. So both of you, if you would speak into the microphone.

**Jamie Wright**: Great, do that. 북한에서 생활이 어땠는지 말씀을 해주세요. 대기근이나 식량부족이 생활의 일부가 되기 전에, 본인이 기억하고 있는 가장 오래된 기억부터 말씀해 주세요.[Speaking Korean]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 저희 집도 처음부터 그렇게 가난했던 것은 아닌 것 같아요. 왜냐하면 할머니가 정어리라는 물고기를 지져서 저희한테 줬었던 기억도 있고요.[Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: I do not think my family was very poor from the very beginning because I have this recollection of my grandmother cooking me sardines when I was young.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 그리고 제가 유치원다닐 때는 애들이 저보고 옷을 잘 입었다고 부러워 했던 적도 있었고요.[Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: Also, there was [00:17:00] this one occasion when I was in kindergarten that people, my colleagues in kindergarten were envious of me because I was well dressed.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 그러던 어느 날부터 앞 집, 뒷 집에서 굶어서 학교를 못온다는 소리가 났고, 그러면서 저희도 죽을먹다가 먹을 것이 없어서 점점 굶었던 기억이 납니다. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: And I cannot remember exactly from when but around some point on, I noticed and heard of these people who were dying of starvation. And also, in our family, we just started having porridges instead of rice and after that, we were just not having much to eat at all.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 그리고 어머니가 배급타러 나가셨는데 며칠 동안 돌아오지 않으셔서 언니랑 제가 추운겨울에 3일동안 굶으면서 덜덜 떨던 기억도 납니다. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: Also, there is this one recollection that I have that my mom went out to get some food ration and did not come back for days. So I remember my elder sister and myself [00:18:00] being starved in our room, very cold in the winter.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 그리고 저희 어머니는 그때 당시 북한 무산군이라는 선전대에서 음악을 하셨기 때문에 힘든 일도 잘 하지 못하셨고, 저희 아버지는 무산광산 노동자로 보통적인 직업을 가지고 사셨습니다. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: And my mom was actually part of some musician in this propaganda troupe in Musangoon [PH] area and my dad was just a normal laborer in the mine in Musan area.

**Michael Kirby**: Now in North Korea, there is a concept known as songbun. How would you explain that to the Commission of Inquiry? What does it mean and what was your family’s songbun?

**Jamie Wright**: 북한의 성분이 있다는 것을 알고 계실거에요. 그래서 저희 조사위원회에 성분에 대해서 말씀을 좀 해주시고, 본인 가족의 성분을 따진다면 어떻게 되는지 이야기를 해주세요. [Speaking Korean] [00:19:00]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 제가 많이 어려서 탈출을 했고, 네 번 강제 북송당해서 마지막 탈출이 제가 20살이거든요. 그래서 북한에 대한 성분에 대해서 정확히 잘은 모릅니다. 하지만 제가 알고 있는 성분에 대해서는 김일성이나 김정일같이 빨치산 항일투쟁혁명을 했다거나 또 뭐 그런 가족이면 제일 좋은 가족으로 알고 있고요. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: I fled North Korea when I was very young and I was repatriated back to North Korea four times and I finally was able to leave North Korea when I was twenty years old. So I am not too knowledgeable about this meaning of class or songbun that well. But the songbun or class that I know is as long as you did something very patriotic to North Korea such as fighting against Japanese forces, etc., in the past, just like Kim Il-sung or Kim Jong-il, then you will be part of the highest [00:20:00] class.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 저희 할아버지는 한국분이셨고 중국만주 시대에 만주에 가서 결혼해서 저희 아버지를 낳으셨고 저희 아버지가 11살 되던 해에 북한으로 오셨어요. 그랬기 때문에 그렇게 좋은 성분의 집안이라고 볼 수 없는 것 같아요. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: And my grandfather actually got married in China and there my dad was born. And they did not come down to North Korea until my dad was eleven years old. So I do not think my family was part of a very high or good class in North Korea.

**Michael Kirby**: Is it your understanding that there was the highest class, a wavering class, and then a hostile class as at least some of the classifications of family songbun?

**Jamie Wright**: 선생님이 알고 계시기로는 어떤 성분이라고 봤을 때, 가장 좋은 계층의 성분이 하나 있고 그 중간에 동요계층이라는 성분, 가장 밑에 적대계층이라고 하는 성분이 있다고 생각이 되는데, 선생님의 가족을 놓고 봤을 때, 어느 정도 된다고 생각을 하시는지요? [Speaking Korean] [00:21:00]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: [Speaking Korean] I think it is medium.

**Jamie Wright**: I think my family would be part of the middle class.

**Michael Kirby**: Yes. And your father, was his family, before they went to China, were they from the North of Korea or were they from the South of Korea?

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: South Korea.

**Jamie Wright**: 아버지같은 경우에는 중국으로 가시기 전에 북한사람이었어요? 아니면 한국사람이었어요? [Speaking Korean]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 한국사람이요. 아니요. 할아버지가요. 한국에서 태어나시고, 전라도인가 그 쪽분이라고 하셨고 [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: I would say South Korea because my grandfather was born in South Korea, South Jonghyun Province.

**Michael Kirby**: And so your father’s songbun, or social [00:22:00] class, was complicated by the fact that his family had links to the South and he himself had been born in China.

**Jamie Wright**: 그러니까 아버지의 성분같은 경우에는 원래 배경자체가 남한하고 연결이 되어 있었고, 중국에서 태어났다는 자체때문에 성분에 영향을 받았다고 할 수 있을까요? [Speaking Korean]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 네. 발전을 하지 못했고, 일을 잘 하셨지만 승급이 안됐던 것으로 기억하고 있습니다. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: That is correct, and he was not really able to move forward in his career. Although he was a very hard worker, he was not able to be promoted.

**Michael Kirby**: And you told us earlier about the onset of a period of great food scarcity. Did that occur, as far as you now know, at the time of the so-called Great Famine?

**Jamie Wright**: 아까 말씀하실 때 굉장히 식량이 부족해 지는 시기가 왔었다고 말씀을 하셨는데, 지금 봤을 때, 그 시기가 대기근의 시기와 일치한다고 생각이 되세요? [Speaking Korean] [00:23:00]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 아마 저희가 식량이 부족해서 시레기 밥을 먹거나 죽을 먹기 시작한게 93년도 부터가 아닌가 생각해요. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: To my recollection, the timeframe from which we started having these green porridges and rice porridges instead of the real food was, I think, around 1993.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 그렇지만 96년도 부터 본격적으로 가족이 힘들기 시작했고 먹는 때보다 굶는 때가 더 많을 정도로 힘든 시간이었습니다. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: But that difficulty got really, really bad beginning from 1996 and from that time on, there were more times of us going hungry than actually eating something.

**Michael Kirby**: And you mentioned earlier rations. Would you explain the systems of rations that you [00:24:00] can remember?

**Jamie Wright**: 아까 배급 이야기를 하셨어요. 본인이 기억하고 있는 식량배급 시스템에 대해서 말씀을 좀 해주세요. [Speaking Korean]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 아버지가 직장에서 오실 때는 배급표같은 것을 가지고 오셨어요. 일을 얼마나 하셨으면, 아버지는 예를 들어서 끼니 당 300g, 부양가족은 몇 g해서 가족 일곱식구의 그것을 가지고 오시고, 그리고 배급카드가 있었고, 그걸 가지고 어머니와 같이 따라가서 그걸 보여주고 도장찍고, 그리고 줄을 서 가지고 쌀을 이렇게 자루에 다가 받아가지고 왔던 기억들이 있습니다. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: So to my recollection, after my dad gets home from his work, he always comes back with this ration or distribution card on which you can see basically the amount of food that each family member should get. For example, Dad will get three hundred grams of food and my mom and ourselves, the seven kids, will get such and such amount of food. So with that card, we will go to the distribution center [00:25:00] with Mom and myself and we will show that to the officials there and they will stamp on it. And we will get the set amount of food and then we put that in the sack and come back home.

**Michael Kirby**: Now you were born, as you told us, in 1987 so that by 1993, you were still only seven years of age. But is it at about that time that you began being aware of very great food shortages so that you went to be hungry?

**Jamie Wright**: 그래서 아까 이야기를 하실 때, 본인이 87년도 생이라고 하셨어요. 그런데 93년도 부터 굶기를 시작하면 본인 나이가 7살 밖에 안된 시점이란 말이에요. 그럼 본인이 생각할 때 그때부터 굉장히 많이 굶고 식량이 부족했던 시점이 왔었던 것으로 기억이 되는게 맞아요? [Speaking Korean]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 네. 제가 유치원을 다녔었는데 유치원 졸업반 정도에 유치원에서 점심을 제공해 줬어요. 그런데 아침은 유치원에서 죽물을 먹고 그 유치원에서 밥주는 시간까지 기다리는데 굉장히 배고팠던 기억이 지금도 나고요. 그 유치원에서 끝난게 3시 정도였던거 같은데 또 배고파서 제가 빈혈이 온다고 그래야죠. 어지럽고 그랬던 적이 있고, 집까지 오면서 힘들어서 쉬면서 왔던 기억이 나구요. [Speaking Korean] [00:26:00]

**Jamie Wright**: Yes, that is correct to my recollection. At that time, I was going to kindergarten and I think I was about to graduate from the kindergarten. And I remember I was always hungry, even after having lunch from kindergarten. It was very thin rice sort of porridge and I was always hungry after, got hungry after that. And at around 3:00 p.m., we were released to go home but I was still very hungry and I remember being dizzy and it was very [00:27:00] hard for me to walk home with that amount of food from the kindergarten.

**Michael Kirby**: And was it about this time that your eldest sister left the home? And where did she go? Do you know?

**Jamie Wright**: 그러면 그때 쯤에 큰 언니가 집을 나간 시점이 되는지, 만약 맞다고 한다면 집을 나가서 어디로 갔는지 기억이 나나요? [Speaking Korean]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 저희 언니가 떠난 것은 98년도 3월달이었어요. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: Well, my elder sister left in March of 1998.

**Michael Kirby**: And where did she go?

**Jamie Wright**: 어디갔어요? 언니가 [Speaking Korean]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 그때 당시에 어머니가 막내를 해산을 하셨어요. 아버지가 감옥에 계시면서 풀려나셔서 집에 몇 달있다가 애기를 낳는데, 아버지는 감옥에 계셨고 그래서 집에서 식량을 얻어 올 수 있는 사람은 언니밖에 없었습니다. 그래서 언니가 식량을 얻어 오겠다고 떠났지만 내일 저녁 12시라도 돌아 올테니까 그때까지 물 끓여놓고 기다리라고 저한테 부탁을 했는데 돌아오지 않으셨어요. 그래서 어머니가 해산한 지 일주일만에 언니를 찾으려 더나셨고, 언니가 갔던 집집마다 찾아가면서 알다보니까 두 달 후에는 언니가 중국에 인신매매를 당했다는 사실을 알게 되었습니다. [Speaking Korean] [00:28:00]

**Jamie Wright**: At that time, my mom just gave birth to the youngest kid and my dad was still in jail. So the only person who was able to get the food for the family was my older sister. So she left home to get the food for the family and we believed that she would just be back soon. So we were just waiting for her to return by boiling water to cook food but then she did not come back. So in about a week, my mom went out to find my elder sister. So she tracked her down by asking households that she talked to as she was moving along. And in about two months, my mother figured out that she got trafficked. [00:29:00]

**Michael Kirby**: And where did she go after that two months, did your mother believe, or do you know?

**Jamie Wright**: 그러면 두 달이라는 시간이 지나면서, 언니가 어디로 간 것으로 알고 있어요? [Speaking Korean]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 중국까지 가서 중국으로 건네 보낸 사람을 찾았고 그 사람을 통해서 중국까지 가서 언니가 묶었던 집까지 찾았었구요. 그리고 거기서 부터는 연락이 끊겼기 때문에, 중국땅에서 인신매매가 됐구나라는 것까지만 알았지 더 이상 찾을 길이 없었습니다. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: We found out that she, my older sister, got trafficked to China. We tracked her down to her last place in China that she stayed but she was not there anymore when we tracked her down. So that was the last sort of whereabouts that we figured out about her. But after that, we just do not know what happened to her.

**Michael Kirby**: What do you mean by the use of the word “trafficked?”

**Jamie Wright**: 인신매매를 당했다라는 것은, 인신매매는 어떤 의미로 쓰신거에요? [Speaking Korean]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 많은 탈북여성들이 중국에 가면은 성인부터 연세가 많은 분들까지 인신매매를 당하는 것으로 저는 들었고 봤고 알고 있었습니다. 저희 언니도 그때 당시 16, 17살밖에 안됐었기 때문에 인신매매 당해서 어느 지역에서 애를 둘까지 낳았다는 소식까지 들었어요. 그런데 더 찾으려고 했는데, 찾을 수 있는 길이 없었습니다. [Speaking Korean] [00:30:00]

**Jamie Wright**: Well, my knowledge, and I have seen myself and I have heard it from other people, that North Korean females, once they are in China, are all basically trafficked. It does not matter their age. Basically, from the age of, I would say, sixteen to seventeen up until past fifty, if they are a female, they are mostly trafficked. So I think my sister was around sixteen [00:31:00] or seventeen when she left home and I am pretty sure she was trafficked. And we also heard about her, people saying that she had two kids somewhere in China but we just did not really find out or locate her.

**Michael Kirby**: By “trafficked,” do you mean forced by circumstances or otherwise to have sex in order to survive?

**Jamie Wright**: 그러니까 인신매매라는 것은 정황적인 상황이나 어떤 강제적으로 성행위를 할 수 밖에 없는 상황이다라고 본인은 생각하세요? [Speaking Korean]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 네. 저희가 미국에 와서 도움을 청했던 친구분을 구했을 때, 그 분 같은 경우에는 인터넷으로 강제로 거기에 갇혀 있으면서 성행위를 강제 요구받으면서 1년동안 숨어있던 자매님이 계셨어요. 그리고 보통 탈북자 여성들 같은 경우에는 힘이 없고 능력이 없지만 얼려서 일자리를 소개해 주게겠다고 데려가지만 중국에서 장애자거나 아니면 돈이 없거나 능력이 없어서 결혼을 못하는 집에 강제로 그냥 돈에 의해서 그 집에 가서 살게 되고, 그런 경우를 이야기하는 것 같아요. [Speaking Korean] [00:32:00]

**Jamie Wright**: Yes, I believe so. And I also met this one female in the United States who was trafficked and had to have these forced sexual activities by receiving requests on the internet for about a year. And also, there are some North Korean female defectors that left North Korea to find food and they were lured into the possibility of getting food but then they got sold into some handicapped people in China or people without money in China or cannot really maintain married life for some reason. So they are sold to those people to basically – are forced to live with them. And I [00:33:00] think those are all trafficked.

**Michael Kirby**: Now you mentioned your father being in prison. How did that come about and why was he imprisoned?

**Jamie Wright**: 아까 아버지가 이제 감옥이 수감이 되셨다고 하셨는데, 어떤 일로 어떻게 하다가 아버지가 감옥에 가시게 되셨어요? [Speaking Korean]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 다섯명, 그때 당시에는 다섯명이었는데, 다섯명 자식을 먹여 살릴려고 농장에 소도 훔쳐서 저희를 먹이셨고요. 그리고 매일과 같이 장사도 해보시려고 노력을 하셨지만 그것도 불가능하셨고, 그리고 당원으로써 장사를 하신다는 것도 쉬운 일이 아니셨고, 그래서 어떻게 하다보니까 중국에 있는 사촌형님이나 친척집에 가서 식량을 구해오자는 생각으로 두 번정도 어머니와 같이 다녀 오셨어요. 그래서 입살, 기름, 된장 등을 가지고 와서 저희가 맛있게 먹었던 기억도 나고요. 그런데 세 번째 아버지와 어머니가 갔다 오시다가 잡히셨어요. 잡혔는데, 그때 당시 탈북자가 하도 많아가지고, 사실 그게 감옥에서 죽을 정도까지는 아니었거든요. 그렇지만 김정일이가 그때 당시 많은 탈북자를 없애기 위해서 총소리를 울리세요라는 명령을 내렸어요. 그리고 한 3일지나서 저희 아버지가 잡혔고, 결국에는 연사군이라는 감옥에 잡혀계시다가 무산군이라는 감옥으로 이송도중 기차안에서 열흘동안 식사도 못하셨고 물도 못드셨고, 그리고 먼저 잡혀서 고문당한 것으로 인해 몸에 염증이 심하셨고, [Speaking Korean] [00:34:00]

**Michael Kirby**: Just pause there so that we can have a translation.

**Jamie Wright**: Okay, I am sorry. So he had five family members to support so he sometimes stole cows from the farm to feed us and he was also trying to do some trading but it was not easy or it was not possible for him to do a good job on it. So he had an idea that maybe he should buy [00:35:00] some food from the relatives in China. So my mom and dad went to China together about two times and would successfully get food for us such as rice and bean paste and cooking oil, etc. So I remember having a very good meal after they got back from China. And on their third trip on the way back home, they got caught. And at that time, there were a lot of other North Koreans who got caught while going back and forth between North Korea and China. And it was not really a crime that would get us to death but at that time, Kim Jong-il made some announcements saying that we need to reduce the number of North Koreans going back and forth between North Korea and China. And to that, we need to make the gunshot sound loud.

So about three days after that, my dad got caught and he was incarcerated in one detention facility in Jonghyun [00:36:00] and then later on, he was transferred to other detention facility in Musangoon [PH]. But on the process of being transferred, because he was not able to eat or he was not provided any water to drink and he was also tortured in the previous detention facility and he had a lot of wounds on his body, so that basically killed him.

**Michael Kirby**: How do you know about these circumstances affecting your father?

**Jamie Wright**: 그러면 아버지가 이렇게 돌아가셨다는 사실에 대해서 본인은 어떻게 해서 알고 있어요? [Speaking Korean]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 북한정부에서 저희한테 서류를 보내줬을 때는, 이송도중에 탈출을 하려고 했었기 때문에 총을 쏴 죽였다라고 저희한테 내려왔어요. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: Well, actually, North Korean government sent us a document to explain the death of my dad. And on it, it explained that on the process of being transferred, my dad was trying to escape [00:37:00] and they shot him to death.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 그치만 저희 어머니는 북한에서 소를 잡으면 10년 이상의 징역이 떨어지거나 총살이 떨어지는, 사람을 죽인 것과 똑같은 벌책을 받음에도 불구하고 자식들을 위해서 목숨걸고 하신 분이 자식들을 두고 탈출하거나 잡히거나 그렇게 해서 죽었을 경우, 가족한테 주는 벌을 알았기 때문에 절대 그렇게 할 분이 아니다라고 저희 어머니는 믿고 계셨어요. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: But my mom believed that that was sort of a strange explanation because what my dad did before he died was doing everything in his power to support us, such as stealing the cows, which is a very severe crime. For that, you can go to jail for ten years or you can get shot to death. So he loved us and he cared for us very much and he knew very well about what are the consequences of escaping while being transferred to the other facility and how that will after the family members. So my mom [00:38:00] believed that he would not such an act to his family members.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 그 도중에 아버지와 같이 보위부 생활을 하고 아버지와 같이 이송된 도중에 아버지에게 많은 도움을 받았던 한 분이, 아버지의 죽음을 보고 어떻게 기회가 되서 탈출하셔서 저희가 할머니집에 시골에 살았는데, 어떻게 거기까지 찾아 오셨어요. 그래서 저희 아버지 돌아가신 사연을 사실대로 저희한테 알려 주셨어요. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: Fortunately, there was a person who was being transferred to the facility along with my dad and he was at the previous detention facility with my dad. And he actually witnessed how my dad died. So he somehow made it out of the detention facility and was able to locate us when we were living in a very deep countryside with my grandmother. So he found us and then told us about what really happened to my dad’s death.

**Michael Kirby**: Do you believe what he [00:39:00] told you about the fate of your father?

**Jamie Wright**: 그러면 그 분이 아버지가 이렇게 해서 돌아 가셨다고 해 주신 이야기를 본인은 믿었어요? [Speaking Korean]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 저는 그 때 당시에 어렸었기 때문에, 그 이야기를 믿고 말고 할 정도가 아니었구요. 저희 어머니는 그 소식을 듣고 너무 가슴 아파서 우시다가 8개월 된 남동생을 충격으로 인해서 낳으셨어요. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: Well, I was very young when I heard the story so I do not think I was able to make a judgement as to whether that is true or not that clearly. But when my mom heard about the news, she was in a deep shock and she was very saddened by it and she actually had a premature birth when she was eight months pregnant.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 그리고 저희 어머니는 저희 아버지에 대해서 너무 잘 아셨고, 가족을 위해서 어떤 희생을 하셨는지 너무나 잘 아셨기 때문에, 그 사람말이 100% 옮다고 믿고 계셨어요. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: And my mom knew very well how caring my dad was towards his family and how much sacrifice he made for the [00:40:00] family. So she believed a hundred percent of what that man told us about my dad’s death.

**Michael Kirby**: Why was your father in custody at all given that he had gone backwards and forwards into China for the purpose of getting food?

**Jamie Wright**: 아버지 같은 경우에는 중국에서 음식을 가지고 왔다 갔다 하시고, 그게 이유에요? 전부 이유에요? [Speaking Korean]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 네. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: That is correct. The pure reason that he got caught was because he was going back and forth between North Korea and China to get food.

**Michael Kirby**: I think we have been told in other evidence that it is a criminal offense to leave North Korea. Do you know about that?

**Jamie Wright**: 저희가 알기로는 북한을 그냥 떠나는 것 자체가 범죄행위가 될 수 있다라는 증거를 가지고 있거든요? [Speaking Korean]

**Michael Kirby**: If you are a citizen and have no other lawful reason to leave, it is a crime.

**Jamie Wright**: 그러니까 북한시민이면서 적법한 이유로 북한을 떠날 이유가 없는 상태에서 출국을 했을 경우에는 범죄행위로 간주된다는 그런 증거를 본적이 있는데, 본인은 어떻게 생각하시는지 [Speaking Korean] [00:41:00]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 아시겠지만 여기서 메릴랜드에서 버지니아까지 아무런 document없이 왔다 갔다하고 D.C까지 저는 그냥 왔잖아요. 북한에서는 증명되지 않고 나라에서 허락이 되지 않으면 옆에 집에도 가는 것이 허락이 되지 않는데, 불법으로 두만강으로 건너 중국으로 왔다 갔다 했으니까 그거는 당연히 큰 죄라고 볼 수가 있죠. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: Well, I am not sure whether you are aware of the situation back in North Korea about the freedom of the movement that well or not. But unlike here where you can move freely between Maryland, Virginia, DC, in North Korea without a permit or authorization from the official authorities, you cannot even go to the next door. So going out of country to China without permission is a very grave offense.

**Michael Kirby**: And notwithstanding that, your parents moved [00:42:00] in and out of China on a number of occasions.

**Jamie Wright**: 그럼에도 불구하고 본인의 부모님같은 경우에는 몇 번이나 중국을 들락날락 하신 것이다라는 말씀이세요? [Speaking Korean]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 네. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: That is correct.

**Michael Kirby**: Did you go with your parents on those occasions or not?

**Jamie Wright**: 본인도 부모님이 왔다 갔다 하실 때, 같이 가신 경우가 있었어요? [Speaking Korean]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 아니요. 저는 그 때 너무 어렸기 때문에 집에서 나무 주으러 오고 물을 길러 오고 그게 제가 할 수 있는 일이었고, 아버지하고 어머니가 이제 중국을 왔다 갔다 하셨어요. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: No, because I was too young. All I could do at that time was just doing the house chores. And only my mom and dad were going back and forth.

**Michael Kirby**: And so did you stay in the household with your grandmother?

**Jamie Wright**: 본인은 할머니하고 집에 있었던 거에요? [Speaking Korean]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 네. 어떨때는 언니와 같이 있었던 적도 있었고, 어떨때는 어머니와 아버지가 없는 사이에 식량이 없어 굶게 되면 언니하고 저는 70리되는 길, 연사까지 가서 산나무를 팔거나 집에 있는 물건을 팔아서 식량하고 바꿔오고 하는 그런 일들을 했었고, 또 집에 있을 때는 산에 가서 내 힘에 부칠 수 있는 나무를 주어다가 불을 땔 감을 만들었어야 했고, 또 수돗물이 없었기 때문에 강가에 가서 물을 길러오고 또 생계를 위해서 산나물을 뜯어다가 저희 가족이 먹을 수 있게 끔 준비하는 것 자체가 제 일이었습니다. [Speaking Korean] [00:43:00]

**Jamie Wright**: Yes, and sometimes my sister was with me when my mom and dad were not around when they left to go to China. Then we would sometimes sell something in the household that can be valuable to make money and buy food. And sometimes we scavenged some firewood on the mountains to keep the house warm. And because we did not have any water system, we had to go out and get the drinking water from outside. And we had to go out in the field or mountains to get some greens for food for the family.

**Michael Kirby**: And the sister you referred to, is this your elder sister or a younger sister?

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: [00:44:00] Older sister.

**Jamie Wright**: Elder sister, elder sister.

**Michael Kirby**: This was before she left for China.

**Jamie Wright**: That is correct.

**Michael Kirby**: And do you know where your elder sister is today?

**Jamie Wright**: 그러면 지금 현재는 언니가 어디에 있는지 전혀 아는 바가 있어요? [Speaking Korean]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 몇 달전에 너희 언니를 알고 있다. 그러니까 돈을 보내라. 그러면 만나게 해주겠다라는 소식을 들었어요. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: Well, about several months ago through the internet, I received news about my sister from somebody who said this person knows about my elder sister. And as long as I can send them the money, he can arrange some meeting between myself and my older sister.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 한국에 있는 많은 탈북자분들이 도와주셔서 거의 될 뻔도 했지만 너무나 많은 액수를 요구했었고 또 돈을 먼저 줘야 만날 수 있다는 것이 조금 믿기지 않아서 방법없이 기도를 하다가 포기를 했어요. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: And in the process, we received [00:45:00] a great amount of help from North Korean defectors in South Korea. But because the amount that this person was requesting was just too high and I was not really believing this person because he wanted money upfront first, so we thought about it a lot. But in the end, we decided not to go for it.

**Michael Kirby**: Now, you have told us of two younger brothers who had survived. What happened to them?

**Jamie Wright**: 아까 두명 남동생이야기 하셨어요. 이분들은 어떻게 되셨는지 조금 이야기해주세요. [Speaking Korean]

**Ms.** **JO Jin-hye**: 동생이 태어났을 때 병원을 갈 수도 없었고, 또 새벽 다섯시에 어머니가 애기를 낳으셨어요. 그래서 76세되는 할머니와 제가 동생을 받았어야 했고. 할머니는 동생을 죽이려고 동생을 그냥 막 엎어놨었어요. 왜냐면 어머니가 드시지 못해 젖도 안나오는데 얘를 어떻게 키우나하는 근심때문에 그러셨던 것 같아요. [00:46:00]

**Jamie Wright**: When my younger brother was born, he was not even able to go to the hospital and it was around 5:00 a.m. Also, it was very early. So myself and my grandmother had to help my mom’s delivery. And my grandmother actually wanted to kill my younger brother because my mom was very undernourished and she was not able to lactate. So she thought there was no point of raising this kid so basically just put him on his face down just so that he could die.

**Ms.** **JO Jin-hye**: 두 시간후에 어머니가 정신차리고 할머니한테 사정을 하셨어요. 어머니 제 손으로 제 새끼를 죽이지 않게 해주시고 언제 죽든지 때가 됐을 때 죽게하는 게 나을 것 같으니까 제발 애기를 돌려달라고[Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: And about two hours later, my mom came to herself and realized that my grandmother was trying to kill the baby. And she begged [00:47:00] my grandmother saying that, “Please do not kill the baby. I am sure he will have his own time at life so just do not make me kill my own baby.”

**Ms.** **JO Jin-hye**: 그렇게 애기가 어머니 품에 돌려갔지만 젖이 나오지 않아서 아무리 물려도 계속 울었구요. 결국에 일주일만에 어머니가 동생을 저에게 맡기고 힘든 몸으로 언니를 찾아 떠났습니다.

**Jamie Wright**: So she was able to get the baby back in her arms but she was not able to feed the baby because she was not able to lactate. So I remember the baby kept crying. And in about a week, although my mom was not completely recuperated from the delivery, as I mentioned, she left to find my elder sister.

**Ms.** **JO Jin-hye**: 그렇게 동생을 제가 업고 다니고 밤에는 할머니가 안아서 재워주고, 먹을 게 없으니까 계속해서 울고 있고 결국 그 동생을 안고 마을에 가서 젖동양을 했습니다. 그렇지만 총살당한 자식이어서 빗자루로 때리면서 떨궈냈고 결국 두 달만에 제 품에서 굶어 죽었습니다. [00:48:00]

**Jamie Wright**: So I had to take care of this baby brother. So I was piggybacking him around the town and sometimes my grandmother had to carry him around to make him stop crying. But as I mentioned, because there was no food, he was not able to stop crying. And what we had to do was take him to the town so that we can get some milk from other people who were lactating and feeding their babies. But because my dad died in the jail and was shot to death – arguably – people were very mean to us. They were hitting us with the broomstick and throwing something at us saying that we are not good people.

**Ms.** **JO Jin-hye**: 제가 엄만줄 알았던지 조금이라도 물먹고 배부를 때면 저 보면서 웃었고요. [00:49:00]

**Jamie Wright**: And then after that, my basically baby brother died in my arms because he was not able to eat. And because I was holding him so much, he thought I was his mom. So when I was feeding him water, he was sometimes looking at me smiling at me.

**Michael Kirby**: And he died. When was that, do you remember?

**Jamie Wright**: 그 죽었다라고 말씀을 하셨는데 그게 언제였는지 기억할 수 있어요?

**Ms.** **JO Jin-hye**: 98년 5월달이었습니다.

**Jamie Wright**: It is May of 1998.

**Michael Kirby**: Why did you not go to a hospital in the district and seek help at the hospital?

**Jamie Wright**: 근데 왜 병원에는 갈 수 없었어요?

**Ms.** **JO Jin-hye**: 저희가 살던 집이 할머니집, 시골이었어요. 무산이라는 곳까지 걸어서 120리에요. 가난지가 오래서 신발도 없었고 밥도 못먹었기 때문에 힘이 없어서 거기까지 걸어갈 수가 없었고요. 그리고 북한은 그때 당시 식량공급을 끊은 상태라서병원도 돌아가지도 않았고 영양실조로, 전염병으로 사람들이 차고 넘쳐도 약이 없어서 맥주병을 거꾸로 놓고 그 안에 소금물을 끓여놓고 그안에 소염제를 맞쳐줄 정도로 힘든 상황이 었기 때문에 굶는다고 해서 애가 아프다고 해서 병원을 갈 수 있는 그런 상황도 아니었습니다. [00:50:00]

**Jamie Wright**: There are many different reasons for that. First one is that the place that we were living in, my grandmother’s place was very deep in the countryside. So if we wanted to go to any developed urban area, which would be Musan, which would be the closest area, it would be still one hundred and twenty Ri, it is a pretty far distance. And because we are a pretty poor family, we did not [00:51:00] have shoes and we were not really able to eat anything so we did not have energy to walk that long distance. And at that point, the food distribution system in North Korea basically collapsed. So even the hospitals were not operating under normal conditions. There were many people dying of all kinds of contagious diseases but they were not being taken care of. There was no medical assistance or treatment. So of all that reasons – because of all that reasons, we just were not able to go to the hospital.

**Michael Kirby**: Was there no government facility or clinic that you could have gone to to get help for your baby brother in his predicament?

**Jamie Wright**: 그러면 이제 그 남동생한테 조금 도움을 받을 수 있게 하기 위해서 정부에서 운영을 하는 시설이라든지 클리닉같은 임시 진료소같은 그런 곳에 갈 수 있는 상황도 아니었어요?

**Ms.** **JO Jin-hye**: 제가 나이가 어려서 모르는지는 모르겠지만요, 그때 당시는 저희 그 마을에는 그런 곳이 없었습니다.

**Jamie Wright**: Maybe [00:52:00] I was too young to know about all that. But as far as I knew back then, we did not have any facilities like that in that town.

**Michael Kirby**: And what about your other little brother who was, I think, at about age five at this time? What happened to him?

**Jamie Wright**: 예. 그리고 남동생이 하나 더 있었던 걸로 기억되요. 아마 이 시점쯤에 한 다섯살정도 됐던 것으로 이야기한 것 같은데 그 동생은 어떻게 됐어요?

**Michael Kirby**: What was his name?

**Jamie Wright**: 그 사람 이름은 뭐였고, 어떻게 됐는지 좀 이야기해줄 수 있어요?

**Ms.** **JO Jin-hye**: 국철이었고요.

**Jamie Wright**: His name was Kuk Cheol [PH].

**Michael Kirby**: And what was the name of the baby who died in your arms?

**Jamie Wright**: 그러면 본인이 키우다가, 안고있다가 숨진 그 어린 동생이름은 뭐였어요?

**Ms.** **JO Jin-hye**: 국범

**Jamie Wright**: Kuk peom [PH]. His name was Kuk pun.

**Michael Kirby**: So tell us what happened to your brother who was age five.

**Jamie Wright**: 그러면 이 국철이라는 다섯살된 동생에 대해서 조금 이야기해주세요.

**Ms.** **JO Jin-hye**: 할머니 돌아가시고, 막내가 죽고, 어머니가 집에 돌아오신 다음에 어머니는 더 이상 여기 있어봤자 남은 자식까지 다 죽이겠구나하고 생각하셨어요. 그래서 오시다가 또 잡히셔서 몸이 굉장히 힘든 상태임에도 불구하고 저희 셋을 이끌고 그곳을 나왔어요. 할머니 장례식을 치르고 그리고 길을 걷다가 신발이 없어서 저는 비닐 방막을 발에다 감고 걸었었구요. 그 다섯살되는 애를 제가 업었고 여동생 손 잡고 어머니 같이, 비칠거리는 어머니 부축여서 그 산골을 나왔는데 그 10리 정도를 걷고나니까 저는 힘이 없어 더이상 걷지 못했어요. 그리고 어깨가 너무 아파서 애기를 업고 있을 수도 없었구요. 그래서 생각을 하다가 어머니가 아는 집에다가 동생을부탁을 했어요. [00:53:00]

**Jamie Wright**: So after my grandmother passed away and my baby brother died and my mom finally came back [00:54:00] home, my mom said that there is no point of staying in that household. It will just kill every one of us if we stayed. So she decided to leave, although she was not in good shape because she got tortured because she caught on the way back home.

So we left, so three of us – the little kids and my mom after the funeral of my grandmother. At that time, we did not have shoes so I had to basically wrap my feet with some plastic makeshift shoe kind of thing. And we were walking and I was having that five-year-old brother on my back and was helping my mom so that she can walk better. And then I was holding my sister’s hand. But after about walking ten mile or ri.. whatever distance that would be, I basically lost energy to walk. And my shoulder was aching so much because I was holding, [00:55:00] my brother was pretty heavy. So my mom suggested that maybe we should trust in some household that we knew about.

**Ms.** **JO Jin-hye**: 그 아는 집에다 동생을 맡겨놓고 저희가 걸어나올때 남동생이 저희 바짓가랑이를 붙잡으면서 그랬어요. 왜 막내누나는 데려가면서 나는 안 데려가냐고

**Jamie Wright**: When we dropped him off at that family, my brother was holding onto me saying that why is he being left out when myself, the youngest sister to him, was still with the group. So he was just holding onto us trying not to be left out there.

**Ms.** **JO Jin-hye**: 작은 손 펴주면서 다섯밤만 자면 어머니하고 둘째누나는 하얀쌀 매고와서 하얀밥해줄거고 막내누나는 사탕하고 과자 매고와서 국철이 주려고 하니까 다섯밤만 기다리라고 약속을 했습니다.

**Jamie Wright**: And [00:56:00] to that, we told him, to try to calm him down, saying that we will all come back in five days with white rice and candies and cookies. So just please wait and we will come back and get you.

**Ms.** **JO Jin-hye**: 그치만 그때 당시 김정일 선거가 있었구요. 선거에 참가하지 않은 사람은 총살을 해도 좋다라는 명령이 있었는데 저희 어머니는 그 날짜를 어기고 북한에 갈 수가 없었고, 또 장마철이라서 물이 불어서 건너갈 수가 없었습니다. 그래서 두달 후에 브로커를 시켜서 돈을 줘서 동생을 데려오라고 했을 때는 그 있던 집에서도 생활이 어려워지니까 애를 내보냈고 길에서 거지로, 꽃제비로 방랑을 하다가 굶어죽었다는 소식만 들었습니다.

**Jamie Wright**: But around the time, there was an election for Kim Jong Il. And in North Korea, there was an announcement saying if you are not participating in the election then you can get killed [00:57:00] – shot to death for that. So we missed out that day because we were fleeing the country. So she was not able to go back to North Korea. And also, around that time, there were very heavy rains so the river was very high so we could not cross it back to North Korea.

So in about two months, finally we were able to go back. Actually, we asked some broker, gave him money and asked the broker saying that, “Please find my brother and bring him back to us.” But when he went to that family, the family said they had a very hard time themselves, as well, so they just basically let him go. And the last thing about him we heard from that family was he was a street child for a little while and basically starved to death.

**Ms.** **JO Jin-hye**: 저같이 제 나이또래 애들은 학교가방 대신 산나물 바구니를 들어야하구요. 연필대신 칼들고 다니면서 풀뿌리를 캐야합니다. 그리고 어린아이들은 힘없이 그냥 버려지고 굶어 죽어야되고, 지금도 힘이 없으니까 두만강을 건널수가 없어서 힘없이 죽어가는 애들이 얼마나 많으지 모릅니다. 제가 어렸을 때 겪었던 사실부터 10년이 지났지만 지금도 똑같은 싯추에이션(situation)에서 벗어지지 못하고 살고 있습니다. [00:58:00]

**Jamie Wright**: So kids around my age would have to take some bucket instead of bags to collect some greens and we have to have knives instead of pencils to get the greens, basically collect the greens. And very young kids, they are basically just left to die because they are powerless. And even now, there are a lot of kids who are dying like that. And it has been about ten years I have left the country but still, the situation has not changed at all. [00:59:00]

**Ms.** **JO Jin-hye**: 그리고 저희 할머니 돌아가실 때 소원이 삶은 감자 하나 드셔보시는 거, 누룽지 한번 먹어보는게 소원이셨어요. 그래서 그때 당시에 제 이름 계속 부르면서 돌아가시기 전에 환상을 보시는지 ‘부엌에 불이 너무 많이 붙어서 감자가 탄다고 저한테 계속 그런 얘기를 하셨어요. 그러다 결국은 굶어 돌아가셨어요.

**Jamie Wright**: And my grandmother’s death wish, I remember, was having one boiled potato and one bowl of scorched rice. But of course, we did not have that. And on her deathbed, she just kept calling my name – maybe she was hallucinating – saying that, you know, the heat in the kitchen is too strong. You have to turn it down; otherwise, potatoes will be all scorched. I think she was hallucinating and that was the last word that I heard from my grandmother. [01:00:00]

**Michael Kirby**: When did your grandmother die?

**Jamie Wright**: 할머니는 언제 돌아가셨어요?

**Ms.** **JO Jin-hye**: 같은 년도 6월달에 돌아가셨어요.

**Jamie Wright**: The same year, June of the same year.

**Michael Kirby**: And that left you, your mother, and one other sister, is that correct?

**Jamie Wright**: 그렇게 되면 선생님 본인하고, 어머니하고 다른 그 언니 한명이 남은 셈이 되나요?

**Ms.** **JO Jin-hye**: Mm hmm, yeah.

**Jamie Wright**: Yes.

**Michael Kirby**: So what did you do?

**Jamie Wright**: 그래서 본인은 어떻게 했어요?

**Ms.** **JO Jin-hye**: I do not understand.

**Michael Kirby**: What did you do to survive with your mother and your…

**Ms.** **JO Jin-hye**: In China?

**Michael Kirby**: …sister.

**Jamie Wright**: 언니하고 엄마하고 셋이 남았잖아요. 살아남기 위해서 어떻게 했느냐?

**Ms.** **JO Jin-hye**: 북한에서 저희가 살기위해서 할 수 있었던 것은 호박을 집에다 많이 심었었어요. 근데 그 호박을 뿌리만 놔두고 줄거리고 잎사귀고 다 뜯어서 삶아서 한 다래 되는 거를 다 먹고, 먹을 수 있단 풀이란 풀은 다 먹고, 두부콩이 자라고 있는데 두부콩 잎사귀 다 뜯어서 삶아 먹고, 그렇게 생명을 연장하면서 그곳을 떠났습니다. 그래서 결국은 성공해서 중국까지 왔고, 동생들의 죽음, 할머니의 죽음 그 몫까지 살려고 열심히 노력을 했고 중국어 공부를 해서 살아남기위해서 노력을 했지만 중국 정부에 의해서 네 번의 강제북송을 당했고, 하나님 지켜주셔서 결국은 다시 살아나서 미국까지 왔습니다. [01:01:00]

**Jamie Wright**: So to survive in North Korea, [01:02:00] we had to somehow eat. So we planted a lot of pumpkins but basically, we were just eating all part of pumpkins – the leaves and the branches and everything just to stay alive. And also, anything and everything that we can see edible such as any types of greens we just kept eating so that we can stay alive. And finally, we were able to leave after doing all that and made it to China. And we just really wanted to live even the amount of life that was not fulfilled by my younger brothers and my grandmother.

So I studied Chinese very much to be somehow able to live in China. But unfortunately, as I mentioned, I was forcibly repatriated back to North Korea four times. And somehow, with God’s blessing, I was able to make it this far to the United States.

**Michael Kirby**: Your family members that [01:03:00] you have told us about in China, were they ethnic Han Chinese or were they ethnic Korean?

**Jamie Wright**: 그 아까 중국에 친척들이 있었다라고 하셨잖아요. 그분들 같은 경우에는 중국의 한족들인지 중국 조선족 분들인지..[Speaking Korean]

**Ms.** **JO Jin-hye**: 조선족이요.

**Jamie Wright**: It was ethnic Korean in China.

**Michael Kirby**: And did the Chinese authorities repatriate you and your mother and sister back to North Korea?

**Jamie Wright**: 그리고 이제 중국당국에서 선생님 본인하고 선생님 어머니하고 언니를 북한으로 다시 북송시킨거에요?

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: Yeah.

**Jamie Wright**: That is correct.

**Michael Kirby**: And you say that happened four times.

**Jamie Wright**: 네 번 그런일이 있다고 하셨구요?

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: Yeah.

**Jamie Wright**: That is correct.

**Michael Kirby**: And what happened when you were repatriated? Were you simply put across the border? Or did you suffer any punishment?

**Jamie Wright**: 그러면 이제 북송을 당했을때 그 상황에 대해서 생각을 해보면 북송당하는 과정에서 단순하게 국경만 넘겨져서 보내진건지 아니면 어떤 처벌을 받았는지?[01:04:00]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 제일 처음에 제가 잡혔을때가 제가 틴에이져였어요. 14살인가 15살인가 밖에 안 됐었기 때문에 북한에 나가서 고문은 당하지를 않았어요. 또 처음 북송이 됐기 때문에 하지만 두번째 세번째는 굉장히 심한 고문을 당했고..

**Jamie Wright**: For the first time when I got caught, I was still a teenager about fourteen to fifteen years of age. So I was not tortured when I was sent back to North Korea and also, I was a first-time offender so they were not really seriously torturing me. But for the second and third time, I went through severe torture.

**Michael Kirby**: And what happened to you there?

**Jamie Wright**: 그러면 어떤 심한 고문이라하면 어떤거를 겪으셨어요?

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 두번째 저희가 잡혔을 때는 북경대사관을 통해서 한국을 가려고 시도를 하다가 체포가 됐었어요. 그 당시 저는 중국에 있으면서 중국어를 알았기 때문에 통역하느 일을 했었고, 근데 잡히면서부터 중국어를 알기 때문에 더 많은 이야기를 듣고 싶어서 저를 더 때렸고, 북한에 넘어갔을 때는, 안전부에서 볼을 차듯이 사람을 발로 찼고, 따귀를 때리는거는 보편적인 일이었구요. ‘청년동맹’이라는 곳에 갔을 때는 사각이란 각자를 다리 사이에다 끼워넣고 발로 밀쳐서 못앉게 하고 머리 앞부분을 잡아서 무릎 꿇고 벽에 지게 않으라 그래서 앉으면 머리를 계속 쪼아놨고. 맨손으로 때리다 못해 손이 아프면 가죽장갑을 끼고 때리고 그 이유는 키가 크고 나이에 비해서 몸이 좋다는 이유였어요. 그리고 용서를 했었는데 또 갔냐. [01:05:00] [01:06:00]

**Jamie Wright**: When I was caught on my second attempt, we were trying to go to South Korea through the embassy in Beijing and we got captured there. And because I was working as an interpreter by learning Chinese, when I got caught, the Chinese authorities wanted to hear more stories from me. So the North Koreans were very severe on me, hitting me a lot. And when I was transported to this detention facility, the security department agents were basically just kicking me around like a ball and slapping me in the face was just very universal, common torture or punishment. And when I was in this one facility called Youth League, [01:07:00] they made me sit down – kneel down – and in between my thigh and calf, they put this lumber and they basically kicked me around on my shoulder and stuff so that I can feel pain. And sometimes they just made me sit in front of the wall and grab my hair – the hairs in the front – and just pushing me or keep my, basically, head on the wall.

And they are hitting me around with their bare hands. But then after some time when they got tired of it, they used leather gloves to hit me around. And the reason for them being so mean or severe on me was because I was taller than average kids and I really had a good physique, that was the reason. And also, another reason was why I went over to China again when I was forgiven on the first time.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 그리고 나무걸상이 부서지도록 때리고 그거를 방어하려고 손을 들었다가 맞아서, 지금도 여기는 아파갖고 힘을 쓰거나 무거운 걸 들때는 아직도 아픕니다. [01:08:00]

**Jamie Wright**: And also, they were hitting this one wooden chair very much – the chair that I was hitting – and I was trying to defend myself and raise my arm but then they hit me on my arm. So this hand got wounded during that defense and I cannot really use it that well, even now.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 그리고 자기네 옷을 벗어서 주머니에다가 철사슬같은 걸 몇 개를 주머니에 넣고 그걸로 사정없이 서서 때리면 옷을 벗어보면 등이 까맣게 자국이 나 있을 정도로 그렇게 때렸습니다.

**Jamie Wright**: And sometimes they take their clothes off and then on their clothes in the pocket they put some metal wirings and they hit me around with that. And then after that, my backs are usually bruised blackened.

**Michael Kirby**: How old were you at [01:09:00] this time?

**Jamie Wright**: 그때 선생님의 나이는 어떻게 됐어요?

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 16살.

**Jamie Wright**: Sixteen years old.

**Michael Kirby**: And all of these acts that you have described took place in North Korea, not in China.

**Jamie Wright**: 그리고 지금 설명을 해준 요런 고문 행위 자체들은 다 북한에서 있었던 거죠, 중국이 아니라?

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: Yeah.

**Jamie Wright**: That is correct, in North Korea.

**Michael Kirby**: Did the Chinese authorities actually hand you over to the North Korean authorities on these four occasions? Or did you get caught when you were going back into North Korea?

**Jamie Wright**: 그러면은 네 번 북송이 됐던 상태에 처음에는 중국당국에 걸려서 중국당국에서 북한으로 이송을 해준건지 아니면 넘어가다가 그냥 북한당국한테 걸린건지, 어느쪽이에요?

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 처음에요?

**Jamie Wright**: 처음아니라. 네 번 다 어떤 경우였는지 한번 애길해줘보세요.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 세번재는 탈출을 하느라고 두만강까지 들어섰다가 잡혀서 다시 북송이 됐구요. 네번째는 2005년도 지금 시애틀에 계시는 윤요한 목사님하고 같이 내몽골통해서한국을 가려고 시도를 하다가 삼십명의 남아있는 탈북자들이 있어서 그분들을 중국어를 아니까 도와드리고, 그리고 마지막으로 저희 가족이 가려고 하다가 체포가 됐어요. 그래서 내몽골에서 4일동안을 죽도록 맞고 고문당하다가 토문변방구루 심사소에 옮겨져서 일년 삼개월 동안을 옥살이를 하고 판결을 받고 강제 북송되서 윤요한 목사님이 만불이라는 거액을 내주셔서 북한에서 다시 살아서 마지막 탈북을 했습니다. [01:10:00]

**Jamie Wright**: The third time that I was got caught, I was trying to escape and then got caught in the Tumen River and got transferred to North Korea. And on my fourth attempt, we were trying to go to South Korea from Inner Mongolia with this one pastor named Johann Yoon [PH]. And because I was able to speak [01:11:00] Chinese and another thirty North Korean defectors were trying to go to South Korea. So we were helping them out first and we were trying to go after them but then we got caught, unfortunately. So for about four days, I remember being tortured and beaten almost to death in the Inner Mongolia area. And I was jailed in there and got repatriated back to North Korea.

**Michael Kirby**: And was this punishment that you have described, was this in China or in North Korea?

**Jamie Wright**: 그러면 지금 얘기를 해줬던 고문행위 같은 경우는 북한에서 있었던 행위인지, 중국에서 있었던 행위인지?

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 이제 내몽골에서 잡혔을 때 맞았던 거는 조선족 경찰이 와서 운동신 신고, 서라그래서 이렇게 서면 발을 있는 힘껏, 맨발로 서있는 나를, 발을 사정없이 밟아요. 그러면 숨이 넘어갈 것 같고, 무릎을 꿇고 앉으라 그러면 앉았을 때 무릎위에 장단지가 팽팽한 상탠데 그걸 발뒷축으로 밟아요. 그러면 그게 상처도 안나지만, 본인은 아파서 숨넘어갈 것 같이 아프고, 그리고 계란 삼십알을 삶아서 그거를 머리 한곳에다 계속 계속 깨요 그러면 그 아픔을 말로 표현할 수가 없어요. 머리가 터질 것 같이 아프고. 그렇게 상처가 안 나면서 사람이 아파서 숨넘어갈 정도로 중국에서는 때렸고, 또 정 심했을 경우, 저는 아니었지만 옆에 같이 잡혔던 남자한테는 비닐방막을 얼굴 위에다가 씌워요. 그리고 딱 목을 잡고 있으면 숨을 쉬질 못하니까. 최대로 바빠서 거의 정말 숨넘어가기 일보직전에 그걸 풀어줘요 그렇게해서 자백을 받아내고. [01:12:00]

**Michael Kirby**: Just pause there.

**Jamie Wright**: Both, I would say. But for the fourth attempt when I was caught in Inner Mongolia, the torture was in China actually and it was by [01:13:00] the ethnic Korean police officers that did the torture on me. So the types of tortures that I went through there are they made me stand up with my bare foot and with their booted feet, they stepped on my bare feet and that causes you great pain. And they sometimes made me kneel down and on my knee area when I knelt down, they stepped on it very hard with their boots, which causes also great pains.

**Michael Kirby**: I am sorry, continue.

**Jamie Wright**: And also, there are two more. Also, they boiled thirty eggs and with that, they break it using the exact same spot on my head. It does not really leave you any wound but it causes you great pain. So those are the types of torture that I went through in China by the ethnic Korean police officers there. And although this was not me who experienced this, I [01:14:00] saw one male person who went through this type of torture that the officer basically put the plastic bag on this man’s head and then grabbed him on the neck. Which means that this man cannot breathe and was about to almost die out of breath. Then they would release it and keep doing it until this person confessed about what they wanted to hear from him.

**Michael Kirby**: And where was your mother and sister during this time?

**Jamie Wright**: 그러면 이렇게 고문을 받고 있던 상황에서 엄마하고 언니는 어디 있었어요?

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 여동생하고 어머니는 청도라는 곳에 있었고, 윤요한 목사님은 연길에서 잡히셨고, 저는 내몽골 에어리아(area)에서 잡혔고 그래서 세 곳에서 똑같은 시간에 체포가 됐습니다.

**Jamie Wright**: So that sister, which was younger sister, and my mom were in the area of Qingdao and myself was in Inner Mongolia. And Pastor Yoon was caught in Yangtze area.

**Michael Kirby**: And [01:15:00] they were not – your mother and younger sister – were not involved in these punishments that you have described.

**Jamie Wright**: 그러면 지금 본인이 설명을 해준 그런 가혹행위같은 경우에는 엄마나 여동생은 경험을 안한거에요?

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 여동생은 여동생대로 차에서 물어봤을때, 아니라고 답할 때마다 계속 따귀를 때려서, 어머니도 어머니를 따로 또 계속해서주먹으로 때리고, 발로 차고 때렸었어요.

**Jamie Wright**: Well, they went through their own share of torture or punishment. For my younger sister, whenever she answered no to the questions asked of her by the authority, they kept slapping her in the face. And also for my mom, she got beaten with their hands and also got kicked around by the authorities.

**Michael Kirby**: Was there any process like a court or [01:16:00] tribunal that dealt with you for moving in and out of China from North Korea? Did you have any hearing by any person that determined you to be guilty of an offense?

**Jamie Wright**: 그러면 이제 본인이 이제 중국하고 왔다가다 하다가 잡혔던 상황에서 재판이라든지 공판같은거 그래서 인제 나를 방어를 할 수 있고, 뭐 상대방에서 나를 취조를 하는 그런 식의 어떤 사법 절차가 있었던 적이 있었어요?

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 중국 연길 재판소까지 윤요한 목사님, 저희어머니, 저하고 끌려갔었어요. 그래서 거기서 1년 3개월이란 판결을 받았구요.

**Jamie Wright**: Well, in China, we were transferred – myself, my mom, and Pastor Yoon were transferred – to this one tribunal in Yangtze area and there we were sentenced one year and three months’ incarceration. [01:17:00]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 그때 재판관이 이런 질문을 했어요, “자기의 죄를 인정합니까?”

**Jamie Wright**: And at that time, the judge asked me whether or not I admitted my crimes.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 윤요한 목사님 그런 말씀을 하셨어요. “당신이 조상이 똑똑해서 중국에 먼저 와 있어서 당신은 조선족인 지금 재판장이 되었고, 지금 이사람들도 살려고 노력을 해서 이곳에 온 것 뿐이지, 죄를 지으려고 한게 아니기때문에 죄라고 할 수 없다.”

**Jamie Wright**: And to that, Pastor Yoon said to the judge saying that for you, you had a very smart ancestor. So somehow they were here in China first and you are now a judge in front of us. But for these people, they are just trying to survive and it is not a crime and I do not call it a crime, so I cannot respond to that. That is what Pastor Yoon said to the judge.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 그리고 저희 어머니나 저는 그런 대답을 했습니다. “사람이 살자고 노력하는게 본능이기 때문에 먹고 살기 위해서 노력을 해서 여기까지 온것 뿐이지 우리는 죄를 질려고 해서 진게 아니기때문에 우리는 죄인이 아니라고 생각합니다.” 라고 했어요. [01:18:00]

**Jamie Wright**: And to that, my mother and I said that it is human instinct to survive and we were just simply trying to survive. We just did not mean to commit any crimes and we do not consider ourselves criminals.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 그래서 그 재판장이 그래도 좋게 판결을 해준게, 중국법에서 아홉명 이상 다른 나라로 보내는 거를 도왔을 경우에는, 감옥에서5년에서 7년이상 형을 받아야 했지만, 그 사람은 윤요한 목사님한테 별금형을 냈고, 미국으로 추방되게끔만 처리를 해줬고. 또 저희한테는 잡힌 날짜와 어떻게되서 잡혔다는 그 서류를 북한에 동봉을 하지 않고 저희만 북송을 시켜주면서 도와주는 쪽으로 나갔습니다.

**Jamie Wright**: And actually, I think the judge was somewhat favorable towards us and our cases. Because if you are caught by helping more than nine people leaving [01:19:00] to some different country, then you can be locked up in the jail for five to seven years. But we were just simply repatriated back to North Korea without the document explaining what was the date that we got captured and what was the reason. And for Pastor Nguyen, he was just basically fined and was expelled back to the United States. So it was pretty light sentencing.

**Michael Kirby**: And in North Korea when you were sent back, was there any similar procedure of a judge and tribunal that dealt with you?

**Jamie Wright**: 그러면 북한으로 다시 북송이 된 상태에서도 중국에서 그런 유사한 판사가 앞에 있고 이렇게 재판이나 판결을 내려주는 사법 절차가 있었어요?

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 저희는 거기까지 가기 전에 풀려났는게요. 처음에 북송이 딱 되니까 저희가 교회를 다녔고, 미국사람인 윤요한 목사님하고 알고 지낸다는 모든 사실을 다 알고 있는 탈북자들이 한 감옥 앞에 잡혀 있었어요. 그 순간에, 제가 이런 말을 여기서 해도 될 지 몰르겠지만 성경에서 사자 입을 봉하듯이 저는 하나님이 그들 입을 주관하셨다고 생각해요. 그 누구도 저희에 대해서 신고를 하지 않았고 그 상황에서 윤요한 목사님이 만 불이라는 거액을 브로커를 통해서 주다가 보니까 저희는 거기서 풀려나게 됐어요. [01:20:00]

**Jamie Wright**: I was very lucky because I was released before I went that far in the process. So as soon as I was repatriated back to North Korea when I was sent to this jail or detention facility, I saw the inmates and there were many people that knew that we were going to church and we knew this Pastor Yoon, the US citizen and also religious leader. So if they said something about us, then we were basically dead. But thankfully, I think it was God’s blessing that no one [01:21:00] reported on us from those inmates. So at that point, Pastor Yoon was able to gather ten thousand dollars through the broker so that we can get released. That is what happened.

**Michael Kirby**: And what happened to the pastor?

**Jamie Wright**: 그러면 그 윤요한 목사님은 어떻게 되셨어요?

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 미국으로 추방되셨고, 다시는 중국에 못 나온다는 판결을 받으셨구요 지금도 시애틀에서 탈북자 정착이나 탈북자들 망명하는 일을 계속해서 돕고 계십니다.

**Jamie Wright**: Pastor Yoon, as I mentioned, was expelled back to the United States and he was banned from entering into China ever again after that point. And now, he is in Seattle helping North Korean defectors resettle there and also find asylum.

**Michael Kirby**: You have not answered my question about whether there was a court or tribunal or judge dealing with your case when you were [01:22:00] brought back into North Korea.

**Jamie Wright**: 북한으로 북송이 됐을 때 그 상황에서 판사가 있는 그런 사법절차를 거친 적이 있었느냐 하는 그 질문에는 아직 답이 안된 것 같은데 어때요?

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 제 답이 그거였습니다. 만불이라는 거액을 뒷문으로 주고 풀려났기 때문에 거기까지 가지 않고 저희는 풀려날 수 있었습니다.

**Jamie Wright**: Well, as I answered, I think I did not go that far in the process. Because before I went to that process, I was able to be released because of this ten thousand dollar bribe back door that was provided by the pastor.

**Michael Kirby**: And where did you go when you were released? Did you go back to your original village or?

**Jamie Wright**: 그러면 인제 풀려나서는 어디로 갔어요? 원래 살던 마을로 다시 돌아간거에요?

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 예. 예를 들면은 그곳에서 청진 도집결이라는 곳까지 갔다가 그곳에서 무산이라는 감옥까지 이송이 돼서 거기서 판결을 받고 풀려나야 정상이거든요. 근데 저희는 돈을 먹였기 때문에 그 보위부에서 그 지역에 있는 단련대라는 곳에 나갔다가그곳에서 무산까지 ‘서비스차’라는 짐차에 저희가 타고 무산까지 바로 들어갔습니다. 그래서 무산 안전부에서바로 풀려나구요. [01:23:00]

**Jamie Wright**: So yes. And for example, if you were to go through the proper procedure, then you would first go to this detention center – provincial grade or level detention center – in Chongjin and then you will be transferred to a jail in Musan area. Then you will get sentenced and get released from there. But for us, we bribed the authorities so from this security department detention facility, we went directly to the local labor training camp and from there, we were on some cargo truck that was going to Musan. And then from there, we were just released.

**Michael Kirby**: And tell us what happened to you in that camp, the training camp.

**Jamie Wright**: 그러면 이 단련대라는 곳에 갔잖아요 거기선느 어떤 일이 있었는 지를 좀 이야기를 해주세요. [01:24:00]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 북한은 가는 곳곳마다 죄수들이 많고 죄수를 만들려고 하는 이유중에 하나가 곳곳마다 지역마다 단련대라는게 있어서 농장일이나 정부일을 무료로 죽물만 먹이면서 죽도록 일을 시킵니다. 그래서 그곳에서도 많은 탈북자들이 계속해서 강제 노동을 했어야 했고 저희 어머니도 매일같이 강제노동하는 데 끌려다녔습니다.

**Jamie Wright**: In North Korea, they want to increase the number of inmates because they have a lot of demand for their labors for their farms in the government work. So they have many such labor training facilities everywhere in the area so that they can exploit those free labor. So they just basically give you very little food to survive and then basically force you to provide your labor to them with no pay whatsoever. So I saw a lot of other North Korean defectors [01:25:00] being mobilized for that forced labor, and my mother was one of them.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 그리고 저는 그때당시에 중국에서 1년 3개월간 있으면서 발을 고문당했던 원인때문인지 아니면 몇 번 두만강을 건너면서 얼었던 것 때문인지 골수염이라는 병이와서 육개월동안을 앓았었습니다. 그래서 서른여덟 키로라는 뼈밖에 안 남은 몸으로 북송이 됐고 제대로 걷지도 못해서 계속해서 쓰러지는 상황이었기 때문에 일하는데 동원이 되지는 않았지만 매일과 같이 사상투쟁에 즉, 김정일이에 대한 공부를 하는 그런 시간에 계속해서 참가하면서 그곳에서 지내야했습니다.

**Jamie Wright**: And for myself, maybe I was tortured too much on my feet for that year and three months or maybe my feet were frozen when I was trying to cross in the river back to North Korea. But I had some disease for about six months and I was very extremely [01:26:00] thin. So I was not fit to work or provide my labor. So when I was in the labor training camp, I was not mobilized for the labor but instead, I had to go to this ideology session which day taught us the philosophy of Kim Jong-il, etc.

**Michael Kirby**: And what was the instruction in the ideology session?

**Jamie Wright**: 그러면 이 사상투쟁이라는 시간에 가서 들었던 이야기들, 무슨 얘기를 어떻게 하라는 얘기를 들은 거에요?

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 저는 북한에서 학교를 세, 네 번 밖에 안갔었거든요, 어릴적에. 그러다보니까 북한에서 가르치는 공부를 많이 안 배웠었습니다. 그래서 질문을 하면 제가 답을 잘 못했었구요. 그래서 김정일의 탄생부터 시작해서 역사까지 그리고 김일성에 대해서 10대 계명에 대해서도 계속해서 배웠었고, 10대 원칙에 대해서도 배웠었고 그치만 지금 기억나는 건 하나도 없습니다.

**Jamie Wright**: Well, myself did not really go to school that much in North Korea. Maybe three or four times was [01:27:00] all my school experience when I was in North Korea. So I did not study that much about North Korea and whenever they asked me questions about the country, I was not really able to answer that well. And basically, we went through the birth and history of Kim Jong-il and some ten rules set by Kim Il-sung and etc. But I just cannot remember any of those right now.

**Michael Kirby**: And notwithstanding these punishments for going into, and being expelled from China, I think you made a last effort to return to China in 2006 and 2007, is that correct?

**Jamie Wright**: 그래서 인제 중국에서 왔다갔다 하다가 추방도 되고 처벌도 받고 그런 상황에서 또 마지막으로 북한을 떠나려는 시도를 한 게 2006년, 2007년인걸로 생각이 되거든요, 그게 맞아요?

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 예.

**Jamie Wright**: That is correct. [01:28:00]

**Michael Kirby**: And at that time, you went to Beijing in the hope of being able to get out of China and to depart forever from North Korea.

**Jamie Wright**: 그래서 그때 인제 북경으로 가서 중국을 완전히 떠서 갈 생각을 하고 북경으로 들어간 것으로 인제 기록이 되어 있어요, 맞아요?

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 예.

**Jamie Wright:** That is correct.

**Michael Kirby**: And this effort on your part led to your seeking assistance from a United Nations office there. And you and some other North Koreans were given some protection during 2007.

**Jamie Wright**: 그래서 그때 아마 UN의 사무실로 부터 도움을 좀 받게 되신것같고, 탈출을 시도하는 과정에서 그래서 2007년도에 선생님을 포함해서 다른 탈북을 시도하셨던 북한분들이 보호를 받은 것으로 기록에는 나와있어요. 맞나요? [01:29:00]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 저희가 윤요한 목사님을 통해서 UNHCR폰번호를 받았어요. 제가 그래서 전화했을때는 중국분이었고, 저희가 북한에서 왔고, 이렇게 어려운 상황이다라고 부탁했더니 ‘연길 내에 있을 때는 저희가 도와줄 수 없고, 북경까지 너희가 왔을 때 우리가 마중나갈 수 있다’라고 하셨어요. 그래서 저희가 옛날에 제가 신학교 다닐 때 도와주셨던 전도사님이랑 윤요한 목사님이 보내주신 전도사님이랑 같이 차를 끌고 북경까지 들어왔어요. 그래서 거기서 전화하니까 이분들이 저희를 안내해줬고, 살림집을 마련해주셔서, 거기서 1년 3개월동안 있다가 미국으로 오게됐습니다.

**Jamie Wright**: So what happened was we received this phone number for UNHCR office through Pastor Yoon. And when I called that number and told them that we are North Koreans and we [01:30:00] are going through a lot of difficulties and we need some assistance, they said that they cannot help us if we are down in Yangtze. At least we have to be in Beijing for them to be able to help us. So we received help from these two missionaries that we got to know through Pastor Yoon and we went in a car and drove to Beijing with them and called the office again from Beijing. And they were able to help us there and they provided a place to live for about a year and three months. And finally, we were able to make it out to the United States from there.

**Michael Kirby**: By “us,” do you mean yourself, your mother and sister?

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: Yes.

**Jamie Wright**: 그러면 그때 해당되는 인원은 선생님하고 선생님 어머니하고 여동생 이렇게 세명이에요?

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 예

**Jamie Wright**: Yes.

**Michael Kirby**: And in fact, I think that in June 2008, exit visas were given by the Chinese authorities for a number [01:31:00] of North Koreans to leave North Korea. I think it may have been in March 2008, exit visas were given to leave North Korea. And they became known as the Beijing 17, is that correct?

**Jamie Wright**: 근데 이제 그때 정확한 일자는 잘 모르겠어요. 2008년 6월인지 3월인지 잘 모르겠는데, 당시에 중국당국에서 꽤 많은 수의 탈북자들에게 ‘중국을 나가도 좋다 그리고 북한을 완전히 떠날 수있다’라는 그런 증명을 발급을 해준 것으로 알고 있어요. 그사람들을 일부에는 ‘베이징 17’이라고도 부른는데 알고 있어요?

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 네. 그래서 올림픽 전에 북경내에 있는 불법체류자들을 다 타곳으로 내보내야한다는 그런 이야기가 있었구요. 저희가 중국 경찰 인터뷰를 할 때, 그 사람들은 저희를 대사관 뛰어들듯이 유엔으로 뛰어들어간 사람으로 저희를 신분을 했었구요. 그리고 일곱명, 저희 가족하고 다른 여자 몇명하고 해서 일곱명은 중국에서 미국으로 바로 보냈고 나머지 탈북자들은 다른나라 제 삼국으로 내보내서 4개월에서 6개월씩 거기에 묵으시다가 미국에 들어온 걸로 알고 있습니다. [01:32:00]

**Jamie Wright**: Yes, I am aware of that. And at that time, it was right prior to the Beijing Olympics. So the Chinese authorities were trying very hard to drive every illegal residents out of Beijing area before the Olympics. So when we got interviewed by the Chinese police, they thought of us as somebody who just basically ran into the UN office, which was not true. But anyways, after that interview, seven people – including my family – were sent directly from China to the United States. But the rest of them were sent to the third country and stayed there for about four to six months and then finally, were [01:33:00] sent to the United States.

**Michael Kirby**: And did you have a choice between going to the United States or going to South Korea?

**Jamie Wright**: 그러면 한국하고 미국중에 선택을 할 수 있는 그런 상황이었어요?

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 예.

**Jamie Wright**: Yes.

**Michael Kirby**: And can you explain why you elected for the United States?

**Jamie Wright**: 그러면 왜 미국을 선택을 했는지 이유를 좀 말해주실 수 있어요?

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 음, 그때 당시한국에 정착하시는 탈북자 분들을 중국에서 몇 분 만났었거든요. 근데 그때 당시 그분들 이야기로는 차별도 많고 힘들다는 말씀도 많이 하셨고 너무나 잘 살기 때문에 그런 말씀도 있었고 또 노무현대통령님 정권이셨는데 햇빛 정책을 하고 계셨어요. 그래서저희는 북한같은 나라에는 그런게 통하지 않는다고 생각했는데 북한하고 친하게 지내는 것 자체가 싫었구요. 또 그때 당시 신문에 나기를 미국에서 40대가 넘는 아주머니가 하이스쿨을 졸업했다는 신문을 난 거를 윤요한 목사님이 가져다주셨어요. 그래서 그거를 저희가 봤을 때, 저희가 북한에서 어려서부터 공부를 못했고 중국에서 자습을 해서 소학교, 중학교 교과서를 졸업을 했지만 공부를 하는게 저희가 꿈이 었기 때문에 ‘저렇게 나이가 많아도 공부를 할 수 있는게 미국이라는 나라이구나’하는게 저희는 굉장히 놀라왔어요. 그래서 첫째는 또 미국을 가려고 생각을 했고 또 미국에 살고 계시는 윤요한 목사님이 ‘머리를 깍아야 됩니다’하면 100원주고, ‘뭐 먹어야 됩니다’ 그러면또 100원주고 그정도로 신사셨기때문에 저런 신사분이 사는 미국은 어떨까 그런 생각도 했어요. 또 그 할아버지 때문에도 더 미국에 가게 됐구요. [01:34:00]

**Jamie Wright**: There are two reasons. The first one was at that time, we had opportunities to meet with North Korean defectors who resettled in South Korea. And from them, we heard that there were a lot of discrimination against North Korean defectors in South Korea. And simply, [01:35:00] it is just really difficult for them to make a living there because the standard of living in South Korea is just too high for North Korean defectors. And at that time, the Roh Moo-hyun administration was in power and their policy was Sunshine Policy, which was trying to be close to North Korea. And as North Korean defectors, we did not believe that such policy will work and we just simply did not like the fact that they were trying to get close to North Korea.

So in that process, I was able to read this one newspaper article about this woman in her forties, which said that she was able to graduate from high school in her forties. And that was a very pleasant surprise for us because we were not able to study that much in North Korea. And although I was able to self-study myself the Chinese language, I always wanted to study. And that article [01:36:00] was just a very refreshing fact about the US and it just gave me a very good impression about the country.

And then the second reason is Pastor Yoon. He was such a gentleman. He was always trying to help us. And we just had this pure curiosity about what kind of country would it be if Pastor Yoon and people like that would make a living in that country. So that was the second reason that we chose the United States over South Korea.

**Michael Kirby**: I think when you were living in North Korea before you met the pastor, you did not really have any connection with the Christian church or belief.

**Jamie Wright**: 그 윤요한 목사님을 만나기 전에 이제 북한에서 살 때는 어떤 기독교라던가 이런 것에 대해서 연결되는 것이 없었죠?

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 없었지만 교과서에서 선교사가 평양에 와서 사과를 주워먹은 애를 이마에다 도적이라 새겼었다라는 그런 얘기를 들었었기 때문에 교회는 굉장히 나쁜 곳이라고 저는 알고 있었구요. 그치만 13살 때 우연히 시골 교회를 지나가다가 들어가게 됐고 할머니, 할아버지들이 착한 분들이 거기에 살고 계시고, 예배를 들이는 모습을 보면서 ‘아 다르구나’라는 걸 느꼈구요. 또 그분들을 통해서 공부를 하고 또 신학을 배우게 되면서 하나님에 대해서 체험하고 또 북송될 때마다 감옥에서 무서우니까 배고프니까 기도하면 응답주고 그래서 교회라는 거를 차차 알게 됐습니다. [01:37:00]

**Jamie Wright**: Not too much but I had once read about some Christian missionary in one of the textbooks in North Korea saying that they labeled this one kid who stole an apple as thief. So the textbook was basically telling you that Christianity itself was very bad. But unlike what I read from this textbook, one time when I was about thirteen years [01:38:00] old, I passed by this one church in the countryside and I saw very old ladies and gentlemen were praying in the church. And they all looked like extremely nice people. And just the way they prayed and stuff was very impressive to me. So I started having different ideas about Christianity and I began to study it more and learn more about it. And when I was detained in the facilities, it was just too hard for me to go through it. Sometimes I prayed and God always responded to my prayers. So that is how my faith got deeper.

**Michael Kirby**: Are you aware of how Christian people are treated in North Korea? Do not guess about it if you are not aware. Just say so. But do you know about the treatment of Christian people in North Korea? Or did you not see much of that?

**Jamie Wright**: 그 북한에서 실제로 기독교신자들이 어떤 처우를 받는지에 대해서 본인이 실제로 보거나 알고 있는게 있어요?그러니까 추측은 하지말고 직접 알고 있는 사실이 있으면 그거에 대해서만 한번 말씀해주세요. [01:39:00]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 저희가 권 전도사님 집에서 1년동안같이 공부를 하면서 성경을 배웠던 형제 중에 한 명이 무산보위부에서 교회를 다녔고, 무산 장마당에서 전도를 했다는 이유 때문에 잡혀들어갔고요. 9개월동안 보위부에 갇혀있다가 거기서 죽었습니다.

**Jamie Wright**: There was this one person who studied the bible with us for about a year at this one place of a missionary. But that person got caught by the security department just for the fact that the person studied the bible and studied Christianity. And the person was locked up in there for nine months and I heard that the person died in there.

**Michael Kirby**: Now are you aware that the government of North Korea says [01:40:00] that the type of testimony that you have given to the Commission of Inquiry today is false and that you are a defector and a person who should not be believed because you are defaming North Korea?

**Jamie Wright**: 지금 인제 북한 정부에서는 뭐라고 이야기를 하고 있냐면은 지금 선생님같은 분들이 지금 저희 조사위원회에다 하는 증언들은 모두 거짓이다. 그리고 선생님들은 탈북자고 믿어서는 안 될 사람들이다. 왜냐하면 북한 정부의 명예를 훼손하고 있고 먹칠하고 있기 때문이다. 이렇게 이야기를 하고 있어요 북한 정부에서는.

**Michael Kirby**: What do you say in answer to that complaint about your testimony?

**Jamie Wright**: 그래서 선생님이 하시는 이런 증언에 대해서 북한 정부에서 이렇게 얘기을 하고 있는데 거기에 대해서는 어떻게 말씀하실 수 있으시겠어요?

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 한 사람이 두 사람이 이런 증언을 한다면 거짓일 수 있습니다.

**Jamie Wright**: Well, if this testimony [01:41:00] is made by one or two people, then that might be false.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 삼만 명이 되는 탈북자가 한국에 살고, 일본에, 영국에, 미국에, 그렇게 많은 탈북자들이 하나같이 김정일의 정권이 좋다고 생각하고, 북한이 배급을 줬다, 우리는 잘 먹고 잘 살았다라고 말하는 사람이 없고, 다 저와 비슷한 경험을 한 사람들이 증언을 하는데 그럼 그 많은 사람들이 똑같이 북한을 그렇게 증언할 이유가 없다고 생각하기 때문에, 저는 내 판단을 여러분들이 하실 때, 미디어를 통해서 아니면 탈북자들을 통해서 여러번 많이 계속해서 들으셨기 때문에 북한에서 뭐라고 하든지 그거를 여러분들이 판단을 해주시면 된다고 생각합니다.

**Jamie Wright**: But there are about thirty thousand defectors living in South Korea, UK, Japan, US, and they are all saying the same thing. They are not saying Kim Jong-il is a great leader. They are not saying they are always full from the food ration system in North Korea. That is [01:42:00] not true. And we are saying all the same things about how horrible the living situation in there. Then would you say that we are all lying with the same story? I do not think so. And I am sure you are already exposed to a lot of these stories from media. And it is up to you how to make out all this but that is all I can say to that.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 통역해서 중국에서 10년동안 숨어 살면서, 어려서는 매일과 같이 탈북자라는 이유 때문에 아이들이 버리다가 버린 옷을 주워입었다는 이유 때문에 애들한테 돌청질하면서 살았고, 10년동안 또 살아가면서 통역원으로 식당에서 매니저까지 일을 하다가도 탈북자라는 이유때문에 월급도 못받고 똘겨날 때도 많고.

**Jamie Wright**: And when I was living in China for ten years, I went through a lot of hardships there, too, because of the fact that I was a North Korean defector. When I was a kid, they threw stones at me just because I was a North Korean defector. [01:43:00] And when I was able to speak Chinese fluently by self-studying and was hired as a manager at a restaurant, I had to get kicked out of there just for the fact that I was a North Korean defector.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 그런 차별을 당하면서 나를 탈북자라고 간주를 하고 그나라를 떠나서 빌어먹으면서 세계를 돌아다니면서 사는 이유가, 그 나라가 좋으면 과연 그런 길을 선택을 했을까 생각합니다.

Jamie Wright: So we went through all the discrimination and the fact that we had to go through that is not because we loved our fatherland. If we liked our fatherland, we would not have gone through all those hardships living in other countries as a foreigner.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: ‘내가 학교를 못다녔다, 인신매매당해서 성노리개가 됐었다’ 그런 말을 과연 여자로써, 사람으로써, 말하는게 얼마나 창피한 지를 어떤 차별을 당할걸 지를 뻔히 알면서 그런 말을 해야되고, 그거를 감수할 때는 누군가가 돈을 줘서도 아니고 누군가가 그거를 말했다고 해서 월급을 많이 주거나, 뭐 직업이 높아지거나, 위신이 올라가서도 아닙니다. 창피하지만서도 그거를 말하는 거는 그 나라에 있었던 내 사실을 제대로 공개를 해서, 더이상은 북한땅에 그런 여자가, 그런 애가 없게 만들기 위해서 이 자리에 섰거든요. 그러니까 어떻게 김정일이가 뭐라고 얘기를 하든, 북한은 어떻게 말하든, 여러분들이 우리의 말을 들어서 판단을 해주셨으면 좋겠고, 더 많은 탈북자들을 세워서 증언을 듣고 판단해주셨으면 좋겠습니다. [01:44:00]

**Jamie Wright**: So the fact that I have to confess that I did not go through much education and sometimes some people have to say that they got trafficked and sexually assaulted, that is not an easy fact to speak in public occasions like this. And when they risk talking about all that and feeling ashamed by talking about it, it is not because there is money involved in it, it is not because there is a status improvement [01:45:00], or promotion involved in it. The only thing I want is we do not want anybody like that, any such cases like that from North Korea happening ever again by exposing what is really going on in there.

So I do not care what the government of North Korea is saying. But I think you have to make a determination as to who is telling the truth and you have to make a good judgement.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 그리고 김정일이나 북한 정부가 저사람들이 거짓말을 한다고 하는데, 그러면 저희가 태어났을 때는 출생증이 있었고, 학교를 다녔습니다. 그러면 학교에서 잘 학교를 다니고 있던 저희 언니가 어디 가 있는지 그 사람들, 사람 내놔야될거고 저희 아버지가 지금 어디 가 있는지, 저희 아버지를 내놔야 될 겁니다. 저희 아버지, 저희 할머니, 두 남동생, 저희 언니를 산사람으로 제사람으로 세워놓지 못하면 우리가 하는 말이 거짓말이라고 그 사람이 한 마디도 할 자격이 없다고 생각합니다.

**Jamie Wright**: And KIM Jong-il and KIM Jong-un’s regime right now, they are saying we are lying. But when we [01:46:00] were born, I had my resident identification. I went through education, a little bit of education although in North Korea. So they have to account for my elder sister, my father, my grandmother, my two younger brothers. They have to account for their deaths. And if they are still alive, then they have to account for their whereabouts. If not, I do not think they have any right to say that I am lying on my testimony.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 한국에는 여섯명이나 저와 같이 중국에서 체포되서 북한 보위부 생활을 하고 풀려난 친구도 지금 살아있고, 서로 지금 그런 감옥동기가 얼마나 많은 지 모릅니다. 그럼 우리가 지금 서로 증언을 할 수 있는데 그런 거를 그 사람들이 무슨 증거로 우리가 다 거짓말을 하고 있다가라고 말하겠습니까?

**Jamie Wright**: And there are many more people who can corroborate my testimony. I have six other inmates who went through the same hardships and the same detention facility in South Korea. And I do not know how they can say I am lying along with [01:47:00] all these other people.

**Michael Kirby**: I want you to know that I did not put that to you in order to upset you but in order that you should have the opportunity of responding to what has been said in the United Nations by the government of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea about your testimony and the testimony of others who have given similar statements to this Commission of Inquiry.

**Jamie Wright**: 그래서 인제 지금 그런 이야기를 드린것은 선생님을 화나게 하려고 말씀드린 것은 아니구요. 북한정부에서는 이런 조사위원회에서 증언을 하는 증인분들한테 이런식으로 거짓말하고 있다라는 이런 이야기를 하고 있다, 하고 있기 때문에 어떤 식으로 거기에 인제 대응을 하실 것인지 저희 이제 UN에서 정식으로 거기에 대응을 할 수 있는 기회를 드리기 위해서 이렇게 말씀을 드린 거에요.

**Michael Kirby**: This is a matter of due process to you so that you have a chance to respond to those who have said such statements about your testimony [01:48:00] and testimony like it.

**Jamie Wright**: 그래서 이제 저희 나름대로 북한에서 주장을 하고 있는 그런 내용에 대해서 선생님께서 정당하게 대응을 하실 수 있는 저희 나름대로의 적법절차를 마련해드리는 차원에서 말씀드린 것으로 이해해주시면 좋겠어요.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 당연히 알죠. 남의 원수하고 편은 가려볼 줄 알아요.

**Jamie Wright**: Yeah, I know who is my enemy and who is my friend.

**Michael Kirby**: And I think that since you have some to the United States, you have organized a civil society body called North Korea in the USA to help people who are North Koreans both here and in North Korea.

**Jamie Wright**: 그래서 인제 미국에 와서 정착을 하신 이후로 ‘North Korea in USA’라는 시민단체를 설립을 하셔서 미국 내에 있는 북한 탈북자들이라든지, 아니면 북한내에 있는 이런 북한 주민들도 돕기 위해서 활동을 하고 계신 것으로 알고 있어요.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 네.

**Jamie Wright**: Yes, that is correct.

**Michael Kirby**: Please tell the Commission of Inquiry something about your organization and how many people are [01:49:00] working in it and what you are trying to do.

**Jamie Wright**: 예. 그러면 선생님 맡고 계신 그 기구에 대해서 조금 설명을 해 주셨으면 좋겠는데 몇 분 정도 일을 하고 계신지, 어떤 일 하고 있는지 조금만 간략하게 설명을 해줘보세요.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 한 네 명의 변호사님, 그리고 한 일곱, 여덟명의 탈북자, 그리고 한국 청년이랑 합쳐 한 총 16정도가 총 같이 일을 하고 있구요. 어.. 미국에 와서 너무나 힘들게 정착했었기 때문에 내가 정착하면서 얻었던 노하우, 내가 겪었던 고생을 다른 분들이 다시 겪지 않을 수 있도록 도와주기 위해서 첫째는 단체를 만들게 되었습니다.

**Jamie Wright**: Well, first of all, there are about sixteen of us working in the organization – about four lawyers and about seven to eight North Korean defectors, and the rest of them are just Korean people who are helping us. And I had quite a bit of hardship in the process of resettling in the United States. And [01:50:00] the whole purpose behind my organization was I was just trying to share my know-hows with others who are going through the same process. And also, I did not want them to go through the same hardships that I went through when I was resettling here.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 그리고 저희 탈북자들이 미국에서 정착을 잘 해야되는 이유 중 하나는, 우리가 본보기가 되지 않을까 생각을 합니다. 우리가 만약 정착을 잘해서 미국에 잘 살아갈 때 앞으로 더 많은 탈북자들이 미국에 올 수 있는 요소가 많아 질 거라고 생각하고, 북한에 남아있는 가족을 살리기 위해서라도 우리가 정착을 잘해서 그 가족을 도와야되는 의무가 있기 때문에 그래서 탈북자 정착이 중요하다고 생각해서 시작을 하게 됐구요. 또, 네.

**Jamie Wright**: So we are trying very hard to make this a success in the United States because I think by doing that, we can set a very good example for the future North Korean defectors. So if we make a good living out here [01:51:00] and be successful citizens in the United States, that will increase the number of North Korean defectors who would want to come to the United States for resettlement. And we also have to help out our remnant family members back in North Korea. So even for that purpose, we have to be successful. That is what we are trying to do.

**Michael Kirby**: I think you have tried to send money for orphanages in North Korea because you were yourself twice sent to an orphanage but you never saw any benefit of food aid in the orphanages that you were sent to.

**Jamie Wright**: 그래서 이제 고아원에 북한에 있는 고아원에 돈을 보내고 계신 것으로 알고 있어요. 그래서 본인도 고아원에 두 번 보내진 적이 있었는데 그때 어떤 식량지원이나 이런 것도 지원이 되는걸 본 적이 없다 이렇게 말씀하셨던 걸로 저희 기록에는 되어 있거든요.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 아마 미스트언덜스탠(misunderstand)이 있었는지는 모르겠지만 저희는 북한 내부에 있는 고아원은 돕지 않습니다. 그리고 북한 내부에는 쌀 한톨도 저는 주기가 싫습니다. 줘 봤다 얘들한테 돌아가는 거는 하나도 없고, 사람들한테도 팔리는 쌀은 있어도 전달되는 쌀은 없다는 것으로 저는 알고 있기 때문에 절대로 식량을 보내거나 하지 않습니다. 하지만 아까 얘기했듯이 두만강 건너는데 키가 작고 힘들어서 어리기 때문에 건너올수 없는 애들이 있기 때문에 저희는 중국 조선족들에게 우리가 애들만 오면 우리가 애들을 케어를 하겠으니까 보내달라 그래서 브로커들이 연락이 와서 애가 왔다. 한국에 우리가 보내봤자 정착금이 없기 때문에 우리 브로커들에게 돌아오는 돈이 없어서 애들을 돕지를 못한다. 그렇지만 너희가 애들을 돕겠다고 하면 우리가 애들을 너희에게 주겠다. 그래서 중국을 통해서 애들이 제 삼국으로 나가려고 하는 거를 저희는 돕고있고. 그 애들이 제 삼국으로 빠지는 그 자금을 마련하거나 애들을 돕는거지 북한내부에 식량을 지원하거나 고아 애들에게 보내는 건 전혀 없습니다. [01:52:00]

**Jamie Wright**: I think there is one misunderstanding there, which is we do not provide any [01:53:00] monetary or in kind support or help to facilities within North Korea. Because we do not believe anything they would provide there to help will actually be delivered to the people who would need those help. So if we provide any rice, that might be sold in the market but then will not be delivered for those who are in need of rice. So we do not do that. And what we do it, as I mentioned, kids are in disadvantage because they are young and they are less stronger when they have to go across the river to flee North Korea. And if they make it even out to China, somehow making it out there, it is still matter of problem as to where they have to go, where they have to be sent.

So we are trying to help those kids through brokers, providing help so that they can get to some third country from China. But [01:54:00] we do not provide any sort of assistance or help to the orphanages or any other facilities in North Korea.

**Michael Kirby**: But I think it is correct that you were yourself twice sent to orphanages when your family had no home. Is that so?

**Jamie Wright**: 그런데 이제 선생님께서 본인이 집이 없어진 상황에서 고아원에 두 번 보내진 적은 있다라는 그 얘기는 사실이에요?

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 제가 잡혀나갔을때 신의주로 잡혀나갔거든요? 보위부에서 구호소로 옮겨졌었고, 관리역전, 청진, 그리고 무산 여러곳의, 고아원을 구호소라고 합니다 북한에서는, 그곳을 제가 걸쳐서 갔었고 또 거기서 며칠동안 있다가 겨우 사정을 해서 친척집에 나온 적이 있습니다. 그래서 그 안에 상황을 너무 잘알기때무에 그러고 저희 동생들이 어떻게 죽었는지 왜 힘이 없어서 우리가 죽어야만했는지 너무 잘 알기 때문에 저는 북한 고아들에게 포커스를 두고 있습니다.

**Jamie Wright**: Yes, [01:55:00] that is true. When I was detained by the North Korean authorities and when I was underage, I went through many different orphanage facilities in different cities such as Chongjin and Musan. And I spent some time in those facilities and I was just able to get released from there by begging to the management there for days that please let me go so that I can go to my relative’s place. But because I have a hands-on experience in those facilities, I know what is going on inside those orphanages.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 그리고 저희 어머니는 아직까지도 영어를 못합니다. 그리고 미국에 정착하는데 있어서 뭐를 어떻게 해야되는지 잘 모르십니다. 하지만 어린 제 동생은 미국인이라고 하고 믿을 정도로 영어를 퍼펙트(perfect)하게 하고 미국의 정부 서류같은 것도, 대학을 어떻게 가야되는지도 모두다 잘 알고 잇습니다. 그것만 봐도 어린애들이 탈출을 해서 미국에 정착을 해서 공부를 배워야만이 북한이 열렸을 때 한국사람들이 들어가서 말을 못알아들어서 아니면 북한문화가 달라서 할 수 있는 일이 없다고 생각하는데 아이들은 자란 아이들은, 2세들은 가서 그 일을 할 수 있다라고 생각합니다. 그래서 미래에 투자를 하고 ,북한을 변화시키는 데는 고아 애들이, 북한 애들이 제일 중요한 일을 할 수 있다고 생각하기 때문에 고아애들을 구출을 하는 거를 포커스를 둡니다. [01:56:00]

**Jamie Wright**: And the reasoning behind our organization focusing on providing assistance to the kids is actually can be found within very close proximity of my family. My mother had to go through a very difficult time in the process of resettlement in the United States because she was not able to speak English at all. And she is still having problems living in here.

But on the contrary, my younger sister, she is a perfect English speaker by now and she is very smart and she knows her way around. And she [01:57:00] knows how to fill out documents and how to go to college, what to do to do that. And she is very smart in all that. So I think they have a very steep learning curve, the younger generation, and they can be a very good driving force once the two countries are unified and if there is cultural and linguistic barriers, they can be the forces that can minimize all that difficulties. That is why we were focusing on the second generation for the North Korean kids.

**Michael Kirby**: Could I ask you a simple question? When you were in the orphanages, did you see any evidence of foreign aid? Did you see any grain with USA or South Korean or Japanese or other flags that showed that they were getting food aid into the orphanages during the times that you were there?

**Jamie Wright**: 그러니까 선생님께서 고아원에 있었던 그 시점만 놓고 이야기를 해주시면 되는데 간단하게만 말을 해주시면되요. 당시 거기서 머물때, 미국이나 한국이나 일본이나 이런 곳에서 들어온 식량원조다라는 것을 표시해주는 어떤 깃발같은 표식이 찍혀있는 식량원조 포대자루같은 걸 본 적이 있으세요? [01:58:00]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 고아원에서는 전혀 본적이 없습니다.

**Jamie Wright**: Not at all when I was in those facilities.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 하지만…

**Michael Kirby**: But did you see children in a orphanages when you were there starving to death?

**Jamie Wright**: 선생님이 그 고아원에 있었던 고 당시에 그 시설들에서 고아들이 굶어죽는 거를 본적이 있으세요?

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 예.

**Jamie Wright**: Yes.

**Michael Kirby**: And what would you say to the suggestion that you are being unfair to North Korea because North Korea is not to blame for the Great Famine and Arduous March? That this was the result of forces of nature that was not really their fault and that therefore, you are being unfair to blame them for the fact that you did not have adequate [01:59:00] food and that so many members of your family and others died in the consequence of the famine.

**Jamie Wright**: 근데 북한에서 하는 얘기는 뭐냐면 그런 상황에 대해서 정부를 비난을 하는 것은 좀 공평하지 않다. 왜냐하면 대기근이 났었던 상황 자체는 인재가 아니라 자연재해였기 때문에 정부에서도 어떻게 할 수 없었고, 그래서 많은 사람이 죽어간거지 그걸 어떻게 정부에다 다 전가를 하면서 우리 책임이라고 하는게 공평하지 않다라고 반박을 하는 거에 대해서는 어떻게 생각하세요?

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: BMW만 타고 다니시고, 저는 듣도보도 못한 위스키만 마시시고 유명한 가수들만 끼고 노시는 정부가 있는데 그럼 그 대신에 굶어죽는 아이들이 지금도 있는데 그걸 왜 정부탓이 아니라고 생각하는지 저는 잘 모르겠구요. 또 만약 자연재해때문에 그랬다는 1, 2년으로 족하잖아요. 10년이 넘은 15년이 되어가는 지금도 전화통화를 해보면은 저희가 구출하려고 했던 두 애가 고아원에서 굶어 죽었거든요. 지금도 계속 죽어가고 있는데 정부가 어떻게 그런 쪽으로 돌릴 수 있는 지 모르겠어요.[02:00:00]

**Jamie Wright**: I do not understand how people in the government always drive BMWs. They always drink these very exotic whiskeys and they always play with these very famous entertainers while there are all kinds of numerous kids just dying because of starvation. I do not know they can just be blamed for the force of nature. And if that is really for the force of nature, I think the duration should be one or two years at the most. But it has been ten to fifteen years. Even now, if I talk to someone in North Korea, they are saying people are dying – starving to death. And there are two kids that we are trying to get out of North Korea and they actually starved to death in an orphanage. So I do not understand how they can blame it purely on the force [02:01:00] of nature.

**Michael Kirby**: And what is your hope in coming forward to this Commission of Inquiry to give evidence to us when you could have simply gone about your daily life without becoming involved in giving testimony to the Commission of Inquiry? What is your hope in giving testimony to us?

**Jamie Wright**: 그래서 그냥 본인 일상생활하면서 이런 공청회에 참여해서 굳이 증언을 안하고 그냥 쭉 지낼 수도 있었을텐데 이렇게 와서 증거도 제시를 해주고, 증언을 저희 조사위원회에다가 해주는 것은 어떤 것을 기대를 하는 건지가 조금 궁금해요.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 음.. 꿈에서 아직도 막내를 안고 있는 꿈을 꾸고요. 그리고 다섯째가 웃으면서 ‘누나야’하고 응석부리는게 보이구요. 그리고 언니하고 산나물캐고 꽃뜯고 장난하던 때가 지금도 보입니다. 그래서 너무 보고싶구요. 근데 볼 수가 없고. 그래서 너무 화가 나서, 힘이 없어서 언니를 살리지도 못했고, 찾지도 못했고 동생 살리지 못했지만 지금의 제가 말을 한마디해서 힘이 있으시고 능력이 있는 분들에게 부탁을 해서래도 북한을 조금이나마 변화시켜서 다시는 나처럼 언니가 동생이 보고싶어서 우는 애가 없으면 좋겠다고 생각했습니다. 그래서 정말 하루 이렇게 시간을 빼면 저는 생활에 지장이 됩니다. 그치만 그게 더 중요하다고 생각을 했기 때문에 이 자리에 서게 됐습니다. [02:02:00]

**Jamie Wright**: Even now in my dream, I still see myself holding my baby brother and I see [02:03:00] my younger brother smiling at me, holding onto me. And I still dream about my older sister and myself trying to find the greens on the mountains. I still see them and I miss them and I can’t. I am upset at the fact that I cannot see them anymore. So by doing this, although I am powerless and I cannot really do too much, but by speaking out and telling my story to other people who have power to change North Korea at all, they can do something to the regime so that there will not be any more cases like me and people like me who are missing their family and crying and seeing them in the dream.

So I am doing this. Of course, it hurts my day and my schedule by spending my entire day at the public hearing like this. But I think this matters more than going about my daily life. So that is why I stood up here and told my [02:03:00] story.

**Michael Kirby**: Thank you very much, [02:03:10] Ms. Jo, for coming and assisting the Commission of Inquiry. We appreciate the painful experiences you have had to relive in order to do that and the fact that you have had to rethink all those things in advance of this testimony. We will reflect upon what you have said. We will report it to our colleague and it will help us in considering our report. You can, of course, stay today and tomorrow if you wish to. But if you wish to, you are excused and you can depart.

**Jamie Wright**: 그래서 저희 조사위원회에 이렇게 나와주셔서 굉장히 고통스러운 기억들이실텐데 증언해주시기 위해서 이렇게 나와주시고, 시간들여서 증언해주신 것에 대해서 굉장히 감사드리구요. 해주신 말씀은 저희가 보고서를 작성하는데 유용하게 잘 쓰겠습니다. 굉장히 많은 도움 받았고. 원하시면 계속 남아서 오늘, 내일 공청회 다 들으셔도 되고요. 선생님 본인하시는 증언은 다 끝나셨으니까 일정이 있으시면 가셔도 괜찮아요. [02:04:20]

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 마지막으로 한마디만 더 해도 되나요?

**Jamie Wright**: Can I actually say one last thing before I go?

**Michael Kirby**: Of course.

**Jamie Wright**: Yeah.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 저희가 북한에서 약이 없었다, 어린애들이 배고프다 라고 말을하면 많은 분들이 이것을 듣고 북한에 식량을 내보내거나 약을 내보내거나 하십니다. 그런데 정상적인 우리가 생각하는 그런 방식으로 북한을 대하고 북한을 생각해서 주지만 북한은 그것을 이용해서 핵을 만들거나 의약품같은 경우에는 그걸 다른나라에 팔려고 한다는 소식도 저는 들었고, 저희가 살면서 한번도 그걸 받아 먹어 본적도 없고, 병원에 가서 그걸 써본 적도 없기때문에 그렇게 도와주는걸 계속하다보면 북한 정부만 점점 더 잘 살아 진다고 생각합니다. 그러니까 좀 더 많은 탈북자들을 만나보면서 어떤 방법으로 하면 좋겠는지 판단하셔서 북한정부에 내보내는 일은 하지 않았으면 좋겠습니다. [02:05:14]

**Jamie Wright**: When we say that North Koreans are suffering because there is not enough medical treatment or medical supplies and not enough food to go around, people usually jump to conclusion and start sending medicines and food to North Korea because they assume that that would be the normal way to respond to such atrocities in any country. But North Korea is not a normal country and when they receive such assistance, they divert the use of such items to create and develop more nuclear weapons. Or sometimes I heard that they even resell those medical supplies they received to other countries to make money.

So it is just by doing that, you are just basically lining up the pockets of North Korean government, not helping [02:06:10] the people at all. So please consider what would be the best way to help the people who are actually in need of such assistance.

**Ms. JO Jin-hye**: 그러고 힘이 없고 얼굴도 모르고 이름도 모르는 탈북자들, 그리고 중국에 있는 아니면 감옥에 있는 사람들한테는 오늘과 같이 여러분들이 우리를 도와주고 우리를 위해서 대신 목소리 내주시는 것 자체가 큰 희망이 될 것 같습니다. 그래서 진심으로 감사드리구요. 앞으로도 계속해서 이런 일을 통해서 북한사람들 위해서 좀 더 신경써주셨으면 좋겠습니다.

**Jamie Wright**: And I think this will be a great help for all those North Koreans in China and everyone who is in hiding to see that there are so many people wanting to know more about it and helping them out. So I think this is very grateful and thank you very much for what you are doing. And please keep on doing what you are doing and [02:07:10] give hope to the North Koreans in need.

**Michael Kirby**: You can be sure that we are considering the matter that you have just raised. And indeed, on Monday in New York, the Commission of Inquiry had a consultation with the high-level independent panel, which is concerned with the Security Council sanctions against North Korea.

**Jamie Wright**: 예. 그래서 어떤 방식으로 도와야할 것인가는 저희도 고려하고 있는 부분이고, 월요일에 저희 조사위원회가 뉴욕에 올라가서 거기있는 독립패널하고 같이 협의를 할 거에요. 그래서 인제 안보리하고도 상관이 있는 그런 패널인데 어떤 식의 제재를 더 유효하게 할 수 있을 것인지 이런 부분에 대한 논의가 조금 더 있을 예정입니다.

**Michael Kirby**: Thank you very much. The Commission of Inquiry will adjourn now for ten minutes. [Applause]

**Jamie Wright**: 10분동안 휴식하시고, 이제 끝나셨어요.

[02:07:50]

**Michael Kirby**: Thank you very much. The Commission of Inquiry will adjourn now for ten minutes. [Applause]

[02:07:56]

**Michael Kirby**: I’d ask the second witness [Indiscernible 00:00:12] to come forward now please. Could we please get a fresh glass of water for the witness please? Whilst that’s being obtained I think you have requested that we describe to you simply as Mrs. X and that is for reasons of protection; is that correct?

**Jamie Wright**: 선생님께서 저희들한테 요청하시기를 본인의 신변보호를 위해 본인을 “X”라고 칭해달라고 요청하셨는데요, 맞습니까?

**Mrs. X:** 네. [Speaking Korean] [00:01:00]

**Jamie Wright**: Yes, that’s correct.

**Michael Kirby**: Could you use the microphone just a bit closer to the mouth so that it can be heard?

**Jamie Wright**: Mm-hmm.

**Michael Kirby**: And you wish to give your testimony through the Jamie Wright in the Korean language; that is your desire?

**Jamie Wright**: 그리고 오늘 증언은 통역사를 통해서 한국어로 하신다고 말씀하셨습니까?

**Mrs. X:** 네.[Speaking Korean]

**Mrs. X**: Yes.

**Jamie Wright**: That’s correct.

**Michael Kirby**: And will you make a declaration that the testimony that you give to the Commission of Inquiry will be the truth?

**Jamie Wright**: 그리고 오늘 조사위원회에서 하시는 말씀들은 모두 진실된 증언만을 하시겠다고 선언하십니까?

**Mrs. X**: Yes.

**Jamie Wright**: Yes.

**Michael Kirby**: You were born in July 1960 in North Hamkyung Province and you lived there [00:02:00] for 10 years in the place of your birth until subsequently you moved to Hoeryeong, also in North Hamkyung Province?

**Jamie Wright**: 선생님은 함경북도에서 1960년 7월에 태생하신 것으로 되어있고, 그 곳에서 10년동안 거주를 하시다가 다시 함경북도에 있는 회령이라는 곳으로 이주를 하셨다고 증언하셨는데, 맞습니까?

**Mrs. X**: Yes.

**Jamie Wright**: Yes.

**Michael Kirby**: And subsequently you moved back to the town of your birth after you were married?

**Jamie Wright**: 그리고 결혼하시고 나서 다시 출생하신 곳으로 돌아오신 것으로 되어있습니다. 맞습니까?

**Mrs. X**: Yes.

**Jamie Wright**: Yes.

**Michael Kirby**: I think that in the previous witness you were present when the testimony was given concerning the system of Seongbun in North Korea. [00:03:00]

**Jamie Wright**: 그리고 이전 증인이 성분에 대해서 증언을 할 때, 이 자리에 계셨죠?

**Mrs. X**: Yes.

**Jamie Wright**: That’s correct, I was --

**Michael Kirby**: Would you please describe what that system was in your understanding and what Seongbun you and your family enjoyed in the society of North Korea?

**Jamie Wright**: 선생님께서 이해하시고 계시는 “성분”이라는 것은 어떤 시스템인지 말씀해 주시구요. 그리고 선생님과 선생님의 가족들은 성분으로 따지면 어디에 속해 있었는지 말씀해 주세요.

**Mrs. X:** 북한의 성분은 대개 9가지로 나눕니다. 제일 첫 번째 그룹이 가장 좋은 그룹이고 아홉 번 째 그룹이 가장 나쁜 그룹이라고 한다면, 첫 번째 그룹은 북한에서 특혜를 누릴 수 있는 그룹이고, 아홉번 째 그룹은 언제든지 체포될 수 있는 감시그룹이라고 할 수 있습니다. 그리고 저희 가족은 첫 번째 그룹은 아니고, 제가 알기로는 세번 째 쯤 되지 않았을까 합니다. [Speaking Korean] [00:04:00]

**Jamie Wright**: To my understanding there are nine different categories --

**Michael Kirby**: Not three, I thought there are three

**Jamie Wright**: More detailed nine different classes in North Korean, Seongbun class systems so first would be the best class and ninth would be the worst class. So those people who are part of the first class would be very privileged and those who are part of the ninth class can be always arrested at any time and always under monitoring. And for me, myself and my family we weren’t part of the first, the highest class but I think we’re about third highest class.

**Michael Kirby**: And is it true that a person Seongbun comes from their father; is that -- we have been told that by another witness but is that your understanding?

**Jamie Wright**: 저희가 다른 증인한테 들었던 이야기는, 자식들의 성분은 아버지로 부터 물려받는다라는 것이 사실인가요?

**Mrs. X:** 네[Speaking Korean] [00:05:00]

**Jamie Wright**: Yes.

**Michael Kirby**: That seems to an outsider a curious feature of classification by birth for a country which is or has been a Communist country.

**Jamie Wright**: 공산국가인 나라에서 출생에 의해 성분이 정해진다라는 것이 어떤가요? 조금 이상하게 들리기도 하는데요.

**Mrs. X:** 출생에 의해서 성분이 성분이 결정되는 것은 사실입니다. 아버지가 어떤 사람이었고, 할아버지가 어떤 공로로 북한에 가셨는가에 따라서 그 자녀는 그 성분을 가지게 되어있습니다. 그래서 북한사람으로써, 출생하면서 내가 좋은 성분의 사람이다 혹은 월남자 가족이다, 아니면 해방 전 지주-자본가의 손자라 하는 성분으로 인하여 그 시초부터 억류당하고 묶이게 되는 결과를 낳게 됩니다. [Speaking Korean] [00:06:00]

**Jamie Wright**: Well it’s true that your class is basically determined at your birth and if you’re father or grandfather has a good class then it’ll be delivered or transferred to you so you will enjoy all that class benefits. And if your family, in one of your family some of them went over to South in the past or if they used to be some sort of landlord before North Korean government was officially in power then that means you are very bad in terms of class and you will always be basically tied down in terms of your movement and social movement, etc.

**Michael Kirby**: And does this have any consequences [00:07:00] for employment, membership of the Korean worker’s party, food or other social realities in North Korea when you were growing up?

**Jamie Wright**: 어떤 배경을 가지고 있느냐에 따라서 다른 대우를 받는다는 사실들 때문에, 북한에서 내가 노동당에 가입을 할 수 있느냐 없느냐, 뭐 이런 것들과 아니면 내가 얼마나 식량을 받느냐 등 사회적 현실에 관해서 영향을 미쳤나요?

**Mrs. X:** 식량에 관해서는 결정할 수 없습니다. 워낙 적게 주는 식량이기 때문에, 그걸 가지고 결정할 수는 없습니다. 하지만 다른 부분에 있어서는 혜택이 분명히 있습니다.[Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: Yes to the most part but for the food item it just -- it’s not a factor because the ration itself is just so small [00:08:00] even for the highest class; it’s just really not much of a privilege even for the high classes. And for all the other items that’s true that if you have a good background then you will enjoy more benefits and privileges.

**Michael Kirby**: You were born several decades before the Great Famine of the mid 1990’s?

**Jamie Wright**: 선생님께서는 1990년대 중반에 발생한 대기근보다 약 10년정도 전에 출생하신 것으로 되어있는데요.

**Mrs. X**: Yeah.

**Michael Kirby**: Even before that time were you conscious of food shortages or were there no food shortages until the 1990’s came around?

**Jamie Wright**: 그러면 90년대 대기근이 있기 전에, 선생님께서 대기근과 유사한 형태의 경험을 하신 적이 있으신가요?

**Mrs. X:** 식량에 대해서는 북한이 풍족하게 먹었다라는 때는 거의 없었을 거라고 생각됩니다. 일별로 보름에 한 번 씩 배급을 주기 때문에, 그것을 15등분으로 나눠서 먹어야 하는 북한 주민들의 삶속에서는 풍족하게 먹었다라는 기억보다는 항상 배고프게 먹었다라는 기억이 있다라고 생각합니다. 그러나 대기근이 있었던 그 때와는 비교가 되지 않을 정도로 먹지 않았나 싶구요. 그리고 좋은 출신 성분이라는 이유때문에 어떻게 보면 북한의 사회주의 체제하에 혜택을 본 사람을 이라고 할 수 있습니다. [Speaking Korean] [00:09:00]

**Jamie Wright**: Well in terms of food I don’t think there was any time that we had food to our heart’s content; it was always short of what we wanted or hoped for. And the ration was provided every 15 days so once we get the ration then we have to divide it into 15 different portions so that we can go through 15 days. [00:10:00] And that just means that we’re always hungry. I don’t think I have any recollection of me being full on food at all and even -- nevertheless I think we still had some food, although there’s some food shortages I don’t think we can compare that to the situations during the Great Famine of mid 1990’s and for myself because I have a very good background or class in North Korea I actually benefitted from that class when I was living in North Korea.

**Michael Kirby**: And that included in your education because you were educated to a level that you could become a high school teacher and you taught mathematics for some years, is that correct?

**Jamie Wright**: 그런 부분이 선생님의 학력에도 영향을 끼치지 않았나 생각이 돼요. 선생님께서는 교육을 많이 받아서 고등학교에서 수학을 가르쳤던 선생님으로 되어 있거든요?

**Mrs. X:** 네[Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: Yes.

**Michael Kirby**: But you -- when you got married you then acquired the Seongbun of your husband which was not as high as that of your father the former head of your family?

**Jamie Wright**: 결혼을 하시고 나서는 선생님께서는 남편분의 성분을 따라야 하는 상황이 된 것인데, 남편의 성분이 친정의 성분보다 높지 않았다고 하는데요.

**Mrs. X:** 네 맞습니다. [Speaking Korean]

**Mrs. X**: Yeah, yeah.

**Jamie Wright**: That’s correct.

**Michael Kirby**: And was that because your new husband was regarded as being from the wavering class for two reasons?

**Jamie Wright**: 그건 선생님의 남편분이 동요계층 출신의 성분이었기 때문이었나요?

**Mrs. X**: Yes.

**Jamie Wright**: That’s correct.

**Michael Kirby**: One was that he was a mine worker and the other was [00:12:00] that his mother had a family and indeed his father’s family too who had left North Korea for the Republic of Korea, South Korea?

**Jamie Wright**: 동요계층이 된 이유 중 첫 번째가 남편분의 직업이 광부였고, 두 번째는 시아버지, 시어머니가 북한을 떠나서 남한에 정착을 했다라는 이 두 가지 요소가 작용을 한 건가요?

**Mrs. X:** 시아버지만 북한에 있고 모든 가족이 남한에 내려갔다는 때문에 성분이 동요계층으로 분류되었기 때문에 남편이 광부였습니다. 그러니까 첫 번째 이유가 두 번째 이유에 의해서 제공되었다고 할 수 있습니다. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: So to be more accurate except for my father-in-law who [00:13:00] was in North Korea everybody else in my husband’s family went over to South Korea; so that made him a part of the wavering class, which means a bad class and that gave him the job of a miner. So the number two reason was a reason for the number one factor.

**Michael Kirby**: I understand. Could you just explain how people in North Korea regarded this class division of the country? It seems to unacquainted -- a person unacquainted with it as being highly classificatory and not attending to the personal merits or demerits of the individual person.

**Jamie Wright**: 북한에 사는 다른 사람들 같은 경우에는 이런 국가적인 성분시스템에 대해서 어떤 생각을 가지고 있는지에 궁금한데, 이야기를 들어보면 제도적으로 성분이 분명하게 나눠져 있고 본인의 장단점에 의해서 성분을 바꿀 수 있는 여지가 없는 것으로 보이는데, 일반 주민들은 어떻게 생각했나요?

**Mrs. X:** 북한의 주민들은 성분이 태어나면서 결정이 되어있기 때문에, 그리고 북한 체제하에서 8.15해방전에 미군을 도왔다던가 또 한국군을 도왔다라고 한다면 당연히 북한체제하에서 나쁜사람이라고 받아들여지기 때문에 그것이 당연하다고 생각합니다. 그러나 간혹가다가 혹시 김일성이 방문했을 때 만났다라고 한다면, 그로인하여 접견자 가족이라고 하여 성분이 상승되는 사례들도 간혹 있습니다. [Speaking Korean] [00:14:00]

**Jamie Wright**: Well for the North Korean general public [00:15:00] since their class is determined at their birth they don’t really question how it was determined. And if they have a family member in the past who helped South Korea or North Korea during the Korean War they think that that’s just the act of class enemy and it’s a bad thing; so they don’t question how they were classified as bad people if that’s their case. And also sometimes there is a small upward movement, possibility of small upward movement in classification system when Kim Il-sung paid visit to the local area and this one family was able to meet him in person that categorized them as a family of -- people who actually met the leader; so they can sometimes be promoted or move upward in the classification system.

**Michael Kirby**: And in terms of your own life when you married [00:16:00] your husband with this disadvantaged Seongbun did that affect your ability to continue being a mathematics teacher or did you retire from that job?

**Jamie Wright**: 결혼을 하실 때 남편분의 성분이 좋지 않았기 때문에, 어떻게 보면 불이익이라고 봤다라고 할 수 있는데, 수학교사로 일하면서 퇴직하는데 그런 것들이 작용을 했는지, 아니면 본인의 의사에 의해서 자진해서 그랬는지 말씀을 해주세요.

**Mrs. X:** 남편의 성분이 나쁜 것을 몰랐습니다. 하도 잘생겨가지고…그래서 사실은 모르고 결혼했는데, 결혼하고 나니까 남편의 성분이 나빴습니다. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: Well to tell the truth I didn’t know that his class was so bad because he was such a handsome guy; so I married him without knowing the fact that he was from a bad class but then I found out [00:17:00] after I got married to him that his class is not as good as mine.

**Michael Kirby**: That was a big negligence.

**Jamie Wright**: 철저히 조사를 안하셨네요.

**Mrs. X:** 그러니까 조진혜씨나 저나 한 고향사람인데, 조사를 하려면 그 곳에서 태어난 사람에 대해서는 철저히 조사할 수 있습니다. 하지만 12만명이나 되는 무산광산 노동자는 80~90%가 정부가 원해서 “너는 무산광산으로 가라”라고 해서 다른 지역으로 부터 온 사람들입니다. 그래서 철저히 조사하기가 힘들었습니다. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: Well you know actually Ms. Cho who was your previous witness and myself are from the same city and if you’re from the same city, same area you can actually look into the backgrounds of the people in very much detail. But unfortunately for those mine workers they’re about what 120,000 of mine [00:18:00] workers in the area of Musan and about 80 to 90% of those miners were actually just sent randomly by the government and assigned to that position to work and provide labor for the site. So it’s hard to know the detailed backgrounds of all those mine workers.

**Michael Kirby**: Yes and at the time you married your husband you were not yourself associated with any Christian or other church at the time you first met and married your husband, is that correct?

**Jamie Wright**: 선생님께서 남편분을 처음 만나실 때는 기독교와 어떤 연관를 맺고 계신 상태는 아니셨죠?

**Mrs. X:** 네, 전혀 그런 상태는 아니었구요. 결혼하고 보니까 남편이 성분을 솔직하게 이야기를 하지 않았기 때문에 ‘우리 자녀들이 그 땅에서는 발전하기에는 글렀구나’라는 생각을 했었습니다. 그리고 그때에는 예수나 종교에 대해서 전혀 관심이 없었습니다. [Speaking Korean] [00:19:00]

**Jamie Wright**: That’s true I had no association whatsoever with Christianity back then. And as I mentioned after I married my husband I realized that his class is not so good because he wasn’t really coming clean on his class to me when he was marrying me; so I realized that our kids will not be able to lead successful lives in North Korea in the leadership positions. And at that time once again I didn’t know anything about Jesus or religion at all.

**Michael Kirby**: Do you -- or can you describe what was the position of the churches or the belief systems in North Korea when you were growing up and at the time of your marriage?

**Jamie Wright**: 선생님께서 자라시던 시점에, 북한교회의 입장이나 믿음들에 대해서 아시는 것이 있나요?

**Mrs. X:** 대개 북한 사람들은 북한에 종교가 있다는 것을 모릅니다. 혹시, 뉴스에 조선 청교도동맹 위원장 아무개, 조선그리스도 동맹위원장 아무개라고 말하면 그것이 무엇인지 잘 이해를 못합니다. 단편적인 예로, 저희 딸이 엄마를 찾아 오다가 잡혔는데 북한이 엄마가 목사라는 것을 알고 있습니다. 그래서 저희 딸에게 “이 반역자 엄용희 딸인데, 엄용희가 남조선에 가서 기독교 선생을 한답니다.”라고 할 정도로 종교적인 단어를 사용하지 않습니다. [Speaking Korean] [00:20:00]

**Jamie Wright**: Well the general public in North [00:21:00] Korea are not really knowledgeable about the religion at all. And sometimes on the news they talk about this and this person, the chairman of this Christian League, etc. but we don’t understand what that really means, what that title really means because we don’t have any knowledge or background information about the religion at all. And another example is that when my daughter was caught -- when she was trying to find me the North Korean authorities knew that I was a religious leader in South Korea back then so they were describing my daughter to somebody else saying that this is the daughter of the class enemy of, whoever, and they were saying that that person now is a teacher -- Christian teacher found in south. That means they don’t know the terminology pastor, which is used in Christian [00:22:00] society; so they are just very basically ignorant about the terminologies and all the belief systems in Christianity.

**Michael Kirby**: Were you conscious of any education or other [Indiscernible 00:22:15] to discourage religious belief?

**Jamie Wright**: 교육을 통해서 종교를 가지는 것을 억누르려고 했다는 시도에 대해서 아시는 것이 있어요?

**Mrs. X:** 북한은 교육자체가 김일성이 곧 하나님입니다. 신이 곧 김일성입니다. 그래서 북한의 모든 사람들은 김일성 외에 어떤 신이 존재한다고 생각하지 않습니다. 북한에서 점을 치는 사람들은 많지만 하지만 이런 행위가 종교적인 차원의 행동이라고 생각하지 않습니다. [Speaking Korean] [00:23:00]

**Jamie Wright**: For North Korean education Kim Il-sung is equal to the God. So even if you look at like the fourth rule of the parties platform you say that you have to almost dignify Kim Il-sung that’s how they see the leader and everybody doesn’t question at all as to -- there are no other God’s other Kim Il-sung. But society’s like that usually have a lot of superstitious beliefs and there are a lot of fortune tellers doing their jobs and although they believe that some sort of superstitious activity somewhat of in the realm of you know mystified activities but they don’t think [00:24:00] that this comparable to the activities of Kim Il-sung or activities of the God. It’s a slightly different sort of realm.

**Michael Kirby**: Were you conscious growing up that there was any hostility to the Christian Church or attempts to discourage young people in North Korea from getting involved in Christianity?

**Jamie Wright**: 북한사람들이 기독교에 대해서 적대적인 생각을 가지도록 부추기거나 기독교를 믿지 못하도록 저지를 하려고 하는 그런 행위를 목격하신게 있나요?

**Michael Kirby**: Or was it basically a matter of indifference and no significance at all?

**Jamie Wright**: 아니면 아예 관심 자체를 두지 않았나요? 어느 쪽이었나요?

**Mrs. X:** 저는 종교에 대해서 관심이 있었던 것은 아니고요. 6.25당시 미국 선교사들이 와서 북한주민들을 생체실험을 했다던가 하는 영화를 만들어서 북한 주민들에게 암암리에 종교는 나쁜 것이다라는 것을 주입하고 있다고 생각합니다. [Speaking Korean] [00:25:00]

**Jamie Wright**: Well personally I wasn’t interested in the religion at all as I mentioned earlier and the system I think they do these education, subconscious education to the people that the missionaries that came to North Korea during the time of Korean War were very bad people doing biological testing on human bodies in North Korea, etc. So they’re sort of trying to brainwash North Koreans as to the Christian [00:26:00] or religious people are bad people.

**Michael Kirby**: And against that background how was it that you, and when did you become involved with the Christian religion?

**Jamie Wright**: 그럼에도 불구하고 선생님께서 언제, 어떤 경유를 통해서 종교를 가지게 되셨나요?

**Mrs. X:** 중국과 북한을 96년부터 오가면서 장사를 했습니다. 그러면서 북한선교를 전문으로 하는 바람이 90년대 중반에 일개되는데 북한선교를 목적으로 하는 사람이 한국에서 온 크리스찬이 “니가 진짜 북한선교를 하냐”하고 검열을 하려고 왔는데, 사람이 없으니까 도강하는 사람들의 길목을 지켰다가 붙잡은 사람이 저입니다. [Speaking Korean] [00:27:00]

**Jamie Wright**: I -- being back and forth between China and North Korea for about three years many, many times to the trading beginning from 1996 and at around that time which was about mid 1990’s there was a huge wave of missionaries trying to turn North Koreans into Christians and in that -- during that time me and one of my friends were somehow caught in China by one of these Chinese authorities because there are a lot of Korean missionaries trying to do the missionary activities in North Korea and they wanted to make sure -- they were just checking everybody going through -- crossing the river to make sure that they’re not those South Korean missionaries trying to do their missionary job in North Korea. And we got caught in the process.

**Michael Kirby**: This is crossing the river from China into North Korea or [00:28:00] the other way?

**Jamie Wright**: 그러면 잡히신 상황이 북한에서 중국을 가다가 잡히신 거에요? 아니면

**Mrs. X:** 북한에서 중국을 오다가 잡혔는데요. 그래서 아무 신분이 없이 또는 여권도 없이 불법적으로 넘어갔기 때문에 그것은 우리로 하여금 마음을 졸이게 했습니다. 그래서 잡히니까 그 집을 갔고 그 검열하러 왔던 사람은 그 집을 통해서 북한에 예수를 전하는 사람이었고, 저는 연길로 가는 중이었는데 1주일 후에 북한에서 만난겁니다. [Speaking Korean] [00:29:00]

**Jamie Wright**: 검열하러 온 사람이 한국 선교사였던건가요?

**Mrs. X:** 아닙니다. 다 조선족이었습니다.

**Jamie Wright**: 다 기독교인들이었나요?

**Mrs. X:** 실제로 기독교인들이라고 봐야할지, 지금은 비지니스 하는 사람들이라고 말하는게 더 정확할 것 같습니다.

**Jamie Wright**: Well I need to correct my interpretation because I don’t think it was an authority; it was some ethnic Korean who captured her and her friend who was also another ethnic Korean and we realized that they’re just simply checking whether we’re doing the missionary work in North Korea or not.

**Michael Kirby**: How did a person who had grown up without much or any knowledge of or contact with religious belief and in a basically secular society become involved in Christian -- with Christian missionaries? Did it have anything to do with the Great Famine?

**Jamie Wright**: 그런데 조금이해가 안되는 부분은 뭐냐하면, 북한사회에서 전혀 종교적인 접촉이 없이 살았던 분이 어떻게 하다가 종교적인 활동에 연루가 되고 선교활동까지 하게됬느냐가 궁금한데요. 그렇게 된 계기가 대기근때문인지 궁금하네요.

**Mrs. X:** 그런건 아니구요. 저는 3년간 중국과 북한을 다니면서 돈을 벌러 다녔습니다. 그래서 저는 검열하러 온 사람을 북한에서 만났을 때, 처음에는 그 사람의 입을 틀어막고 싶었어요. 왜냐하면 그 사람이 “저 사람을 중국에서 봤다”라고 하는 법적인 처벌을 받지 않도록 구워 삶아야 겠다는 생각을 했습니다. 두번째는 그 사람을 통해서 ‘조금 더 많은 돈을 벌 수도 있겠다’라는 생각을 했습니다. [Speaking Korean] [00:30:00]

**Jamie Wright**: Well no, to your question whether that was because of the Great Famine but let me just explain a little bit more so that I can just fan out my story. But as I mentioned three years I was going back and forth many occasions between China and North Korea and my pure goal was to make money [00:31:00] at that time. I just wanted to make a lot of money. And actually I saw the ethnic in Korea and China who captured me in China back in North Korea and when I met him again in North Korea the first thing in my mind was “I have to somehow keep him quiet because I don’t want him to tell other people that he saw me in China”, which is bad so I wanted to do that first. And also I saw some business opportunity through him. I thought I might be able to use him to make more money for myself.

**Mrs. X:** 그러면서 그 사람을 내 편으로 만들려고 생각했는데, 내가 그 사람에게 넘거 간 겁니다. 내가 그 사람을 내편으로 만들려고 하면 그 사람의 말을 들어줘야 하거든요. 그러다가 그 사람 말을 듣다가 ‘아 정말 하나님에 계시지 않을까’하는 생각이 든거에요. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: So in the process as I mentioned I wanted to basically make him -- bring him on my side to keep him quiet but in the end I think he just turned me into Christian and I was brought over to his side. So in order to make him or bring him on my side, although I have a different motive in my mind I had to still listen to him or at least pretend that I was listening to him about his religious belief and stuff and while I was listening to him I started having this question and I started asking myself, “Well there might actually be some God out there”. So I started asking a lot of questions about the religion to him.

**Mrs. X:** 그래서 북한에서도 상황이 변하면 이래요. 정부가 외국인을 올 때 “나를 이만큼 갔다주면 니가 한달있지만 내가 석달도 있게 해주마”라고 불법을 저지르게 되는데 평양에서 검사가 내려온다고 하니까 자기가 한 불법이 들통이 날 까봐 “외국인 다 빨리나가라 빨리나가라 나갔다 다시 들어오라”라고 하는 무법천지에요. 그러니까 이 사람은 그러한 상황에 놓이면서 내가 갖다준 물건을 돈을 주기 전에 갖고 중국을 간거에요. [Speaking Korean] [00:33:00]

**Jamie Wright**: So around that time the North Korean society was very much in chaos, it was lawless society, no one was following the rule. Even the authorities were breaking the rules as far as getting the bribes from all these foreigners to make them stay longer than what they should be staying at legally; so when there’s a government crackdown then these authorities who got bribed have to drive all those illegal foreigners who were staying there longer than what they should be, they have to drive them out of the city. So in that process this person left with just the items without getting paid by me for the item. He just went back to China without getting paid on the items. [00:34:00]

**Mrs. X:** 그래서 저는 종교가 문제인게 아니라, 내가 돈을 받아야 되잖아요. 그래서 그 사람을 따라 들어와서 중국을 들어가니까 그곳이 바로 여의도 순복음 교회에서 만들어 놓은 북한 선교를 하는 처소였습니다. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: So at that point I thought that I need to get the money back from him so I tracked him down in China, that was not because of the religious belief or anything; as I mentioned I was focusing more on money so I need to get the money back from the guy. So I found him -- tracked him down at this one place and it looks like some sort of headquarter, missionary headquarters set up by the Korean – big Korean Church, named Full Gospel Church.

**Michael Kirby**: And this is a Korean church that is manned by pastors and others from the Republic of Korea from South Korea?

**Jamie Wright**: 그러면은 이 곳은 지금, 한국의 종교적 지도자들이 와서 활동하는 시설인가요?

**Mrs. X:** 그렇게 집을 잡아놓고 중국인 현지인을 그 집을 맡겨놓고 선교를 시키고 선교사들은 수시로 들어들며 물질과 선교를 하는 장소였습니다. [Speaking Korean] [00:35:00]

**Jamie Wright**: Well yes at the very highest level there is the Korean church leadership involved but they also hired the local Christians as ethnic Koreans and they’re working as their operatives in the area and doing the missionary work, but then they get -- ethnic Koreans they provided materials and teachings etc. from the Korean leadership.

**Michael Kirby**: Looking back on it and in the light of what you are now about to tell us in relation to the hostility of North Korea to your Christian connections do you think it is hostility founded on antipathy to the essential beliefs of the Christian religion [00:36:00] or is it hostility based on Marxist doctrines about the mistake of religious indoctrination or is it a concern about the connect with South Korea in the Christian churches that is the source of the concern in the North?

**Jamie Wright**: 지금은 종교에 대해서 많이 아시고, 북한이 종교에 대해서 박해한 사실에 대해서 많이 아시잖아요. 그럼 지금 상황에 서 되돌아 봤을 때, 북한이 기독교에 대해서 적개심을 보였던 이유가 기독교의 본질적인 믿음에 대한 적대심이었다고 생각하는지 아니면 기독교가 가지는 막시스트의 가르침과 반하는 것 때문에 종교를 박해를 한 건지, 아니면 기독교라는 것이 한국과 많은 관련성을 맺고 있기 거기서 나오는 적개심때문에 종교를 박해한 것인지, 어느 쪽이라고 보시나요?

**Mrs. X:** 북한사회는 김일성이라는 교주에 주체사상이라는 경전에 의해서 유지되는 국가라고 할 수 있습니다. 그런데 그와 배치되는 기독교이든 천주교이든 아니면 다른 종교가 들어 왔을 때, 김일성 종교가 훼손된다라는 것입니다. 그러면 그 사회체제를 유지하기가 어렵습니다. “아 우리가 하나님이라고 믿는 김일성이 진짜 하나님이 아니구나”라는 것을 알 때 주민들 속에서는 엄청난 혼란이 일어날 겁니다. 그걸 막기 위해서 북한은 종교를 박해하지 않나 생각합니다. [Speaking Korean] [00:37:00]

**Jamie Wright**: Well you can consider the entire North Korean society as some sort of religious group with the religious leader [00:38:00] being Kim Il-sung and their Bible being the Juche or self reliance ideology. So if there are any other religions be that Christianity or Catholicism or whatever, if there’s any other religions that are somewhat in competition with that -- their main religion then it will be undermining the basic foundation of the Kim Il-sung religion so that will mean more difficulty for the leadership to maintain or the control of the society. So if the North Koreans start to realize that Kim Il-sung might not be the real God and there might be some other God out there then it’s not a good thing for the leadership and that’s why they wanted to avoid all the other religions occurring in North Korean society and persecuted other religions.

**Michael Kirby**: So tell us [00:39:00] how you came into contact with the security authorities and what they did to you because of their perception that you were connected with Christian activities in China.

**Jamie Wright**: 그러면 어떻게 하시다가 보위부쪽과 만나게 되셨는지, 거기 잡히게 되셨는지, 그리고 중국에서 기독교관련 활동을 하셨다는 이유로 어떤 가혹행위를 했는지 말씀해 주세요.

**Mrs. X:** 그래서 사실은 그 분한테 넘어가서 중국에서 3주동안 꼼짝 없이 잡혀서 여의도 순복음교회 새신자 교육을 받았어요. 제가 고집세게 생겼잖아요. 제가 받아들이지 않으니까 진화론을 반대하는 창조론의 자료들을 저에게 갖다 줬어요. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: So once again let me go back to my China story again. So when I went over to China to catch him to get my money back I went to that one place, the missionary place and I had to stay there for three full weeks and actually get educated by them to be a new believer for that group. [00:40:00]

**Mrs. X:** 제가 고집세게 생겼잖아요. 제가 받아들이지 않으니까 진화론을 반대하는 창조론의 자료들을 저에게 갖다 줬어요. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: So as you can see I look very stubborn, and I am, so I wasn’t easily giving into their teaching so they gave me this small booklet about how the God created the entire world and against the evolution.

**Mrs. X:** 제가 그 책을 보면서, 제가 생물과 수학을 가르쳤기 때문에 ‘아 그러면 아메바로부터 사람에 이르기까지 중간에 중간형의 동물이라던가 그 증거자료가 왜 이렇게 빈약하냐’라는 생각이 들어가면서 ‘아 하나님은 아메바는 아메바대로, 원숭이는 원숭이대로, 나는 나대로 만들었겠구나’라고 조금씩 이해가 되기 시작했어요. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: So when I was reading that booklet because I have this background [00:41:00] as biology and mathematical teacher I started having this question as to there is some huge missing chunk in terms of evolution from the step of small little amoeba type animals up to the human beings so where is that missing middle chunk? And then I started having this enlightenment in my mind saying “Maybe God created all these different types of living creatures for their own purpose”.

**Mrs. X:** 그러면서 조금씩 이해는 됐지만 완전히 받아들이기 까지는 ‘아 진짜로 하나님이 있겠다’라는 생각이 들었어요. 그래서 하늘이 내신 분 우리 수령님 오늘도 내일도 영원히라는 북한노래가 생각났어요. 하늘이 김일성이를 냈다니까 누가 냈겠냐 하나님이 냈겠지. 두 번째는 어느 집이 초상이 나도 “할아버지 돌아가셨다, 세상 뜨셨다”라는 말은 인간이 죽어서 없어지는 것이 아니라 돌아 가셨다는 것은 떠나 온 곳이 있고 세상뜨셨다는 것은 다시 가신 곳이 있구나. ‘아 진짜로 하나님이 있고 우리가 온 곳이 있고 갈 곳이 있구나’라는게 내 마음에 와닿았어요. [Speaking Korean] [00:42:00]

**Jamie Wright**: So it took me some time to finally accept that the whole teaching behind the Christianity but I sort of accepted it at one point thinking about North Koreans calling Kim Il-sung as the Great Leader that was sent by the God then that means there is God somewhere definitely. And when we say some people passed away that means they’re going away from this place to a different place; that means we came from some place and we’re going back to a different place so that means --

**Michael Kirby**: I want to get Mrs. Kim quite quickly to the security place because we -- our concern is not so much what goes on in the mind of persons as to what happens in the world.

**Jamie Wright**: 지금 말씀하신 것은 다 감사한데, 저희가 보위부에서 선생님이 실제로 당하신 부분을 시간이 없기 때문에 빨리 이동을 해야해요. 마음에서 어떤 생각을 하셨다보다 실제로 겪으신 일이 중요하기 때문에 그 부분을 먼저 말씀해 주세요.

**Mrs. X:** 그때부터 북한에 예수를 전하러 온 사람이 길 안내자가 되었습니다. 그러다가 제가 미행이 붙은 줄도 모르고 가다가 중국으로 다시 넘어가려는 시점에 잡히게 되었습니다. [Speaking Korean] [00:43:00]

**Jamie Wright**: So okay, let’s cut to the chase and I actually at one point was acting as some sort of guide but I didn’t know that there was a follower behind me when I was acting as a guide and then while doing that I got captured by the security officers.

**Michael Kirby**: When was this exactly?

**Jamie Wright**: 이게 정확히 언제 일인가요?

**Mrs. X:** 2008년 1월 2일입니다. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: It’s January 2, 2008.

**Michael Kirby**: And was this follower a member of the Bowibu?

**Jamie Wright**: 선생님을 미행했다라는 사람이 보위부 직원이었나요?

**Mrs. X:** 제가 생각하기엔 보위부 직원이라기 보다 누군가에게 미행을 나보다는 그 중국인을 미행을 붙였는데 제가 같이 길안내를 하니까 같이 잡힌거죠. [Speaking Korean] [00:44:00]

**Jamie Wright**: I’m not sure whether he was from the security department or agency but there -- the person’s, the follower’s main focus was not me but that ethnic Korean that I was going around with. But then I was with that person so I got captured with that person.

**Michael Kirby**: And this was in North Korea?

**Jamie Wright**: 이게 북한에서의 일인가요?

**Mrs. X:** 네 [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: Yes that’s correct.

**Michael Kirby**: And what happened -- what happened then? Did they take you to a facility or the security forces?

**Jamie Wright**: 그러면은 잡히고 나서는 어떻게 되셨나요? 보위부 시설로 끌려가신거에요?

**Mrs. X:** 보위부 시설로 갔죠. 근데 그 1월이면 영하15도 20도로 내려가는데, 발을 벗겨가지고 세사람이 잡혔어요. 하나는 우리 언니었는데, 오전에 잡혔는데 오후 다섯시 여섯시까지 발을 벗기고 담벽에다 하루 종일 세워뒀어요. [Speaking Korean] [00:45:00]

**Jamie Wright**: So I -- yes I think so; there was some detention facility operated by the security department and it was January -- and usually in January the temperature in North Korea goes down to 20 or 15 below zero Celsius so it’s pretty cold and when we got caught, there were three people including myself, my sister and the one other person and what they did was they made us stand outside putting our hands on the wall and with our bare feet from the very early morning to five or six in the afternoon.

**Michael Kirby**: You say us, who were the other persons treated in this way?

**Jamie Wright**: 맨발로 아침부터 저녁까지 담벼락에 손들고 있다라는 것은, 누가 이런 처우를 받은거에요? 어떤 사람들이?

**Mrs. X:** 중국에서 북한으로 예수를 전하러 간 중국사람하고, 저하고, 저희언니는 같이 움직였다는 이유로 다 함께 잡혔습니다. [Speaking Korean] [00:46:00]

**Jamie Wright**: Once again it was that ethnic Korean that I met in China and myself and my elder sister; my elder sister was not really involved in all that religious activities but she was with us so we were all grouped together --

**Michael Kirby**: So the three of you were detained in the cold with your hands against the wall and were you told why this was being done to you?

**Jamie Wright**: 세분이 시설물에 억류가 되서 추위에서 고문을 당하셨는데, 왜 그런 가혹행위를 당하고 있다는 이유에 대해서 설명을 들으셨어요?

**Mrs. X:** 설명을 하기보다는, 일단을 그렇게 처벌을 해서 내 마음의 자세를 꺽어 놓고 그 다음에 조사를 하는 것이 북한의 방법이기때문에, 저는 그 전 과정이라고 생각합니다. [Speaking Korean] [00:47:00]

**Jamie Wright**: No, but generally speaking what they do is they punish people first so that they can control them more easily and then start interrogating the people; so I thought it was just a process.

**Michael Kirby**: I don’t know -- I don’t want to know what they normally do. I want to know what they did to you.

**Jamie Wright**: 일반적으로 어떻게 하느냐 보다는 선생님께서 어떤 일을 당하셨는지가 더 궁금한 상황이라는 것을 염두해 주시고 말씀해 주세요.

**Mrs. X:** 그때 당시에는 북한 무산군에 보위부 감방이 없었어요. 그래서 안전부와 보위부가, 경찰과 FBI가 한 감방을 썼어요. 그래서 저희를 그 감방으로 호송을 했습니다. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: And in Musan area back then the security department didn’t have their own detention facility [00:48:00], they’re sharing the detention facility with a police department there so we were transferred to that detention facility shared with the police force.

**Michael Kirby**: And you mentioned the word Bowibu, what does that mean?

**Jamie Wright**: 보위부라는 것은 무슨 뜻이에요?

**Mrs. X:** 정보기관이라고 말해야 할 것 같구요. 안전부는 일반 경찰이라고 해야 할 것 같습니다. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: Well Bowibu or security department is more of an intelligence organization and Anjeonbu or police department is more like general law enforcement, police type.

**Michael Kirby**: Did you know of their existence, the Bowibu before you had this encounter with the security in January 1998?

**Jamie Wright**: 그러면 1998년 처음 이 보위분들과 접촉을 하시게 되기 전에, 보위부에 대해서 알고 있었나요?

**Mrs. X:** 네[Speaking Korean] [00:49:00]

**Jamie Wright**: Yes.

**Michael Kirby**: As an intelligent teacher in North Korea, were you aware of detention camps that existed that were controlled by the Bowibu?

**Jamie Wright**: 북한에서는 꽤 지식이 높은 교사 역할을 하셨잖아요. 그런 배경을 놓고 봤을 때, 보위부에서 운영하는 수용소의 존재에 대해서 알고 계셨나요?

**Mrs. X:** 들어가보니까 ‘이 살기 좋은 이 나라에 이런 게 있구나’라는 것을 처음 느꼈습니다. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: No I’ve -- at the time that I was detained by the security department I first realized that they have these horrible facilities in this land, paradise land for the people.

**Michael Kirby**: So you weren’t aware that there were camps with large numbers of fellow citizens who were being detained by the security forces in your country?

**Jamie Wright**: 다른 곳에서 잡혀온 다수의 사람들이 같이 억류가 되어있는 그런 수용소시설로 선생님께서 들어가신 건가요?

**Mrs. X:** 완전히 재판을 받고 형기를 받기 전에, 모아 놓는 곳이에요. 그 곳에서 가혹행위가 되고 그 곳에서 형이 결정되면 그 때에 옮겨가게 됩니다. [Speaking Korean] [00:50:00]

**Jamie Wright**: No, I think I was at this facility which is sort of like a staging facility before people get moved to the actual prison camps, or detention camps. So in this staging facility you get interrogated, you get tortured and you get sentenced for your crimes and then actually go to this prisoner’s camps.

**Michael Kirby**: Well you say that happens but I’m asking you what you knew about camps with large numbers of people in detention allegedly for political crimes [00:51:00]; did you know that before you had this encounter in January 1998?

**Jamie Wright**: 저희들이 궁금한 것은 1998년 1월에 처음 보위부 시설에 오기 전에, 굉장히 많은 사람들이 수용된 시설에 대해서 알고 계셨나는 겁니까?

**Mrs. X:** 네 [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: Yes I was aware of that.

**Michael Kirby**: And how were you aware of it? Did you know any camp near the towns where you lived?

**Jamie Wright**: 그러면 어떻게 알게 되셨어요? 선생님이 살고 있던 마을 주변에 수용소가 있었던 건가요?

**Mrs. X:** 일반 주민들은 보위부가 사람들을 데려가면 총살을 당하고 종신형을 당한다는 것은 어린아이부터 어른까지 전부가 다 알고 있는 사실이고, 또 하나는 회령에 있는 16호 관리소라는 보위부 시설이 따로 있습니다. 그런데 저하고 대학을 같이 대학을 나온 동기생들이 보위부 시설에서 선생을 하고 있습니다. 그러기 때문에 간혹 만나면 그 안에서의 이야기를 듣게 되고, 그런 루트를 통해서 알고 있습니다. [Speaking Korean] [00:52:00]

**Jamie Wright**: Well once again generally speaking -- general public in North Korea know that once any person is taken away by the security department they’ll be taken somewhere for the life term or just be shot to death and secondly --

**Michael Kirby**: I don’t want to hear what the general public knows because --

**Jamie Wright**: The second portion coming up. The second portion is -- actually there’s this camp number 16 in area called Hoeryeong and some of my colleagues, friends from college they were teaching at that facility owned by the security department. So since we’re friends sometimes we meet together and talk about [00:53:00] how the work is and I learned what’s life inside the security departments detention facility is through them.

**Michael Kirby**: What was the name of that facility?

**Jamie Wright**: 그 이름이 뭐라고 하셨죠?

**Mrs. X:** 회령 16호요. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: Camp Number 16.

**Michael Kirby**: Camp?

**Jamie Wright**: Number 16, in Hoeryeong.

**Michael Kirby**: And going back to what happened to you in January 1998 after you had stood outside barefoot in the cold you were then taken inside and I think you were detained for 10 days in the police station?

**Jamie Wright**: 다시 1월의 상황으로 돌아가면, 맨발로 혹한 속에서 가혹행위를 당하셨잖아요. 그리고 나서 다시 안으로 들어오게 해서 그 시설에서 10일간 억류를 당하셨다고 진술을 하셨는데, 맞습니까?

**Mrs. X:** 네[Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: That’s correct.

**Michael Kirby**: And is that because in the town at that time there was no separate [00:54:00] Bowibu detention center and they shared the facility with the police?

**Jamie Wright**: 아까 말씀하신대로 그 이유는 계시던 그 마을에는 보위부 단독으로 운영하는 시설이 없었고 경찰과 공유하고 있던 상황이었기 때문에 그렇게 된 것이라고 이야기를 하셨구요.

**Mrs. X:** 네. 경찰의 감옥인데 보위부가 함께 사용했으니까, 그렇다고 봐야죠. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: Yes that was police department detention facility but basically Bowibu or security department was using it under the understanding of the police department.

**Michael Kirby**: Were you aware of any trial or judge or tribunal that had anything to do with your case to authorize you to be kept in that facility for 10 days?

**Jamie Wright**: 그 시설물에 10일간 억류가 될 때, 어떤 재판이라든지 판사가 나와서 사법적인 절차가 취해졌나요?

**Mrs. X:** 사법적인 절차가 진행되기 전이기 때문에, 저에 대한 조사는 경찰이 하는 것이 아니라 매일 아침 보위부에서 끌려가서 조사를 받고 저녁이 되면 다시 가서 자는 것으로 그 과정이 10일 정도였습니다. [Speaking Korean] [00:55:00]

**Jamie Wright**: That was before the actual trial or any judicial process kicks in; so it was still in the interrogation stage which is taken by the security department, not the police department. So every morning I was taken by the security department officials to get interrogated and every evening I was sent back to the facility to spend the night and that state -- that lasted for 10 days.

**Michael Kirby**: And I think you were interrogated about your religion; tell us about the methods of interrogation that were used?

**Jamie Wright**: 조사를 당하신 과정에서, 종교와 관련된 조사를 당하신 것 같은데 조사를 할 때, 어떤 방식으로 선생님을 조사했는지 말씀해 주세요.

**Mrs. X:** 몇 번을 북한을 갔다 왔냐, 무엇을 가지고 갔다 왔냐, 가서 누구를 만났냐, 교회를 접했냐라는 것이 대표적인 심문 내용이라고 볼 수 있습니다. [Speaking Korean] [00:56:00]

**Jamie Wright**: First they asked me how many times I’d been back and forth between North Korea and China, who I met, what I was taking with me and whether I had any contact or communications with any church.

**Michael Kirby**: And did they just ask you questions or did they exert some physical force on you?

**Jamie Wright**: 단순하게 말로 질문만 했는지 아니면 무력을 사용한 조사였는지, 어떤 쪽이었나요?

**Mrs. X:** 절대 말로만 조사를 하지 않습니다. 구타가 진행되고 다시 조사를 받고 예를 들어 내가 1월 7일에 갔는데 그 다음번에는 1월 8일에 갔다고 한다면 또 다시 조사를 하는 방법으로 수없이 똑같은 조사를 반복하여 그 차이로 인하여 내가 진실성을 검증받는 다고 할 수 있습니다. 구타가 동반된 조사입니다. [Speaking Korean] [00:57:00]

**Jamie Wright**: There’s always beating involved in every interrogation that I went through and sometimes dates that I mentioned didn’t match up with what I previously mentioned and they kept interrogating me until things match up and in all these processes beatings got involved, was a big part of the interrogation.

**Michael Kirby**: Just describe some of those practices; describe some of those practices.

**Jamie Wright**: 어떻게 조사 이뤄졌는지 관행에 대해서 설명을 해주세요.

**Mrs. X:** 관행은 조사과정에도 있고 그 다음에 저녁에 다시 감방에 끌려 갔을 때, 감방안에서도 폭력이 진행됩니다. 감방안에서는 경찰이 할 수 있고 조사과정에서는 보위부가 합니다. 보위부에서 전혀 나를 모르는 사람으로, 또 금방 대학을 졸업한 젊은 사람으로 나를 조사하게 함으로써 무자비하게 조사를 하게 합니다. 그래야만 그들이 자기 승진을 위해서 아낌없이 때리고 아낌없이 받아낸다고 생각합니다. [Speaking Korean] [00:58:00]

**Jamie Wright**: There are two different facilities or organs involved in this violence; first is the violence that was committed by the security department during the process of their interrogation. But when I was sent back to the jail or detention center in the evening there was also violence involved during that timeframe as well. [00:59:00] And when I was interrogated by the security department I was interrogated by these very young security department officials who had just freshly graduated out of college and they usually are very cruel with you, they just basically beat you to near death. That way they have better chance of getting promoted; so that was the officials that I had for my case.

**Michael Kirby**: Were they in your view very cruel to you and if so, in what respect?

**Jamie Wright**: 선생님한테도 무자비하게 처우를 했다고 생각하시는지와 어떤 일이 있었길래 그렇게 생각하시나요?

**Mrs. X:** 일단은 마주 앉아서 조사를 받습니다. 쓰게 만듭니다. 그래서 그 쓴 것이 그에게 마음에 안들기 때문에, 대개 북한은 콘크리트 바닥인데 거기에 앉혀요. 그리고 구타를 합니다. 구타하는데 대해서는 아까 조자매가 다 이야기한 것처럼, ‘나가면 내가 널 죽여야 하겠구나’하는 그런 심정이 올라올 정도로, ‘정말 사람이 이렇게 때릴수가 있을까, 악하게 굴 수 있을까’정도의 구타를 진행합니다. [Speaking Korean] [01:00:00]

**Jamie Wright**: Yes they were very cruel to me and we were sitting down across just looking at each other’s face and if my answer does not satisfy the official interrogator than he made me kneel down on the concrete floor and started beating me. But it’s not some random beating here and there; it’s just very cruel and very violent and you almost think that “How can a human being be so cruel to other human being”; that sort of beating that I went through.

**Mrs. X:** 감방에 들어갔을 때, 저 옆에 있는 죄수가 쓰러졌어요. 나는 감방에 처음 가 봤기 때문에, 그럴때도 죽어도 아무 말도 안해야 한다는 것을 몰랐는데, 이 사람이 쓰러졌다고 말했더니 저를 내다가 무릎으로 하루종일 앉혀놓고 그 밥이 들어오는 감방을 보면 요만한 배식구가 있습니다. 거기로 콘크리트 위로 손을 내보내라고 해서 짓밟는데 이 하나가 가지처럼 불어나고 피멍이 질 정도로 때리더라구요. 그리고 뒤에 있는 대걸레, 북한 방바닥 닦는 대걸레, 그 감방의 살창이 요만큼밖에 안되는데 그 살창으로 들여다가 그 나무대로 제 머리를 때리는데, 이 머리에서 거기에 난 못에 의해서 피가 뚝뚝 떨어져도 그들은 아무 관계하지 않습니다. 그리고 3일 동안 옥수수 삼시발이 한 끼인데, 그 옥수수 삼시발을 “너는 말했기 때문에 3일동안 밥이 없다”라고 하더라구요. [Speaking Korean] [01:01:00]

**Jamie Wright**: First [01:02:00] because it was my first experience in the jail I did not know that I’m not supposed to talk about people dying in the cell and there was one inmate who was just lying down without any motion on the next cell; so I mentioned that and when they heard me talking about it they made me kneel down and they made me put out my hands on through this small hole where you usually get your food through and they started stepping on my hand very brutally until I feel real serious pain on it. And another thing was there was this mop and they used the mop, the wooden stick part of the mop and they stick it through the little jail doors and started hitting my head with it and there was a nail and so when I got hit I started bleeding in my head but of course they didn’t care about it. And because I talked about the fact that somebody was dying in the cell [01:03:00] they stopped the menial food that we were provided in the cell block, which was 30 grains of corn per meal; so they stopped that for three days.

**Mrs. X:** 그리고 아침 5시에 기상입니다. 감방안에서…아침 5시에 기상을 하면 딱 무릎위에다 손을 올려놓은 상태에서 밤 11시까지 있어야 되는 거에요. 다리 한 번도 못펴고 옆에 사람과 말도 못해야 합니다. 그런데 말하다가 들키게 되면, 감방이 부채처럼 생겼는데, 벽쪽으로 다 돌아서서 머리에 손을 얹고 앉았다 일어서서를 천 번을 하라고 합니다. 그런데 그냥 천 번을 하는게 아니라 우리가 입으로 “하나, 둘” 이렇게 하면서 천 번을 하라고 그래요. 그래서 한 300번도 안돼서 사람들이 쓰러집니다. 그래서 너무 많이 쓰러지면 그때서야 그만두거나 또 말하다가 들켰을 때 뒤에 죄수가 들어오는 구멍이 요만큼 나 있습니다. 앞에는 살창인데 그 살창구멍으로 언 물을 떠서 그 앉은 죄수들에게 뿌림으로써, 우리가 솜옷을 입었기 때문에 온 겨울 온기로서 솜옷이 말라야 하는 상황에 놓이게 됩니다. [Speaking Korean] [01:04:00]

**Jamie Wright**: And we usually get up at 5:00 in the morning at jail and have to kneel down and we can’t move of course and with that position we have to stay motionless until 11 pm and we can’t of course stretch our legs and we can’t talk. And if somebody talk and get caught doing that then what they do is they make us squat down and stand up 1,000 times and we have to count that ourselves too and usually people start fainting around 300 squat and stand up practice. And what they happen -- what happens after that is usually -- sometimes they stop but they [01:05:00] throw this very cold water on us and it’s very cold and we can’t of course dry it unless we just dry it ourselves with our body heat; so that happened.

**Michael Kirby**: I think at this time you denied that you were in connection with religious organizations or that you were yourself a Christian; is that correct?

**Jamie Wright**: 근데 이 시점에서 선생님께서 내가 뭐 종교단체와 관련이 있다거나, 기독교인이다라는 사실에 대해서 부인을 했다는 것으로 기록이 되어있는데 맞나요?

**Mrs. X: 네** [Speaking Korean]

**Michael Kirby**: Ultimately they accepted that and you were released after 10 days.

**Jamie Wright**: 그런데 그쪽에서 선생님의 증언을 받아들여서 10일 후에 풀려났다는 이야기잖아요?

**Mrs. X:** 그런데 그 증언이 검증이 되어서 풀렸다기 보다는 아까도 말씀드린대로, 성분이 좋은 사람, 그리고 그 감방에 들어가기 전에 북한을 위해서 일을 너무나 잘해서 북한으로부터 훈장을 받은 사람, 그것이 저를 나오게 한 보증이 되지 않았나 싶습니다. [Speaking Korean] [01:06:00]

**Jamie Wright**: Yes but I don’t think they released me because they could verify what I told them, rather because I was from pretty good class and also I worked hard for the country and I got medals from the government; so that facts were somewhat helping me when I was released by the security officials.

**Michael Kirby**: But subsequently the ethnic Korean that you referred to gave your name whilst being interrogated and this led to your concern that you might be captured again so you left for China?

**Jamie Wright**: 그리고나서 아까 그 조선족이라는 분이, 조사를 당하다가 선생님의 이름을 부는 상황이 된거고, 선생님이 잡힐까봐 두려워서 중국으로 도주하신 상황이 된건가요?

**Mrs. X:** 네 [Speaking Korean] [01:07:00]

**Jamie Wright**: Yes.

**Michael Kirby**: And this was the first time you had actually gone to China to get away from North Korea; previous it had been backwards and forwards in connection with your business and other activities, but this was to escape North Korea, is that correct?

**Jamie Wright**: 그럼 이 때가 선생님이 북한을 떠나서 처음으로 안 돌아오고 ‘내가 중국으로 가겠다’라는 마음을 가진 첫 번째죠? 이전에는 왔다갔다 하신 것은 장사나 이런 목적으로 다시 돌아올 목적으로 하신 거지만 이 때는 ‘돌아오지 않겠다, 도망을 가겠다’라고 해서 중국으로 가신 첫 번째 케이스가 되는 거죠?

**Mrs. X:** 제가 북한을 돌아가지 않겠다라는 마음을 가진 적은 한번 도 없습니다. 그래서 잠시 바람이 불다가 잠잠해지는 그런 기간이 있잖아요. 그때까지만 숨어있다가 다시 돌아가리라고 생각을 했었습니다. [Speaking Korean] [01:08:00]

**Jamie Wright**: Well even at that time I didn’t think that I would never go back to North Korea; I always thought that I would go back to North Korea once all this dust settles and that was what my mindset was even at that time.

**Michael Kirby**: And I think whilst you were on the Chinese side you heard something about officials that had been dispatched from Pyongyang to track you down?

**Jamie Wright**: 근데 중국에 있는 동안 평양에서 파견된 정부관료들이 선생님을 찾고 있다라는 증언을 하신 것 같아요.

**Mrs. X: 네** [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: Yes.

**Michael Kirby**: What were you told that these officials were looking for?

**Jamie Wright**: 그 사람들이 뭘 찾고 있다고 이야기를 들으신 건가요?

**Mrs. X:** 일단은 그 분이 다시 잡히면서 저를 고발했기 때문에 북한에 예수를 믿는 사람이 있다는 것을 그 사람들이 확신을 하게 되었습니다. 그래서 첫 째는, 제가 훈장을 받을 정도로 일을 열심히 했음에도 그들은 나를 잡으려고 했고, 그리고 하나는 제가 중국을 수 없이, 북한사람들이 중국을 안다니던 96년도 시절에도 중국을 다니면서 비법 월경을 했다는 것, 그리고 아까 조진희 조진혜 자매가 말한 것 처럼, 북한에서는 대개 11월~12월 사이에 선거가 있습니다. 그런데 제가 달아난 시기는 10월 2일이었어요. 그래서 두 달을 있으면서 선거에 빠졌기 때문에, 여러모로 제가 죽어야 되는 상황에 있으니까 그 분들이 저를 잡으려고 했다는 겁니다. [Speaking Korean] [01:09:00]

**Jamie Wright**: Yes as I mentioned that I think Korea gave my name during interrogation process and by that the officials finally had this belief that there is a Christian believer in North Korea; so that was one reason they wanted to capture me although I even got medals by doing good work for the government they still had to catch me because it was a good crime. And also I had this numerous border crossings even during [01:10:00] 1996 when not that many people were doing that so that was another big crime for them, illegal border crossing. And when I left North Korea at that time it was October 2 but there was an election in November and December timeframe and as I mentioned -- actually the previous witness mentioned if you don’t participate in the election that is a great crime as well so they wanted to catch me on that too; so I had several counts of crimes on me.

**Michael Kirby**: So what did you decide to do?

**Jamie Wright**: 그래서 어떻게 하시기로 하셨나요?

**Mrs. X:** 당시 저희 둘 딸이, 5살 10살되는 딸이 북한에 있었기 때문에, 저는 그 두 딸을 데리고 남한을 가려고 했고, 북한은 그 애들을 데리러 엄마가 올 것을 바라보고 저를 잡으려고 하고, 이런 줄다리기가 아마 일년 반동안은 지속된 것 같습니다. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: So at that time I had my two daughters, one five years old and the other 10 years old [01:11:00] back in North Korea so I wanted to take them out of North Korea and go together to South Korea and the North Korean authority believed that I as a mother would come back to see my child -- children so they were trying to catch me that way. So I guess that tug of war lasted about one year and a half.

**Michael Kirby**: So did you in fact go back to collect your children or not?

**Jamie Wright**: 그러면 애들은 다시 찾으시기 위해서 북한에 가셨어요?

**Mrs. X:** 못갔죠.[Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: I couldn’t. I could not.

**Michael Kirby**: And what happened to your husband and children following this division in the family?

**Jamie Wright**: 그러면 가족이 이렇게 갈라지게 된 건데, 남편하고 딸은 어떻게 됐나요?

**Mrs. X:** 남편과 딸은, 북한에서도 집도 다 빼았기고 아무런 가정징물없이 세사람을 사람도 다니지 않고 짐승밖에 없는 산골에 버렸어요. [Speaking Korean] [01:12:00]

**Jamie Wright**: So what happened to my husband and my daughters was they were actually taken away all sorts of appliances and house items and also the house was taken away and they were left in this sort of no man’s land, some sort of very deserted mountainous area where only the beast lives; so that’s where they got dropped off by the authority.

**Michael Kirby**: And what did you do? Did you stay in China or did you seek to end, succeed in leaving China?

**Jamie Wright**: 그 때 선생님은 어떤 상황이셨어요? 중국에 계시는 상황이었어요? 아니면 중국을 떠나서 한국으로 가려고 했던 상황이었어요?

**Mrs. X:** 중국에 있었어요. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: I was still in China.

**Michael Kirby**: And I think it took you some time to transit from China and [01:13:00] in fact, in all it took you about three years?

**Jamie Wright**: 근데 중국을 떠나기까지 어느정도 시간이 소요가 된 것으로 기록이 되어있는데, 한 3년정도 중국에서 보내신 것으로 되어있는데

**Mrs. X:** 네. 1년 반은 중국과 북한의 사이의 국경에 있었고 1년 반은 청도에 숨어 있었습니다. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: So one and a half years I was in the border area between China and North Korea and for another one and a half years I was in Qingdao.

**Michael Kirby**: And I think at some stage you were detained in Thailand when you were in Southeast Asia?

**Jamie Wright**: 그런데 어떤 시점에서는 동남아까지 가신 것으로 되어있는데, 태국에서 억류가 된 적이 있다고 증언을 하신 것 같아요.

**Mrs. X:** 네, 중국에서 날마다 날마다 탈북자에 대한 검거가 심해졌기 때문에 중국과 북한 국경에 더 있지 못해서 청도로 갔지만 청도도 심해지면서 거기에서 파출부를 하면서 모았던 돈을 가지고 미얀마, 태국을 걸아가게 되었습니다. 그래서 제가 태국에서도 잡히고 미얀마에서도 잡히고 중국에서도 공안에게 잡히면서 거의 1년가량의 과정을 거치면서 태국까지 가서 인민국 감방에 8개월 정도 있었습니다. [Speaking Korean] [01:14:00]

**Jamie Wright**: Yes because even in China the crackdown on North Korean defectors were getting tighter and tighter at that time; so I was moving from the border area to Qingdao, but Qingdao was not any different at one point. So I decided to leave China with the money that I earned working as a house nanny and I started walking towards Burma and Thailand and it took me about a year to get to those areas and in about a year I got detained in this one detention facility in Thailand, immigration detention facility [01:15:00] in Thailand.

**Michael Kirby**: And it must have been very difficult for you to separate yourself from your daughters and your husband; what has happened to them since you left them in that period in 2006?

**Jamie Wright**: 아마 따님들과 남편분하고 헤어진게 굉장히 힘든 경험으로 생각이 되는데, 선생님께서 2006년도 그 시점쯤에 식구들하고 갈라지고 나서 남편분하고 따님들은 어떻게 되셨어요?

**Mrs. X:** 그리고는 사실을 몰랐고요. 딸들이 와가지고 어떻게 버려진 것을 알고, 2006년도 시점에, 저희 남편이, 북한도 법이 있어요. 안전부라는 곳에 찾아가서 날마다 우리 한국으로 말하면 1인 시위를 한거에요. “나는 이미 그 사람과 이혼했고 나는 그 사람과 상관이 없는데, 왜 우리 가족이, 우리 두 딸과 내가 이런 불이익을 당해야 하냐”하고 6개월 동안 시위를 해서 결국은 애아빠와 애들이 원래 살던 곳으로 왔지만 그때는 이미 집도 빼았기고 아무것도 없는 상태에서 길바닥에서 사는 그런 상황에 놓였다고 합니다. [Speaking Korean] [01:16:00]

**Jamie Wright**: Well I did not know what happened to them until I met with my daughters and when they told me what happened, but in 2006 my husband started this protest on his own in front of the police department for about six months saying that he’s divorced from myself and he’s not related to myself and he thinks it’s unfair for him and daughters to go through all these disadvantage because of myself. So after some period of protest the police or the authorities they finally released my husband and daughters and they send them back to their original town. But when they went back [01:17:00] there the house was taken away and they did not have anything; so they just started living on the street.

**Michael Kirby**: I think the position was that the initial incident concerning the security forces was in 1998 that you then left for China and you were in China in 1998 and that was effectively when the separation occurred from your husband and children. But later one of your daughters, herself escaped from North Korea and you have met her since; is that correct?

**Jamie Wright**: 저희가 적혀있는 내용을 보게 되면은 최초로 1998년도에 보위부 시설에 감금이 되셨다가 풀려나셔서 중국으로 가셨고, 그 때가 실질적으로 가족들과 갈라진 시점이라고 보이는 거죠. 그리고 나서 따님중에 한명이 북한에서 탈출하게 된 것으로 기록에는 나오거든요.

**Mrs. X:** 네, 저희 딸이 18살이 되어서 엄마를 찾아오다가 북한에서 잡혔다고 그럽니다. 딸이와서 이야기 한거에요. [Speaking Korean] [01:18:00]

**Jamie Wright**: Yes one of my daughters who was back then 18 years old trying to leave North Korea to find her mom, myself and in the process she got captured. I heard this from her later on of course.

**Michael Kirby**: And where is your daughter now; is she out of North Korea or is she still there?

**Jamie Wright**: 그럼 지금 따님은 현재 어디계세요? 북한에서 빠져나오셨는지

**Mrs. X:** 그때는 못나오고, 많이 맞고 피를 토하고 그래도 살아나서 그러고 있다가, 2007년도 11월에 북한에서 나와서 2008년도에 한국으로 왔고, 지금 현재에는Dallas에 있는Baptist University학교에 다니고 있습니다. [Speaking Korean] [01:19:00]

**Jamie Wright**: Well when she got caught that first time when she was 18 years old she was not able to leave North Korea and she got tortured, beaten by the authorities a lot and threw up a lot of blood and stuff but somehow she was able to make it out and so she was able to actually escape North Korea in November 2007 and she made it out to South Korea in 2008 and right now she is going to a Baptist University in Dallas, Texas.

**Michael Kirby**: Yes and your former husband who has been divorced [01:20:00] by the automatic expulsion law that terminates a marriage of any person who leaves North Korea to defect is he still living in North Korea and has he suffered as a consequence of the defection or not?

**Jamie Wright**: 이전 남편분 같은 경우에는, 북한에서 탈북을 목적으로 하는 사람과 결혼한 사람의 경우에는 자동적으로 결혼의 효과가 말소가 되는 법에 의해서 선생님과 이혼이 되신 것으로 저희가 알고 있는데, 그 남편분 같은 경우에는 아직도 북한에 살고 계신지, 선생님이 탈북을 하셨다는 이유때문에 굉장히 고통스러운 시간을 보내고 계신지, 남편분의 이야기가 궁금해요.

**Mrs. X:** 북한도 법이 있어서, 북한주민이 북한을 벗어서 나갔을 때 1년이 지나면 자동으로 북한주민에서 삭제가 됩니다. 그 법에 의해서 저희 남편은 저의 의지가 아니라 북한법에 따라서, 그분도 살아야 하니까 이혼상태가 법적으로 해결이 되었고, 제가 알기로는 남편이 2번을 감옥에 들어갔다가 나온 것으로 알고 있습니다. 그리고 지금은 재혼을 해서 북한에 살고 있는데, 아마 1년반정도 부터는 남편이 연락이 되지 않아서 지금은 남편이 죽었는지 살았는지 잘 모르고 있습니다. [Speaking Korean] [01:21:00]

**Jamie Wright**: Yeah as you mentioned there is a law in North Korea which is about your record will be basically expunged from the official public record when your spouse or family member leaves North Korea without permission and stayed out there for about a year or longer and due to that law with not because of his will [01:22:00] he got divorced from me based on that law. And I also heard that he went to jail twice because of that fact and he got remarried in North Korea. But about a year and a half -- since year and a half ago I haven’t been able to communicate with him so right now I don’t know whether he’s alive or dead.

**Michael Kirby**: And you, yourself have continued your connection with the Christian Church and I think you have been offering missionary work to North Koreans; is that correct?

**Jamie Wright**: 선생님께서 그 이후로도 계속 기독교와의 관계를 유지하면서 북한의 선교활동하시는 그런 부분도 제공한 것으로 되어있는데, 맞나요?

**Mrs. X: 네** [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: Yes.

**Michael Kirby**: Would you be able to do that in North Korea; do you believe?

**Jamie Wright**: 그럼 북한에서 그런 활동이 실제로 가능하다고 생각하시나요?

**Mrs. X:** 북한에서 가능하지 않다고 말씀드리고 싶습니다. 그래서 제가 있는 2년 동안, 97년에 예수를 영접하고 종교를 가지고 98년 10월에 탈북하기까지 저는 한 사람밖에, 그것도 예수를 믿으라고 한 것도 아니라 “저 사람의 말을 잘 들어라”라고 전한 것 밖에 없습니다. [Speaking Korean] [01:23:00]

**Jamie Wright**: So I would say it’s virtually impossible to do any missionary work in North Korea and for two years in North Korea beginning from 1997 up until October of 1998 when I finally escaped North Korea I was only able to talk to one person about the religion in a very beating around the bush sort of way. I wasn’t turning him into a believer, but that was my only activity sort of as a missionary.

**Mrs. X:** 제가 잡히고 보니까 종교를 가진다는 것은 제가 아무리 공적을 많이 세우고 좋은 성분의 사람일지라도 종교를 가진다는 것은 타협이 되지 않는다는 것을 알게 되었습니다. [Speaking Korean] [01:24:00]

**Jamie Wright**: I realized after I got captured and tortured by the authorities that it doesn’t matter how good of a class you have, how much of good work you did for the government, once you have the religion than that’s just above anything else and you will get punished no matter what; so I realized that.

**Michael Kirby**: You know that the government of North Korea has said that people who give evidence such as yours to this commission of inquiry are deceitful and dishonest and merely slandering their homeland; what is your response to that accusation in your case?

**Jamie Wright**: 북한정부에서 하는 이야기는 저희 위원에서 선생님처럼 나오셔서 증언을 하시는 분들에 대해서는 “거짓말쟁이들이고 믿을만한 살마들이 아니다. 단지 우리 정부의 명예를 먹칠을하고 훼손하는 그런 사람들이다.”라고 하고 있는데, 거기에 대해서 선생님께서는 어떻게 대응을 하시겠어요?

**Mrs. X:** 네, 이런 이야기를 합니다. 북한에 가서 내가 무엇을 봤는가에 따라서 북한정부뿐만 아니라 “북한에 핸드폰도 있더라”라고 말하는 사람도 있고 “북한주민들이 괜찮게 살더라”라고 말하는 사람들이 있습니다. 그렇게 놓고 본다면 미국에도homeless가 있습니다. 그렇다고 해서 미국을homeless의 나라라고 말하는 사람은 없습니다. 대부분의 주민이 그렇게 산다면 그 정권은 제대로 된 정권이 아니다, 그것은 북한정권으로써 자기들을 합리화하기 위한 이야기이지 실제로 많은 사람들이 “북한은 이런 사회입니다. 내가 10년 살았고 20년 살았고 60년 살았는데, 이런 사회입니다.”라고 하면 살았던 사람의 말이 옳다라고 봐야한다고 저는 생각합니다. [Speaking Korean] [01:25:00] [01:26:00]

**Jamie Wright**: Well people can say many different things about North Korea depending on what they saw in there. Some people might say, “I saw some cell phones in North Korea” or some people say “They seem to be doing okay in there” depending on what you saw in there. And even in the US there are homeless people but you don’t call the United States as the country of homeless. So that’s become the truth when majority of your people are going through that stage of life in that country. And what the North Korean government is trying to say is just an excuse I think and if what we say as a people who lived there 10 years, 20 years, 60 years and what we say is true then I think that should be the truth, not what the government is saying.

**Michael Kirby**: And what would you say to a suggestion by North Korea that you did not have a very deep familiarity with or connection [01:27:00] with the Christian religion when you decided that you would leave and go to China without your family and that some other explanation must exist for the fact that you have left North Korea than the Christian belief, which was at that stage not very highly developed?

**Jamie Wright**: 그러면 만약에 북한정부에서, 선생님께서 탈북을 결심하신 그 시점에 선생님께서 굉장히 깊은 종교적인 믿음이 있었던 것도 아니고 가족도 없이 중국으로 가시 됐는데, 자기들이 볼 때에는 선생님이 탈북한 이유가 단순히 종교적인 이유가 아니라 어떤 다른 이유가 있는 것 같다라고 본다면, 선생님께서는 어떻게 대응하시겠어요?

**Mrs. X:** 물론 그 당시로서는 종교적인 이유때문에 탈북한 것도 아니고 순전히 북한에 잡혀서 죽을까봐 다시 들어가지 못한 건데, 그것을 가지고 이야기한다면 아무리 중국에서 인권탄압이 있다고 하더라도 북한보다 중국이 더 낫기때문에 중국에 탈북자가 체류하는 겁니다. 그러면 북한정권입장에서는 우리가 얼마나 인민들의 인권을 탄압하고 자유를 주지 않고 그들에게 배고픔 고생을 시키는가에 대해서 돌이켜봐야 한다고 말하고 싶습니다. [Speaking Korean] [01:28:00]

**Jamie Wright**: Well to be honest not the reason I left North Korea back then was not purely because of my religious belief. I just wasn’t able to go back to North Korea because by doing that I would have to risk my life. But there is some human rights violations and abuses in China but its much better situation there in China than North Korea. That’s why there are so many North Korean defectors hiding in China. So if that’s the truth than I think North Korean government should think about what really they’re doing [01:29:00], what sort of atrocities they’re committing to their own people, what sort of human rights violations they’re committing against their people. They have to think about it again seriously.

**Michael Kirby**: And what is your hope in coming forward to this commission of inquiry to give the testimony that you’ve given today?

**Jamie Wright**: 오늘 저희한테 증언을 해주시는 이유는 어떤 일이 벌어질 것을 기대하고 증언을 해주셨는지가 저희는 궁금하거든요.

**Mrs. X:** 수년동안을 제가 2006년부터 다니면서 국무부도 많이 들어가 증언도 많이 했지만 그런 결과가 오늘이 오지 않았나 생각을 하구요. 오늘 유엔에서 조사를 하는 것은 지금까지 했던 일들의 마지막 결정에 왔구나하는 생각을 합니다. 그러나 아직까지도 많은 사람들이 북한의 인권문제라던가 북한의 실제 상황에 대하여 디테일하게 알지 못합니다. 그래서 더 많은 사람들이 알고 더 많은 사람들이 목소리를 합하고 더 많은 사람들이 사회적인 운동을 벌림으로 인하여 또 유엔과 같은 기관은 국제적인 제재를 가하여 북한을 변하게 하던지 아니면 그 정권이 물러나던지 주민들을 살게 만들도록 했으면 좋겠습니다. 이제까지 말씀드렸던 바와 같이 대재난에 대하여 96년,97년,98년에 있은 300만 아사에 대하여 사람들은 생각합니다. 그러나 99년부터 오늘까지 죽은 사람이 600만이 된다고 생각한다면, 더 많은 사람들이 죽도록 우리는 알면서 가만히 있었다면 우리는 북한에서 나오는 때를 묻은 사람으로써의 책임을 다 하지 못했다는 것입니다. 그래서 우리는 북한 주민으로써, 북한의 때를 묻은 사람으로써, 내 조국이 바뀌고 내 고향이 바뀌는 마음에서 이 자리에 나와 여러분이 함께 하기를 바랄 뿐입니다. [Speaking Korean] [01:30:00] [01:31:00]

**Jamie Wright**: Ever since I came to the United States in 2006 I have been providing my testimony’s for various organizations and agencies such as the State Department and I think today this opportunity is the big outcome of all that work that we’ve been doing for that many years and I’m really glad that this interrogation or inquiry is happening by the United Nations. But there’s still many, many people who do now know that well about what’s really going on for the real people in North Korea and I just really wanted that -- really hoped that more people know about what’s really going on in there and more people will voice their concern about the situation there and there will be more social movement for North Koreans and as a UN maybe you can have a stronger international sanctions against North Korea so that the regime can change or they can collapse to that people there can actually live. [01:32:00] And we’re still talking about that Great Famine of 3,000,000 people dying during the period of 1996, 1997, 1998 but beginning from 1998 up until this point about 6,000,000 people died and we didn’t do anything for those deaths and I feel responsibility for those deaths. And as a person from North Korea I really hope that this atrocious situation there will change favorably for the better; that’s why I came forward and provided my testimony.

**Michael Kirby**: Yes I’ll just ask Commissioner Biserko if she has any questions. No. Well is there anything additional that you would like to say that because of the way the questions have been asked have not covered any point that you wish to put before the Commission of Inquiry?

**Jamie Wright**: 저희가 여쭤봤던 질문들 중에 선생님께서 하고 싶었던 말씀이 제대로 나오지 못한 부분이 있었다면 지금 추가로 하고 싶은 말씀을 할 수 있는 기회를 추가적으로 드릴게요.

**Mrs. X:** 지금까지 미국에 와 있는 탈북자, 전 세계에 있는 탈북자들이, 쉽게 말하면 자기가 살아가기 위해서 여러가지 일을 하고 수단과 방법을 가리지 않았습니다. 그러나 제가 이번에 텍사스 달라스에서 미 전역에 있는 탈북자 혹은 리더로써 역할을 하는 그런 분들을 14명을 모셔서 북한사회를 재건할 사명감을 주고 준비하기 위한 프로젝트를 가지고 모였습니다. Non Profit Organization을 가지고 하면서, 그들을 보면서, “아 때가 되었구나” 북한분들이 스스로가 우리가 북한문제에 걸머지고 우리가 일하겠습니다라고 헌신하는 모습을 보면서 우리가 적극적으로 북한문제에 involve될 수 있도록 유엔과 같은 또 사회적인 기관과 함께 하면 좋겠다는 말씀을 드리고 싶구요. 그분들이 나서서 무엇을 해서가 아니라 그분들 스스로가 미국이 혹은 유엔이 앞에 북한에 때를 묻은 저같은 사람들이 함께 갈 때, 우리는 고향으로 들어가는 사람들이기 때문에 오히려 어떤 문제보다는 불협화음이 더 적지 않겠나, 그래서 더 키우고 잘 준비시키는 작업에 동참해주셨으면 좋겠습니다라는 부탁을 드리고 싶습니다. [Speaking Korean] [01:33:00] [01:34:00]

**Jamie Wright**: So up until this point North Korean defectors they’ve just -- their whole purpose was surviving. They’ve been doing anything and everything just to survive, but recently I have a very pleasant experience in Dallas, Texas where we had this sort of gathering 14 North Korean defector -- leaders of the North Korean defectors in the United States [01:35:00] so they sort of volunteered to sort of recognize that this is a high time that they need to do something for the people back in North Korea and they would like to commit themselves to do that sort of cause. It was through some non-profit organization and they were just prepping themselves basically for the future of North Korea in which was a very pleasant surprise for me and I think in this process there will be more room for the UN, other international agencies and civil organizations can help them so that they can do their work and when we can do this altogether I think it will make a great result all in all. And I just want to make a good preparations for the better future in their; so I just want to ask for your continued interest and support in this cause and matter.

**Michael Kirby**: Yes, thank you very much indeed Mrs. X for coming forward [01:36:02] today and I express the hope that your life ahead will be less eventful than your life has been in the past.

**Mrs. X:** 감사합니다. [Speaking Korean]

**Jamie Wright**: Thank you very much.

**Michael Kirby**: Thank you. We’ve now reached the conclusion of the public hearing of the Commission of Inquiry for today. The Commission will be resuming tomorrow morning at 8:30 in this room when it will be taking testimony of a number of experts on issues of human rights, politics, access to food, prison camps, satellite and the gender dimension and responsibility to protect as well as other matters that will arise during the course of the day. I express thanks especially to the Jamie Wright for her marvelous work, she has helped bridge the gulf that otherwise exists between language and cultures. We must hope that in some way the work of the Commission of the Inquiry can likewise help to bridge a gulf that has grown up; ultimately the notion that lies behind the universal declaration of human rights which was drafted by a committee headed by that great American woman, Eleanor Roosevelt is that all human beings share the essential human rights together and that they have to build a world in which those universal human rights are respected and protected. And this Commission of Inquiry is in part created to help achieve that objective.

We will adjourn now until 8:30 tomorrow morning.