

A Defector in Place is as exciting as anything by Ludlam or LeCarre and easier to follow. It keeps your attention and gives your emotions a roller coaster ride. The ending is certainly not what one would expect.

Also common in MacGyver Notably in an early episode when Mac smuggles himself out hidden in a casket that transforms into a jet ski. The administration have to reluctantly decline. Mystery On The Avalanche Express had a side plot of a ski champion wanting to defect to the West, and dragging Joe into the matter. Defection To Paradise had the daughter of a top Russian Official being chased down by Russian assassins, and Frank and Joe trying to help her escape. His wife implores him to reconsider in the second act. After succeeding, their plane is boarded by H. They kidnap the scientist and blow a hole in the plane, causing Archer to fall out, leading to an action sequence in which the player has to fight off paratrooping Mooks and steal the parachute off one of them or else fall fatally into a barn. Inverted in Hitman Western Animation Neo Yokio: Mila Malevich defected the Soviet Union to live the high life of a capitalist in Neo Yokio, rather for political reasons, so this trope partially applies. Inverted in an episode of The Simpsons , where a ballet teacher is such a hardass that he defects to East Germany, revealing that his story of coming to America by cartwheeling over the Berlin Wall in a previous episode may have not been what it seemed. Real Life During the Cold War, the Americans acquired examples of a number of Soviet fighters via defecting pilots, from several countries. Some of these planes were returned, but others were kept. He landed practically on fumes, missing another aircraft and overrunning the runway. While the Americans could only do ground tests on the thing and had to give it back to the USSR they did so, in crates , they learned a massive amount about the "Foxbat", forced the cancellation of two Soviet aircraft carriers and forced the Reds with Rockets to completely revise their target classification systems. A few weeks later, Romania had a revolution. Vladimir Bogdanovich Rezun, better known by his Cold War pen name of "Viktor Suvorov", a former GRU agent who defected in and since then has written a number of controversial books on Soviet history and the Reds with Rockets. He was on the team for The Third World War: Mikhail Baryshnikov, the ballet dancer and actor. A rather famous case once occurred in the DMZ between North and South Korea where a fairly important Soviet diplomat literally ran across the demarcation line asking for asylum with the NK guards shooting at him. He managed to make it and rather humiliated the Soviet Union with his actions. Svetlana Alliluyeva, daughter of Josef Stalin. Viktor Korchnoi, one of the strongest chess player of the world in the s and s. He was suddenly recalled back to Moscow in May , where he was interrogated for hours on suspicion of espionage. In , Peter Strelzyk and Guenter Wetzel were able to escape along with their families eight people total from Poesneck, Thuringia to Bavaria. How did they escape? With a homemade hot-air balloon. The two men had no experience with balloons, but were able to get a few science books for the basic function and were able to calculate how much cloth they needed they claimed it was for a "camping club". Their story is told in the film Night Crossing. Post-Cold War, this trope continues to be played straight by people who manage to get out of North Korea. One of the more famous North Korean defectors in recent years is Shin Dong-hyuk, whose experience is recounted in the book Escape from Camp Even after they get out of North Korea, the struggles of North Korean defectors are not over.

Chapter 2 : Defector-in-place | Free Online Dictionary of Law Terms and Legal Definitions

In politics, a defector is a person who gives up allegiance to one state in exchange for allegiance to another, in a way which is considered illegitimate by the first state. More broadly, it involves abandoning a person, cause, or doctrine to which one is bound by some tie, as of allegiance or duty.

January 12, Updated: January 12, at The church called it "ecclesiastical discipline," part of the religion. But some managers came away with stories so troubling they attracted the attention of the FBI. They tell of violence and abuse in a place called "the Hole. This is the most detailed account yet of what happened inside the Hole. Church officials spoke of a Scientology "Renaissance. At big church events, chairman of the board David Miscavige strode smiling to the podium, awash in applause from thousands of parishioners. He began consigning many of them for weeks and months at a time to a small office building made of double-wide trailers. The staff called it "the Hole. They lived in degrading conditions, eating and sleeping in cramped spaces designed for office use. All were ministers, members of the Sea Org. Scientology bills itself as a bridge to "a much higher level of existence" a brighter, happier world. Many defectors told the Times that the daily indignities they saw and suffered made them doubt Miscavige and question the cause to which they had given most of their lives. Miscavige always had a temper but now it seemed to hit new levels. To hear him talk, everyone around him was incompetent and he was constantly having to set things right. At times he could give a compliment or a thoughtful gesture, but fury and domination became the prevailing winds. Anything could trigger his profane, belittling rants" a hitch in planning for a big event, a video he thought could have been better, any hesitation in answering his questions, a facial expression that hinted at defiance. At meetings, he flicked open water bottles at fearful staffers, dousing their heads and upper bodies. Former church spokesman Mike Rinder said Miscavige became angry in and after large church events" always painstakingly choreographed" went badly. Miscavige called Rinder and other top leaders "suppressive persons. Miscavige sent them back to the base for discipline. The second year, they were ordered to sleep in an old house where wayward staffers served out punishments under guard. Miscavige said they were to do their "A to E steps," a kind of penance SPs can perform to return to good standing. Who among them was defying him and sabotaging Scientology with their incompetence, their twisted little secrets? At first the room held 15 to 20 people. But Miscavige began adding more and the crowd spilled into other parts of the building. The room devolved into a star chamber, with interrogations carried out by dozens of people at a time, screaming at the person in the middle: What are your crimes? What are you hiding? Like all Scientologists, they believe that keeping transgressions secret burdens a person and weakens those around him. Some were allowed out to attend fancy church events. They pulled on smiles and tuxes, only to be sent back to detention later. In , high-ranking staffers who had done time in the Hole started to run away. Miscavige ordered John Brousseau, a longtime staffer at the base, to put bars on the doors. Brousseau found several chrome-plated steel bars in the maintenance garage and cut them to fit. He also fastened wooden blocks into the window tracks, preventing them from opening more than a few inches. Nori Matsumaru, a longtime Sea Org member and one of hundreds working in nearby buildings, saw Brousseau working and objected. The bars could be seen by any outsider coming onto the base. Brousseau said he had his orders. A few weeks later, Brousseau noticed someone had removed the bars. But the doors were locked and the windows remained blocked. And life in the Hole began to get worse. Security guards manned the front door around the clock, and the number of occupants ranged from 40 to Violence became routine as colleagues threw each other into walls and attacked each other with punches, pushes, slaps and kicks. Meals from the mess hall arrived on golf carts and the managers had 10 or 15 minutes to eat. For showers, they were marched two abreast to a small locker room in the maintenance garage. Many were important men and women, pillars of the church for decades. Their names were known and revered by Scientologists around the world. The French-born Guillaume Lesevre expanded Scientology in Europe then rose to executive director international, the top management official in the church. Top executives Marc Yager and Rinder joined the Sea Org in their teens and worked under Hubbard in the mids as he ran Scientology from a ship named Apollo. Now, as Brousseau watched them shuffle to and from

the showers, they looked thin, pale and shaken. Their once-vibrant personalities had gone dim, he said. She later testified under oath about her experience. In , Miscavige gave her a tour of the Hole, telling her the dozens of executives inside were incorrigible and had to be separated from the rest of the staff. When he said so at a meeting in Los Angeles, he was instantly disciplined. Cook heard the sound of fists meeting skin behind the door. Nelson was made to lick a bathroom floor for 30 minutes. Another time, Cook watched as Miscavige punched Yager, the longtime executive, and wrestled him to the ground. The church says Miscavige has never physically attacked anyone. By , occupants of the Hole were dreaming up new ways to elicit more lurid confessions. They took turns seizing the roles of chief inquisitor and drill sergeant. Some sought to survive by showing Miscavige how tough they could be on their fellow SPs, even if it meant betraying friends. Rinder found it much like the TV reality shows where contestants claw and scratch to stay in the competition. Only this was not for the cameras. They made their colleagues stand for hours in plastic trash cans, letting them know they were garbage. They poured cold water over their heads and shoulders. They hung demeaning signs around their necks and screamed in their faces. Those in control made Rinder and others crawl around a large conference table with their pant legs rolled up for 10 to 15 minutes at a time. They kicked their colleagues in the rear if they stopped or tried to cover their scraped knees. She was on the phone with Miscavige when two men came to her office at the Int Base, impatiently banged on the door, then broke in through a window. Cook spent the next seven weeks in the Hole. By then, more than people were crowded in there, eating, sleeping and confessing. Meals were a slop of mystery meat and other leftovers. That summer, Miscavige suspected that Lesevre and Yager were homosexuals. With Schroer taking the lead, the scene intensified. Dozens of church managers descended on the two men, slugging, slapping, throwing them against walls. As always, anyone who tried to intervene and stop the madness risked being targeted by the mob. When Cook stood up for Lesevre and Yager, the group turned on her. They put her in a trash can with a sign "Lesbo" around her neck. They screamed at her to confess she was gay and poured cold water over her head. The ordeal continued for 12 hours. Another time, Miscavige became convinced Cook was keeping secrets and ordered his assistant to break her finger. She fell into some chairs. Once, Miscavige stormed around the table, screamed at her and shook her shoulders. The windows were blocked and church guards manned the only door out. Security fences surrounded the sprawling compound. Surveillance cameras captured every angle and motion sensors triggered bright lights along the perimeter. But most never got that far in their thinking. Many in the Hole had toiled in the Sea Org for all their adult lives. You would jeopardize your spiritual salvation. Your Scientologist family members and friends would disown you. You had little money and little experience outside the church, not good if you hoped to survive in the scary world beyond the fence. For many, it was easier for doubters just to take it "to sit on the side of the road idly and sort of freeze," Brousseau said, "white-knuckled at the wheel, wondering which way to turn.

Chapter 3 : Scientology defectors describe violence, humiliation in "the Hole"

Defector-in-place in the National Security Context A definition and brief description of Defector-in-place in relation to national security is as follows: Any agent who defects to the opposing side but who remains in his prior position with the intent to act as a double agent.

His agreement, obtained under open or implied duress, is unlikely, however, to be accompanied by a genuine switch of loyalties. The so-called redoubled agent whose duplicity in doubling for another service has been detected by his original sponsor and who has been persuaded to reverse his affections again also belongs to this dubious class. Many detected and doubled agents degenerate into what are sometimes called "piston agents" or "mailmen," who change their attitudes with their visas as they shunt from side to side. A notable exception is the detected and unwillingly doubled agent who is relieved to be found out in his enforced service to the adversary. A double agent may serve as a means through which a provocation can be mounted against a person, an organization, an intelligence or security service, or any affiliated group to induce action to its own disadvantage. The provocation might be aimed at identifying members of the other service, at diverting it to less important objectives, at tying up or wasting its assets and facilities, at sowing dissension within its ranks, at inserting false data into its files to mislead it, at building up in it a tainted file for a specific purpose, at forcing it to surface an activity it wanted to keep hidden, or at bringing public discredit on it, making it look like an organization of idiots. The Soviets and some of the Satellite services, the Poles in particular, are extremely adept in the art of conspiratorial provocation. All kinds of mechanisms have been used to mount provocation operations; the double agent is only one of them. Or he may be a talk-in rather than a walk-in. He is also very likely to conceal one channel of communication with A—for example, a second secret writing system. Such "side-commo" enables A to keep in full touch while sending through the divulged communications channel only messages meant for adversary eyes. The provocateur may also conceal his true sponsor, claiming for example and truthfully to represent an A1 service allied with A whereas his actual control is the A—a fact which the Soviets conceal from the Satellite as carefully as from us. In Country C, Service A surveys the intelligence terrain through the eyes of Service B a species of mirror-reading and selects those citizens whose access to sources and other qualifications make them most attractive to B. Service A officers, posing as service B officers, recruit the citizens of country C. At some point, service A then exposes these individuals, and complains to country C that country B is subverting its citizens. The stake-out has a far better chance of success in areas like Africa, where intelligence exploitation of local resources is far less intensive, than in Europe, where persons with valuable access are likely to have been approached repeatedly by recruiting services during the postwar years. This may be extremely difficult to accomplish, and even if accomplished the real difficulty is maintaining control of this "turned asset". However, this process can be quite convoluted and fraught with uncertainty and suspicion. Therefore, for sake of ease, wherever double-agents are discussed the methodologies generally apply to activities conducted against terrorist groups as well. Almost certainly motivated by money, it is unlikely they can maintain the deception for very long. They may be uncovered by a headquarters check, as they may well have tried the same game elsewhere. Unwitting double agent[edit] "Witting" is a term of intelligence art that indicates that one is not only aware of a fact or piece of information, but also aware of its connection to intelligence activities. An unwitting double agent thinks that he is still working for his own Service A, but Service B has somehow managed what, in communications security, is called a man-in-the-middle attack. Service A believes it is in contact with its own agent, and the agent believes he is communicating with his true control. This is extremely difficult to continue for more than a very brief period of time. Creating an unwitting double agent is extremely rare. The manipulative skill required to deceive an agent into thinking that he is serving his team when in fact he is damaging its interests is plainly of the highest order. Multiply turned agent[edit] A triple agent can be a double agent that decides his true loyalty is to his original service, or could always have been loyal to his service but is part of an active provocation of your service. If managing a double agent is hard, agents that turned again i. Any service B controlling, or believing it controls, a double agent, must constantly evaluate the

information that agent is providing on service A. While service A may have been willing to sacrifice meaningful information, or even other human assets, to help an intended penetration agent establish his bona fides, at some point, service A may start providing useless or misleading information as part of the goal of service A. The double agent might send information indicating that a lucrative target was in range of a German submarine, but, by the time the information reaches the Germans, they confirm the report was true because the ship is now docked in a safe port that would have been a logical destination on the course reported by the agent. Bodyguard was meant to convince the Germans that the Allies planned their main invasion at one of several places, none of which were Normandy. As long as the Germans found those deceptions credible, which they did, they reinforced the other locations. Even when the large landings came at Normandy, deception operations continued, convincing the Germans that Operation Neptune at Normandy was a feint, so that they held back their strategic reserves. By the time it became apparent that Normandy was indeed the main invasions, the strategic reserves had been under heavy air attack, and the lodgment was sufficiently strong that the reduced reserves could not push it back. There are other benefits to analyzing the exchange of information between the double agent and his original service, such as learning the priorities of service A through the information requests they are sending to an individual they believe is working for them. If the requests all turn out to be for information that service A could not use against B, and this becomes a pattern, service A may have realized their agent has been turned. Since maintaining control over double agents is tricky at best, it is not hard to see how problematic this methodology can become. This may be the reason that triple-agent operations appear not to have been undertaken by U. Although the arrest and prosecution of Aldrich Ames of the CIA and Robert Hanssen of the FBI, both of whom were senior counterintelligence officers in their respective agencies who volunteered to spy for the Russians, hardly qualifies as conclusive evidence that triple-agent operations were not attempted throughout the community writ large, these two cases suggest that neutralization operations may be the preferred method of handling adversary double agent operations vice the more aggressive exploitation of these potential triple-agent sources. Consider a variant where the agent remains fundamentally loyal to B: Quadruple agent[edit] Starts out working for B Volunteers to be a defector-in-place for A. Works out a signal by which he can inform A that B has discovered and is controlling him Discovered by B Offers his communications with A to B. Therefore, despite the obviously very risky and extremely complex nature of double agent operations, the potentially quite lucrative intelligence windfall “the disruption or deception of an adversary service” makes them an inseparable component of exploitation operations. If the case officer refuses, that is apt to be the end of the operation. If the attempt fails, of course, the whole operation has to be terminated. A creative agent can tell his case office, even if he had not been tripled, that he had been loyal all along, and the case officer would, at best, be revealed as a fool. The question why a service sometimes does this is a valid one. One reason for us is humanitarian: Perhaps the service might want to continue running the known redoubled agent in order to conceal other operations. It might want to tie up the facilities of the opposition. It might use the redoubled agent as an adjunct in a provocation being run against the opposition elsewhere. Running a known redoubled agent is like playing poker against a professional who has marked the cards but who presumably is unaware that you can read the backs as well as he can. Any involvement of the courier in activities that may draw attention from counterintelligence is unwise. For example, if there is a political party, friendship society, or other organization that would be considered favorable to Service B, couriers, under no circumstances, should be identified with them. Courier work is among those things that consist of hours of boredom punctuated with moments of sheer terror. Occasionally, it may be practical to transfer a courier to other, more challenging duties. Once that transfer is made, however, the individual should never be reassigned to courier duty, as the probability of that person having become known to counterintelligence is much higher. Their value in the diplomatic service must be weighed against the near certainty that if discovered, they will be expelled as persona non grata. Drivers, especially those trained to receive car tosses, are a variant of couriers, and to which the same constraints apply. Using persons with diplomatic immunity may be slightly more sensible in the case of drivers, since their cars are usually immune to search. On the other hand, a diplomatic car will have distinctive license plates and may be under surveillance whenever it leaves diplomatic premises.

Counterintelligence services may take the risk, given the potential reward, of putting electronic tracking devices on diplomatic vehicles. Safehouses and other meeting places[edit] Safehouses may not be literal stand-alone houses. Indeed, in an urban area, the anonymity of an apartment house or office building may give greater security. In more rural areas, houses may indeed be needed. This is especially the case if the country team needs storage of bulky supplies e. In general, communications, as well as equipment clearly associated with clandestine operations, should be portable and not fixed in a safehouse used for meetings. If this is done, there is a chance that a counterintelligence search of the premises might not turn up anything incriminating. On the other hand, things that must be carried around may be discovered if a person or vehicle is searched. The safehouse should have emergency communications so that it can be reached to call off a meeting or to warn of surveillance or an impending raid, preferably with a wrong-number dialogue or other deniable communications method. It is a difficult call as to whether a safehouse should have destruction facilities. Modern forensic laboratories can reconstruct papers that are merely burned or shredded, although shredders are no longer exotic items, especially if the safehouse serves a mundane office function. More definitive destruction capabilities will confirm the clandestine use of the premises, but they may be a reasonable protection if the safehouse is being overrun and critical communications or other security material is in jeopardy. Finance[edit] Industrialized nations, with complex financial systems, have a variety of reporting systems about money transfer, from which counterintelligence potentially can derive patterns of operations and warnings of operations in progress. Money laundering refers to methods for getting cash in and out of the financial system without it being noticed by financial counterintelligence. The need for money, and challenge of concealing its transfer, will vary with the purpose of the clandestine system. If it is operated by a case officer under diplomatic cover, and the money is for small payments to agent s , the embassy can easily get cash, and the amounts paid may not draw suspicion. If, however, there will be large payments to an agent, getting the money still is not a problem for the embassy, but there starts to be a concern that the agent may draw attention to himself by extensive spending. US security systems, about which the most public information is known, usually include a credit check as part of a security clearance , and excessive debt is a matter of concern. It may be the case that refusing to clear people with known financial problems has stopped a potential penetration, but, in reality, the problem may well be at the other side. Aldrich Ames , Robert Hanssen , and John Walker all spent more money than could be explained by their salaries, but their conspicuous spending did not draw attention; they were detected because variously through investigations of leaks that threw suspicion on their access to information. Suspicion did fall on Jack Dunlap , who had his security clearance revoked and committed suicide. Perhaps Dunlap was more obvious as a low-level courier and driver than the others, while the others were officers in more responsible positions. The question remains if sudden wealth is likely to be detected. It is not clear, however, if terrorist operations will involve highly visible cash transactions. Wire transfers and bank deposits go through formal value transfer systems where there is reporting to government. When the cover is under a proprietary owned by the intelligence agency aviation company, it can be relatively simple to hide large bundles of cash, and make direct payments. Formal value transfer systems[edit] In the US, financial transactions begin with mutual identification between the customer and the financial institution. Although there are many Internet frauds involving fake financial institutions or criminals masquerading as a financial institution i. Going beyond the basics becomes much more difficult. Were the relationship one that involved classified information, there would be an extensive personal history questionnaire, fingerprint check, name search with law enforcement and intelligence, and, depending on the clearance level, additional investigations. Credit bureaus and other financial information services may be helpful, although the accuracy of some of these is questionable. There are Federal requirements to check names against lists of possible terrorists, financial criminals and money launderers, etc. In many respects, we have a problem where financial institution employees, without law enforcement training, are being asked to be detectives. Stay aware of the status of court tests of legislation and regulation in this area, as well as new legislation. While it is possible to teach many investigative skills, every experienced and successful investigator speaks of instinct, which takes years to develop. Money laundering and subverting formal value transfer systems[edit] Money laundering is more associated with domestic crime than with

clandestine operations, and is less likely to be involved in clandestine operations.

Chapter 4 : 'Forever strangers': the North Korean defectors who want to go back | World news | The Guardian

The plot is accurately described in the title: our protagonist is sent to manage a defector in Place, a Soviet embassy officer who can furnish useful information; the machinery of such an operation, with its risks and the security devices it must outwit, are clearly and suspensefully set forth.

International politics[edit] A memorial to those who could not cross the Berlin Wall alive stood for ten months in and near Checkpoint Charlie. The physical act of defection is usually in a manner which violates the laws of the nation or political entity from which the person is seeking to depart. By contrast, mere changes in citizenship , or working with allied militia, usually do not violate any law. For example, in the s, East Germans were increasingly prohibited from traveling to the western Federal Republic of Germany where they were automatically regarded as citizens according to Exclusive mandate. The Berlin Wall and fortifications along the Inner German border onward were erected by Communist German Democratic Republic to enforce the policy. When people tried to "defect" from the GDR they were to be shot on sight. Several hundred people were killed along that border in their Republikflucht attempt. Official crossings did exist, but permissions to leave temporarily or permanently were seldom granted. On the other hand, the GDR citizenship of some "inconvenient" East Germans was revoked, and they had to leave their home on short notice against their will. Westerners defected to the Eastern Bloc as well, often to avoid prosecution as spies. When the individual leaves his country and provides information to a foreign intelligence service, they are a HUMINT source defector. In some cases, defectors remain in the country or with the political entity they were against, functioning as a defector in place. Intelligence services are always concerned when debriefing defectors with the possibility of a fake defection. Natalia Makarova , Soviet Russian dancer, who defected while in London in Georgi Markov , Bulgarian author, who defected in , eventually settling in London, England. George Balanchine , Russian choreographer , who defected to the Weimar Republic in Arturo Sandoval , Cuban trumpeter, pianist, and composer, who defected to the United States in Jan Sobota , Czech fine bookbinder, who defected to Switzerland in , and settled in the United States in Athletes[edit] Guillermo Rigondeaux , Cuban professional boxer , who defected to the United States in Aroldis Chapman , Cuban baseball pitcher , who defected to Andorra in before signing a Major League Baseball contract in Orlando Hernandez , Cuban baseball pitcher , who defected to the United States in He was the first Soviet player to defect to play in the NHL. Military[edit] Igor Gouzenko , a Soviet cipher clerk who defected to Canada and released information regarding Soviet espionage activities in western society. Credited as one of the triggering factors for the beginning of the Cold War. He died in from a heart attack while residing in Pyongyang. Lt Rashid Minhas , also on board the plane struggled with him to control the plane, which crashed killing both pilots. Walter Polovchak , minor, defected to the United States in at He and his parents moved to the United States from Soviet Ukraine in but later that year his parents decided to move back to Ukraine. He did not wish to return with them and was the subject of a five-year struggle to stay permanently. He won the right to permanent sanctuary in upon turning

Chapter 5 : North Korea fortifies part of border where defector escaped | World news | The Guardian

Based largely on the defection of Raya, one of Washington's most successful cases, this is both a passionate love story and a fast paced espionage adventure.

It had been given to her by a Chinese broker who arranged flights for her and her three children to France. She had seen written English before in a North Korean film, *People and a Hero*, which she had watched in secondary school. From Paris, guided by the Chinese broker, Choi took several trains and buses to a reception centre in Ter Apel, a Dutch village in the northwest. Most defectors from North Korea are eventually offered South Korean citizenship, leading to some European countries deporting asylum seekers there. But right activists protest against this, saying North Koreans complain of discrimination in South Korea, which is ill equipped to handle so many refugees. There are currently 91 North Koreans in the Netherlands, 25 of whom are refugees, according to official statistics. Her children attend a local school. I have even thought about leaving the kids behind and killing myself," said Choi, explaining that she suffers from stress, insomnia, and depression. They give me food, a place to sleep and even my own house if I am granted permanent residency. Where else in the world would do the same? She is now making a third attempt, but fears another rejection. While she is not certain of his whereabouts, she assumes he is back to North Korea. China considers North Koreans as illegal economic migrants, not refugees, and usually sends them back. But this is something that you cannot prove with a piece of paper," Choi said. There are none in the US and South Korea. Reaching Europe is a carefully arranged process that often involves a broker introduced by a local Korean church in China. Some 1, North Koreans have sought asylum in the UK since , but only have been accepted as refugees. The Home Office considers many North Koreans secondary migrants, and not genuine asylum seekers, because they have rights in South Korea. Occasionally, some people make jokes about the nuclear missiles in North Korea, but the popularity of K-pop [music] made it easier for me to make friends quickly. But most people are friendly and understanding. Occasionally some people make jokes about the nuclear missiles in North Korea, but the popularity of K-pop [music] made it easier for me to make friends quickly. Right now, all I can think about is getting the permanent residency, and then I will be able to think about what I want to do and plan my future. More than 10 million people, or 40 percent of the population, are believed to be in need of humanitarian assistance, according to the United Nations. The year-old lives at a reception centre in Musselkanaal, a village in the Dutch province of Groningen, about 10km from Germany. Kim first left North Korea by crossing the Yalu river to China. There, she worked in Harbin as a caretaker at a local Joseonjok church for five years before travelling to the Netherlands. When she flew from Beijing to Paris, she suffered from airsickness. It was the first time she had ever been on a plane. When she landed, her Chinese broker took her to a reception centre in Ter Apel, where she checked herself in as a North Korean refugee seeking asylum. She moved to a centre in Musselkanaal, in the north, on September 11, She has her own studio room, with a bathroom, kitchen and single bed. There is one window and a small TV. Kim takes the bus to spend her weekly euro allowance at a local market for food and other basic necessities. Despite still being considered an undocumented migrant, she receives free healthcare on account of her age. In order to do this, she fled alone, leaving her son behind. Kim said she sometimes wakes up in the middle of the night thinking about her son and granddaughters. It pains me every day that I cannot live with my son, but as a mother, I would rather die here alone than go to South Korea and put my son in grave danger.

Chapter 6 : Defector from Commie Land - TV Tropes

Barry as 'Defector in Place' At the end of , Barry reenlisted in the Special Forces, traveling, he told Pate, to Africa and the Caribbean on various assignments.

Chapter 7 : 'They give me food, a place to sleep': Netherlands' North Koreans | North Korea | Al Jazeera

Sean O'Callaghan, one of the most contentious figures in the history of the Provisional Irish Republican Army, has died in Jamaica. He was born in County Kerry, Republic of Ireland, in a strongly republican family, which sided with opponents of the Anglo-Irish treaty and fought against the official.

Chapter 8 : Defector in Hungarian - English-Hungarian Dictionary - Glosbe

A defector in place provides a stream of timely information. But as some cases demonstrate, this type of defector is prone to frustration. The motivation to betray clashes with the interests of the nation or entity he or she assists.

Chapter 9 : List of Soviet and Eastern Bloc defectors - Wikipedia

Cuban defector could sign soon: Cuban defector Kendry Morales has established permanent residency in the Dominican Republic, Stoneman said, which he believes will help expedite his clearance by the U.