



An October 7, 2008 DigitalGlobe image of the Sasŭlp'ŏ (A) area, village of Yesŏng-dong (B), the site where the new hovercraft base will be constructed (C), the Sasŭlp'ŏ (D) and Koamp'ŏ (E) patrol craft bases and landing craft bases (F). (DigitalGlobe)

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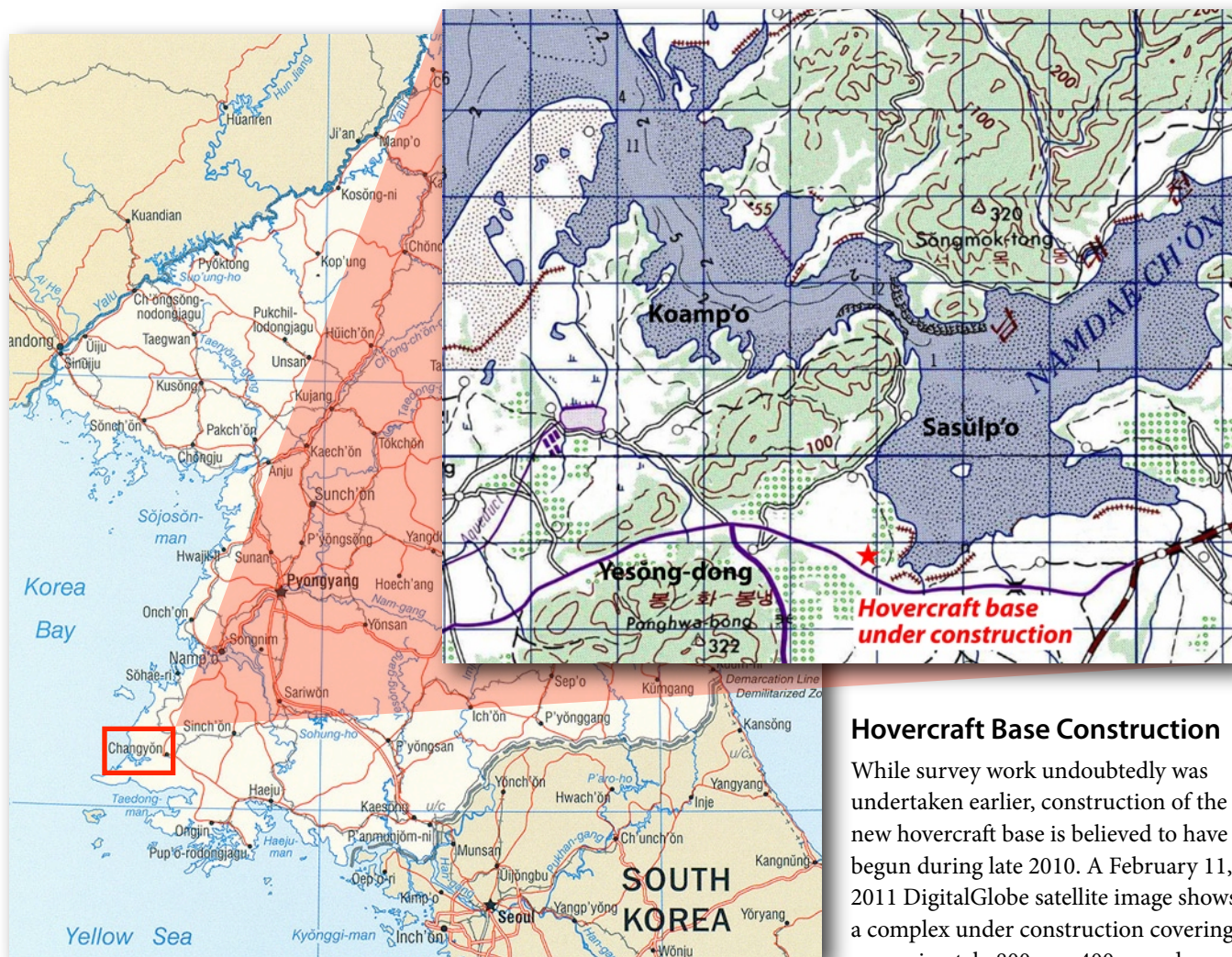
New Hovercraft Base at Sasŭlp'ŏ¹

By Joseph S. Bermudez Jr.

During late 2010 ROK and US intelligence detected construction activity in the Democratic People's Republic of

Korea (DPRK) near the west coast town of Sasŭlp'ŏ, Hwanghae-namdo (i.e., South Hwanghae Province). Subsequent observations revealed that this activity was related to the construction of a new hovercraft base 1.5 km south-southwest of Sasŭlp'ŏ.

This area and the construction of a hovercraft base here are of interest for at least three reasons. First, this area is currently the base where forward elements of what is believed to be the Korean People's Navy (KPN) West Sea Fleet's 29th Sniper Brigade are based. Second Sasŭlp'ŏ is located on the Namdae-chŏn (i.e., Namdae Stream), which flows into the West Sea (i.e., Yellow Sea), a short distance from the Northern Limit Line (NLL) and the northernmost ROK Islands of Paengnyŏng-do and Taechŏng-do (this is



Hovercraft Base Construction

While survey work undoubtedly was undertaken earlier, construction of the new hovercraft base is believed to have begun during late 2010. A February 11, 2011 DigitalGlobe satellite image shows a complex under construction covering approximately 800 m x 400 m and consisting of three hovercraft compounds

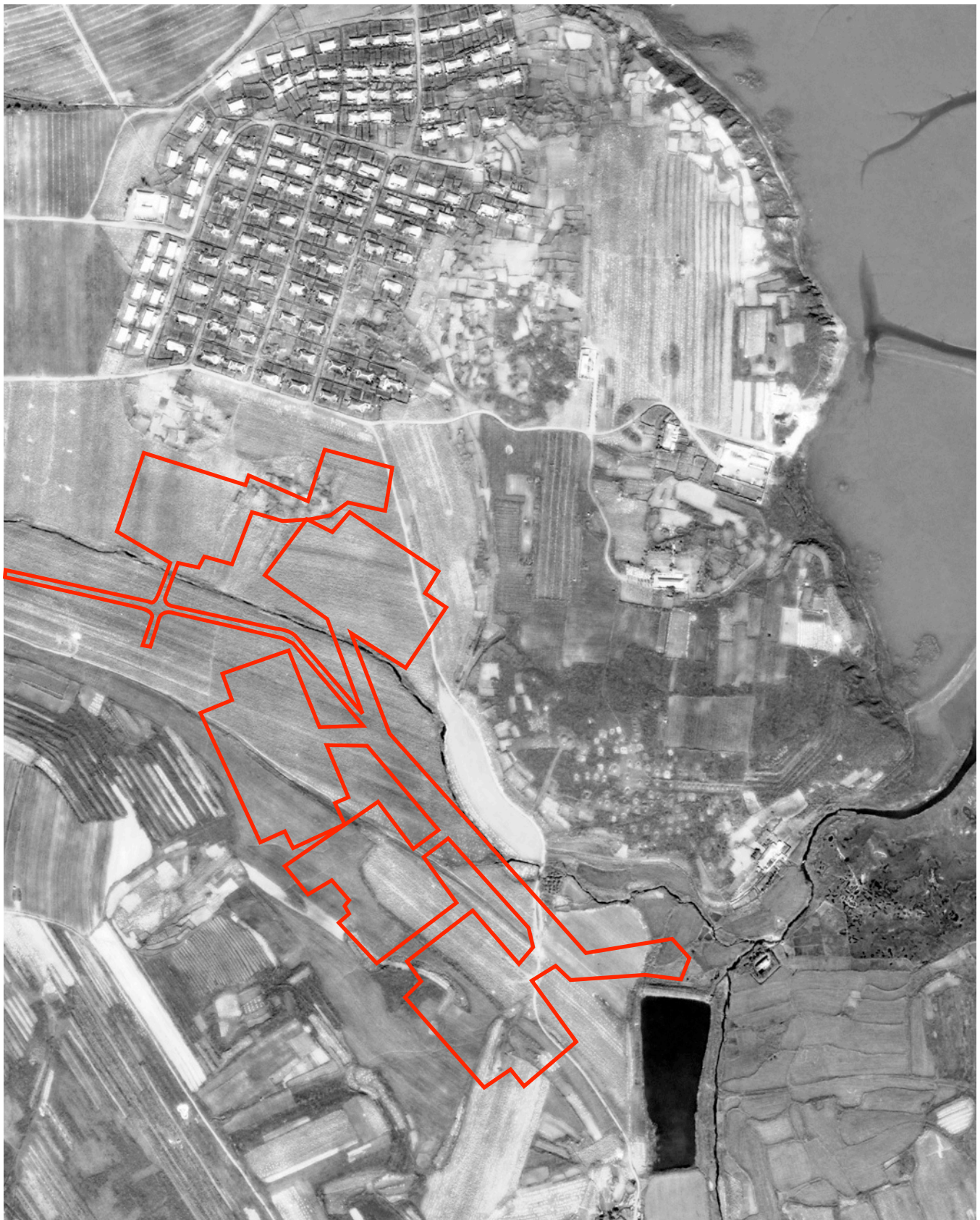
and two administrative/support compounds all connected by a graded central ramp that extends down to the Namdae-ch'on. An access road connects the base to the local road network 650 meters east of Yesong-dong. Grading suggests that an additional facility (probably support) is planned on the northwest side of the base on the south side of the access road. The three hovercraft compounds are of a different arrangement and construction from those previously constructed elsewhere in the country. Each is surrounded by a high earthen berm with an entrance leading to the central ramp. Two of the three compounds consist of 16 hovercraft bays around a central yard, while the third compound consists of 20 bays around a central yard—with a total covered capacity for 52 hovercraft. The individual hovercraft bays are approximately 10 m x 24 m and are con-

also the area where the ROKN corvette *Cheonan* was torpedoed and sunk on March 26, 2010). Finally, the sea distance from Sasulp'o to the port city of Inch'on is only 130 nautical miles.

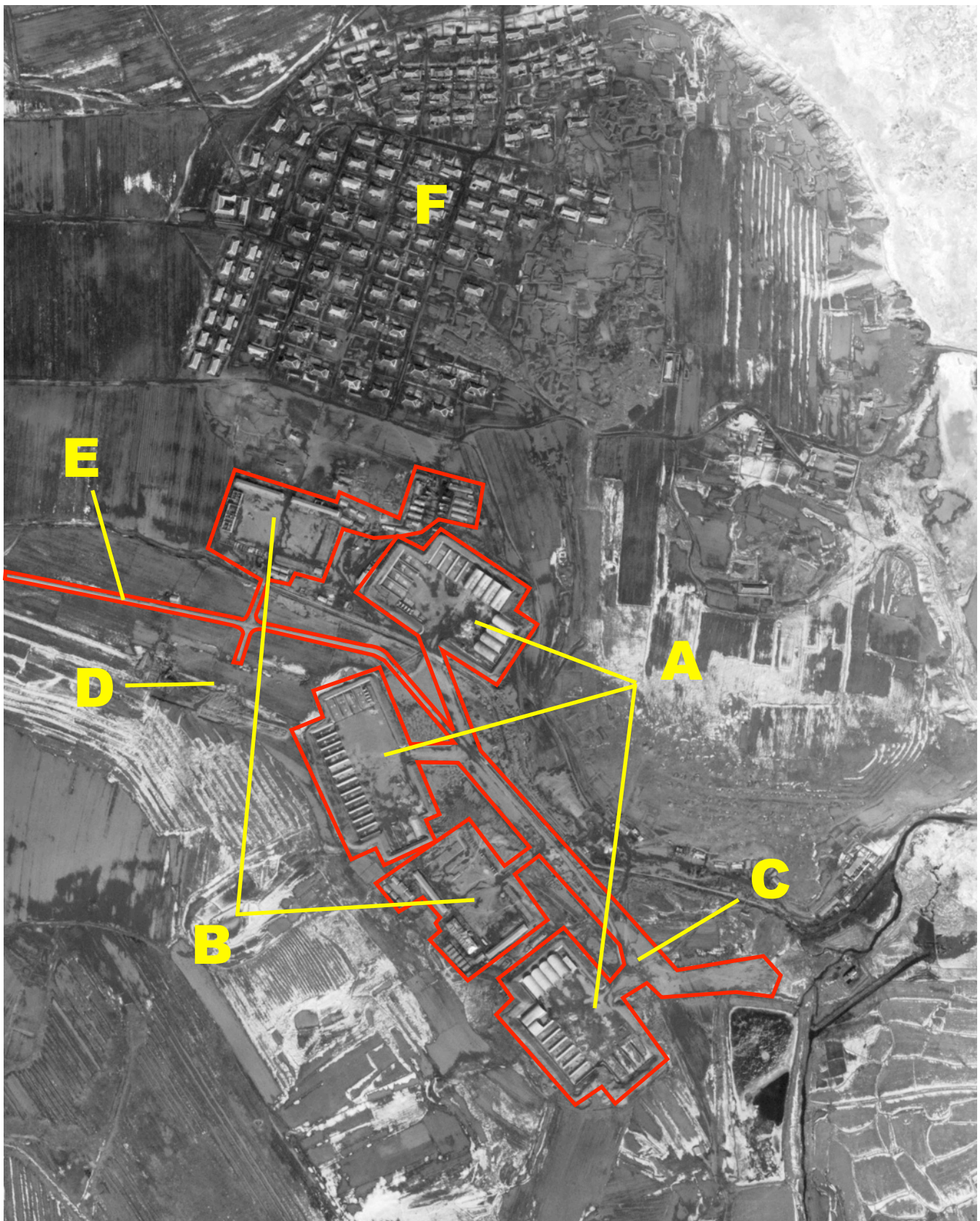
Available information suggests that approximately 2 battalions of the 29th Sniper Brigade are based in the area; housed in several small facilities centered around what appears to be a headquarters located midway between Sasulp'o and Yesong-dong.² These battalions are supported by two squadrons of NAMPO class high-speed landing craft (LCPF = landing craft personnel, fast) located at two small bases (each with approximately 11 vessels) within 1.5 km of Sasulp'o.³ There is also a squadron of approximately 16 patrol vessels based at Sasulp'o and Koamp'o. DigitalGlobe satellite imagery taken on October 7, 2008 and February 2, 2011 shows little activity at these three naval bases and that almost all NAMPO class LCPFs are stored on land.

Each NAMPO class LCPF is capable of transporting approximately 35 combat ready troops at 36 knots. Combined, the two squadrons possess a total single voyage lift capability of approximately 800 troops, or about one-and-half Navy sniper battalions.⁴

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An image of the Sasūlp'o area taken in October 7, 2008 before construction of the hovercraft base commenced. The outline shows the future location of the complex. (DigitalGlobe)



A February 2, 2011 image showing the main features of the Sasūlp'o hovercraft base under construction — (A) hovercraft compounds, (B) administrative/support compounds, (C) central ramp, (D) future construction, (E) access road and (F) possible military housing. (DigitalGlobe)



A close-up view of the southernmost hovercraft compound under construction, showing five completed bays and one partially complete. Note the high earthen berm surrounding the compound. (DigitalGlobe)

structed of concrete walls with an arched roof. They are large enough to accommodate the KONGBANG II/III and other classes of hovercraft (LCPA) in KPN service.⁵ At present only 13 hovercraft bays have their roofs completed and no hovercraft are visible at the base or in the immediate area. The entire base is approximately 20-30% complete. The central ramp will likely be extended somewhat further into the Namdae-chŏn and paved with concrete later this year. The existing agricultural pond at the southern end of the complex will likely be utilized as a testing pond when the base becomes operational. Finally, the small stream that runs through the site has been redirected slightly to accommodate construction.

Significance

The ROK Ministry of Defense reports that the KPN operates approximately 260 landing craft of various types, including 130 hovercraft (LCPA), 90 landing craft personnel (LCPF) and 40 landing craft mechanized (LCM)/

landing craft utility (LCU).⁶ The vast majority of the hovercraft are believed to be KONGBANG II/III class LCPAs. These are reportedly capable of transporting 50 troops at 50 knots, or 40 troops at 40 knots, respectively. All are equipped with radars, automatic cannons and probably man-portable surface-to-air missiles (SAM), while some are also equipped with anti-ship cruise missiles. These hovercraft represent a valuable resource and combat force multiplier in the West Sea where the tidal swing can reach 9.8 m and exposes approximately 1,000 square miles of mudflats at low tide that the hovercraft can easily skim across.⁷

When operational the Sasŭlp'ŏ base will represent the furthest forward (i.e., south) permanent basing of KPN hovercraft to date. Being only 28 nautical miles (51 km) by sea from the ROK island of Paengnyŏng-do, KONGBANG class LCPAs based at Sasŭlp'ŏ could cover the distance to the island in 30-40 minutes. Sig-

nificantly, about half of such a voyage would be masked from ROK radars located on Paengnyŏng-do by the Yongyon-bando (i.e., Yongyon Peninsula). This affords any KPN assault on the island a significant degree of surprise. Additionally, KONGBANG class LCPAs launched from Sasŭlp'ŏ could reach the Inchŏn area 45 minutes to an hour sooner than NAMPO class LCPFs.

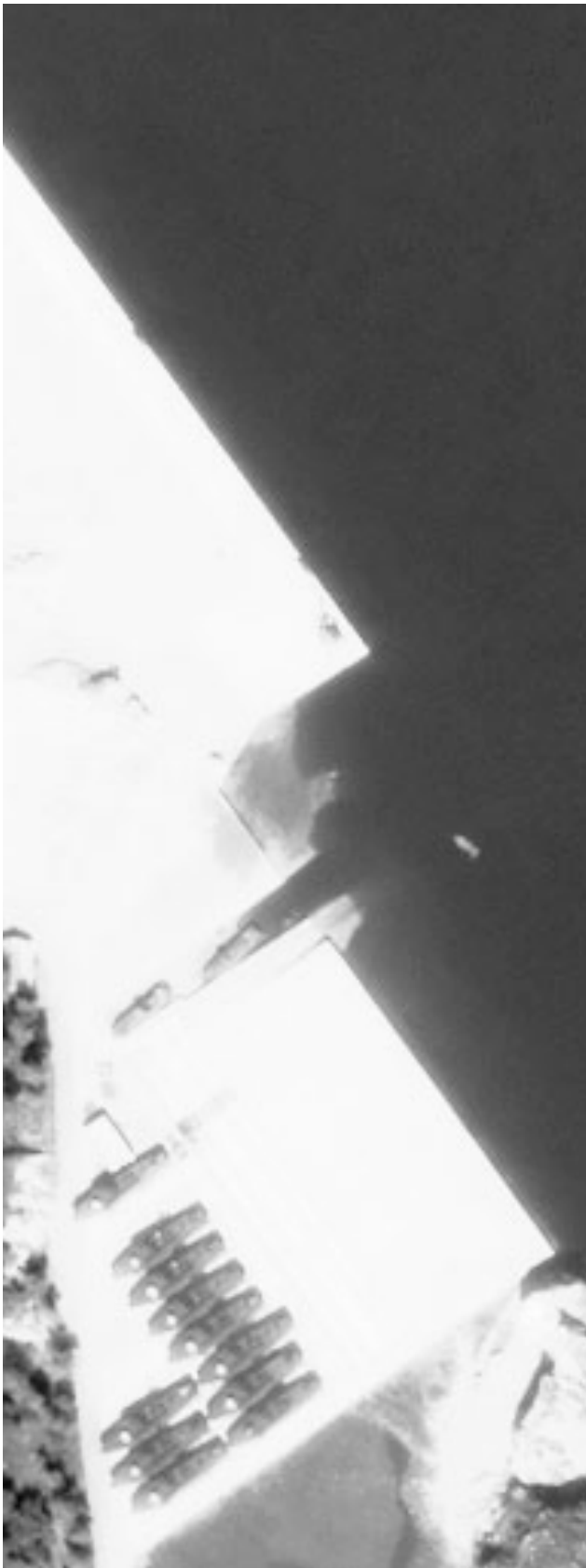
It is presently unclear whether the new hovercraft base represents: a simple replacement of the existing NAMPO class LCPFs with LCPAs; a forward redeployment of large elements of the 29th Sniper Brigade from more northern rear area bases; an expansion of the 29th Sniper Brigade as a complement to the sizable increase in ground force (i.e., light infantry, sniper and reconnaissance) and air mobile (e.g., Air Force sniper and airborne) special operations forces during the past ten years; or some combination of these possibilities.



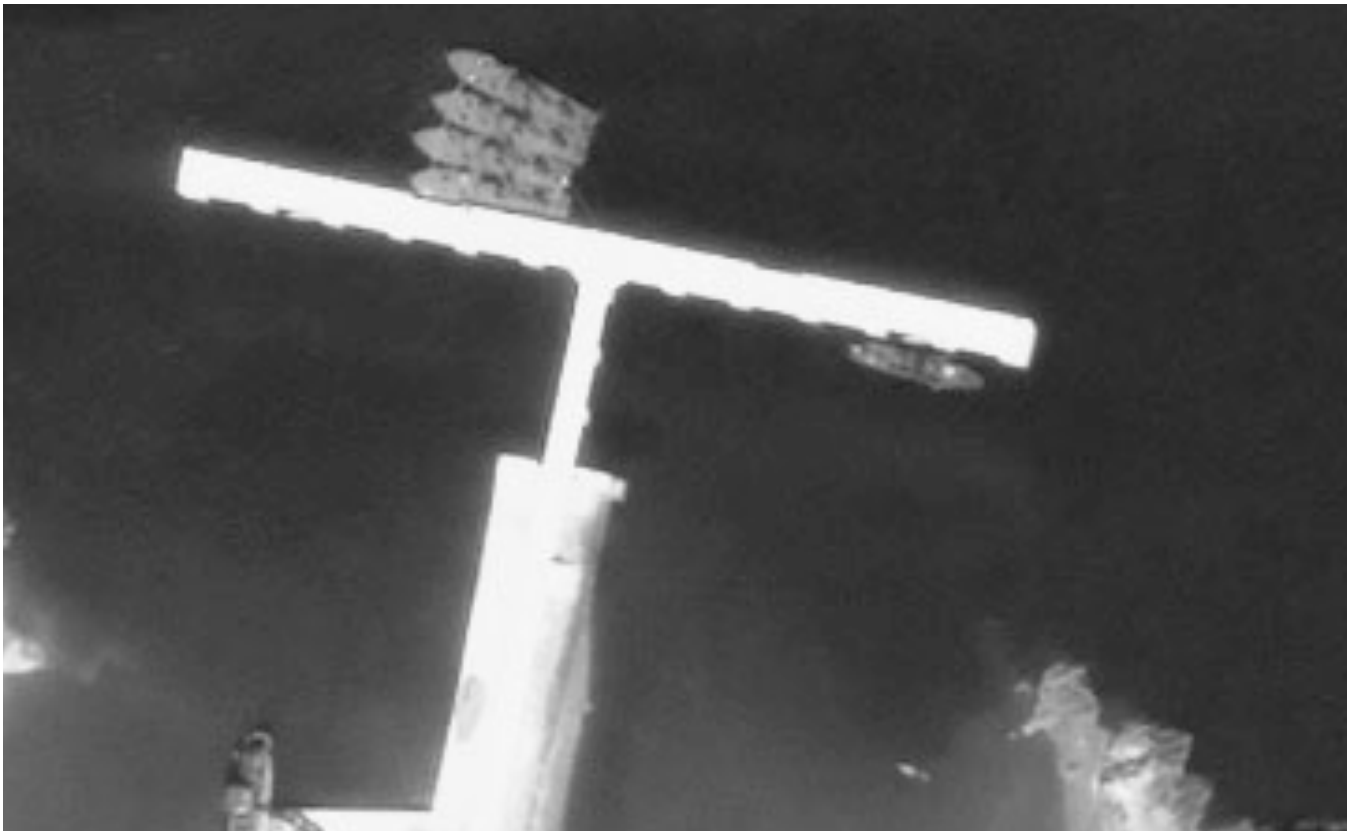
Images of the KPN base 1 km west of Sasŭlp'o. The image on the left was taken on October 7, 2008 and shows what appears to be 12 NAMPO class LCPFs stored on land and a 41 m x 7 m barge. The image on the right was taken on February 2, 2011 shows 11 NAMPO class LCPs stored on land.



Images of the KPN base 1 km north of Sasŭlp'o. The image on the left was taken on October 7, 2008 and shows what appears to be 10 NAMPO class LCPFs stored on land. The image on the right shows the same base on February 2, 2011 with 11 NAMPO class LCPFs stored on land.



Images of a KPN patrol base at Sasūlp'o. The image on the left was taken on October 7, 2008 and shows what appears to be 10 patrol craft stored on land and two auxiliary craft in a slip. The image on the right was taken on February 2, 2011 and shows 12 patrol craft and one auxiliary craft stored on land and three moored to the dock. (DigitalGlobe)



Images of a KPN patrol base at Koramp'o. The image on the top was taken on October 7, 2008 and shows 4 patrol craft and one auxiliary craft moored to the seaward side of the dock. The bottom image was taken on February 2, 2011 and shows 4 patrol craft now moored to the landward side of the dock. (DigitalGlobe)

Should the new base be fully equipped with 52 KONG-BANG or similar class LCPAs, they alone would possess a total single voyage lift capability of approximately 1,500-2,000 troops, or three to four Navy sniper battalions. This would provide a 100-150% increase over the existing NAMPO class LCPFs. If, however, the KONGBANG class LCPAs are combined with the existing NAMPO class LCPFs this would represent a total single voyage lift capability of approximately 2,300-2,800 Navy sniper troops, or five to six Navy sniper battalions—an exceptional increase in amphibious assault capabilities in the area.

Gazetteer

Koampò	38° 12' 42" N	124° 53' 16" E
Namdae-chòn	38° 14' 29" N	124° 52' 27" E
Paengnyòng-do	37° 58' 21" N	124° 40' 22" E
Sasŭlpò	38° 12' 28" N	124° 54' 33" E
Taechǒng-do	37° 49' 13" N	124° 42' 09" E
Yesǒng-dong	38° 11' 35" N	124° 53' 35" E



Kim Cho'ng-u'n (L) and Yi Yo'ng-ho (Chief of the KPA General Staff Department) watching the military parade held in celebration of the 65th Anniversary of the KWP on 11 October 2010. (KCTV)

Kim Cho'ng-u'n Biography⁸

By Michael Madden

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Kim Cho'ng-u'n (Kim Jong Un or Kim Jong-un) is the hereditary successor and youngest son of Kim Cho'ng-il. Cho'ng-u'n currently serves as a vice chairman of the Korean Worker's Party (KWP) Central Military Commission

(CMC) and is a general in the Korean People's Army (KPA). His identity was publicized in September 2010.

Kim was born in January in 1983 or 1984. By most accounts, he is the second child fathered by Kim Cho'ng-il with his 4th common-law wife, Ko Yong-hui. He is Kim Cho'ng-il's 3rd and youngest son. He has an older brother, Kim Cho'ng-chò'l (born September 1981), and a younger sister, Kim Yo'-cho'ng (born 1989). He received his elementary education in DPRK schools. According to two accounts, Kim Cho'ng-u'n started to travel outside the DPRK in 1992 when his mother and aunt took him (and possibly his siblings) on trips to Japan and the People's Republic of China (PRC).

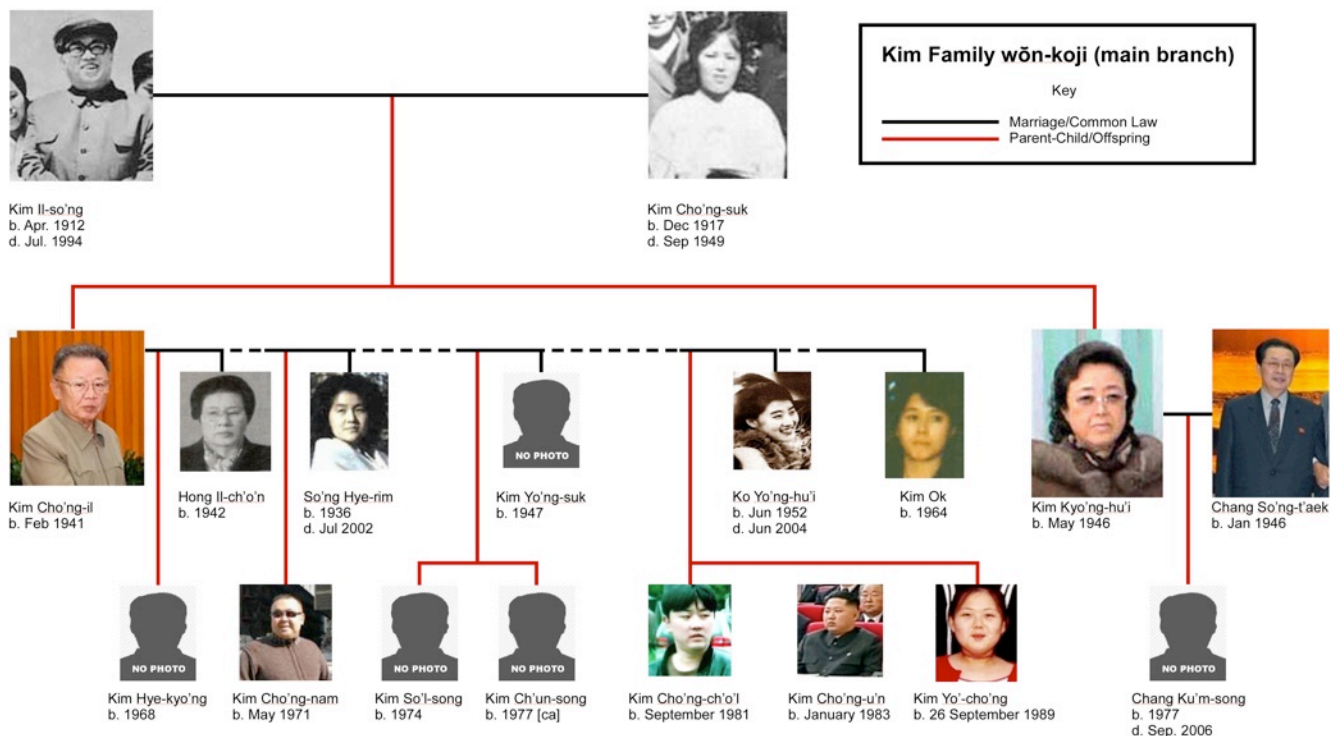
Kim Cho'ng-u'n studied in Switzerland, including at the International School of Berne, in the 1990s, along with his siblings. Cho'ng-u'n was registered for school from around 1996 to 2000, possibly under the alias Pak U'n. Many accounts say that he was a quiet student, in contrast to his extroverted brother, Cho'ng-chò'l, and spent most of his time at home. According to one account Cho'ng-u'n initially experienced trouble comprehending German and was held back two grade levels. By the time he moved back to the DPRK in 2000 or 2001, Cho'ng-u'n had completed most of his secondary education and in addition to Korean could speak German, English and French.

According to several sources, upon his return to the DPRK, Cho'ng-u'n was enrolled at Kim Il-sǒng Military University (KISMU), where he joined his older brother. They were placed at KISMU to be educated in the "chuchè art of command." The brothers' military education was allegedly instigated by their mother Ko Yo'ng-hu'i. Cho'ng-un studied at KISMU until April 2007. One account says that Cho'ng-u'n and Cho'ng-chò'l began to attend Kim Cho'ng-il's field inspections and other domestic visits around 2007.

Accounts differ on Kim Cho'ng-u'n's job placement within the regime. Some in the ROK P'yongyang watching community have claimed that he has worked in the Central Committee (CC) of the KWP Organization Guidance Department (OGD). Other reports and sources have said he was an officer assigned to the Korean People's Army (KPA) or held a position in the KPA General Political Department (GPD). Open source reporting in 2009 and 2010 alleged that Kim Cho'ng-u'n worked in the Ministry of State Security (also called the State Security Department) with some responsibilities in OGD.

Kim Cho'ng-u'n increased his presence in 2009. In May that year he posed for a commemorative photograph with his two siblings and CC KWP Secretary Kim Ki-nam, while they attended Kim Cho'ng-il's visit to the Wonsan University of Agriculture. In August of the same year Cho'ng-u'n's support staff was reportedly created.

On 27 September 2010, Kim Cho'ng-u'n was promoted



to the rank of KPA General. He made his first publicized appearance during the 3rd Party Conference on 28 September 2010. Cho'ng-u'n was elected a member of the Party Central Committee (CC KWP) and a vice chairman of the Party Central Military Commission. During a commemorative photograph session for party conference participants, Cho'ng-u'n was seated in the front row bookended by the Chief of the KPA General Staff to his left and the Minister

of the People's Armed Forces on his right. Kim Cho'ng-u'n was then reported by the DPRK media to have attended two concerts and observed a drill by KPA Unit 851.

Kim Cho'ng-u'n attended his first guidance tour in an official capacity, with his father, when the latter visited the "newly built State Theater" and an apartment complex for performers, located in the Central District (Chung-kuyok), Pyongyang. A few days after this visit, Kim Cho'ng-u'n was



Another view of Kim Cho'ng-u'n on the parade rostrum with elders of the DPRK's national security community (L to R): Chu Sang-so'ng (NDC Member and Minister of People's Security), Yi Yo'ng-mu (NDC Vice Chairman and former director of the KPA General Political Department), Yi U'l-so'l (former director of the Guard Command and former member of the NDC) and Kim Yo'ng-chun (NDC Vice Chairman and Minister of the People's Armed Forces) (KCTV)



Kim Cho'ng-u'n awaiting Kim Cho'ng-il's departure from a tour of a P'yongyang apartment complex, reported by DPRK media on 9 October 2010. Also in this image are an unidentified KPA Lieutenant General (*chungjang*) presumably linked to the Ministry of Capital City Construction, Yi Yo'ng-ho and Kim Pyo'ng-hae (CC KWP Secretary and Director of Personnel) (KCTV)

included as a member of the central leadership (in terms of platform standing or seating order) at an event held to commemorate the 65th anniversary of the Korean Workers' Party in October 2010. He made a total of 34 reported public appearances attending concerts, KPA field inspections and other visits and events with Kim Cho'ng-il and members of the central leadership.

In January 2011 Kim Cho'ng-u'n made his lowest number of public appearances with Kim Cho'ng-il since his September debut, attending four tours of economic sites and one KPA-based concert. He was reported as having attended Kim Cho'ng-il's first field inspection in 2011, of the command element of KPA Unit 6556, reported on 2 February.

Kim Cho'ng-u'n is approximately 180 cm (5' 9") tall and weighs 90 kg (198 lbs). Kim Cho'ng-u'n and Kim Cho'ng-ch'o'l used to play basketball with members of their personal security escort. One account claims that Kim Cho'ng-il encouraged Cho'ng-u'n to gain weight in order to establish an imposing presence. Cho'ng-u'n began drinking alcohol (primarily whiskey) and smoking cigarettes around the age of 15.

Kim Cho'ng-u'n has been described as "very civilized and intelligent," "a cool-headed personality" and has "strong political instincts" and "a personality similar to [Kim Cho'ng-il's] and always took a leadership role." One account

said that Cho'ng-u'n is extremely deferential and loyal to his father. Kim Cho'ng-nam said that he thought his half-brother was "probably loyal to our father and very faithful." On the contrary another account claims that "if Cho'ng-u'n does not like someone he has been known to punch or kick them, even if they are party leaders as senior to him as his father."

As is common with any of Kim Cho'ng-il's wives or children, open source reporting on Kim Cho'ng-u'n's background and current position within the regime is highly speculative, often relying on contradictory rumors. Until his public introduction in September 2010, only fragmentary details were available concerning his youth in the memoirs of Kim Cho'ng-il's former chef, Kenji Fujimoto, and his education in Europe, through the accounts of other students and

school administrators. Among the fragmentary reports of his background are,

- There are conflicting accounts about when Kim Cho'ng-u'n was born, and to whom. Some accounts say he was born in 1983 and others say 1984. It has been alleged that Kim Cho'ng-u'n's official birth year was revised to 1982, in the same way that Kim Cho'ng-il's birth year was moved from 1941 to 1942 to evenly align with Kim Il So'ng's birth year, 1912. It was also suggested the regime revised Cho'ng-u'n birth year so that he would turn 30 in 2012, the anniversary of Kim Il So'ng's 100th birthday and the year when the DPRK will declare a "strong and prosperous fatherland."
- Most sources have indicated that Cho'ng-u'n is the second child fathered by Kim Cho'ng-il with Ko Yo'ng-hu'i. One rumor that circulated about Cho'ng-u'n's birth is that he is a son fathered by Kim Cho'ng-u'n with his technical secretary, Kim Ok. According to this account, Cho'ng-u'n was raised as Ko's son
- According to one account, when a childcare provider gave Cho'ng-u'n a dragonfly he ripped off the insect's wings which reportedly delighted Kim Cho'ng-il
- Cho'ng-u'n attended schools in Switzerland under the name Pak U'n. One classmate said, "I heard he was the son of the ambassador...he was very quiet during



Kim Cho'ng-u'n attending KCI's tour of an apartment with Mun Kyo'ng-to'k (CC KWP Secretary and Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang City KWP Committee) (KCTV)

classes.” He resided at various points with his brother, sister and mother. Several accounts have said that Ko Yo'ng-hu'i received medical treatments at French and Swiss hospitals in the 1990s. It is possible the children attended more than one school during their residence in Europe. Video footage of Cho'ng-u'n performing in a school recital at a public school in suburban Berne included footage of his younger sister in attendance

- Kim Cho'ng-u'n's activity in the regime began during 2006-2007. One account claims he supervised construction at the Pyongyang University of Music in 2006. Some among the ROK P'yongyang watching community say that he was assigned as a section chief in the CC KWP Organization Guidance Department in 2007, after completing his studies at Kim Il So'ng Military University. Other accounts placed him as an officer in the KPA, with one 2007 report claiming Cho'ng-u'n worked at the KPA General Political Department (GPD). If Cho'ng-u'n was in the GPD in 2007 it occurred at the same time as Gen. Kim Cho'ng-gak was appointed to the new position of the senior deputy (1st Vice) Director of GPD
- According to one report Cho'ng-u'n requested a special unit in State Security at his disposal, from Chang So'ng-t'aek. According to the same account, this unit assassinated Ri Che-kang with one source saying, “Ri Che-kang was killed by Cho'ng-u'n.” Ri was a senior deputy director of OGD and a personal aide to Kim Cho'ng-il who died in what the DPRK media reported

as a car accident on 2 June 2010

- During the 3rd Party Conference Kim Cho'ng-u'n was seated between the chief of the Military Security Command [MSC], General Kim Won-hong and General Hyo'n Ch'o'l-hae, who respectively manage security and logistics for Kim Cho'ng-il's appearances at KPA units
- In addition to his attendance at events during 9 to 11 October 2010 around the KWP's 65th anniversary, Kim Cho'ng-u'n's public profile was enhanced when he participated in events commemorating the 60th anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] entering the Fatherland Liberation [Korean] War on 23 and 24 October. Cho'ng-u'n sat with other members of the central leadership during a national report meeting and attended other events with PRC Central Military Commission Vice Chairman, Guo Boxiong, and his travel party. Kim Cho'ng-u'n also attended a wreath-laying ceremony conducted by Kim Cho'ng-il at the CPV cemetery in Hochang-gun, Pyo'ng'an-namdo. Cho'ng-u'n also attended Cho Myo'ng-nok's funeral with Kim Cho'ng-il and ROK Pyongyang watchers pointed to his ranking on Cho's funeral committee as an indication of his status in the regime. Some observers speculated that due both to his position as CMC Vice Chairman and successor, Cho'ng-u'n would fill the vacancy as director of the KPA General Political Department created by Cho's death
- Kim Cho'ng-u'n reportedly specialized in artillery at KISMU. One account alleged that Cho'ng-u'n received his lesson behind a screen that prevented his instructors from seeing him. This same account alleged that Cho'ng-u'n conducted inspections of artillery units and managed drills using “time-on-target” tactics. The KPA also employed “time on target” artillery tactics during its 23 November 2010 attack on Yo'np'yong Island, ROK, which underscores a possible connection between the attack and the hereditary succession.
- According to an anonymously sourced report in the ROK press, Kim Cho'ng-u'n was elected a vice chairman of the National Defense Commission during a 10 February 2011 meeting “of senior officers of the People's Army, the Internal Security Forces, the State Security Department, and the Ministry of Public Security.” However, there has been no announcement, or even a subtle indication of such an appointment in DPRK media. The country has also not announced the convocation of a Supreme People's Assembly (SPA) plenum which would institutionalize (even as a mere formality) such a senior appointment to the DPRK government

Positions

- General, KPA
- Member, Party Central Committee
- Vice Chairman, Party Central Military Commission

Career

- Born: 8 January 1983 (8 January 1984)
- 1991-92: Traveled to People's Republic of China (PRC), Japan
- 1994: Traveled to Europe
- 1996-2001: Studied in Berne, Switzerland
- 2002-2006: Studied at Kim Il-sŏng Military University
- 2007: Active in central leadership organizations
- 2010: Promoted, General, KPA
- 2010: Elected, Member, Party Central Committee
- 2010: Elected, Vice Chairman, Party Central Military Commission

Correction: B-26 Invader

In the caption on page 6 of last issue (Vol. 2, No. 1) it states "...B-26 Marauders..." This is incorrect. It should read "B-26 Invaders." My thanks to Terry Popravak and Keith Jacobs for pointing this out.

Addendum: Yŏnp'yŏng-do Attack

KPA Journal Vol. 1, Nos. 11 and 12 presented an account of the November 2010 attack on Yŏnp'yŏng-do. In that account there was a brief overview of the Northern Limit Line (NLL). In addition to the declassified CIA document ([The West Coast Islands \(January 1974\).pdf](#)) cited in that original article a February 1975 Department of State cable has come to light which readers might also find of interest, [Summary Public Affairs Aspects of North Korea Boat/Aircraft Incident \(February 27, 1975\)](#).

Addendum: Type-63 107 mm MRL

The Type-63 107 mm MRL described in the January issue (Vol. 2, No. 1) of *KPA Journal* has recently been in the news. When systems supplied by the DPRK to Libya were employed by opponents to the Gaddafi Government during March 2011 fighting around Ben Jawat and Ras Lanuf. Several images can be found at, <http://www.militaryphotos.net/forums/showthread.php?195079-Libyan-Conflict-Photos-and-Videos/page2&s=39e3db e63df29a523ca31796981b8179>.

Editor's Notes

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to *DigitalGlobe* for permission to use the satellite imagery with appears in the

article covering the Sasŭlp'ŏ hovercraft base. Additionally, I would like to thank Adam Geibel, Kim Ji Eun, Michael Madden, Terry Popravak, Dwight Rider and Mike Yared for their assistance in the preparation of various aspects of this issue.

A number of readers have asked that I more quickly post as many DPRK related declassified documents as possible. While I hope to post a substantial number of such documents uploads will unfortunately be limited to a few a month for the foreseeable future as I am presently involved in a number of projects and simply do not have the time to scan and upload more than that.

The article on the Type-63 107mm MRL has generated considerable interest and I hope to include other similar articles in future issues of *KPA Journal*.

I continue to solicit your thoughts and suggestions on how to both improve *KPA Journal* and to tailor it more closely to your needs and interests, as well as those of the organizations you represent. Please feel free to contact me with any recommendations.

Please feel free to share *KPA Journal* with your colleagues and friends. If you are a new reader and would like to be added to the *KPA Journal* mailing list please do so by sending me an email via the *Contact* feature on the website (www.kpajournal.com).

Thank you, one-and-all for your emails, encouragement and support.

—Joseph S. Bermudez Jr.

Endnotes

- ¹ An earlier and abbreviated version of this article appeared in *Jane's Defence Weekly* as: "Satellite Images Reveal Hovercraft Base in North Korea," *Jane's Defence Weekly*, February 25, 2011, jdww.janes.com.
- ² Interview data acquired by Joseph S. Bermudez Jr.; and Bermudez Jr., Joseph S. *North Korean Special Forces—Second Edition*, Annapolis: U.S. Naval Institute Press, November 1997, pp. 194-209 (hereafter: *North Korean Special Forces*).
- ³ There are several sub-classes of NAMPO LCPFs, the distinctions for which are related to the forward personnel well and armament carried. These craft are sometimes identified as Landing craft, personnel = LCP.
- ⁴ *North Korean Special Forces*, pp. 194-209.
- ⁵ Landing craft, personnel, air-cushion = LCPA.
- ⁶ Interview data acquired by Joseph S. Bermudez Jr.; *Defense White Paper 2010*, Seoul: Ministry of National Defense, 2010, p. 25; *North Korean Special Forces*, pp. 194-209; and Saunders, Stephen (Editor). *Jane's Fighting Ships 2008-2009*, London: Jane's Information Group, 2008.
- ⁷ Walters, Sr., Kenneth R. and Traxler, Maj. Kathleen M. *North Korea—A Climatological Study*, Scott AFB, IL: USAF Environmental Technical Applications Center, August 1994.

⁸ Michael Madden is the editor of *North Korean Leadership Watch* (<http://nkleadershipwatch.wordpress.com/>). Sources for this article include: "Attempt on Hwang Linked to Succession," by Kim Ji-hyun, *Korea Herald*, April 21, 2010; "Heir Apparent Likely Ordered Assassination Plot," *Dong-a Ilbo*, April 22, 2010; "Kim Jong-il's Son Named to Political Posts," *Associated Press*, September 29, 2010; "N. Korean leader names youngest son general," *Yonhap*, September 28, 2010; "Power Struggles and Regency Unlikely," *Daily NK*, September 28, 2010; "N. Korean Official Confirms Kim Jong Eun Will Succeed Ki Will Succeed Kim Jong Il," *Kyodo News*, October 8, 2010; "Kim Jong Eun Has Been to Japan, Visited Disneyland in 1992 with his mother," *Yomiuri Shimbun*, October 11, 2010, *Open Source Center*; "More Indicators of North Succession," by Lee Young-jong, *JoongAng Ilbo*, March 23, 2010; "Photo Shows N. Korea's Heir Apparent Began Field Inspection Long Ago," *Yonhap*, October 1, 2010; "Kim Cho'ng-u'n Reportedly had Chairman Kim's aide Assassinated," *Facta*, November 1, 2010, *Open Source Center*; "NK is Run by Kim Jong-un since last year," *Korea Times*, October 3, 2010; "North Korea To Start Campaign To Promote General Secretary Kim Jong Il's Sister as Cho'ng-u'n's 'Foster Mother' To Justify Hereditary Succession" *Yomiuri Shimbun*, November 6, 2010, *Open Source Center*; "NK Heir Apparent Directed Artillery Drills in January," *Dong-a Ilbo*, March 2, 2010; "Will They Slight Me? Kim Cho'ng-nam Criticizes Dynasty," *Shukan Bunshun*, December 9, 2010, *Open Source Center*; "The Coming on Stage of Kim Jong Il's New Wife and the Succession Picture" by Ch'oe So'n-yo'ng and Chang Yong-hun, *Yonhap*, July 25, 2006; "North Korea power elite prepare for Kim Jong-un's succession," by Kim So-hyun, *Korea Herald*, June 23, 2009; "Expose of Five Officials Engaged in Continuing Power Struggle and Mysteries Enshrouding Third Son," *Yukan Fuji*, June 17, 2009, *Open Source Center*; "Cho'ng-u'n As a Boy; Younger Sister Also Studied Abroad With Him" by Hideki Hiramoto, *Yomiuri Shimbun*, September 9, 2010, *Open Source Center*; "Kim Jong-un 'Loves Nukes, Computer Games And Johnny Walker,'" *Chosun Ilbo*, December 20, 2010; "What Makes Kim Jong-un the DPRK's New Leader," *Guangming Wang*, October 11, 2010, *Open Source Center*; and "Kim Jong-il's Son Appointed as Head of Spy Agency," *VOA News*, June 24, 2009.