

and female workers who perform work of comparable worth, including in the service sector.

For example, in a pending case, Ms. Lee Sun-ja, the vice-president of the Citizens' Bank Workers' Union, instituted a suit against the bank for wage discrimination against its female employers. Ms. Lee sought back-pay compensation of 9,924,494 won (US\$13,595), the difference between her pay and that of comparable worker at the same bank. There was a wide gap in wages even among female and male workers within the same section. Women workers received smaller basic salaries, raises and allowances than their male counterparts.

Disparity in Allowances and Bonuses

In addition to differences in basic wages, there are industry-wide disparities between allowances and bonuses paid to men and women workers. According to a 1989 report by the Federation of Korean Metal Workers' Unions, male workers in the metal industry received a number of supplementary allowances categorized as basic allowances, work-related allowances (seniority based), cost-of-living and dependents allowances, over-time premiums and housing allowances. In contrast, women workers received only the basic allowance and over-time allowances. Women are not paid the multiple allowances related to living expenses because they are presumed to be earning income merely to supplement their husband's or family's. Apart from its inequity, this presumption totally ignores the reality that some women are heads of their households and are the sole source of income for their families. Even if there is an employed husband, household income may fall far short of their needs.

In a typical electronics company, male workers are paid family allowances as well as a seniority allowance. Usually set at 10,000 won (US\$14) for a wife and 5,000 won per month per child. Men also receive other supplementary allowances of 20,000 to 40,000 won/month, depending on their title and level of technical training. Women are not given these allowances.

3. Opportunities for Job Advancement

Under Article 7 of the Gender-Equal Employment Law, employers ought not to discriminate on the basis of gender with regard to the education, placement and promotion of employees. Nevertheless, women continue to face serious discriminatory obstacles in trying to pursue opportunities for job advancement. In some cases, additional requirements are placed on women as conditions for promotion, whereas men are automatically promoted after working a certain number of years. Women may have to pass a special exam to qualify for advancement and qualifications to take the advancement examination often differ for men and women in that men become eligible to take the examination after a shorter period of time

within the company than women. In many enterprises, married women and women with children are disqualified to take the advancement examinations at all.

A larger problem, however, remains the fact that most women workers enter the job market in low-skilled production jobs and are likely to remain in such job categories throughout their working years. Even if there are occasional opportunities to move up to a more responsible position, the proper technical training necessary to advance is not readily available to most women.

4. Retirement, Resignation and Dismissal

Employers are prohibited, according to Article 8 of the Gender-Equal Employment Law, from discriminating against women with regard to retirement age or dismissal. Employers are also forbidden to enter into an employment agreement which provides that marriage, pregnancy or child-birth of female employees will be a cause for retirement. Article 11 of the Gender-Equal Employment Law requires employers to grant maternity leaves and to forebear from unfavorable treatment of female employees who request maternity leaves.

Theoretical legal protection aside, in practice married women and those with children still suffer discrimination in the workplace. The problem is longstanding and managers responsible for personnel matters, mostly men, have not changed their practices to comply with law. Korean Airlines (KAL), for example, has a policy forcing women to retire upon marriage, with those who wish to continue working being rehired on a year-to-year contract on a part-time basis. In 1988, HWANG In-hee, who had worked for KAL since 1984, was pressured to submit a resignation letter when she announced her plans to marry. She was told that unless she voluntarily gave up her position, the company could make things very difficult for her. When she refused to submit to the company's demand, she was transferred from the main office in Seoul to the branch office in Cheju island, off the southern coast of the Korean peninsula. (Cheju Island is the southernmost point in Korea, accessible only by plane or boat.) She and her husband, based in Seoul, commuted each weekend, to visit each other by turns. In addition to the personal hardships brought on by the separation from her husband, she faced financial difficulties, despite an employee discount, because of the cost of commuting. She brought her case before the relevant labor administrative authorities, but the complaint was dismissed. She abandoned her wish to file a lawsuit because she could not afford legal fees.

In addition to being subjected to unofficial but customary practices by companies in pressuring women workers to retire upon marriage, many other women workers are still forced into early retirement by complicated regulations that set lower retirement ages for jobs predominantly held by women. In a 1989 study by

Professor Lee E.Y. of Hankuk University, retirement ages for what are generally conceived as women's jobs, such as secretaries, typists and telephone operators, are set much lower than men's jobs. Professor Lee cited practices at various government agencies, including the National Assembly secretariat, where, for example, electricians were required to retire at 56 years of age but assistants and errand runners, most of whom were women, must retire when they are in their 20s. The government agencies claim that the retirement age is determined according to the position level. Such standards tend to work against women because the age is set earlier for lower positions and a majority of women workers fall into such "lower position" classifications.

5. Maternity Protection

According to research conducted in February 1990 by the Economic Planning Board, there were 8,462,000 women workers, representing 36 percent of the total workforce. Among them, over 30 percent were married, or triple the percentage of married women (11 percent in 1979) in the workforce a decade ago.

The Labor Standards Law provides a number of protections related to the distinct health concerns of women as bearers of children. Employers should allow female workers one day leave with pay for menstruation every month. A pregnant worker is allowed a 60-day leave with pay (with at least thirty of those days to be reserved for the period after childbirth). A pregnant worker is also to be assigned "light and easy work" whenever she request and should not be assigned overtime work. An employer is prohibited from dismissing a female worker during a period of maternity leave and for 30 days thereafter. Basically the same protections are also contained in the Maternity Protection section of the Gender-Equal Employment Law.

Despite the growth in the number of married women workers and existing nominal protections in the law, the foregoing standards for maternity protection are not effectively enforced. It is indicative of the lack of commitment to those avowed principles that in April 1990, the Trade and Industry Ministry even tried to repeal certain maternity protections. It proposed amendments to the labor laws eliminating the ban on overtime and night work by pregnant women. While a safe working environment is part of the government's stated maternity protection policy, existing standards fail to protect the health of women. For example, as discussed above in the section on occupational diseases, mercury poisoning has emerged as a major occupational safety issue. Mercury poisoning causes sterility in women, miscarriages, stillbirths and high infant mortality rates. Yet the current Korean Ministry of Labor's air exposure standard of 0.1 mg/m³ permits exposure twice as high as the standards recommended by the World Health Organization. (Permissible Exposure Limits for Hazardous Substances," Ministry of Labor Notice 88-69, effective

from March 1, 1989.)

6. Inadequate Welfare Facilities for Working Mothers

In 1988, 45 percent of married women worked. More married women are entering the workplace, frequently filling places left vacant by rejection of poorly paid manufacturing jobs by their younger, single counterparts. Articles 12 and 13 of the Gender-Equal Employment Law require employers to provide female employees with necessary facilities for nursing their children at the workplace. The law does not require, but merely recommends, that regional and local governments may establish educational, nursing, housing and other public welfare facilities for female employees. The Infant and Child Care Law, which went into effect earlier this year, was ostensibly intended to further this goal of establishing necessary childcare facilities for working mothers. That law is seriously inadequate, as will be discussed below.

Working mothers confront additional hardships due to lack of access to adequate childcare. 92.6 percent of married women workers expressed the need for adequate childcare; 66.2 percent of non-working women were greatly concerned with the establishment of nursery centers and stated that if childcare problems were solved, then they would go out to work. Despite myths about Korea's extended families, only about 35 percent of married women have relatives whom they can ask to look after their children. When mothers must work outside the home, 37 percent of them have no choice but to lock up their small children, who are between the ages of two and six, inside the house or simply let them play outside unsupervised.

According to the Health and Social Affairs Ministry, there are 820,000 children below the age of six who need looking after while both of their parents work. To accommodate these children, it was deemed necessary to establish 25,700 home-nursery facilities that could take care of less than ten children per facility and 8,020 large-scale nursery centers that could accommodate around 70 children each, for a total of 33,720 total nursery facilities.

Under the Infant and Child Care Law -- enacted on January 14, 1991 and went into effect on March 23 -- only the central and provincial governments, in addition to companies, can set up nursery centers. The government reportedly will budget 2.1 billion won (US\$29 million) to build government-run nursery centers in twelve large industrial areas, including Seoul, Incheon and Pusan. But these facilities have not yet been built, and in any case these centers would only be for use by a small number of families who meet need-based criteria established by the government. A large number of children from rural and fishing areas and low-income families will not benefit from the law. Children from low-income families, in particular, face the dangerous situation of inadequate childcare. Many women workers supported a decentralized system of

childcare centers which would be set up as local cooperative with government support and union participation, however the government opposed these more reasonable plans.

The Infant and Child Care Law requires employers with more than 1,000 women employees to establish nursery centers at the workplace. Only a small percentage of working women are employed at such large enterprises, of course. The Labor Ministry says it has advised employers of 122 large companies meeting the statutory threshold to establish nursery centers at their plants. According to research conducted by the women's department of the Bank of Korea Workers Union, only twenty companies nationwide have on-site nursery facilities in place. Among them, only nine are entirely financed by the companies, while the others require the users to bear part of the operational costs. Under the law if a company cannot set up nursery facilities for financial reasons, the Minister of Health and Social Affairs can decide whether to grant the company financial support to set up a nursery center or to permit the employer, in the alternative, to pay workers a childcare allowance. There are no known instances as yet where an employer has given this type of allowance.

Even where nursery centers exist at workplaces, ineffective management hampers their usefulness. A nursery center exists for married women workers at the Sampoong Company in Anyang Industrial Area. The center's operation, however, is determined by the company without any input from the workers and has resulted in problems and impracticalities. For example, because the center closes at 5 p.m., children must wait in dusty work-areas if their mothers must work over-time.

C. Married Women Workers

With increased educational and employment opportunities for young women since the 1970s, a decreasing number of women under the age of 19 are entering manufacturing industry. Reluctant to work in shop-floor production areas for low wages under poor working conditions, more and more younger, single women are seeking jobs in the service sector and married women are increasingly taking their places in the low wage sector workforce.

A significantly larger proportion of married women laborers work in companies that employ between one and nine workers than single women workers. According to a December 1989 analysis by the Labor Ministry, 72 percent of all women laborers work at places with 1-9 workers, and married women laborers make up only 30 percent of that figure. Similarly, married women laborers constitute 30 percent of the 28 percent of all women laborers at workplaces with more than ten employees.

In August 1990, the Labor Ministry announced the enactment of a "Mid- to Older-Aged Worker Employment Promotion Law." This legislation was passed to cope with the shrinking number of persons willing to work in the manufacturing industry. Under the law, the government designates certain low-skilled jobs as being appropriate for married women and older workers -- or men over 45 years of age and women over 35 -- and employers in the designated sectors are obliged to fill a certain percentage of such positions with older and married workers. While the Employment Promotion Law ostensibly promotes employment of married women, it may facilitate exploitative situations. It lacks provisions enabling women to take maternity leaves without fear of losing their jobs or provisions for access to adequate childcare while they are at work.

Married women are generally employed by subcontractors, hence their status tends to be that of temporary workers for medium and small-sized companies. They also engage in production work done inside homes in groups of four or fewer workers. Married women workers in the service sector also tend to be temporary or part-time employees. Because hiring workers on a temporary or part-time basis provides employers with a great deal of flexibility in managing its workforce, hiring married women is attractive to them.

Married women are attractive to employers, who perceive older women as stable and docile employees. Indeed, most of these women have no other choice but to work in low-skill, low-wage jobs. Hence they put up with the low wages and poor working conditions.

(iii) The police, prosecutor's offices, and internal security agencies also participate in investigations into unions; police power should not be used to suppress new unions.

VI. ALTERNATIVES FOR WORKERS

A. Guarantee of Workers' Right to Freedom of Association

The Korean government's labor policy has consistently emphasized controlling the workers. Chonnohyop and autonomous democratic unions that have formed since June 1987 have faced constant repressive measures. Hence, these new labor unions need protection from the government's anti-labor policies and meaningful legal guarantees of their rights to freedom of association and to engage in collective actions.

Labor unions demand the following guarantees:

1. The right to organize and operate autonomous labor unions, as provided for in Article 2 of the ILO Convention No. 87.

a. Repeal of the provisions under the present law prohibiting the formation of alternative nationwide federations such as Chonnohyop and prohibiting organization by public sector workers. The law should be amended to provide that workers of all kinds can form unions freely and individually decide whether to participate as union members.

b. Minimize government, including police, interference in internal affairs of unions.

(i) The present law requires a new union to submit to the local administrative office many documents, including an application form, union by-laws, and the official name of the organization, names of the union's officers and their background. The administrative authority is empowered to reject applications on mere technicalities, allegations of inaccuracies, and pendency of police or internal security agencies inquiries into the accuracy of the report data.

(ii) Under the present law, authorities may abuse their power to investigate internal union affairs and to require unions to submit financial and other documents for investigation or face stiff fines or imprisonment. This power has been used as a pretext in the recent past to harass new and independent unions, particularly to deter their affiliation with Chonnohyop. Such practices should cease.

(iii) The police, Prosecutor's Offices, and internal security agencies also participate in investigations into unions; police power should not be used to suppress new unions.

(iv) The legal provisions restricting union finances should be repealed. Under the present law, union membership dues must remain at or below two percent. The rate of dues should be determined independently by members of the unions, not imposed by the government. Any potential problems can be controlled by requiring disclosures of the status and application of union finances.

(v) Unions should have the right to engage in political activities. The present prohibition against unions engaging in political activities is a partisan measure that deprives worker organizations -- but not employer organizations -- of exercising political clout as a collective unit. Without this right, workers are not able to wield the influence necessary to put their concerns on the political agenda and actually win legislative and social reforms. Other existing laws, if properly administered subject to impartial judicial review, are adequate to safeguard against the inappropriate involvement of labor organization in political activities that are in violation of democratic constitutional principles.

(f) The prohibition against "third-party intervention" should be repealed. This ban has no legitimate function and serves only to impede workers from uniting and working in solidarity, obstructing receipt of support and expert advice from others. The ban is routinely circumvented by employers' organizations, therefore it contributes to structural bias in industrial relations and collective bargaining.

2. The right to engage in collective bargaining.

Presently, the scope of what can be included in collective bargaining agreements is limited by law and by discriminatory ad hoc administrative practice. Employers' rights to exercise sole discretion over plant closures should be subject to statutory and/or contractual restraints. The Labor Ministry's power to extend the period of collective bargaining, even during a strike, should be eliminated. Unions should be permitted to negotiate with the employers on matters relating to the management, grievance procedures and personnel changes that affect working conditions and job security. Neutral dispute resolution procedures in which labor and management are both fairly represented should be promoted.

3. The right to engage in collective actions, including strikes.

The current restrictions on public sector workers' right to organize and engage in collective actions should be narrowed. Presently, public sector workers -- in public transportation, banking, broadcasting and other communications industries, schools, Export Processing Zones and others -- are greatly restricted or forbidden to engage in collective action. The broad restrictions currently in place contravene international standards, which recognize such restrictions as legitimate only when the sphere of "essential services" is defined through democratic processes to include only truly public interest enterprises and the government proper. The current restrictions should be revised in accordance with international standards.

B. Guarantee of Minimum Living Standards

The very basic necessities of life include food, clothing and housing. In addition, there are expenditures for medical care and other costs. There is a wide disparity between workers' wages, even with increases won in the past three years, and the amount necessary for a minimum standard of living.

In order for workers to attain minimum living standards, the Minimum Wage Law must be amended. Presently, the law applies to workplaces employing more than five workers, or for some particular crafts, workplaces employing more than ten workers. The law should be applicable to all workplaces, regardless of the size of a company's workforce. The law also provides for different minimum wage levels for workers in different crafts; these disparities should be abolished. The allowance system should be simplified or eliminated to establish a more rational and transparent wage system. The authority of determining and adjusting minimum wage levels should be exercised by the National Assembly, rather than being delegated to the Ministry of Labor under presidential instructions. Finally, in order to deter violations more effectively, the penalty for violators should be increased.

The lack of unemployment insurance and a social security system are political and fiscal problems that must be addressed as soon as possible in view of the impact of inflation in housing costs and consumer prices. These concerns should be addressed by the National Assembly and appropriate government agencies.

C. Elimination of Discrimination against Women Workers and Protective Measures.

Gender-based discrimination against women workers is deeply entrenched and particularly severe in Korea. Although the government enacted the Gender-Equal Employment Law to delegitimize sex-based discrimination, the law provides only weak regulations and penalties and is totally inadequate. The law should be amended to provide for stiffer penalties for violators. A system of "equal pay for equal work" should be enforceable by civil court actions brought by entire classes of women subject by employers to illegal discrimination. The Civil Procedure Code should be amended to permit such actions, and the courts should have clear power to order changes in workplace practices which systematically discriminate against women.

The current wage structure, which provides for various allowances and bonuses that in reality comprise a large portion of a worker's salary, discriminates against women. Allowances and bonuses should be given on a rational and equitable basis, not on the basis of presumptions classifying workers by sex and seniority.

Adequate childcare facilities should be required by law as soon as practicable, as this problem grows more severe as more married women continuously enter the workforce.

D. Reduction of Working Hours and Safer Working Environment

A mandatory 40-hour work week should be written into law without reduction in basic wages. Over-time work should be subject to the premium compensation provided by law. In addition, provisions in the Labor Standards Law for personal and menstruation leave should be enforced. Penalty for violators should be increased.

The extremely poor record of enforcement on workplace safety requirements, reflected in outrageously high rates of industrial accidents, must be improved by a multi-faceted effort including:

1. Establishment of a regular program of inspection of work environments, with such periodic inspections conducted by officials who are obliged to accept complaints by union representatives and to conduct follow-up measures to assure substandard conditions are remedied;
2. Strong measures to discipline safety inspectors found to have engaged in corrupt collusion with employers;
3. Stepped-up education of workers by joint cooperation of employers and unions, with employers subject to criminal and civil penalties if they fail to disclose known health

hazards to newly-hired or other employees, leading to avoidable injuries or deaths; and

4. Revision on a regular basis of the statutory schedule of compensation for workplace injuries to reflect the inflation in the general economy; as well as improvement in the scope of coverage and level of compensation under the Industrial Accident Insurance System.

E. Provisions for Employment Security

Labor-related laws must be revised in order to provide for employment security during the process of industrial restructuring. A new Employment Security Law should include the following:

1. There should be no restriction on, including in collective bargaining agreements, provisions for a joint labor-management discharge committee which would determine whether a worker was dismissed unjustly or in retaliation for union activities. A fair grievance arbitration machinery should be facilitated, in place of administrative dispositions that tend to favor expansive definitions of the exclusivity of management prerogatives.

2. Legislative regulation on "temporary" workers to ensure that they are accorded many of the same benefits and job security of permanent workers.

3. In case of workforce reductions, management should provide the union with as much advance notice as possible. It should also consult with the union on how to carry out the reduction.

4. Collective bargaining agreements should include detailed provisions on job description changes and transfers so that workers are not without notice forced to readjust to new jobs or be displaced.

5. In case of company mergers, closures and such, management should give advance notice to workers and consult with the union. Workers should receive transitional support, retraining and other adjustment assistance. The government should work with labor unions and union federations to establish systematic job retraining programs for workers.

An unemployment insurance system must be established. The plan currently under government consideration may require workers to pay substantial insurance contributions, hence it is unacceptable to workers. Instead, an unemployment insurance plan

that would spread dislocation risks more broadly and require minimal employee contributions should be set up.

on 10. Nov. 1991

F. Guarantees of Secure Housing

In order to help alleviate workers' housing problems, the government should acquire large amounts of land that are currently owned by the chaebols, whose real estate speculation is the root cause of spiralling land costs. The government should then construct low-cost, public housing on this land that would be available for low-income families and the urban poor.

The government can assist workers in the short term by establishing government lending programs or indirect loan guarantees through which workers can borrow at below market interest rates the money necessary for rent deposits or to purchase homes. In the longer term, legal obstacles to establishment and expansion of credit unions, housing cooperatives and a Labor Bank should be removed so that workers may develop alternative institutions to mobilize savings for purchase of housing.

The Lease Protection Law should be revised to bar landlords from making predatory increases in rental deposits and monthly rent rates beyond the current inflation rates. Violation should be deterred by criminal and civil penalties.

| NAME | UNIVERSITY | APPLIED LAW | REASON OF ARREST |
|-----------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| Kim, Sang-jun | " | NSL | " |
| Park, Jil-han | " | NSL | Declaration of Conscience |
| Park, Ja-hun | Gang-Won Univ. | NSL | " |
| Kim, Seon-han | " | NSL | " |
| Seo, Ja-Il | Jong-Guk Univ. | NSL | anti-america front |
| Kim, Sun-woo | " | NSL | alumni bulletin |
| Ahn, Mi-han | " | NSL | Study |
| Lee, Chang-woo | Sang-Ji Univ. | NSL | Sang-Min-Hak-byun |
| Sung, Joo-hong | Seoul soc. Institut | NSL | case o. Seoul soc. Instit. |
| Lee, Chang-il | " | NSL | " |
| Kim, Yong-hung | Seoul Nat. Univ. | NSL #7: 3 | Min-Hae-Hwal-Jo |
| Kim, Yong-ho | " | " | " |
| Park, Yong-soo | " | " | " |
| Lee, Joo-hyun | " | 51 | " |
| Jeong, Dong-Min | NP | NSL | Declaration of Conscience |

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|------------|------|-----|
| 인권 자료실 | | |
| 등록일 | 서무기준 | 자료비 |
| 98 3/14 | B8 | 138 |

List of 1136 Prisoners of Conscience on 10. Nov. 1991

** NSL : National Security Law LLM : Law on Labor Dispute Mediation
 OPD : Obstruction of Police Duty LAD : Law on Assembly & Demonstration
 IoW : Interruption of Work AFL : Anti-Firebomb Law

(Data from MINGAHYUP)

| SOLDIGERS | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| NAME | BELONGING | APPLIED LAW | REASON OF ARREST |
| Kim, Yong-Keun | | NSL | |
| Mun, Hyun-Seung | | NSL | Study Group |
| Shin, Hwa-Song | | NSL | Sanomaeng |
| Oh, Kon-Soo | | NSL | Study Group |
| Kim, Bong-Keun | 35. devision | NSL §7: 1,5 | Ideology Study |
| Park, Jin-Soo | " | NSL | " |
| Jin, Seong-Joon | " | NSL | " |
| Han, Seong-Jae | " | NSL | " |
| Park, Kil-Nam | " | NSL | Declaration of Conscience |
| Park, Je-Hyun | Gang-Won Univ. | NSL | |
| Kim, Seon-Hwan | | NSL | |
| Seo, Jae-Il | Dong-Guk Univ. | NSL | anti-america front |
| Kim, Sang-Hyun | | NSL | alumni bulletin |
| Ahn, Kil-Man | | NSL | Study |
| Lee, Chung-Hee | Sang-Ji Univ. | NSL | Sang-Min-Hak-Ryun |
| Song, Joo-Myung | Seoul soc.institut | NSL | case o.Seoul soc.instit. |
| Lee, Chang-Hui | " | NSL | " |
| Kim, Yong-Myung | Seoul Nat. Univ. | NSL §7: 3 | Min-Hae-Hwal-Jo |
| Kim, Yong-Ho | " | " | " |
| Park, Yong-Soo | " | " | " |
| Lee, Jae-Kyu | " | " | " |
| Jeong, Kwang-Min | MP | NSL | Declaration of Conscien. |

| | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| Yoo, Kyung-Sang | Ahn-Dong Univ. | NSL | anti-america stud. group |
| Lee, Han-Jun | Oegukeo Univ. | NSL | Hyuk-No-Maeng |
| Cho, Jae-Eun | " | NSL | " |
| Park, Yong-Bae | Je-Joo Univ. | NSL | alumni bulletin |
| Ko, Won-Jun | Cheong-Joo Univ. | NSL | Ja-Ju-Dae-Oh |
| Kwon, Yung-Han | " | NSL | " |
| Song, Jae-Bong | " | NSL | " |
| Tchu, Byung-Kuk | " | NSL | " |
| Kim, Seon-Hwan | Choong-Nam Univ. | NSL §7: 3 | Hyuk-No-Maeng |
| Yang, Seong-Ho | " | NSL | " |
| Ahn, Jae-Hong | | | |
| Cheon, Ki-Yun | | | |
| Kang, Won-Bong | | NSL | Alumni Bulletin |
| Lee, Su-Jin | Sang-Ji Univ. | NSL | Sang-Min-Hak-Ryun |
| Kim, Jin-Cheol | " | NSL | " |
| Cheon, Myung-Chan | Ahn-Dong Univ. | NSL | anti-america stud. group |
| Song, Min-Ho | " | NSL | " |
| Kim, Ki-Ryong | " | NSL | " |

| WORKERS | | | |
|------------------|--|---------------------|------------------|
| Kwon, Jong-Rak | | | |
| Kim, Ki-Na | | NSL §7: 3 | Worker's college |
| Kim, Byung-Ryul | | LLM | |
| Oh, Soo-Hwan | | | |
| Lee, Bong-Kyu | | forgery o. document | |
| Lim, Byung-Soo | | | |
| Cheon, Kyung-Hwa | | violence | |

| | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Cheon, Eun-Je | | NSL §7: 3 | Min-No-Tu |
| Choi, Young-Sook | | NSL §3: 1 | Sanomaeng |
| Park, Jin-Koo | Seong-Nam tr.union | violence,OPD | |
| Lee, Si-Woo | Gang-Won Ind.Co., | LLM, IoW | Strike |
| Chang, Yong-Ryul | Gyunggi trade union | | |
| Bang, Bong-Soo | " | | |
| Kim, Ki-Hwan | " | LAD,violence,OPD | Demonstration |
| Mun, Jong-Pil | " | | |
| Kim, Jin-Hun | " | NSL | Gyung/Soo trade union |
| Ku, Hyun | Gyungnam,Milyang | NSL | |
| Jeong, Yung-Kyu | Gyungnam Taxi/Driv. | LLM, IoW | |
| Bae, Jong-Soo | Gyung-No-Hyup | OPD | |
| Lim, Chae-Jeong | " | NSL | |
| Kim, Bo-Kyung | Gyungdong Ind. | IoW , LLM . | |
| Park, Seon-Tae | " | " | |
| Ahn,Jung-Jun | " | " | |
| Chae, Seong-Chun | " | " | |
| Choi, Wun-Kyu | " | IoW, violence | |
| Suh, Hyung-Ok | " | NSL §7: 3 | In-No-Hoe |
| Kim, Dong-Young | Gye-Myung Univ. | | hospital union strike |
| Lee, Ki-Soo | " | forgery o.document | Labor movement |
| Lee, Min-Cheol | " | | " |
| Lee, Soo-Hyun | Kwangju Trans. | LAD, OPD | strike |
| Lee, Kyu-Hyung | Kwangjin Ind. | LAD, violence | May-Day strike |
| Kim, Seong-Yong | Kwangheung Taxi | violence | taxi strike |
| Lee, Sang-Hak | edu.insurance | IoW, LLM | |
| Huh, Mi-Kyung | Goo-No-Hyup | forgery o.document | illegal work |

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Kim, Jong-Ryul | worker/ Gooroh | LAD, violence, AFL | assembly |
| Kim, Kil-Yong | Goomi trade union | LAD, violence | May-Day strike |
| Kim, Kwang-Jae | Gooil trans. | IoW | strike |
| Kim, Hyun-Sik | Gold Star | NSL | |
| Kim, Soon-Im | Gumsung Alps | IoW, LLM . | |
| Kim, Min-Seung | Technik center | NSL | Group Study |
| Kim, Yun-Kyu | KIA car | IoW, LLM | strike |
| Shim, Seok-Bo | " | IoW | " |
| Park, Heung-Kui | " | " | " |
| Park, Han-Jo | " | " | " |
| Kim, Ki-Soo | " | " | " |
| Kim, Byung-Soo | " | " | " |
| Kim, Ju-Cheol | " | " | " |
| Yun, Hyung-Mo | " | " | " |
| Lee, Chang-Ho | " | " | " |
| Jeong, Youn-Sik | " | " | " |
| Jeong, Ha-Baek | " | " | " |
| Han, Dong-Hoon | " | " | " |
| Bae, Jae-Jeong | " | " | " |
| Kim, Man-Soo | " | " | " |
| Kim, Jae-Ok | " | " | " |
| Park, Seon-Hyung | " | " | " |
| Park, Jong-Min | " | OPD | " |
| Park, Chun-Woo | " | " | " |
| Shin, Seung-Cheol | " | IoW | " |
| Oh, Soo | " | " | " |
| Yoo, Si-Hyun | " | " | " |

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Lee, Deok-Seong | KIA car | OPD | strike |
| Lim, Keun-Kap | " | " | " |
| Jeon, Jong-Sik | " | IoW | " |
| Kim, Jeom-Sook | Na-Woo Micro | IoW, LLM | |
| Uh, Il-Do | Nambo Metal | IoW, violence | |
| Hwang, Byung-Kwan | Nambo Mashine | IoW, violence, LLM | |
| Kim, Ki-Sik | No-Dan-Hyup | NSL | |
| Lee, Sang-Bin | No-Mun-Yeon/Buchun | AFL | |
| Mun, Jin-Heon | labor advise office | NSL §7: 3 | |
| Choi, Han-Bae | labor activist | OPD, violence | |
| Yoo, Jae-Cheon | " | NSL | Je-Pa Group |
| Lee, Chang-Woo | " | NSL | " |
| Park, Seong-In | " | NSL | " |
| Kim, Yong-Soo | " | NSL | " |
| Jeong, Heon-Young | " | NSL | " |
| Min, Kyung-Seo | " | NSL | " |
| Koh, Jin-Sook | " | NSL | " |
| Kim, Jae-Hwan | " | NSL | " |
| Ui, Seong-Nam | " | NSL | " |
| Park, Jae-Young | worker.coll./Inchon | NSL §7: 3 | |
| Shin, Eon-Jik | " | " | |
| Kim, Jin-Tae | Korea Labor News | " | San-Min-Dong-Maeng |
| Lim, Hae-Kyu | No-Un-Hyup | " | " |
| Lee, Seung-Pil | DAILIM car | NSL | |
| Kang, Bong-Jin | Daesung/Ulsan | AFL | |
| Lee, Eun-Koo | DAEWOO car | LLM | |
| Choi, Byung-Jin | " | LAD | |

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|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Chang, Je-Hong | DAEWOO car | | |
| Rah, Byung-Kil | DAEWOO micro | IoW | strike |
| Lee, Chang-Ki | " | " | " |
| Jeong, Woo-Young | " | " | " |
| Kang, Yong-Kil | DAEWOO shipbldg. | LLM, IoW, violence | " |
| Baek, Soon-Hwan | " | " | " |
| Mun, Jae-Young | " | NSL, IoW, violence | " |
| Park, Young-Cheol | " | NSL | " |
| Park, Jong-Hyun | DAEWOO carrier | IoW, LLM | |
| Lee, Young-Ho | Daewoong/Ma-Chang | NSL | |
| Shin, Jin-Seop | Daihan Lens | IoW | |
| Yoo, Kwon-Woon | " | " | |
| Lee, Tae-Kyung | " | " | |
| Shin, Ahn-Sik | Daiheung Maschine | LAD | demonstration |
| Ahn, Young-Seon | Dongkyung Electric | IoW | |
| Chang, Won-Joo | Dongkwangyang metal | | |
| Kim, Jong-Jun | " | | |
| Noh, Kyung-Min | " | | |
| Yoo, Myung-Seok | Dongbu-trade-union | NSL | Je-Pa Group |
| Hong, Seong-Dae | Dongsan hospital | IoW, LLM | strike |
| Lee, Sang-Chun | " | " | " |
| Yoon, Jae-Kyung | Dongyoung Aluminium | OPD | " |
| Song, Doo-Sil | " | " | " |
| Jeong, Chang-Seok | " | " | " |
| Nah, Jae-Bong | " | " | " |
| Jeon, Moo-Seong | " | " | " |
| Jeong, Seung-Yong | " | " | " |

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|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------|
| Lee, Chan-Ho | Dongyoung Aluminium | OPD | strike |
| Kim, Seon-Rae | " | " | " |
| Kim, Yong-Hwan | " | " | " |
| Mun, Pung-Seok | " | " | " |
| Park, Won-Taek | " | " | " |
| Suh, Sang-Jin | " | " | " |
| Ahn, Sang-Mook | " | " | " |
| Yang, Sang-Kuk | " | " | " |
| Won, Kwan-Seok | " | " | " |
| Lee, Sang-Ho | " | " | " |
| Lee, Jong-Eum | " | " | " |
| Jeong, Jin-Won | " | " | " |
| Han, Jae-Sang | " | " | " |
| Jeong, Kyu-Hwa | Dongin Electronic | | |
| Lee, Ho | LOTTE Canon | IoW, LLM | strike |
| Lee, Hong-Seok | Ma-Chang trd. union | | |
| Lee, Jong-Yeop | " | LLM | |
| Hwang, Seong-Keun | Mando Mashine | IoW, LLM | strike |
| Kim, Hi-Joon | " | " | " |
| Chang, Yun-Seok | Maengho Trans. | IoW | " |
| Kim, Myung-Cheol | Min-No-Tu-Maeng | NSL §7: 1,5,7 | |
| Kim, Yeon-Ki | " | " | |
| Kim, Jin-Cheol | " | NSL §7: 3 | |
| Song, Myung-Jae | " | NSL §7: 1,5,7 | |
| Lee, Keon-Beom | " | NSL §7: 1,3,7 | |
| Choi, Yang-Jin | Minjung Party | violence | |
| Oh, Tae-Hwan | Baeju Ind. | OPD, violence, LAD | |

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|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Park, Young-Mi | Bosung Electronic | IoW | |
| Lee, Mi-Ja | " | " | |
| Choi, Mi-Ja | " | " | |
| Kim, Mi-Young | " | " | |
| Jo, Mi-Sook | " | " | |
| Seong, Myung-Hyun | Bong-Ahm /Pusan | NSL | |
| Choi, Do-Won | Bu-No-Hyup | AFL | |
| Lee, Seong-Do | Pusan trade union | LLM | |
| Park, Jong-Kwan | " | NSL | Je-Pa Group |
| Lee, Young-Ja | Sanomaeng | NSL | Sanomaeng |
| Yang, Bong-Man | " | NSL | " |
| Lee, Joong-Seop | " | NSL | " |
| Jeong, Joo-Yong | " | NSL | " |
| Kim, Jin-Joo | " | NSL | " |
| Park, Soon-Ho | Sammok Ind. | OPD, violence | assembly |
| Lim, Jong-In | SAMMI Metal | IoW | |
| Lee, Soon-Hi | Samsung Trans. | " | strike |
| Baek, Nae-Seop | Samsung pipe | | |
| Shim, Yong-Joo | " | | |
| Yoon, Keon-Young | " | | |
| Kim, Eun-Im | Samsung Pharmacy | law of trade union | |
| Lee, Jang-ho | Samsung | NSL | Kyung-Soo trade union |
| Lee, Eun-Tae | Sanyang Metal | LAD, IoW, LLM, violen. | strike |
| Kim, Myung-Jin | " | " | " |
| Jeong, Jang-Hi | " | " | " |
| Kim, In-Dam | " | " | " |
| Jo, Ji-Yeon | " | " | " |

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|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Kim, Seong-Ik | Sanyang Metal | LAD, IoW, LLM, violen. | strike |
| Choi, Seong-Roh | " | " | " |
| Kim, Eun-Seong | Sanyoung Textile | forgery o. document | |
| Kwon, Jeong-Sook | Samjoo Electronic | NSL §7: 1,5 | ideology study |
| Nam, Chang-Jin | Shin-Ah Taxi | IoW | strike |
| Lee, Soon-Hyung | Seo-No-Hyup | LAD | May-Day assembly |
| Kim, Do-Han | Seoul Engineering | LLM, IoW | |
| Jeong, Yun-Kwang | Seoul Subway | LLM, IoW | |
| Kim, Han-Chool | Seojin Trans. | violence | strike |
| Jang, Myung-Kuk | Seoktap Institut | LLM | |
| Jeong, Kwang-Kyo | Sunggoo Trans. | IoW | strike |
| Choi, Byung-Kyu | Sungmi Electronic | NSL §3: 1 | Sanomaeng |
| Yoon, Eui-Heon | Sungho Transfort | IoW | strike |
| Jeong, Pil-Hwan | Seshin micro | NSL | |
| Yang, Jeong-Sik | SEWON | violence | |
| Choi, Seong-Jae | Sehan Taxi | IoW | strike |
| Shin, Yeon-Sook | SOYE Ind. | " | " |
| Yoo, Bong-Won | " | " | " |
| Jang, Ki-Young | Suwon labor advise | NSL | Kyung-Soo trade union |
| Lee, Yong-Seok | Suwon trade union | NSL | " |
| Park, Ki-Pyung | Poet, Sanomaeng | NSL | Sanomaeng |
| unnamed | Shindongah Build. | OPD | demonstration |
| unnamed | " | " | " |
| Lee, Seung-Won | " | " | " |
| Suh, Jeong-Bae | Shinhan Transfort | IoW | strike |
| Lee, Doo-Baek | Minjung party | OPD | demonstration |
| Park, Cheol-Min | Ahnsan | IoW, LAD, violence | |

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|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Jeong, Geum-Chae | Anyang labor advise | LAD | case o.self-burnning |
| Lee, Mi-Deok | DAEWOO electronic | IoW | |
| Jeong, Seong-Hee | Anyang labor union | | |
| Song, Saeng-Yeop | Yangwoo micro | IoW, OPD | |
| Choi, Geun-Seong | " | IoW | |
| Hong, Young-Pyo | solidarity commttee | LLM | |
| Han, Sang-Il | Yeomkwang Tetron | OPD, violence | Park,Chang-Soo case |
| Lee, Kyu-Young | Youngchang Music I. | NSL | Sanomaeng |
| Baek, Deok-San | Onchon Taxi | | |
| Hwang, Myung-Soo | Woosung Trans. | LAD, violence | strike |
| Park, Young-Bae | Wooyoung Ind/Ulsan | NSL | |
| Jeong, Dae-Hwa | Ulsan | NSL | |
| Son, Bong-Hyun | HYUNDAI micro/Ulsan | LAD | demonstration |
| Lee, Yong-Jin | " | " | " |
| Jang, In-Kweon | Ulsang/Uljoo | " | May-Day assembly |
| Kim, Im-Seop | Woochang mashine | " | " |
| Im, Dae-Seong | Yudaigoo Taxi | IoW | strike |
| Noh, Byung-Jik | In-Min-No-Ryun | NSL §7: 3 | |
| Noh, Hi-Chan | " | " | |
| Oh, Dong-Ryeol | " | " | |
| Choi, Seong-Cheol | print worker | NSL | Sanomaeng |
| Kim, Tae-Jin | Inchon/Kyunggi | NSL §7: 3 | Nodong,ja-dongmaeng |
| Kim, Yong-Ki | " | " | " |
| Kim, Jin-Kook | " | " | " |
| Park, Yoon-Bae | " | " | " |
| Suh, Jae-Seok | " | " | " |
| Shin, Nam-Hee | " | " | " |

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| Shin, Joon-Soo | Inchon/Kyunggi | NSL §7: 3 | Nodong Ja-dongmaeng |
| Lee, Kang-Seok | " | " | " |
| Ha, Seung-Chang | " | " | " |
| Hwang, Soon-Hyun | " | " | " |
| Kim, Jae-Kyu | DAEWOO car/inchon | IoW | free action o.chairman |
| Jo, Deok-Sang | " | " | " |
| Choi, Yong-Joo | " | LAD, violence | " |
| Kim, Jong-Wook | Ilkkun advise offic. | NSL §7: 3 | |
| Park, Ki-Young | " | NSL §7: 3, violence | |
| Shim, Kyu-Yeol | Ilsun Trans. | IoW | strike |
| Koh, Choon-Wan | Seo-No-Hyup | NSL | Je-Pa Group |
| Koh, Min-Taek | Jongwon electronic | NSL | " |
| Lee, Keun-Hwa | publisher | NSL | " |
| Koh, Seong-Beom | Chun-No-Hyup | NSL | " |
| Park, Se-Woong | " | violence | Park, Chang-Soo case |
| Kim, Young-Dae | " | LAD, LLM | 5.9 demonstration |
| Hyun, Joo-Eok | " | LAD | strike |
| Lee, Jin-Koo | " | LAD, violence, AFL | assembly |
| Lee, Byung-Hak | " | violence | " |
| Kim, Jong-Bae | " | " | " |
| Park, No-Sik | Jeonbuk | | |
| Park, Sang-Ho | " | | |
| Park, Seok-Yong | " | | |
| Shim, Seong-Sik | " | | |
| Han, Sin-Ah | " | | |
| Park, Seung-Heup | Sinmok sch./teacher | NSL | Min-No-Tu-Maeng |
| Kim, Gab-Cheol | Jeil Trans. | | strike |

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|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Wui, Chang-Kweon | Jeil Trans. | | strike |
| Park, Moo-Yeol | " | | " |
| Jang, Young-Tae | Jechul Ind. | IoW, LLM | |
| Park, Chang-Min | Joongbu Taxi | | |
| Park, Young-Soon | Joongchon | IoW | |
| Kim, Dong-Kyoon | Subway trade union | NSL §3: 1 | Sanomaeng |
| Bae, Il-Do | " | LAD | strike |
| Kim, Han-Chool | Changwoon Ind. | IoW | " |
| Son, Jong-Soo | Chunil Trans. | " | strike |
| Yoon, Joo-Ho | " | " | " |
| Kim, Hak-Seop | " | " | " |
| Jeong, Chang-Jin | " | " | " |
| Kang, Woo-Keun | designer | NSL | Je-Pa Group |
| Lee, Seung-Woo | Min-No-Ryun | IoW, violence, OPD | May 9. demonstration |
| Shin, Seung-In | Korex sports | NSL | |
| Jang, Keun-Jik | Taipyungyang | IoW | strike |
| Lee, Soo-Hong | " | " | " |
| Lee, Ho-Seong | TONGIL / Masan | IoW | |
| Suh, Jong-Ko | " | IoW, violence | evading military service |
| Kim, Min-Cheol | " | " | |
| Kim, Chang-Sook | Pacific/Wako | NSL | Kyung-Soo-No-Ryun |
| Kim, Tae-Yeon | " /Jikkyo | " | " |
| Hyun, Mi-Kyung | " /controls | " | " |
| Suh, Sang-Seop | Pohang Metal | fraud | |
| Oh, Haeng-Seon | Poongguk Ind. | IoW, LAD | |
| Jeong, Doo-Wan | " | IoW, LAD, forgery | |
| Kweon, Young-Kook | Poongsan Metal | OPD | |

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|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Kim, Jae-Yoon | Poongsan Metal | IoW, LAD | strike |
| Nam, Yeon-Mo | " | " | " |
| Kim, Young-Il | " | IoW, LAD, violence | |
| Kim, Tae-Kwan | " | NSL | |
| Jeong, Jong-Kil | " | | |
| Kim, Seong-Dae | Poongsung electric | forgery o.document | |
| Kim, Bong-Sik | Korea Mabel | IoW, violence | |
| Huh, Mi-Sook | Korea Joongchon | NSL | print.matter distribution |
| Han, Young-Deok | " | " | " |
| Lee, Myung-Ok | " | " | " |
| Baek, Seung-Cheol | Hanryu Trans. | | |
| Jang, Seong-Goo | Hanbo Mine | IoW | |
| Eom, Cheon-Yong | Hanil micro wave | NSL | |
| Yoo, Jin-Hee | Hanjoo electric | IoW | |
| Lee, Jeon-Ho | Hanjin heavy metal | IoW | strike |
| Yoon, Myung-Won | " | LLM | |
| Bae, Man-Soo | HYUNDAI car | | solli-strike |
| Park, Joon-Seok | HYUNDAI micro | LAD | |
| Kim, Jeong-Myung | " | LLM | |
| Suh, Pil-Woo | HYUNDAI heavy metal | IoW | |
| Lee, Jeong-Seop | " | OPD | |
| Suh, Young-Taek | " | LAD | |
| Oh, Jong-Soae | " | LAD,LLM | |
| Park: Dae-Yong | " | | April Goliath strike |
| Lee, Gab-Yong | " | | " |
| Kim, Won-Pil | " | | " |
| Choi, Gab-Yong | " | OPD | " |

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| Lee, Jae-Kwan | HYUNDAI heavy metal | OPD | April Goliath strike |
| Choi, Jeong-Ho | " | " | " |
| Lee, Yong-Hee | Fine micro | OPD, violence | |
| Kweon, Keun-Hyun | " | IoW | |
| Kim, Kye-Hwan | " | OPD, violence | |
| Kim, Byung-Oh | HYOSUNG mashine | IoW | |
| Suh, Woo-Keun | HYOSUNG heavy metal | NSL, violence | |
| Yoon, Tae-Kyung | FUJI tech Korea | NSL | Sanomaeng |
| Lee, Min-Cheol | Heungwa ind. | OPD | |
| Im, Ho-Jin | Ssangma textile | IoW, LLM | |
| Kim, Nam-Soo | YAKURT | IoW | |
| Lee, Hyun-Joo | Samjin totalfashion | violence, IoW | strike |
| Kim, Tae-Bong | " | " | " |
| Kim, Eun-Young | " | " | " |
| Jeon, Jeong-Yool | KDK | LLM | rejection o.official duty |
| Park, Joon-Won | KIA car | OPD | |
| Lee, Jae-Seung | " | " | |
| Kim, Joong-Geom | " | " | |
| Kim, Dong-Hee | " | " | |
| Lee, Byung-Hyun | " | " | |
| Shin, Yoo-Sik | DAIWO shipbldg. | NSL, LLM | |
| Han, Kyung-Sook | Dongkyung electric | IoW | |
| Seong, Hyun-Jae | Pan-Korea metal | NSL | Sanomaeng |
| Kim, Sang-Hap | HYUNDAI micro | NSL, LAD | |
| Jo, Hyun-Joon | DAILIM car | | |
| Kim, Myung-Kil | Seshin | NSL | |
| Kim, Joong-Hyun | HYUNDAI car | LAD | demonstration |

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| Lee, Yoon-Jin | Bekkumadang | NSL | publishing |
| Jeon, Young-Seon | " | " | " |
| Noh, Jae-Sik | Inchon-insurance | IoW, violence | placard |
| Choi, Kong-Yeol | " | " | |
| Jeon, Chang-Ho | " | IoW | anti-discharge |
| Shin, Kwang-Hoon | " | IoW, violence | " |
| Kim, Nam-Heon | DAIWOO car | IoW, violence, LAD | |
| Song, Bong-Ryong | " | " | |
| Kim, Yong-Koo | " | " | |
| Kim, Yong-Don | " | " | |
| Kim, Kweon-Yang | " | " | |
| Yoo, Jae-Ik | " | " | |
| Han, Kyu-Hyun | " | " | |
| Yoo, Seon-hee | " | " | |
| Kim, Byung-Deok | " | IoW | |
| Lee, Seong-Jae | " | " | |
| Oh, Hong-Kyu | Dongshin Ind. | IoW | |
| Im, Young-Kook | " | " | |
| Joo, Seong-Hoon | Korea Megron | violence, LAD | |
| Ahn, Seon-Hee | " | " | |
| unnamed | " | " | |
| Min, Byung-Soo | Daisung Trans. | IoW | strike |
| Oh, Hi-Wook | Woosung Trans. | violence | Taxi demonstration |
| Lee, Dong-Ho | Daisung Trans. | IoW | strike |
| Kim, Joon-Eon | Joongang Taxi | LAD, IoW | " |
| Shim, Tae-Seop | Seah car | violence | " |
| Kim, Cheol-Woo | Hyundai Taxi | LLM, IoW | " |

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| Lee, Hyo-Sik | Hyundai Taxi | LAD | strike |
| Lee, Poong-Rak | " | IoW | " |
| Park, Sang-Yong | Yuchang Trans | LLM | " |
| Kim, Tae-Sik | Hyundai Taxi | LLM, LAD | " |
| Choi, Tae-Il | Asia Taxi | " | " |
| Kim, Tae-Kwan | Poongsan Metal | violence | object dimaging |
| Han, Kyu-Sik | " | " | " |
| Park, Jong-Sam | Goryo Trans | IoW | strike |
| Jeong, Kwang-Cheol | | NSL §3: 1 | Sanomaeng |
| Park, Hi-Seong | | violence | |
| Goo, Beom-Seo | Taipyungyang | " | |
| Suh, Dong-Seok | " | " | |
| Kweon, Jong-Tak | worker | forgery o.document | |
| Han, Sang-Gab | family of prisoner | OPD | |
| Jeong, Young-Seon | Dongkyung electric | LLM, IoW | |
| Jang, Cho | KIA tech. | IoW | |
| Soh, Seung-Jeom | OEC | " | |
| Kim, Jeong-Ho | Joongang Ind. | " | |
| Park, Joon-Hak | " | " | |
| Shin, Jeong-Bin | " | " | |
| Kim, Young-Keun | Gold Star | NSL | Sanomaeng |
| Kim, Mi-Boon | " | " | " |
| Lee, Young-Hee | Hwasung Gum | forgery o.document | |
| Kwak, Tae-Won | Bank trade union | LLM | strike |
| Choi, Dong-Sik | In-No-Hyup | LAD | |

| TEACHER, FARMER, FISHER | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| N A M E | BELONGING | APPLIED LAW | REASON OF ARREST |
| Park, Ik-Hwan | Seoul c.girls school | libel | disclosure o.dishonesty |
| Lee, Eun-Joo | Doosan prim. school | violence | signature action |
| Doh, Won-Ho | | violence, NSL | |
| Jang, Moon-Sik | Chungbuk farm.union | LAD | Farmer assembly |
| Noh, Jeong-Goo | | violence | |
| Im, Seung-Taek | | " | |
| Kim, Bok-Soo | | LAD, OPD, violence | Fisher demonstration |
| Kim, Seong-Soo | | " | " |
| Jang, Moo-Seop | | " | " |
| Kim, Kwang-Young | | " | " |
| Lee, Seong-Hee | | " | " |

| O P O S I T I O N | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Kim, Oh-Kweon | | | |
| Lee, Dong-Kyoon | | LAD | officer declaration |
| Park, Kwang-Tae | Ga-Min-Chung | NSL §3: 1 | Sanomaeng |
| Lee, Min-Goo | Minjung party | | |
| Kweon, Jong-Tak | Kyungbuk univ. | NSL | Sanomaeng |
| Jeong, Eun-Hee | Kyunghee univ. | " | " |
| Kweon, Jong-Kil | Minjung Party | NSL §3: 1 | " |
| Song, So-Yeon | Saenal youth group | NSL §3: 1,5,7 | Ja-Min-Tong |
| Park, Soon-Kyung | Pan Nation.Alliance | NSL | Pan National Alliance |
| Kim, Young-Man | Gukminyonhap | LAD | demonstration |
| Bae, Da-Ji | " | " | " |
| Lee, Dong-Jin | Gukminhoiui/speaker | " | |

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|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Choi, Jong-Jin | Gukminhoiui | LAD, violence | |
| Han, Sang-Ryeol | " | " | demonstration |
| Lee, Soo-Ho | " | " | |
| Suh, Kyung-Won | member o. parliament | NSL §4 | visit north-Korea |
| Kweon, Sang-Man | worker's college | OPD | |
| Lee, Seong-Ki | " | OPD, violence | |
| In, Jeong-Hyun | " | NSL, OPD, violence | |
| Lee, Hi-Chang | Min-Yun-Chu/Daegoo | AFL | |
| Choi, Yoon-Young | | | |
| Kim, Keun-Eui | Lucky-Gumsung | NSL §7: 1,5 | |
| Lee, Man-Soo | Minjung Party/Masan | LLM | |
| Kim, Jong-Seok | Jin-Jung-Yon/Masan | NSL | Sanomaeng |
| Moon, Ik-Hwan | priest | NSL | visit north-Korea |
| Lee, Hae-Hak | " | NSL §7: 3 | Pan National Alliance |
| Hong, Keun-Soo | " | " | " |
| Choi, Ik-Kyoon | art critic | NSL | Seo-Min-Mi-Ryun |
| Lee, Jin-Woo | Min-Mi-Ryun | NSL | Min-Mi-Ryun |
| Suh, Dong-Seok | Min-Bul-Yun | NSL §7: 3 | Min-Bul-Yun |
| Cha, Moo-Jeong | Minjung Party | NSL §3: 1 | Sanomaeng |
| Kim, Ok-Hyun | " | " | " |
| Lee, Seong-Cheol | " | " | " |
| Suh, Dong-Woo | " | NSL | " |
| Lee, Jong-Kil | " | NSL §7: 1,5 | " |
| Lee, Seong-Soo | " | NSL §3: 1 | " |
| Yoo, Kyung-Jong | " | " | " |
| Kweon, Hyun-Jeong | Seoul soc. Institute | NSL | case Seoul soc. Institute |
| Shin, Hyun-Jun | " | NSL | " |

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| Nam, Jin-Hyun | Sanomaeng | NSL §3: 1 | Sanomaeng |
| Kim, Jin-Hyuk | Seoul nat'l univ. | " | Ja-Min-Tong |
| Oh, Jin-Hee | " | NSL | Seo-Min-Mi-Ryun |
| Hyun, Jeong-Deok | Sanomaeng | NSL §3 | Sanomaeng |
| Kang, Nae-Young | EYC | LAD, AFL | |
| Moon, Kyu-Hyun | cathol.priest | NSL | visit north-Korea |
| Jang, Oh-Young | Sanomaeng | NSL §3: 1 | Sanomaeng |
| Lee, Jae-Hoo | Chejudo/civil | violence | demonstration |
| Park, Cheol-Sang | " | " | " |
| Park, Yoon-Nam | " | " | " |
| Koh, Boo-Wook | " | " | " |
| Noh, Seong-Cheol | Younsei univ. | NSL §7: 3 | Hyuk-No-Maeng |
| Kim, Kwan-Tae | Youngdeok Press | | News Paper article |
| Kim, Byung-Gang | " | | " |
| Kim, Man-Soo | " | | " |
| Kang, Min-Jo | father Kyungdae,K. | | |
| Jeon, Dong-Kyoon | medical doctor | NSL | Sanomaeng |
| Bang, Yang-Kyoon | secretary o.parl. | NSL | Seo,Kyung-Won case |
| Lee, Se-Ran | worker's college | NSL | |
| Choi, Jin-Soo | Im,Su-Kyung support | LAD | demonstration |
| Kim, Ahn-Hong | diver | law on gun-powder | attempt to explosion |
| Oh, Young-Sik | Chun-Dae-Hyup | NSL §7: 3 | ex-chairman |
| Jang, In-Kweon | teacher's union | LAD | assembly |
| Lee, Boo-Young | " | " | " |
| Yoo, Sang-Deok | " | NSL | |
| Im, Soo-Kyung | Chun-Dae-Hyup | NSL | visit north-Korea |
| Lee, Chang-Bok | Chun-Min-Ryun | NSL | Pan National Alliance |

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|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Kim, Hyun-Jang | Chun-Min-Ryun | NSL §5: 1 | |
| Kim, Hee-Taek | " | NSL §7 | Pan National Alliance |
| Im, Moo-Young | " | LAD | ghost writing o. testament |
| Suh, Joon-Sik | " | LAD, violence, law of | observation |
| Jeong, Yoon-Seo | " | NSL | according Chundaehyup |
| Kim, Hyung-Min | " | NSL | " |
| Lee, Kyung-Ryool | Chun-Chung-Ryun | LAD | demonstration |
| Han, Young-Ok | Cheju Minchung | " | Kwangju memorial demo. |
| Yang, Young-Woon | Cheju Minhyup | " | " |
| Yoo, Won-Ho | Jungwon Engineering | NSL §5 | visit north-Korea |
| Hwang, Kwan-Joong | activist | NSL §7: 1,5 | having prohibited books |
| Oh, In-Ki | Pohang Minju-school | NSL | |
| Hong, Sung-Dam | artist | NSL §7: 1,5 | sending slide to n.-K. |
| Jeong, Seon-hee | " | NSL | Seo-Min-Mi-Ryun |
| Kim, Keun-Tae | Chun-Min-Ryun | NSL | demonstration |
| Jo, Sung-Woo | " | NSL | Pan National Alliance |
| Kweon, Hyung-Taek | " | NSL | " |
| Kang, Ki-Hoon | " | aid suicide | case Kim, Ki-Seol |
| Hong, Seon-Pyo | worker's college | OPD | |
| Kim, Sook-Hee | " | " | |
| Han, Yoo-Sik | " | NSL, OPD | |
| Ahn, Sin-Jong | Mokpo Youth Group | LAD | demonstration |
| Lee, Kang-Yeol | Deoksung women univ | NSL | study of book from n.-k. |
| Park, Young-Kyoon | | NSL | Seo-Min-Mi-Ryun |
| Cha, Il-Hwan | artist | NSL | " |
| Kim, Hye-Jeong | Gong-Chu-Ryun | LAD | Anti-atom demonstration |
| Kang, Goo-Cheol | Daejeon/ Gukyun | LAD | demonstration |

| U R B A N P O O R P E O P L E | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| N A M E | B E L O N G I N G | A P P L I E D L A W | R E A S O N O F A R R E S T |
| Jeong, Jong-Goo | Donam-dong | LAD, violence | |
| Noh, Ha-Young | Youngchon | violence | demonstration |
| Hong, Seong-Cheon | " | " | " |

| P U B L I S H E R | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Kang, Je-Yoon | Nodongmunhaksa | NSL §3: 1 | Sanomaeng |
| Maeng, Seong-ho | " | NSL | " |
| Park, Kwan-Woo | " | " | " |
| Soh, Jong-Min | " | " | " |
| Jang, Min-Seong | " | " | " |
| Jeon, Hyun-Seon | " | " | " |
| Lee, Seok-Pyo | Silchonmunhksa | " | book publishing |
| Pyo, Kwang-So | Nodongmunhaksa | " | Sanomaeng |
| Lee, Weon-Hye | " | " | " |
| Shin, Hyung-Sik | Nokdoo publishing | NSL §7: 1,5 | book publishing |
| Park, Cheol-Min | Balkeunjari | | demonstration |
| Park, Seong-Won | Woorisidae | NSL | |
| Park, Soo-Nam | activist | NSL §7: 1,5 | book publishing |
| Nam, Pyung-Oh | Il & Nori | NSL | " |
| Noh, Seong-Jin | Writer | " | |
| Kim, Soo-Kil | " | NSL §7: 1,5 | |
| Kang, Sang-Min | Han Gihoek | NSL | soldier |
| Kim, Hong-Jo | Han-publishing | NSL §7: 1,5 | book publishing |
| Park, Joon-Seok | Dongji printing | NSL | book printing |
| Park, Jeom-Ho | " | " | " |

| STUDENT | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| NAME | BELONGING | APPLIED LAW | REASON OF ARREST |
| Park, Jong-Jin | | | |
| Song, Ho-Cheol | | NSL | |
| Shin, Bae-Seop | | " | Sanomaeng |
| Lee, Dong-Seok | | OPD, AFL | |
| Lee, Doo-Seok | | " | |
| Lee, Jae-Pil | | LAD, AFL | |
| Lee, Jong-Won | | NSL | Hyuk-No=Maeng |
| Jeong, Dae-Ho | | AFL | demonstration |
| Jo, Byung-Eop | | LAD, AFL | |
| Jo, Yong-Kon | | LAD | demonstration |
| Jo, Yong-Kwon | | LAD, violence, AFL | assembly |
| Cha, Young-Kil | | NSL | |
| Choi, Seong-Moon | | NSL §7: 3 | Min-No-Tu-Maeng |
| Choi, Hyun-Ho | | LAD, violence, AFL | assembly/Park, Changsoo |
| Hong, Ji-Won | | " | demonstration |
| Hwang, Dae-Hoon | | NSL | |
| Kim, Ki-Seok | Gang-Won univ. | LAD, OPD | demonstration |
| Kim, Myung-Ki | " | LAD, violence | " |
| Kim, Jeong-Im | " | | |
| Kim, Joon-Yeon | " | NSL | Min-Hak-Ryun |
| Lee, Ki-Hwan | " | LAD, AFL | demonstration |
| Im, Seong-Yoon | " | NSL | Min-Hak-Ryun |
| Jeon, Heung-Woo | " | LAD, AFL | farmer demonstration |
| Choi, Jeong-Beom | " | " | demonstration |
| Kim, Tae-Jin | Keon-Kuk univ. | violence, OPD | attack Minja party bldg. |

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| Park, Kyu-Hwan | Keon-Kuk univ. | NSL | print.matter distribution |
| Choi, Keum-Seop | " | violence, OPD | attack Minja party bldg. |
| Kang, Seok-Hwan | Kyunggi univ/Suwon | | demonstration |
| Park, Sang-Hyun | " | violence, OPD | attack Minja party bldg. |
| Kim, Ji-Hyung | " | NSL 3: 1 | Ja-Min-Tong |
| Kang, In-Seok | Kyungnam univ. | NSL,LAD,violence | Chun-Dae-Hyup |
| Kim, Dae-Ha | " | AFL,LAD | |
| Kim, Dong-Cheol | " | AFL,LAD | demonstration |
| Kim, Min-Ha | " | NSL | having printed matter |
| Kim, Jin-Soo | " | AFL | attack police station |
| Doh, Han-Seong | " | AFL,film law | demonstration |
| Baek, Jong-Kil | " | AFL | |
| Lee, Jong-Hwa | " | NSL,LAD,AFL | |
| Jeong, Myung-Soo | " | AFL | Chun-Dae-Hyup |
| Ha, Tae-Seung | " | AFL,violence | detention policeman |
| Han, Young-Hee | " | LAD | demonstration |
| Keum, Dong-hyun | Kyungbuk univ. | NSL | " |
| Kim, Jong-Dae | " | LAD,AFL,violence | attack police station |
| Kim, Cheol-Woo | " | AFL,violence | Pan National assembly |
| Park, Young-Ryool | " | NSL,violence,OPD | attack Minja party bldg. |
| Shin, Dong-Wan | " | NSL | activist organisation |
| Lee, Kyu-Bong | " | violence,OPD,LAD | attack Minja party bldg |
| Lee, Dae-Young | " | NSL | |
| Jang, Byung-Kwan | " | LAD,violence | demonstration |
| Nam, Seung-Woo | Kyungwon univ. | NSL,LAD | Pan National assembly |
| Mun, Young-Bok | " | " | demonstration |
| Jeon, Kyu-Cheol | " | OPD,AFL | |

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| Kwon, Jong-Choon | Kyunghee univ. | OPD,violence | attack Minja party bldg. |
| Kim, Ki-Soo | " | NSL 7,8,3:1 | Ja-Min-Tong |
| Song, Kyu-Bong | " | NSL | Chun-Dae-Hyup |
| Han, Cheol-Soo | " | NSL,LAD | Chun-Dae-Hyup |
| Shin, Seok-Jin | " | LAD,violence | demonstration |
| Lee, Ki-Heon | " | OPD,LAD | Chun-Dae-Hyup |
| Kim, Jong-Baek | Gyemyung univ. | NSL | Hyuk-No-Maeng |
| Choi, Jong-Hee | " | violence | demonstration |
| Kim, Jeong-Dong | " | election law | destruction o.placard |
| Kim, Joong-Pyo | Goryo univ. | violence | |
| Son, Seong-Pyo | " | NSL | Chun-Dae-Hyup |
| Ahn, Joo-Yong | " | " | ideology study |
| Lee, Jeong-Ho | " | " | |
| Jang, Ryang | " | violence | |
| Hwang, Ji-Tae | " | AFL | attack police station |
| Ahn, Yong-Hyun | " | " | demonstration |
| Lee, Deok-Seong | Kookmin univ. | OPD,violence | attack Minja party bldg. |
| Jeon, Ki-Seok | " | NSL 7: 3 | Hyuk-No-Maeng |
| Hong, Seong-Won | " | " | " |
| Kim, Sang-Hoon | Dankook univ. | LAD,violence,AFL | assembly |
| Park, Jae-Cheol | " | NSL | description print.matter |
| Han, Jeong-Won | " | LAD,AFL | demonstration |
| Kim, Hyun-Wook | Kyungbuk univ. | NSL,OPD,violence | attack Minja party bldg. |
| Kim, Dong-Young | Daegoo univ. | LLM | solidarity labor union |
| Lee, Byung-Hee | " | LAD,violence | demonstration |
| In, Chang-Heon | " | " | " |
| Kim, Jin-Soo | Daejon Joongkyung | AFL,violence | assembly |

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| Kim, Kyung-Hwan | Dongkuk univ. | NSL 7: 3 | Min-Hak-Ryun |
| Kim, Bong-Jun | " | " | Anti-USA Group |
| Kim, Seong-Goo | " | NSL | Chun-Dae-Hyup assembly |
| Park, Se-Hwan | " | NSL 7: 3 | Min-Hak-Ryun |
| Park, ho-Kyung | " | NSL, LAD, AFL, violen. | Anti-USA Group |
| Yang, bong-man | " | NSL 3: 1 | Sanomaeng |
| Yoo, Chi-Keon | " | OPD, violence, LAD | attack Minja party bldg. |
| Yoon, Nam-Jin | " | NSL 7: 3 | Anti-USA Group |
| Lee, Kyu-Min | " | " | " |
| Jeong, Myung-Ho | " | NSL, OPD, LAD, violen. | attack Minja party bldg. |
| Choi, Eun-Yong | " | NSL | Min-Hak-Ryun |
| Han, Jong-Seo | " | NSL 7: 3 | " |
| Hong, Sa-Kook | " | " | " |
| Hwang, Eui-Soo | " | " | Anti-USA Group |
| Hwang, Jae-Bong | " | LAD, violence, AFL | |
| Kwon, Dae-Hyun | Dongah univ. | NSL | soldier |
| Kim, Yang-Ho | " | " | |
| Suh, Jae-Ho | " | " | soldier |
| Choi, Kyu-Myung | " | " | |
| Kim, Dal-Kyu | Dongui univ. | violence | Dongui univ. case |
| Kim, Young-Kwon | " | " | " |
| Kim, Jun-Sik | " | " | " |
| Kim, Jin-Ahn | " | " | " |
| Kim, Tae-Hyun | " | " | " |
| Kim, Tae-Ho | " | " | " |
| Kim, Hyung-Soo | " | " | " |
| Kim, Ho-Jun | " | " | " |

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| Park, Se-Jin | Dongui univ. | violence | Dongui univ. event |
| Seong, Hye-Kyung | " | " | " |
| Song, I-Keun | " | " | " |
| Shin, Sang-Man | " | " | " |
| Oh, Tae-Bong | " | " | " |
| Yoon, Won-Ha | " | " | " |
| Yoon, Chang-Ho | " | " | " |
| Lee, Kwan-Goo | " | " | " |
| Lee, Nam-Woo | " | " | " |
| Lee, Seung-Seok | " | " | " |
| Lee, Young-Jae | " | " | " |
| Lee, Jong-Hyun | " | " | " |
| Lee, Jun-Kyung | " | " | " |
| Lee, Cheol-Woo | " | " | " |
| Jeong, Seong-Ho | " | " | " |
| Jo, Dong-Sik | " | " | " |
| Jo, Seong-Cheol | " | " | " |
| Jo, Yong-Woo | " | " | " |
| Choi, Hyung-Jo | " | " | " |
| Ha, Sang-Ho | " | " | " |
| Park, Jae-Hee | Myungji u./Yongin | LAD,AFL | demonstration |
| Kim, Si-Mon | Mokpo univ. | NSL | Chun-Dae-Hyup assembly |
| Shim, Kyu-Sang | Baejae univ. | OPD | attack Minja party bldg. |
| Jang, Byung-Goo | " | OPD,violence | attack official bldg. |
| Kim, Kwang-Ho | Kyungsung univ. | NSL,LAD | demonstration |
| Park, Mi-Kyung | Pusan tech.univ. | " | |
| Ahn, Hyung-Joo | " | NSL 7: 1,5 | Sanomaeng |

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| Choi, Ki-Ho | Pusan tech.univ. | NSL 7: 1,5 | Sanomaeng |
| Park, Seong-Hyun | Pusan univ. | NSL | |
| Jeong, Seung-Ahn | " | LAD | assembly |
| Choi, Young-Min | " | NSL | Sanomaeng |
| Choi, In-Ho | " | NSL | |
| Kim, Dong-Hyun | Oegukeo uni./Pusan | NSL | |
| Lee, Soo-Young | " | AFL | Chun-Dae-Hyup |
| Jeong, Seung-Ho | " | NSL, LAD | |
| Jeong, Il | " | LAD, AFL, violence | |
| Choi, Mi-Jeon | Sangmyung w. univ. | NSL 7: 3 | Jo-Tong Group |
| Shin, Jun-Jin | Sangji univ. | LAD | |
| Shin, Hyun-Woo | " | NSL | Sang-Min-Hak-Ryun |
| Kang, Seung-Won | Seogang univ. | AFL | |
| Kim, Jeong-Doo | " | " | |
| Kim, Hak-Beom | " | NSL 7: 3 | Jo-Tong Group |
| Shin, Jae-Man | " | AFL | |
| Ahn, Byung-Jin | " | NSL | Chun-Min-Hak-Ryun |
| Lee, Sang-Chae | " | OPD, violence | attack Minja party bldg. |
| Im, Young-Soo | " | | |
| Kim, Myung-Rok | Pusan univ. | LAD, AFL | |
| Kim, Tae-Hyun | " | AFL | |
| Jeon, Moon-Hwan | Seogang univ. | NSL 7: 1,5 | Im, Soo-Kyung case |
| Choi, Jeong-Bong | " | NSL | demonstration |
| Kwon, Soon-Hwan | Seoul nation.univ. | OPD, violence, LAD | attack Minja party bldg. |
| Kim, Kyung-Soo | " | NSL | Min-Hae-Hwal-Jo |
| Kim, Bong-Ki | " | OPD, violence, LAD | attack Minja party bldg. |
| Kim, Seong-Yeon | " | NSL 7: 3 | Min-Hae-Hwal-Jo |

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| Kim, Yong-Ho | Seoul nation.univ. | NSL | Min-Hae-Hwal-Jo |
| Kim, Jeong-Hoon | " | " | |
| Park, Dae-Ho | " | NSL 7: 3 | Hyuk-No-Maeng |
| Park, Yong-Soo | " | NSL | Min-Hae-Hwal-Jo |
| Baek, Kyung-Han | " | LAD,violence | |
| Suh, Ki-Ho | " | LAD | Pan National assembly |
| Shun, Hyun-Young | " | NSL 7: 3 | Min-Hae-Hwal-Jo |
| Oh, Ki-Hyung | " | " | " |
| Yoon, Young-Kook | " | " | " |
| Lee, In-Keun | " | OPD,violence,LAD | attack Minja party bldg. |
| Jeong, Eung-Ki | " | LAD,violence | |
| Jeong, Jong-Hee | " | NSL 7: 3 | Min-Hae-Hwal-Jo |
| Jo, In-Hye | " | " | " |
| Ha, Tae-Kyung | " | NSL | Chun-Dae-Hyup assembly |
| Lee, Min-Kyung | " | OPD,violence | Park,Chang-Soo case |
| Lee, Min-Ho | " | " | " |
| Hong, Eun-Bae | " | " | " |
| Yoon, Woon-Sang | " | NSL 7: 3 | Min-Hae-Hwal-Jo |
| Moon, Kwang-Myung | " | NSL,LAD | Pyongyang youth festival |
| Kim, Nam-Joo | " | NSL 7: 3 | Min-Hae-Hwal-Jo |
| Bang, Min-Soo | " | " | " |
| Jo, Yeon-Jin | " | " | " |
| Jang, Dong-Yun | Seoul Ind.univ. | LAD | demonstration |
| Choi, Eun-Jeong | Seoul women.univ. | NSL 3: 7: | Ja-Min-Tong |
| Koh, Myung-Jong | Seowon univ. | NSL,LAD | demonstration |
| Kim, Kwang-Seok | " | NSL 7: 5 | Placard |
| Yoo, Dong-Hoon | " | AFL,violence,LAD | |

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| Kang, Byung-Woo | Sungkyunkwan univ. | NSL | Sung-Min-Hak-Ryun |
| Kim, Seung-Kwon | " | " | " |
| Kim, Ki-Hong | " | | |
| Kim, Jin-Wook | " | NSL | Ja-Min-Tong |
| Park, Han-Il | " | " | Sanomaeng |
| Suh, Young-Seon | " | " | Sung-Min-Hak-Ryun |
| Ahn, Hyun-Woo | " | " | Sanomaeng |
| Yoon, Jin-Hwan | " | NSL 3: 1 | " |
| Lee, Seung-Bok | " | NSL | " |
| Lee-Woo-Il | " | NSL 7: 3 | Hyuk-No-Maeng |
| Jin, Ki-Young | " | | |
| Kim, Seong-Joong | Sechong univ. | | demonstration |
| Kim, Dong-Soo | Suwon univ. | NSL | Dongyoung aluminium case |
| Woo, Eui-Keun | " | OPD, violence, LLM | " |
| Lee, Hak-Roh | " | NSL | " |
| Kim, Eun-Jong | Sunchon univ. | violence | attack prosecut. office |
| Kim, Jong-Pil | " | " | " |
| Kwon, Myung-Jin | Soongsil univ. | LAD | |
| Kim, Jeong-Wook | " | LAD, AFL | |
| Park, Young-Pil | " | LAD | demonstration |
| Lee, Min-Kyu | " | LAD, violence | " |
| Jang, Kye-Hwan | " | NSL | having printed matter |
| Jeon, In-Hyun | " | NSL 3: 1 | Sanomaeng |
| Jeong, Joo-Yong | " | NSL | " |
| Hwang, Jeong-Il | " | " | " |
| Lee, Jin-Hee | Ahju univ. | violence | attack official office |
| Kim, Goo-Il | Ahdong univ. | NSL | Anti-USA Group |

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| Kim, Seung-Mo | Ahndong univ. | NSL | Anti-USA Group |
| Kim, Joon-Mo | " | " | Pan Nation. assembly |
| Seon, Yong-Soo | " | " | " |
| Eom, Jae-Jin | " | " | Anti-USA Group |
| Im, Cha-Bal | " | violence, OPD | attack Minja party bldg. |
| Choi, Jae-Hoon | " | NSL | Pan Nation. assembly |
| Kang, Heung-Soon | Susan univ./yeosu | LAD | demonstration |
| Kim, Dae-Yong | " | NSL | print.matter distribut. |
| Park, Deuk-Joon | Younsei univ. | NSL | Jo-Tong Group |
| Yang, Young-Joon | " | violence | |
| Oh, Seung-Rok | " | AFL | Chun-Dae-Hyup |
| Lee, Seon-Ok | " | violence | |
| Lee, Seung-Ik | " | AFL | demonstration |
| Jang, Ki-Seon | " | OPD,violence | attack Minja party bldg. |
| Hong, Soon-Cheol | " | NSL | Jo-Tong Group |
| Park, Young-Il | Youngnam univ. | AFL | demonstration |
| Ahn, Seong-Dae | " | AFL,OPD | attack USA embassy |
| Gong, Seung-Kwan | Oegukeo univ. | Violence | Jeong,Won-Sik case |
| Kim, Dong-Kyu | " | NSL 3: 1 | Ja-Min-Tong |
| Kim, Young-Kyu | " | violence | Jeong,Won-Sik case |
| Kim, Hyung-Pyo | " | OPD,violence | Chun-Dae-Hyup |
| Park, Kwang-Yeol | " | violence | Jeong,Won-Sik case |
| Park, Sang-Wook | " | " | " |
| Park, Yoon-Ho | " | OPD,violence | Chun-Dae-Hyup |
| Shin, Hyo-Sik | " | NSL | alumni bulletin case |
| Yang, Bong-Ryeol | " | violence | Jeong,Won-Sik case |
| Lee, Yong-Joo | " | " | " |