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American Community Greeting--Korea 1/5/92 [OA 7565] [2]

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Simon-Bunton
Dec. 18, 1991
KG
Draft Four

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: EMBASSY/AMERICAN/KOREAN MILITARY GREETING
YONGSAN, KOREA
MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1991
2:40 P.M.

((Now I know they call you the "frozen chosen." It's cold up here.)) // I understand you've come to Yongsan from far and wide. ((I'm not sure -- does this qualify as a "thunder-run?")) It's a great privilege to meet with all of you today.

((I don't know whether you get the U.S.O. up here very often. So maybe you can just pretend that I'm Bob Hope. I may not be as funny as him, but Barbara is really looking forward to playing Brooke Shields. \\))

Let me single out especially the members of our diplomatic corps. My good friend -- and key advisor from my time as Vice President -- Ambassador Don Gregg. DCM Ray Burghardt -- you and the Embassy staff are doing a first rate job here at the front lines of foreign policy. I remember what it takes to be a diplomat abroad -- the challenges that come with serving your country overseas. I thank all of you for the fine work you've done to make this visit a success. //

Let me welcome [[ROK contingent.]] // And finally, let me salute the proud men and women of 2nd Division. You are truly "Second to none." //

To all the forces gathered here -- and to the members of our diplomatic mission: You serve at a time when Korea is reaching new world status, when we can build on the progress and the promise of a new year. More than a military alliance -- our countries are moving toward a political, economic, and security partnership. We continue to work for peaceful reconciliation, and restoration of morning calm shattered so many years ago at the 38th parallel.

We stand here just a few miles from the DMZ -- the last barrier of the Cold War, tragically separating one people. History's verdict is in: On freedom's side stands one of the fastest developing countries in history. On the other side, a failed regime that produces only misery and want.

For more than 40 years, the United States' commitment to the Republic of Korea's security has been firm and unwavering. Nothing will change that. Korea is where America first made clear our commitment to liberty. Korea is where we stopped the spread of communism and fought to defend the international ideal.

In recognition of this Republic's great progress, we will shift to a supporting role as the Korean military takes the lead in defending their nation. // But North Korea must know that we will resist any aggression and will keep our forces strong enough to do so for as long as the Korean people want.

Let me say to the members of our Camp Casey contingent: You're a long way from home -- and that's especially tough during the holiday season. With much of the world's attention on events in Eastern Europe, Moscow, and the Middle East, you may sometimes

feel forgotten -- just like Korean War veterans sometimes feel forgotten. So I want you to hear this from the top. You have not been forgotten. The veterans of Korea won a mighty victory in the fight against communism. You honor them with your presence here on the frontier of freedom. //

America never forgets those who serve. For the sake of the families of the 8,000 MIAs of the Korean war we will continue to seek the fullest possible accounting from North Korea. //

Korean and American / whether on the front lines or in the diploatic corps / your job here presents many difficult challenges. But your professionalism, your courage, and your vigilance are the keys to our success here. //

I will not forget this day. I am inspired and invigorated just looking at you. The time is coming when the Korean people will be united and free. Each one of you should be proud of your contribution to that inevitable triumph. //

Once again, thank you for braving the elements to give me such a warm welcome. May God bless the people of Korea -- and the United States of America.

#

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KOREA



HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORCES, KOREA

APO SAN FRANCISCO 96301-0010

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

FKJ1-DM

25 October 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR Public Affairs Office, ATTN: LtCol Peck

SUBJECT: Demographic Information on Active Duty Military and Dependents of Active Duty Military in the ROK

1. The following demographic information requested by the Presidential Advance Party thru PAO (LtCol Peck) is provided:

A. Number of active duty military by service:

Army	-	32,443
Navy	-	334
Marine	-	29
Air Force	-	<u>10,505</u>
		43,311

B. Number of active duty military by service and installation:

	<u>ARMY</u>	<u>AIR FORCE</u>	<u>NAVY</u>	<u>MARINE</u>
Casey	9,456	535	21	2
Red Cloud	1,351	163	8	0
Stanley	2,346	115	7	0
West Corridor	3,449	195	10	1
Long	560	31	4	0
Page	490	33	1	0
Market	656	51	1	0
Kimpo	60	8	0	0
Yongsan	7,129	583	135	16
Osan	266	5427	7	1
Suwon	3	75	0	0
K-2	1	66	0	0
Carroll	1,123	54	0	0
Henry	1,323	78	4	6
Ames	186	11	0	0
Humphreys	3,309	368	74	2
Kunsan	206	2637	3	0
Hialeah	482	22	6	0
Chinhae	38	6	53	0
Kimhae	8	19	0	1
Kwang Ju	1	28	0	0

FKJ1-DM

SUBJECT: Demographic Information on Active Duty Military and Dependents of Active Duty Military in the ROK

C. Number of military command sponsored dependents 18 years old and older* in ROK:
2496

D. Number of military non-command sponsored dependents in ROK:
Unknown*

E. Total number of military dependents in ROK: N/A

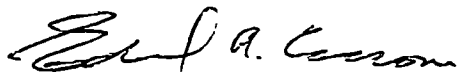
F. Number of military command sponsored dependents by area:

<u>AREA</u>	<u>DEPENDENTS</u>	(18 years old and older)
1	115	
2	1,510	
3	102	
4	454	
5	315	
6	0	

G. Number of military non-command sponsored dependents* by area: N/A.

* Note: As of 1 May 1991, J1 Data Management no longer captures information on non-command sponsored dependents and command sponsored dependents under the age of 18.

2. POC this action is SFC Munshower, telephone 723-7189.



EDWARD A CECONI
LtCol, USAF
Chief, Data Management Division

24 Oct 91

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJ RUSSELL CANCELLA (White House)
SUBJECT: USFK "Facts Ahead" potential speech materials

1.) Reference conversation last week Lt. Colonel George Peck and Major R. Cancellla concerning subject above. The following materials are provided:

- * SSG (practical nurse) Joo S. Song is the Army recipient of the 1990 USO Community Service Award. He was rewarded for his VOLUNTEER services as interracial marriage "counselor" and translator of Korean at hospitals. (K,1)
- * Staff Sergeant Larry Frederick and Sergeant Russell Erickson of Camp Market's 55th MP Co., receive Army Commendation Medals, having been credited by Korean National Police with SAVING LIVES via first-aid incident to victims of Korean civilian charter bus rollover (4 killed, 53 seriously hurt) during Team Spirit exercise. (K, 4)
- * 2ID soldiers team up with Pearl S. Buck Foundation and VOLUNTEER their time and money to sponsor a variety of activities and provide items such as clothing to scores of needy Amerasian children (Uijongbu, Munsan, Tongduchon area). (Dr)
- * 305th Army Dining Facility, Yongsan, wins Phillip A. Connely Army Food Service Award, small facility. Customer feedback (TQM) strategy instrumental. (K,8; Cr)
- * "Guardian Control," 4th Battalion 58th Aviation, at Yongsan south post, in first year of operations is selected BEST air traffic control facility in ARMY by Army Chief of Staff, GEN Gordon R. Sullivan. (K,8)
- * PFC at Camp Casey (PFC Anthony Perkins) assists Korean National passenger in taxi at front gate to deliver bouncing baby daughter, 28 Jun. (K,8)
- * USFK EEO Officer, Flora Sambrano gets Secretary of the Army award for the BEST run EEO program in ARMY. (PI)
- * 8th Security Police Squadron at Kunsan named BEST (USAF) in the large unit category in U.S. Air Force. (K, 9)
- * Second Infantry Division, in a first for one unit, sweeps troop competitions winning 8th Army NCO, Soldier and KATUSA of year awards; also 2ID's Co A of 1/506th Infantry wins 8th Army Community of Excellence Award for second year running. (Drake)
- * USFK completes 13th year of educational visits to Panmunjom (3 groups per year) for American students. (K, 9)
- * 38th Aerospace Rescue Squadron 27 Aug completes difficult MEDEVAC of Korean National from island off east coast to a civilian hospital in Kangnung as part of Korea rescue Coordination Center involvement. (K,9) Same unit part of team credited with 26 saves during 1990 extreme monsoon. (K10/90)
- * Roundball: 28 year old Specialist Cassandra Howard (304th Sig. Bn. at Colbern, works dining facility honored as AAU first team all American basketball player. (K,6)

- * Baseball: American 13-14 year old Pony Leaguers from Korea TOP the Asian Pacific Pony League tournament with 5-0 record and went on to the world championships. (K,9)
 - * Softball: Yongsan travellers finish second in field of thirty teams competing for 1991 Pacific-Wide Men's Slowpitch. (K,6)
 - * Wrestling: 2ID Specialist Ray Jippen takes two bronze medals at championships held in Istanbul which in turn gets him a ride to the upcoming TRIALS for the Barcelona OLYMPICS. (Dr)
 - * Golf: Sung Nam golf course opens 6/1/91 and holds monthly tournament (April to November) bringing ROK and US people together socially. Course at Yongsan transferred to ROK 6/1/91 could increase recreational space for Seoul citizens. (K, 9)
 - * EUSA sets CFC goal at almost \$900,000.
 - * Multiple Launch Rocket Launcher, Bradley Infantry and Cavalry Fighting Vehicle, and HMMWV mounted Avenger anti-aircraft (use Stinger Missiles) systems join Abrams Tanks bringing state of the art CONVENTIONAL CAPABILITY on line in USFK, a real force to be dealt with. (K,6 & Drake)
 - * MG Hwang, Won-tak becomes FIRST Korean to be the senior member of the UNCMAC. (K,4)
 - * Elements of the 19th Support Group provided extensive support to operations in Southwest Asia to include provision of: more than 8,000 tents during ODS; assembly of more than 7,000 air-dropped loads of food, medicine, clothing and other items for 500,000 Kurdish refugees during "Provide Comfort"; fourteen soldiers deployed for ODS. (Cr)
- 2.) Additional materials possible, please advise topics.
Also, will expand on any or all of above, please advise.

George H. Peck
Lt Col, USAF
Acting Public Affairs Officer

Public Affairs

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND / COMBINED FORCES COMMAND
UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA / EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY

APO 96301
TEL: 3113/3290

As of December 1990

HISTORY OF U.S. FORCES AT YONGSAN

During the Japanese occupation of the Korean Peninsula from 1910 to 1945, the Imperial Army made its headquarters at Yongsan Reservation in a southern suburb of Seoul near the Han River.

After Japan surrendered to end World War II in 1945, U.S. military units were sent into the Korean peninsula to accept the surrender of the Japanese forces in the area south of the 38th Parallel. North of that line, Soviet troops took over from the Japanese.

One area the arriving American units moved into was Yongsan, which means Dragon Mountain. U.S. military occupation forces -- led by XXIV Corps and the 7th Infantry Division -- provided order, security and administration of the government pending establishment of a single government for the entire peninsula.

A unified Korea proved impossible as the Soviets moved to seal the border at the 38th Parallel and create a communist state in the northern zone. Thus, in 1948, following approval of a new constitution and elections monitored by the United Nations, the Republic of Korea government replaced the U.S. military government.

The Yongsan area continued to be used by members of the U.S. Forces, this time serving in an advisory role. K MAG -- an acronym for the Korean Military Advisory Group -- was formed in 1949 at the request of the ROK Government to help develop and train security forces.

The North Korean invasion in June 1950 turned all of Korea into a battlefield. Yongsan Reservation, like other areas of Seoul, sustained substantial damage. The opposing forces each moved through the capital city twice before the United Nations Command regained control of the city.

With the war stalemated, UNC and U.S. Forces established headquarters at Yongsan in 1952, having control over some 630 acres of the former Japanese headquarters. The post itself was run by an administrative headquarters which was eventually known for almost two decades as the Seoul Area Command, or SAC -- giving rise to such popular jokes as referring to the chapel as the SAC-Religious Center.

In July, 1957, Headquarters, U.S. Forces Korea was established. At the same time, Headquarters, United Nations Command, located in Tokyo, was moved to Yongsan.

Many buildings used by the Japanese Army are still being used today. A few examples: Where JUSMAG is located used to be the Japanese Army Hospital. The Japanese cavalry and horse stables were located at what is now Hannam Village. Eighth Army Special Troops Headquarters building was an officer's club. And the five two-story red brick buildings on main post which house HQ United States Forces Korea (USFK)/Eighth U.S. Army (EUSA) and various staff sections served similar purposes for the Japanese Army.

Traces of the Japanese occupation are erased from Yongsan as is the war damage that once was readily seen on perimeter walls and buildings. The continued presence of U.S. forces in partnership with the ROK forces has brought many changes to the installation -- first in the form of half-moon, corrugated tin Quonset huts that sprouted in clusters throughout Yongsan (and every other area where U.S. forces were stationed) and then, when military families began to slowly appear in the USFK in the 1960s and budgets otherwise permitted, in more fashionable and permanent structures.

Since then, changes have been many and rapid. Quonsets got the ax in most areas. Family support facilities expanded greatly, particularly on South Post. What once had been a training area flowered as the Eighth Army Officers Club and swimming pool; a dusty helipad out the back gate turned green with the seeding of the Eighth Army golf course in 1959; and the ROK/US Combined Forces Command Headquarters was formally opened in November 1978.

In October 1971, the U.S. Army Garrison--Yongsan (USAGY) was removed from provisional status and began to expand its support capabilities. Schools, more family units and improved troop facilities were developed, only to be interrupted for several years in the late 1970s when the planned reduction of U.S. ground combat forces tightened construction budgets and left too little even for proper maintenance of what was already there. Cancellation of the reduction plan in 1980 was followed by years of improved budget situations and the transformation of Yongsan's physical plant from an olive drab cocoon to a model installation was back on track.

Physical Characteristics

Today, Yongsan Garrison occupies some 630 acres of land just south of Namsan Mountain. The post is divided into three major areas: South Post, North Post and Camp Coiner, with several smaller areas adjacent to these three. One hundred and sixty tenant units occupy 1,225 buildings with a combined floor space of more than 4,750,000 square feet. Access between units is provided by 20.4

miles of paved roads. Additionally, the post provides all the support facilities associated with a small city; i.e., a hospital, a fire station, a police force, commissary and exchange facilities, schools, theaters, clubs and restaurants, a hotel, sports and recreational facilities, water and sewage treatment plants, and emergency electrical power.

To take advantage of these facilities, USFK has approximately 2,500 military personnel stationed at Yongsan. They are augmented by about 1,000 U.S. civilian and 6,000 Korean civilian employees. More than a thousand KATUSA soldiers work at Yongsan, and several thousand military family members reside on South Post or at Hannam Village, a contract housing area east of South Post.

-End-

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UNITED NATIONS COMMAND / COMBINED FORCES COMMAND
UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA / EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY

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BRIEF HISTORY OF THE EIGHTH U.S. ARMY (EUSA)

The Eighth U.S. Army (EUSA) was officially activated in the continental United States on June 10, 1944, and ordered to the Pacific where, under the command of Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, it earned the sobriquet of "Amphibious Eighth" while making more than 60 "island hopping" assaults. It assisted in the liberation of the Philippines and on July 1, 1945, assumed control of the archipelago, bringing enemy resistance to an end. Eighth Army was being readied for the main assault on the Kanto Plain (Tokyo) of the Japanese main island, when V-J Day changed its mission. Along with the Sixth Army, EUSA provided the ground forces for General of the Army Douglas MacArthur's occupation of Japan. Occupational forces landed peacefully on August 30. First the northern portion and, after January 1, 1946, all of Japan came under EUSA's jurisdiction.

Part of Eighth Army's post-war duties included disarming Japanese military forces; destroying the nation's warmaking potential; conducting the trial of war criminals; guiding the defeated nation into peaceful pursuits and the democratic way of life; encouraging economic rehabilitation, local autonomy, and education and land reform; guarding installations; protecting supply routes; and watching over government operations.

The Pacific Campaign had been hard, rough, and costly; the occupation of Japan was interesting, challenging, and varied. Eighth Army's next challenge would gain be demanding and bloody. The Cold War between East and West was rudely shattered in the Far East on June 25, 1950. North Korean troops, spearheaded by Russian-built tanks, invaded the Republic of Korea. The United Nations demanded a halt to the aggression, then asked its members to aid South Korea. President Truman responded by directing General MacArthur to furnish assistance. Air force, naval and logistic assistance was promptly rendered, but North Korea's overwhelming strength quickly made it evident that only the commitment of outside ground forces could prevent an early conquest of South Korea.

General MacArthur turned to the Eighth Army. Elements of the 24th Infantry Division entered Korea on June 30, 1950, establishing headquarters at Taejon. U.S. Army forward forces -- Task Force Smith -- were badly bloodied in a gallant, but unsuccessful, stand north of Osan on July 5 -- the first American ground engagement of the Korean War.

On July 6, the 25th Infantry Division was ordered to move to Pusan and, on that day, Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker, who had succeeded Gen. Eichelberger in 1948, took command of U.S. Army forces in Korea. Temporary advance headquarters was established on July 7 at Taegu, and Eighth Army became operational in Korea by July 13.

The North Koreans continued to push down the peninsula against the outnumbered American and scattered Republic of Korea defenders. The 24th Inf. Div., struggling tenaciously to slow the invaders, surrendered Taejon on July 21 in street-by-street, house-by-house combat. The division's forces were spread as far south as Taegu and its commander, Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, was missing in the battle for Taejon. Although defeated there, EUSA gained time to stiffen its resistance with the 25th and 1st Cavalry Divisions arriving to man sectors of the shrinking front.

EUSA, with the remaining ROK forces assigned to it, was shoved into the southeast corner of Korea which became known as the Pusan Perimeter. General Walker declared that Pusan would be no Dunkirk: "the Eighth Army would stay in Korea until the invader was expelled from the territory of the Republic of Korea." Fighting off continued attacks all across the perimeter, the Eighth Army held and grew in strength.

On September 15, the X Corps, formed in Japan, poured ashore at Inchon in what is considered one of the world's outstanding tactical moves. It was the signal that Eighth Army had awaited. The next day, EUSA launched a general attack. The North Koreans resisted savagely for five days while United Nations Command (UNC) air forces pounded their lines of communication and supply. Their defense crumbled, and EUSA achieved a breakout and was on the road northward. With UNC forces fighting inland from Inchon towards Seoul, the invader's line of retreat was blocked. The North Korean withdrawal became a rout; only disorganized remnants were able to reach North Korea.

A new phase had begun. On October 7, the 1st Cavalry Division pushed across the 38th Parallel, which Republic of Korea troops had breached several days before. Eighth Army drove northward in the west against demoralized resistance. X Corps, transported by sea to Wonsan, followed ROK troops up the east coast. On October 19, the North Korean capital of Pyongyang fell. ROK troops reached the Yalu River on Oct. 28. After pausing briefly to improve the logistical situation and regroup personnel, the UNC started a drive on November 24 to extend control over all North Korea. The next day, communist Chinese "volunteers" attacked across the Yalu in what Gen. MacArthur termed "a brand new war." The Eighth Army was pushed back by overwhelming numbers of fresh, well-equipped, and well-disciplined Chinese forces who used the mountains to their great advantage.

Unable to establish a defensive line in North Korea, Eighth Army withdrew below the 38th Parallel. On Dec. 23, General Walker was killed in a jeep accident, and on Dec. 26, Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway assumed command of UNC ground forces in Korea. Under his direction, the enemy's offensive was stalled south of Seoul and the UNC made plans to strike back. By the end of May 1951, the battle lines were established where today's Demilitarized Zone exist -- northeastward from the Han River Estuary in the west, less than 30 miles from Seoul, to north of the 38th Parallel on the east coast.

On April 11, 1951, General Ridgway replaced General MacArthur as Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command (and as Supreme Commander US Army Pacific and Commander-in-Chief, Far East) and Lt. Gen. James A. Van Fleet took command of the Eighth Army. On July 10, 1951, after a Soviet hint that talks would be welcome, truce negotiations were begun at Kaesong, on the 38th Parallel. The front lines, except for periodic and bloody fights over particularly strategic terrain in what was called the "Hill War," stayed fairly constant.

A frustrating two years of stalemate ensued. The communists lacking hope of a military victory but with no desire for real peace, used the talks for propaganda, impossible demands, and irrelevant and divergent issues while hoping for some striking political victory. Eighth Army, meanwhile, had to maintain readiness for any renewal of hostilities. The UNC negotiators gradually got some issues settled, but their determination not to return any unwilling prisoner of war was used by the communists as an excuse to stall on other issues as well.

On Feb. 11, 1953, Lt. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor succeeded to the Eighth Army Command. President Eisenhower, who had pledged to end the Korean bloodshed, renewed the call for an armistice. Recessed negotiations were resumed. An improving atmosphere was perceived in an agreement on exchange of sick and wounded POWs. Another breakdown in the talks was threatened when ROK President Syngman Rhee, who bitterly opposed the truce negotiations in favor of a military victory, in June unilaterally released some 27,000 anti-communist POWs. The UNC's patience, if not persuasion, prevailed and the Armistice Agreement was signed on July 27, 1953.

As General Taylor later told his troops, the Armistice did not mean that the war was over; it was a "suspension of hostilities -- an interruption of the shooting." While awaiting a political solution, the Eighth Army turned to watchful waiting and assisting the Korean people in relief, rehabilitation, and provisions for self-defense. Political discussions, convened in Geneva in 1954, failed to settle the issues which had led to war. The Armistice Agreement remained in effect and Eighth Army forces stayed to help man the cease-fire line, alert for any new breach of the de facto peace.

The Eighth Army continued to be an international unit, commanding ROK Army and other national forces. It remained the ground force arm to carry out UNC responsibilities; it supervised the training of ROK forces and administered its share of responsibility for relief and economic aid.

On Nov. 20, 1954, Eighth Army Headquarters was combined with U.S. Army Forces-Far East as the major Army command in the Far East on Jan. 1, 1953. The combined headquarters was moved from Camp Zama, Japan, to Seoul on July 26, 1955. The Camp Zama Headquarters was redesignated Headquarters, Armed Forces Far East/Eighth Army (Rear). In the overall reorganization of the Pacific armed forces, effective July 1, 1957, the Far East Command and the Armed Forces Far East were discontinued. Headquarters, UNC was moved from Tokyo to Seoul where Eighth Army Headquarters remained.

The post-war years were marked by infrequent but sometimes serious truce violations by the North Koreans. In late 1966, however, North Koreans initiated a campaign of violence that would continue into 1971 and take the lives of more than 40 Americans and hundreds of Koreans -- north as well as south. There was a steady increase in the number of DMZ incidents, terrorist raids, and attempts at subversion in an effort to undermine the growing economic and political stability of the ROK. Major incidents during this period saw an attempted North Korean commando raid on the Blue House (Presidential Mansion), the USS Pueblo was pirated from international waters, large scale guerrilla incursions occurred on the ROK east coast, and the shooting down of an unarmed US Navy reconnaissance plane -- an EC-121 -- over the Sea of Japan. In the face of the ever-increasing threat, significant improvements were made in the defenders' firepower, mobility, communications and infrastructure. Numerous ROK and U.S. defensive positions were constructed or strengthened. Night observation devices, powerful searchlights and various other sophisticated detection equipment were introduced along the DMZ. The modernization of the ROK Army was accelerated. Concurrently, improvements were made in the Air and Naval components. The North Korean leaders, with an eye on the growing United States involvement in Southeast Asia, had miscalculated the strength of the allies' resolve to oppose their campaign of hostility. They reverted to a less intense campaign of espionage and subversion. In 1969, North Korea-initiated incidents fell sharply.

In 1970, a decision was made to reduce U.S. forces in Korea in view of the capability of the ROK armed forces to take over the primary burden of ground defense of their country and in conjunction with a US-funded five-year modernization package for the ROK armed forces. The planned reduction in Eighth Army was completed on schedule as the command's authorized strength was reduced by over 18,000 by the end of June 1971.

The major portion of the reduction was the redeployment of the 7th Infantry Division to the United States for inactivation on April 2, 1971. Concurrent with the reduction was a major change in the structure of Eighth Army's combat forces. In March 1971, the 2nd Infantry Division pulled back from the DMZ and turned over its area of responsibility to a ROK Army division. By late March, the only area of the DMZ still guarded by U.S. troops was a 1000-meter wide sector in the vicinity of Panmunjom, site of the meetings between the UNC and the Korean People's Army/Chinese People's Volunteers (KPA/CPV) components of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC).

Beginning in the mid-1970s the Eighth Army's role was changed. The Republic of Korea, with American financial and technical assistance, began production of M-16 rifles. This marked the start of a growing defense industry which now embraces local manufacture of ammunition, vehicles, missiles, artillery and tank rebuild. In 1977 President Jimmy Carter began to fulfill his campaign promise to withdraw US combat ground troops from the ROK by 1980 or 1981; U.S. participation in Team Spirit, an annual combined exercise begun in 1976, was significantly expanded; in November 1978 the ROK/US Combined Forces Command (CFC) was activated to take over the UNC's responsibility for planning and, if necessary, directing the defense of Korea; and, a month later, the 2nd Battalion, 9th Infantry, 2nd Inf. Div. departed for the United States.

Congressional and other support to keep U.S. ground forces in the Republic was growing and, in July 1979, following a state visit to Korea, President Carter announced that the withdrawal plan would be held in abeyance pending a review in 1981. His new conditions included a discernible movement towards a reduction of tensions on the Korean Peninsula and further improvement in the ROK's position vis-a-vis North Korea's military superiority.

A February 1981 summit meeting between Presidents Ronald Reagan and Chun Doo Hwan reaffirmed that "the security of the Republic of Korea is pivotal to the peace and stability of Northeast Asia and, in turn, vital to the security of the United States." President Reagan officially cancelled the withdrawal of US forces from the ROK.

The troop reduction and restructuring of residual forces did not alter the basic command structure of the remaining units which help defend the ROK from external aggression. The Eighth Army mission is the same: To deter North Korea from renewing aggression on the Korean Peninsula, for today there still is no real peace.

Public Affairs

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND / COMBINED FORCES COMMAND
UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA / EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY

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THE KOREAN WAR

SYNOPSIS: In early July 1950, the first American forces landed on the Korea Peninsula in answer to the United Nations resolution asking member nations to give aid to the Republic of Korea in its efforts to repel the communist invasion. Although overwhelmingly outnumbered, U.S. forces did slow down their advance. By early August, U.S. and ROK forces had formed the Pusan Perimeter. Lt. Gen. Walton Walker, Commanding General, Ground Forces-Korea, ordered his men to "Stand or Die." The line held.

Slowly U.N. forces began to gather strength. At the same time the North Koreans, realizing that their only hope for victory was to push the U.N. forces into the sea, mounted their heaviest attacks. During the first week of September the attacks continued, but they did not succeed. For the communists, time was running out.

On September 15, following heavy naval bombardment, U.S. troops landed at Inchon in what has come to be recognized as one of the most brilliant amphibious assaults in the history of warfare. In swift, but costly fighting the area was consolidated. Two weeks after the landing, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur restored the capital city of Seoul to President Syngman Rhee. By the end of September, the North Korean Army was a fleeing wreck. The 38th Parallel was crossed in early October and a steady drive for the Yalu River was begun. The advances continued until November 24.

Then a new war began. Thirty divisions of Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV) hit the U.N. forces across the entire front. The fierce and unexpected attack forced withdrawals and threatened encirclement of some units. In one of the war's most dramatic actions, X Corps broke through the surrounding enemy and completed the evacuation of 105,000 military personnel, 91,000 civilian refugees, 17,500 vehicles, and 350,000 tons of equipment.

The communists continued to move south but their progress was incredibly costly. Each foot of terrain which came under their control cost them large numbers of casualties, and frequent U.N. counter-offensives often wiped out their gains. By the end of May 1951, all ground lost as a result of red offensives had been retaken.

One year after the communist invasion, negotiations toward an armistice began in the city of Kaesong. During talks, which through red duplicity and obstruction were to drag on for more than two years, sporadic and often bitter fighting continued. The battles of "Heartbreak Ridge," "Old Baldy," and "T-Bone Hill" were all fought during this period of fruitless arbitration. Finally, on July 27, 1953, the Armistice Agreement was signed and at 10 p.m. the fighting came to an end.

For the U.S., the war had cost the lives of almost 34,000 men in battle and another 20,000 from other causes. An additional 103,000 were wounded.

CHRONOLOGY:

1950

- 25 Jun--North Korean communists invade the Republic of Korea
- 02 Jul--"Task Force Smith," 21st Infantry Regiment, 24th U.S. Infantry Division lands at Pusan (First U.S. troops to land in Korea).
- 07 Jul--Lt. Gen. Walton Walker, CG, 8th USA, arrives at Taejon
- 12 Jul--Walker named Ground Commander-Korea
- 12 Jul--8th USA-Korea (EUSAK) becomes operational
- 14 Jul--All elements of 25th U.S. Infantry Division in or on way to Korea
- 20 Jul--Taejon falls to North Koreans
- 24 Jul--United Nations Command (UNC) established
- 25 Jul--Two battalions of 29th U.S. Infantry Regiment arrive from Okinawa
- 31 Jul--5th Regimental Combat Team arrives from Hawaii. EUSAK breaks contact with enemy; withdraws to natural defenses of Naktong River
- 07 Aug--"Task Force Kean," led by Maj. Gen. William B. Kean, commander, 25th U.S. Infantry Division, attacks toward Chinju
- 31 Aug--Heaviest attack on Pusan Perimeter
- 15 Sep--1st U.S. Marine Division lands at Inchon
- 17 Sep--7th U.S. Infantry Division lands at Inchon
- 26 Sep--Gen. Douglas MacArthur restores Seoul to Pres. Syngman Rhee
- 30 Sep--U. N. forces control all territory south of 38th Parallel
- 19 Oct--Pyongyang, capital of North Korea, falls to U.N. forces
- 20 Oct--First paratroop drop at Suckchon and Sumchon
- 26 Oct--Marines land at Wonsan
- 29 Oct--7th U.S. Infantry Division lands at Iwon
- 21 Nov--Task Force, 7th Infantry Regiment, 7th U.S. Infantry Division, reaches Yalu River
- 25 Nov--Chinese Communist Volunteer Forces (CPV) attack U.N. forces
- 05 Dec--Royal Ulster Rifles, United Kingdom 29th Brigade, last unit to evacuate Pyongyang
- 23 Dec--Gen. Walker killed in jeep accident
- 26 Dec--Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway assumes command of EUSAK
- 27 Dec--Evacuation of Hongnam completed

1951

- 01 Jan--CPV launches New Year's Day offensive
- 04 Jan--Seoul again falls to the enemy
- 10 Feb--EUSAK reaches Han River; recaptures Inchon, Kimpo and Yongdong-po
- 15 Mar--Seoul recaptured by ROKs; 38th Parallel crossed for second time
- 14 Apr--Lt. Gen. James A. Van Fleet assumes command of EUSAK
- 22 Apr--CPV open 'Spring Offensive' on Western Front
- 27 May--'Spring Offensive' fails to reach Seoul; CPV in full retreat
- 24 Jun--Russian U.N. delegate Jacob Malik proposes communist and allied commands meet for cease-fire talks
- 10 Jul--First peace talks held at Kaesong
- 25 Oct--Armistice talks resume after 64 days of recess

1953

- 16 Jul--ROKs open three-division attack on Central Front to straighten lines
- 24 Jul--1st U.S. Marine Division repels 3,000 man attack on Western Front
- 26 Jul--Both sides announce truce will be signed following day at 10 a.m.
- 27 Jul--USA Lt. Gen. William K. Harrison, Jr., Senior Delegate, UNC Delegation, and NK Gen. Nam Il, Senior Delegate, Delegation of the Korean People's Volunteers (KPA/CPV) sign truce document. Gen. Mark W. Clark, CINCUNC; Kim Il-sung, Marshall, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Supreme Commander, KPA; and Peng Teh-huai, Commander, CPV, sign in rear area.

MAJOR KOREAN CAMPAIGNS:

U.N. Defensive--07 Jun 50 to 15 Sep 50 .
 U.N. Offensive--16 Sep 50 to 2 Nov 50
 CPV Intervention--03 Nov 50 to 24 Jan 51
 1st U.N. Counter-Offensive--25 Jan 51 to 21 Apr 51
 CPV Spring Offensive--22 Apr 51 to 8 Jul 51
 U.N. Summer-Fall Offensive--09 Jul 51 to 27 Nov 51
 2nd Korean Winter--28 Nov 51 to 30 Apr 52
 Korean Summer-Fall '52'--01 May 52 to 30 Nov 52
 3rd Korean Winter--01 Dec 52 to 30 Apr 53
 Korean Summer-Fall '53'--01 May 53 to 27 Jul 53

KOREAN WAR CASUALTIES

United Nations Command DEAD (not including US and ROK)	3,143
UNC WOUNDED (not including US and ROK)	11,358
UNC POWs unaccounted for.....	2,233
United Nations MISSING (foreign nationals)	18
United States KIA	33,629
US WOUNDED	103,284
US POWs unaccounted for	389
Republic of Korea (ROK) Armed Forces KIA	225,784*
ROK Armed Forces WOUNDED	717,083*
ROK Armed Forces POWs unaccounted for	1,647
North Korean Armed Forces KIA	300,000**
NK Armed Forces WOUNDED	220,000**
Chinese Communist People's Volunteers KIA	200,000**
CPV WOUNDED	700.000**
ROK civilian CASUALTIES	1.4 million***

United Nations Command (Not US and ROK)

United States

KIA	3,143
KIA	33,629
WOUNDED.....	11,358
WOUNDED.....	103,284
POWs unaccounted for.....	197
POWs unaccounted for.....	389
MISSING (foreign national civilians).18	
MIAS	8,177

Republic of Korea Armed Forces

N Korean(KPA)/Chinese(CPV)

KIA	225,784*
KPA DEAD.....	300,000**
WOUNDED.....	717,083*
KPA WOUNDED.....	220,000**
POWs unaccounted for.....	1,647
CPV DEAD.....	200,000**
CPV WOUNDED.....	700.000**

* Figures on ROK Armed Forces casualties (dead/wounded/missing) vary by source -- as low as 400,000 to about one million. ROK Armed Forces figures were provided Feb. 20, 1967 by the ROK Ministry of National Defense.

** Figures on NK and CPV DEAD/WOUNDED are estimates of DOD.

*** No firm figures are available on the number of ROK civilian casualties, and the exact number may never be known. Deadline Data, Inc., offers the estimate of 1.4 million war-connected deaths among the civilian population during the 37 months of war This figure is generally accepted by researchers and scholars.

Public Affairs

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND / COMBINED FORCES COMMAND
UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA / EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY

APO 96301
TEL: 3113/3290

as of August 1990

MISSION OF THE ROK/US COMBINED FORCES COMMAND

More than 30 years of fragile peace have marked the history of "post-war" Korea, where the longest armistice ever remains tenuously in force. For most of these years, the directing headquarters was the United Nations Command "UNC", which had also directed combat operations in the 1950-53 war.

The defense structure in Korea was eventually overtaken by the professional growth and development of the Republic of Korea's armed forces. It was recognized as early as 1965 that what worked in the war could be significantly improved by increasing ROK participation in the planning structure. A combined operational planning staff was developed in 1968 as an adjunct to UNC/USFK/EUSA Headquarters and the U.S. led 'I' Corps (Group) evolved in 1971 as an integrated field army headquarters. But it was not until 1978, as a bi-lateral agreement related to the planned U.S. ground combat force withdrawal of that time (subsequently cancelled in 1981), that the senior headquarters in Korea was organized as a combined staff.

Hostilities today are deterred by this bi-national defense team that evolved from the multi-national UNC. Established on Nov. 7, 1978, the ROK/US Combined Forces Command (CFC) is the war fighting headquarters. Its role is to deter, or defeat if necessary, outside aggression against the ROK.

To accomplish that mission the CFC has operational control over more than 600,000 active-duty military personnel of all services, of both countries. In wartime, augmentation could include some 3.5 million ROK reservists as well as additional U.S. forces deployed from outside the ROK. If North Korea attacked, the CFC would provide a coordinated defense through its Ground, Air, and Naval Component Commands, Combined Unconventional Warfare Task Force, and Marine Forces-Korea. In-country and augmentation American Forces would be chopped to the CFC for employment by the respective combat component.

The CFC is headed by a four-star American general as commander in-chief, with a four-star ROK Army general as deputy. Throughout the command structure, bi-national manning is readily apparent: If the chief of a staff section is Korean, the deputy is American and vice versa. This integrated structure exists within the component commands as well as the headquarters. All CFC components are tactically integrated through continuous combined and joint planning, training, and exercises. The major annual field training exercise is the Team Spirit series which began in 1976 and has grown to this year's 200,000 ROK and U.S. participants commensurate with

increased perceptions of the North Korean threat. U.S. participation in the exercise includes augmentation forces of all services tactically deployed to the ROK or other Pacific bases and the Continental United States.

Ulchi-Focus Lens is the annual command post exercise (CPX) involving both CFC military forces and the ROK Government (ROKG) exercise wartime plans. Separate ROK and U.S. CPXs were combined as Ulchi Focus Lens In 1976.

At the unit level, frequent no-notice alerts, musters, and operational readiness inspections insure combat preparedness for ROK and U.S. forces.

Both countries are pursuing ambitious modernization programs to maintain a viable ROK/US military posture that will convince north Korea that any form of aggression or adventurism will fail. The ROK is making strides in equipment improvement through a rapidly expanding domestic defense industry, as well as purchases from foreign sources. U.S. efforts toward modernization include newer, more powerful howitzers, greater mobility and helicopter lift capability, and vastly increased anti-armor capability.

Overall U.S. military strength in its Pacific bases has been improved in recent years. Such exercises as Team Spirit provide a realistic test of the capability of such units to deploy rapidly to Korea in an emergency.

In summary, the ROK/US Combined Forces Command reflects the mutual commitment of the Republic of Korea and the United States to maintain peace and security and shows both willingness and capability to take that commitment into battle, if need be.

-end-

Public Affairs

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND / COMBINED FORCES COMMAND
UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA / EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY

APO 96301
TEL: 3113/3290

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND (UNC)

The predawn quiet of a rainy, peaceful Sunday morning, June 25, 1950, was abruptly shattered by the crash of cannons and the snarl of automatic weapons as soldiers of North Korea marched southward. The invading hordes breached the 38th Parallel and rolled back the lightly-armed Republic of Korea Army constabulary forces toward their capital of Seoul.

Two days later, the United Nations (UN) called on the countries of the world to unite and assist in driving the invader from the ROK. In its resolution, the UN Security Council named the United States (US) as executive agent to implement the resolution and direct UN military operations in Korea.

President Harry S. Truman, armed with the UN resolution and recognizing a threat to the Free World, determined the U.S. could no longer remain neutral while communist powers trampled the free nations of the world. General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief, Far East Command, was ordered to provide whatever assistance was needed to repel this invasion. General MacArthur committed U.S. Air and Naval forces and on July 24, in Tokyo, established General Headquarters, United Nations Command (UNC).

UNITED NATIONS APPEAL

By then, the UN had issued a further appeal to all member nations to provide what military and other aid they could to assist the ROK Government in repelling the invaders. The first ground troops to enter battle on the side of the ROK were advance elements of the U.S. 21st Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division. Units were airlifted from occupation duties in Japan to form "Task Force Smith." The unit was committed on July 5th a few miles north of Osan.

In the face of overpowering enemy strength, the UNC fought delaying actions as ROK and US units withdrew down the peninsula. Outnumbered and outgunned, they traded space for time as they waited for the pledged assistance from other countries of the UN.

On August 29, 1950, the British Commonwealth's 27th Brigade arrived at Pusan to join the UNC, which until then included only ROK and US forces. The 27th Brigade moved into the Naktong River line west of Taegu.

Public Affairs

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND / COMBINED FORCES COMMAND
UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA / EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY

APO 96301
TEL: 3113/3290

Troop units from other countries of the UN followed in rapid succession; Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand and Turkey. The Union of South Africa provided air units which fought along side the air forces of other member nations. Medical units were provided by Denmark, India, Norway, and Sweden. Italy provided a hospital, even though it was not a UN member.

KEEP THE FREE WORLD FREE

During the three years of the Korean War, military forces of these nations fought and died together as members of the UNC. They fought for the freedom of the Korean people and to demonstrate UN resolve to stop unprovoked aggression.

Through the freezing winters and the sweltering heat of the Korean summers, men from Britain, Ethiopia, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, Turkey, United States, and other contributing countries demonstrated individual and collective heroism in facing human waves of North Korean and Chinese aggressors. Few battles in the history of modern warfare have wrought the heartbreak and the frustration of this struggle.

Bloody Ridge, Chosen Reservoir, Hambung, Heartbreak Ridge, Hwa-chan Reservoir, Iron Triangle, Punch Bowl, and Pusan Perimeter--all were mile-posts in the seesaw battle for Korea's freedom. The dust of Old Baldy was crimsoned with blood of valiant members of the UNC; the Han and Imjin Rivers ran red with blood of UN fighting men.

On July 27, 1953, the shooting ended. An Armistice was signed at Panmunjom which provided for the end of the fighting and eventual political settlement of the war. The shooting ended, but the troops remained, each side pulling back 2000 meters from the last line of military contact to insure peace, to watch the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), and to guard against any resumption of hostilities.

THE PRICE OF FREEDOM

In a green field at Tanggok, located near the port of Pusan, stand myriad reminders of the Korean War. Simple white crosses, standing near the sign of the 'Crescent and the Star' and the 'Star of

David,' are bleak symbolic representatives of the 33,629 Americans, numberless ROKs, 717 Turkish soldiers, and 1,109 soldiers of the United Kingdom who gave their lives during the struggle. Also sharing this place of honor are the symbols for the dead of the 12 other nations whose fighting men died to keep Korea free.

With the coming of the Armistice, UNC members turned their attention to the tremendous task of assisting in rebuilding a war-torn economy. Assisting the people of the ROK in restoring and reconstructing a nation almost completely devastated by a war which leveled cities and destroyed farmlands was a gigantic project that was years in the accomplishment.

TROOP STRENGTHS

Peak strength for the UNC was 932,964, as of July 27, 1953 -- the day the Armistice Agreement was signed. The following list is a breakdown by country:

Republic of Korea	590,911	Philippines	1,496
Columbia	1,068		
United States	302,483	New Zealand	1,389
Belgium	900		
United Kingdom	14,198	Thailand	1,294
Africa	826		
Canada	6,146	Ethiopia	1,271
Netherlands	819		
Turkey	5,455	Greece	1,263
Luxembourg	44		
Australia	2,282		France
1,119			

- end -

Public Affairs

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND / COMBINED FORCES COMMAND
UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA / EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY

AP0 96301
TEL: 3113/3290

PANMUNJOM: THE JOINT SECURITY AREA

Among the provisions of the Armistice Agreement signed July 27, 1953, to bring a cease-fire in the Korean War was establishment of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC), an agency to supervise implementation of the truce terms. Meetings of MAC representatives from the United Nations Command (UNC) and the Korean People's Army/ Chinese People's Volunteers (KPA/CPV) are held at the Joint Security Area (JSA), an 800 meter-wide enclave, roughly circular in shape, that bisects the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) separating South and North Korea. The JSA is often called the "Truce Village," but is best known worldwide as Panmunjom, a village which was destroyed in the war but gained lasting fame as the site where the Armistice Agreement was negotiated, even though it was actually signed by the opposing commanders, General Mark W. Clark, Commander in Chief, UNC, at Munsan south of the DMZ and by Marshal Kim Il Sung, KPA Supreme Commander, and Peng Teh-huai, Commander, CPV, at Kaesong in the north.

The major buildings in the JSA are set squarely on the MDL, which bisects the center of a green-felt-covered conference table inside the MAC Conference Room. Since the Commission headquarters of each side is located outside the conference area -- in Seoul for the UNC and in Kaesong for the KPA/CPV -- both sides maintain a Joint Duty Office (JDO) at the JSA to provide continuous liaison. The JDOs meet at noon every day except Sundays and holidays to exchange routine reports and pass communications from the senior member or secretary of their sides.

Military Police of both sides provide security for the JSA with guard forces of no more than 35 security personnel on duty at any given time. The administrative facilities for both guard forces are located within the JSA.

Also found in the JSA are the offices and conference room for the four-member Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC). The 1953 Armistice established the NNSC as an independent, fact-finding body outside the authority of, but reporting to, the Military Armistice Commission. It is composed of four senior officers, one each from two nations which did not have combatant forces in the Korean War, selected by each side. Sweden and Switzerland were nominated by the United Nations Command; Czechoslovakia and Poland by the KPA/CPV. They are assisted by administrative personnel from their own countries. Camps for the Swedish and Swiss members and their staffs are located in the southern half of the DMZ adjacent to the JSA; the Czech and Polish camps are nearby on the North Korean side of the MDL.

Page 2

Panmunjom Backgrounder

Military and civilian guests are permitted to visit the JSA as guests of the respective sides. Currently, the UNC sponsors nearly 80,000 visitors each year, most of them tourists who come on visits arranged by the Korea Tourist Bureau or military personnel whose visit is encouraged to ensure their better understanding of the situation in Korea. The KPA/CPV also bring guests, but these number less than 10,000 annually.

END

Public Affairs

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND / COMBINED FORCES COMMAND
UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA / EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY

APO 96301
TEL: 3113/3290

August 1990

UNITED STATES FORCES IN KOREA

The initial contact between Americans and Koreans was hostile -- a meeting of East and West in 1866 that left the US merchantship GENERAL SHERMAN sunk in the Taedong River and its crew massacred. Things did, of course, improve so that the historic links between the two nations have developed today into a close and friendly alliance of economic, social and cultural as well as military interests.

With the capitulation of Japan in World War II, US troops entered Korea to accept the surrender of Japanese forces in the zone south of the 38th Parallel, which crosses the peninsula's waist. The Soviet Union, having belatedly joined the war in the Pacific, already had sent forces into Korea and took the Japanese surrender north of the parallel. Although the allies had agreed at Cairo in 1943 that Korea would be "free and independent...in due course," the Soviets decided that should be on its terms. The border at the 38th parallel was soon sealed and contact between the south and northern zones ended.

Elections supervised by the United Nations led to establishment of the Republic of Korea in the south. The Soviets appointed a leader in the north, Kim Il-Sung, without bothering to submit their choice to any mandate of the Korean people. Moscow pulled its occupation forces out in 1948, thereby forcing the United States to take similar action. US forces were withdrawn by mid-1949, leaving only an advisory group -- called KMAG -- to help train the fledgling ROK defensive force.

On 25 June 1950, North Korea launched an all-out attack intended to unify the peninsula. Only then, when US troops were committed as the bulwark of a United Nations' authorized defense of the ROK, did Korea really come to be impressed upon the consciousness of the American public.

For more than three years US forces fought valiantly -- in all the dimensions of battle -- the length and breadth of the Korean peninsula. More than five million Americans served in Korea during the conflict; when the guns were silenced by an Armistice Agreement on 27 July 1953, the U.S. casualties exceeded 140,000, including more than 33,000 killed in action.

The armistice that brought a cease fire and defined the terms of the tenuous peace that followed remains in existence to this day. It is the longest truce in modern military history. US forces continue to serve on the forward edge of freedom, sharing the rigors of maintaining the deterrent to another North Korean attack with ROK forces.

Public Affairs

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Public Affairs

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 UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA / EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY

APO 96301
 TEL: 3113/3290

STRENGTH OF ARMED FORCES IN KOREA

<u>US FORCES-KOREA (approx.)</u>	41,000	plus
Army	28,000	One division with support support troops
Air Force	12,000	Six squadrons under 7th Air Air Force with support
Navy	400	
Marine	50	
ROK FORCES (estimated)	600,000	
Army	520,000	
Air Force	32,000	F-4, F-5, C-54, C-123, UH-1
Navy/Marine Corps	48,000	Destroyers, patrol boats, boats, destroyer-escort medium landing ships, mine-sweepers
South Korean reserve elements include an estimated 2.8-million member "Homeland Defense Reserve Force".		
NORTH KOREA FORCES (est.)	880,000	
Army	780,000+	(50+ Infantry division/brigades which include mechanized/truck-mobile division/brigade; 70 combat division/brigade; 20+ Special Operations Force Bdes with 80,000 personnel
Air Force	55,000	(680+ jet fighters, 20 fighter-bombers, 85 bombers 160 helo, & 250+ transports
Navy	38,000	(450+ combat ships: 20+ submarines, 25-30 missile boats, 300 coastal patrol boats, 6-8 frigates, 100+ amphibious craft)

North Korea has reserve forces of approximately five million.

● Background

Public Affairs

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND / COMBINED FORCES COMMAND
UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA / EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY

APO 96301
TEL: 3113/3290

7TH AIR FORCE RESOURCES

OSAN AB

Major Units - 7th Air Force Headquarters and 51st Tactical Fighter Wing
Military Members - 7,900
U.S. Civilians - 400
Dependents - 3,000
Aircraft - 24 F-16s assigned to the 36th Tactical Fighter Squadron.. There is also a detachment of C-12 and F-15 aircraft which do not belong to 7th AF,

KUNSAN AB

Major Unit - 8th Tactical Fighter Wing
Military - 3,550
U.S. Civilians - 50
Dependents - 20
Aircraft - 48 F-16s in two squadrons, 8th TFS and 35th TFS

SUWON AB

Major Unit - 5th TAC Air Control Group
Military - 1,015
U.S. Civilians - 10
Aircraft - 12 OA-10s in 19th Tactical Air Support Squadron

TAEGU AB

Major Unit - 460th Tactical Reconnaissance Group
Military - 1,525
U.S. Civilian - 10
Dependents - 250
Aircraft - 18 RF-4Cs in 15th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron

KWANGJU AB

Major Units - 6171 Air Base Squadron and 42 Combat Communication Squadron
Military - 451
U.S. Civilians - 5
Dependents - 5
Aircraft - None, however, aircraft from Kunsan often operate out of Kwangju AB.

END

(CURRENT FEB 1990)

Nov. 12 / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1983

in a tense time of peace, we stand together as we once did in time of war. Our purpose is the same, our resolve unshaken. We renew today our commitment to each other and to the cause of Korean and American freedom.

As we begin a second century of friendship between our peoples, Nancy and I are particularly happy to return to this beautiful country. We look forward to seeing old friends and making new ones. But our hope most of all is that our visit will bring the people of Korea and the United States even closer together, and that our mutual efforts in pursuit of peace will bear fruit, not just for the Korean and the American people but for all the peoples of the Earth.

We're grateful to the Korean people and

the Government of Korea for this invitation. Let me assure you we bring with us the fondest hopes of the American people for continued peace and prosperity in this scenic "Land of the Morning Calm."

Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 10:41 a.m. in the International Terminal at the airport in response to welcoming remarks by President Chun Doo Hwan of the Republic of Korea. Following the arrival ceremony, President and Mrs. Chun accompanied the President and Mrs. Reagan to the residence of Richard L. Walker, U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Korea, where the Reagans stayed during their visit.

→ speech on relations bet. N & S. Korea

Address Before the Korean National Assembly in Seoul November 12, 1983

Speaker Chae, Vice Speaker Yun, Vice Speaker Koh, distinguished Members of the National Assembly, and honored guests:

I'm privileged to be among such friends. I stand in your Assembly as Presidents Eisenhower and Johnson have stood before me. And I reaffirm, as they did, America's support and friendship for the Republic of Korea and its people.

Not long after the war on this peninsula, your President paid a visit to Washington. In his remarks at the state dinner, President Eisenhower spoke of the Korean people's courage, stamina, and self-sacrifice. He spoke of America's pride in joining with the Korean people to prevent their enslavement by the North. In response, your first President expressed his country's deep, deep appreciation for what America had done. He concluded by saying, "I tell you, my friends, if I live hundreds of years, we will never be able to do enough to pay our debt of gratitude to you."

Well, I have come today to tell the people of this great nation: Your debt has long been repaid. Your loyalty, your friendship, your progress, your determination to build something better for your people has proven many times over the depth of your

gratitude. In these days of turmoil and testing, the American people are very thankful for such a constant and devoted ally. Today, America is grateful to you.

And we have long been friends. Over a hundred years ago when American ships first approached Korea, our people knew almost nothing of each other. Yet, the first words from the kingdom of Chosun to the emissaries from America were words of welcome and hope. I would like to read part of that greeting to the Americans, because it tells much of the Korean people's character.

"Of what country are you? . . . are you well after your journey of 10,000 *le* through winds and waves? Is it your plan to barter merchandise . . . or do you rather wish to pass by to other places and to return to your native land? All under heaven are of one original nature, clothes and hats are very different and language is not the same, yet they can treat each other with mutual friendship. What your wish is, please make it known. . . ."

The journey from America is now swift. The winds and waves no longer endanger our way. But the rules of conduct which

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assist travelers are the same today as they were over a century ago, or even in ancient times. The weary are restored, the sick healed, the lost sheltered and returned safely to their way. This is so on all continents among civilized nations.

Our world is sadder today, because these ancient and honorable practices could not protect the lives of some recent travelers. Instead of offering assistance to a lost civilian airliner, the Soviet Union attacked. Instead of offering condolences, it issued denials. Instead of offering reassurances, it repeated its threats. Even in the search for our dead, the Soviet Union barred the way. This behavior chilled the entire world. The people of Korea and the United States shared a special grief and anger.

My nation's prayers went out to the Korean families who lost loved ones even as we prayed for our own. May I ask you today to pause for a moment of silence for those who perished. Please join me in this tribute in which the spirit of our two peoples will be as one.

[The moment of silence was observed.]

Amen.

In recent weeks, our grief deepened. The despicable North Korean attack in Rangoon deprived us of trusted advisers and friends. So many of those who died had won admirers in America as they studied with us or guided us with their counsel. I personally recall the wisdom and composure of Foreign Minister Lee, with whom I met in Washington just a few short months ago. To the families and countrymen of all those who were lost, America expresses its deep sorrow.

We also pledge to work with your government and others in the international community to censure North Korea for its uncivilized behavior. Let every aggressor hear our words, because Americans and Koreans speak with one voice. People who are free will not be slaves, and freedom will not be lost in the Republic of Korea.

We in the United States have suffered a similar savage act of terrorism in recent weeks. Our marines in Lebanon were murdered by madmen who cannot comprehend words like "reason" or "decency." They seek to destroy not only peace but those

who search for peace. We bear the pain of our losses just as you bear the pain of yours. As we share friendship, we also share grief.

I know citizens of both our countries as well as those of other nations do not understand the meaning of such tragedies. They wonder why there must be such hate. Of course, regrettably there is no easy answer. We can place greater value on our true friends and allies. We can stand more firmly by those principles that give us strength and guide us, and we can remember that some attack us because we symbolize what they do not: hope, promise, the future. Nothing exemplifies this better than the progress of Korea. Korea is proof that people's lives can be better. And I want my presence today to draw attention to a great contrast. I'm talking about the contrast between your economic miracle in the South and their economic failure in the North.

In the early years following World War II, the future of Korea and of all Asia was very much in doubt. Against the hopes of Korea and other new nations for prosperity and freedom stood the legacies of war, poverty, and colonial rule. In the background of this struggle, the great ideological issues of our era were heard: Would the future of the region be democratic or totalitarian? Communism, at that time, seemed to offer rapid industrialization. The notion that the people of the region should govern their own lives seemed to some an impractical and undue luxury. But Americans and the people of Korea shared a different vision of the future.

Then North Korea burst across the border, intent on destroying this country. We were a world weary of war, but we did not hesitate. The United States, as well as other nations of the world came to your aid against the aggression, and tens of thousands of Americans gave their lives in defense of freedom.

As heavy as this price was, the Korean people paid an even heavier one. Civilian deaths mounted to the hundreds of thousands. President Johnson said before this very Assembly, "Who will ever know how many children starved? How many refugees lie in unmarked graves along the roads south? There is hardly a Korean family

which did not lose a loved one in the assault from the North."

In 1951, in the midst of the war, General Douglas MacArthur addressed a Joint Session of our Congress. He spoke of you, saying, "The magnificence of the courage and fortitude of the Korean people defies description." As he spoke those words, our Congress interrupted him with applause for you and your people.

After the war, Koreans displayed that same fortitude. Korea faced every conceivable difficulty. Cities were in ruins; millions were homeless and without jobs; factories were idle or destroyed; hunger was widespread; the transportation system was dismembered; and the economy was devastated as a result of all these plagues. And what did the Korean people do? You rebuilt your lives, your families, your homes, your towns, your businesses, your country. And today the world speaks of the Korean economic miracle.

The progress of the Korean economy is virtually without precedent. With few natural resources other than the intelligence and energy of your people, in one generation you have transformed this country from the devastation of war to the threshold of full development.

Per capita income has risen from about \$80 in 1961 to more than 20 times—\$1,700 today. Korea has become an industrial power, a major trading nation, and an economic model for developing nations throughout the world. And you have earned the growing respect of the international community. This is recognized in your expanding role as host to numerous international events, including the 1986 Asian games and the 1988 Olympics.

Now as the years have passed, we know our vision was the proper one. North Korea is one of the most repressive societies on Earth. It does not prosper; it arms. The rapid progress of your economy and the stagnation of the North has demonstrated perhaps more clearly here than anywhere else the value of a free economic system. Let the world look long and hard at both sides of the 38th parallel and then ask: "Which side enjoys a better life?"

The other side claims to be the wave of the future. Well, if that's true, why do they

need barriers, troops, and bullets to keep their people in? The tide of history is a freedom tide, and communism cannot and will not hold it back.

The United States knows what you've accomplished here. In the 25 years following the war, America provided almost \$5½ billion in economic aid. Today that amounts to less than 6 months' trade between us. That trade is virtually in balance. We are at once Korea's largest market and largest source of supplies. We're a leading source of the investment and technology needed to fuel further development. Korea is our ninth largest trading partner, and our trade is growing.

Korea's rapid development benefited greatly from the free flow of trade which characterized the 1960's and 1970's. Today, in many countries, the call for protectionism is raised. I ask Korea to join with the United States in rejecting those protectionist pressures to ensure that the growth you've enjoyed is not endangered by a maze of restrictive practices.

And just as we work together toward prosperity, we work toward security. Let me make one thing very plain. You are not alone, people of Korea. America is your friend, and we are with you.

This year marks the 30th anniversary of the mutual defense treaty between the United States and the Republic of Korea. The preamble to that treaty affirms the determination of our two countries to oppose aggression and to strengthen peace in the Pacific. We remain firmly committed to that treaty. We seek peace on the peninsula. And that is why United States soldiers serve side by side with Korean soldiers along your demilitarized zone. They symbolize the United States commitment to your security and the security of the region. The United States will stand resolutely by you, just as we stand with our allies in Europe and around the world.

In Korea, especially, we have learned the painful consequences of weakness. I am fully aware of the threats you face only a few miles from here. North Korea is waging a campaign of intimidation. Their country is on a war footing, with some 50 divisions and brigades and 750 combat aircraft. The

North has dug tunnels under the demilitarized zone in their preparations for war. They are perched and primed for conflict. They attacked you in Rangoon, and yet, in spite of such constant threats from the North, you have progressed.

Our most heartfelt wish is that one day the vigil will no longer be needed. America shares your belief that confrontation between North and South is not inevitable. Even as we stand with you to resist aggression from the North, we will work with you to strengthen the peace on the peninsula.

Korea today remains the most firmly divided of the states whose division stemmed from World War II. Austrian unity was reestablished peacefully 10 years after the war. Germany remains divided, but some of the pain of that division has been eased by the inner-German agreement of a decade ago. I know the Korean people also long for reconciliation. We believe that it must be for the people of this peninsula to work toward that reconciliation, and we applaud the efforts you've made to begin a dialog. For our part, we would, as we've often stressed, be willing to participate in discussions with North Korea in any forum in which the Republic of Korea was equally represented. The essential way forward is through direct discussions between South and North.

Americans have watched with a mixture of sadness and joy your campaign to reunite families separated by war. We have followed the stories of sisters torn apart at the moment of their parents' deaths; of small children swept away in the tides of war; of people who have grown old not knowing whether their families live or have perished.

I've heard about the program that uses television to reunite families that have been torn apart. Today, I urge North Korea: It is time to participate in this TV reunification program and to allow your people to appear. I would say to them, whatever your political differences with the South, what harm can be done by letting the innocent families from North and South know of their loved ones' health and welfare? Full reunification of families and peoples is a most basic human right.

Until that day arrives, the United States, like the Republic of Korea, accepts the ex-

isting reality of two Korean States and supports steps leading to improved relations among those states and their allies.

We have also joined with you over the past 2 years in proposing measures which, if accepted, would reduce the risk of miscalculation and the likelihood of violence on the peninsula. The proposals we have made, such as mutual notification and observation of military exercises, are similar to ones negotiated in Europe and observed by NATO and the Warsaw Pact. These proposals are not intended to address fundamental political issues, but simply to make this heavily armed peninsula a safer place. For we must not forget that on the peninsula today there are several times more men under arms and vastly more firepower than in June of 1950. We will continue to support efforts to reduce tensions and the risks of war.

I have spoken of the need for vigilance and strength to deter aggression and preserve peace and economic progress, but there is another source of strength, and it is well represented in this Assembly. The development of democratic political institutions is the surest means to build the national consensus that is the foundation of true security.

The United States realizes how difficult political development is when, even as we speak, a shell from the North could destroy this Assembly. My nation realizes the complexities of keeping a peace so that the economic miracle can continue to increase the standard of living of your people. The United States welcomes the goals that you have set for political development and increased respect for human rights for democratic practices. We welcome President Chun's farsighted plans for a constitutional transfer of power in 1988. Other measures for further development of Korean political life will be equally important and will have our warm support.

Now, this will not be a simple process because of the ever-present threat from the North. But I wish to assure you once again of America's unwavering support and the high regard of democratic peoples everywhere as you take the bold and necessary steps toward political development.

Over 100 years ago you asked earlier

American travelers to make their wishes known. Well, I come today to you with our answer: Our wish is for peace and prosperity and freedom for an old and valued ally.

In Washington several weeks ago, a memorial service was held for those who had perished on Flight 007. During that service, a prayer was read. I would like to read you that prayer, because it is a prayer for all mankind.

"O God . . .

Look with compassion on the whole human family;

Take away the arrogance and hatred which infect our hearts;

Break down the walls that separate us;

Unite us in bonds of love;

And work through our struggle and confusion to accomplish your purposes on

earth;

That, in your good time, all the nations and races may serve you in harmony"

That, too, is our wish and prayer. *An-yonghi keshipshiyo.* [Stay in peace.]

Thank you, and God bless you.

Note: President Reagan spoke at 12:30 p.m. in the Assembly Chamber at the National Assembly Building. He was introduced by Chae MunShich, Speaker of the National Assembly.

Prior to the Assembly session, the President and Mrs. Reagan attended a tea in the Speaker's Reception Room. Following the President's address, he and Mrs. Reagan attended a reception with National Assembly leaders in the Assembly Lobby.

Remarks at a Reception for Korean Community Leaders in Seoul November 12, 1983

Ladies and gentlemen, good evening. Nancy and I are honored to be so warmly greeted by your distinguished group.

We've come to Korea to demonstrate the deep and affectionate concern that the American people have for your country. Our hearts went out to you in the wake of the two murderous attacks on your citizens, and we came today to say that we'll continue to steadfastly stand by you. We hope our presence in your country will show the world our firm support for Korea.

Probably the most important contribution we can make here is to continue helping protect your national security. Our shared commitment to your defense is symbolized by the presence of American soldiers standing with Koreans along the demilitarized zone. This is the shield that enables you to pursue your bold economic and political objectives.

We also support your development of a democratic political system. As you know, the United States pays close attention to political developments in Korea, particularly those that are affecting democratic rights—a matter very important to Ameri-

cans. We do this not because we believe our security commitment gives us a right to intervene in your internal affairs, but simply because such issues are at the center of our own political ideology and, we feel, are reflected, then, in our foreign policy.

But in approaching such internal matters, I believe it's important to adhere to the discipline of diplomacy, rather than indulging in public posturing. This has been the policy of our administration throughout the world. Where we feel strongly about a particular situation, we make our views known, often quite candidly, to the appropriate level of the government concerned.

I have faith in the Korean people's ability to find a political system meeting their democratic aspirations, even in the face of the heavy security challenge presented by the North. You have accomplished so much already in the face of that threat. Who would have predicted a mere 20 years ago that an impoverished Korea would become one of the world's legendary economic success legends?

This was a Korean accomplishment. Your friends offered help and guidance as these

9 holes

16 miles from DMZ

superhooch

thundersun - hit town

night jump - move in
middle of night

humping the yamas

frozen Chosin

Dave Tilley

203-860-8990

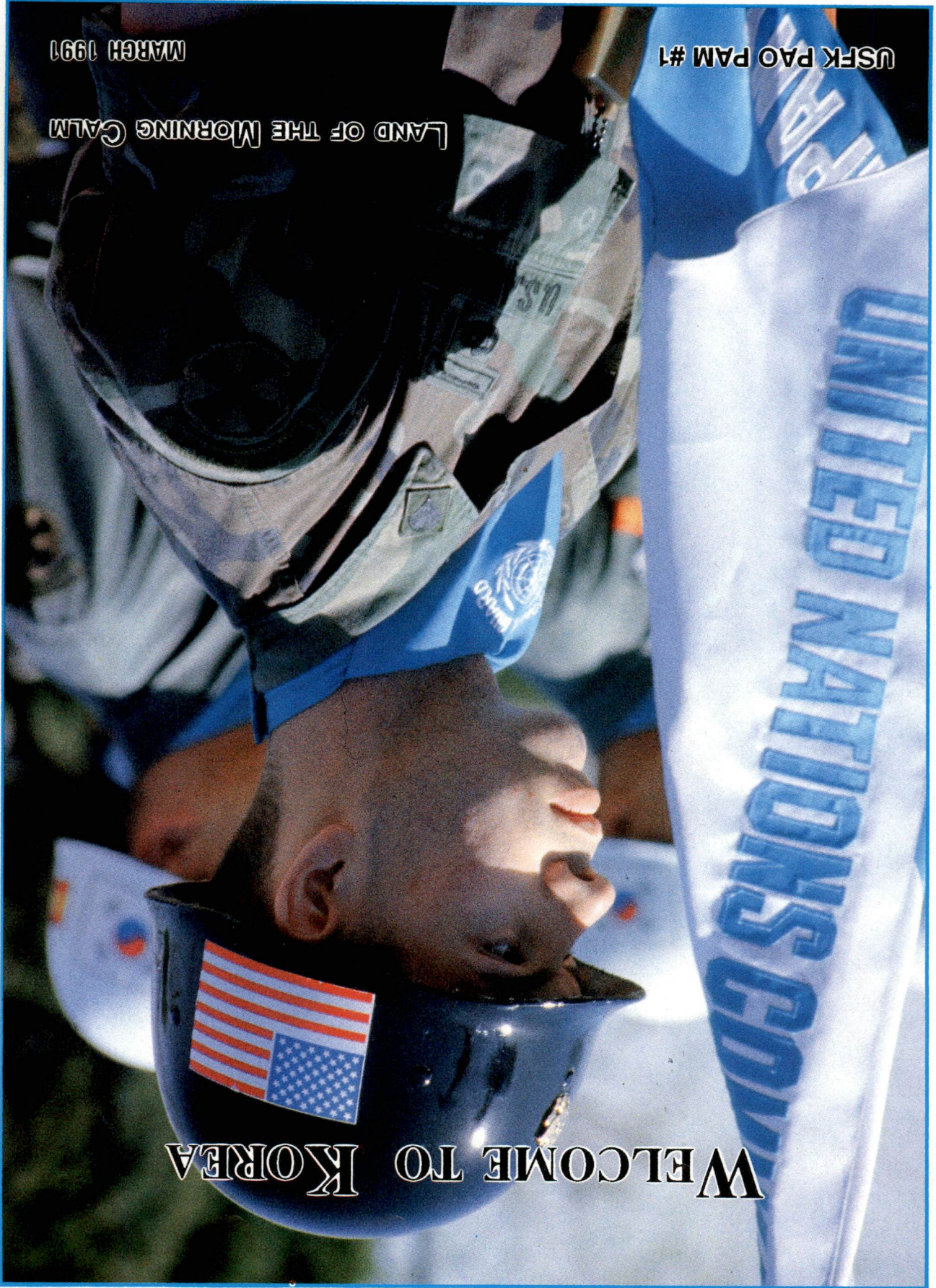
USFK PAO PAM #1

MARCH 1991

LAND OF THE MORNING CALM

WELCOME TO KOREA

UNITED NATIONS COMMAND



Land of the Morning Calm

When peace finally dawned over Korea July 27, 1953 the land lay in silent ruin. Only in the calm aftermath of war could the true devastation be seen. The land's beauty remained but only as a rugged silhouette of its former majesty . . .

Cover photo: Spc. Brandon C. Kimmel of the United Nations Command Honor Guard
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section One: Your New Assignment

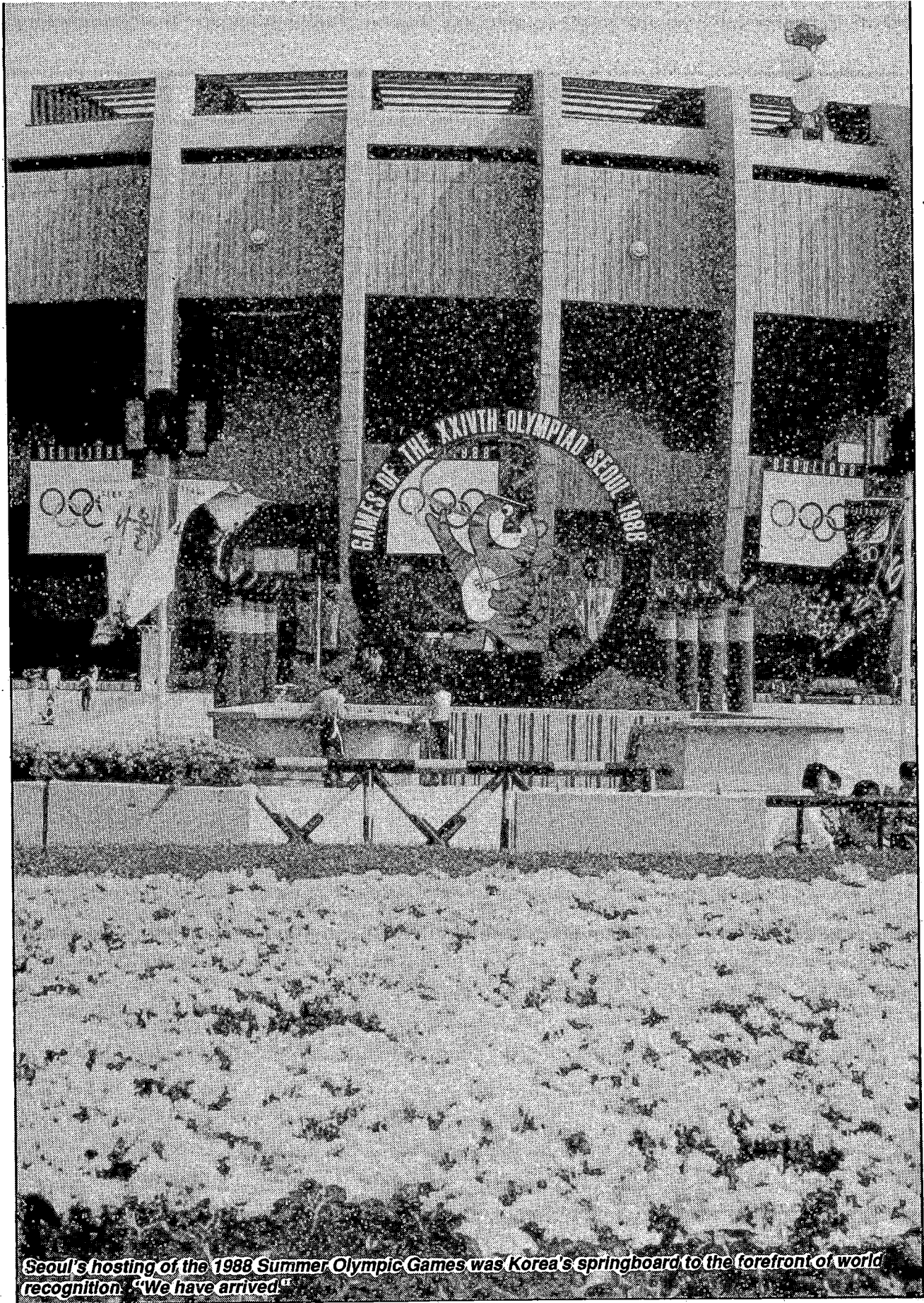
YOUR NEW ASSIGNMENT _____	PAGE 1 - 13
• Maps	
ENTERING THE ROK _____	PAGE 14 - 15
• What to do, where to go	
ASSIGNMENT POSSIBILITIES _____	PAGE 16 - 18
• United States Forces Korea	
THE THREAT TODAY _____	PAGE 18
THE KATUSA SOLDIER _____	PAGE 19
COMMAND SPONSORSHIP _____	PAGE 19 - 20
SOFA _____	PAGE 21
HOUSING _____	PAGE 21 - 24
• Government quarters	• Economy quarters
• Household goods	• Housing allowances
• Domestic employees	
HEALTH CARE _____	PAGE 24 - 27
• Medical clinics	• 121st Evacuation Hospital
• Dental care	• CHAMPUS
• Water pollution	• Water treatment
• Health hazards	• Eating out
• Tuberculosis	• Sexually transmitted diseases
• Korean medical treatment	
VETERINARY SERVICES _____	PAGE 28
• Pet shipping information	• Pet quarantine
• Pet care center	
U.S. AND ROK CUSTOMS LAWS _____	PAGE 29
• Import restrictions	• Allowed imports
RATION CONTROL _____	PAGE 30
• In general	• Types of ration control privileges

SHOPPING IN KOREA	PAGE 31 - 33
· Commissary	· Army and Air Force Exchange
· Off post shopping	· Credit cards
· Korean currency	· Dollar to won conversion chart
GETTING AROUND IN KOREA	PAGE 34 - 38
· By bus	· By taxi
· By subway	· By train
· By air	· By car
· Staying overnight	· Using Korean public telephones
· In case of accident	
PRIVATELY OWNED VEHICLES	PAGE 39 - 41
· Purchase of a used car in Korea	· Insurance requirements
· Shipping your vehicle to Korea	· Picking your vehicle up
· Registering your vehicle	· Driver's license
· Buying gas & car care items	
EDUCATION	PAGE 41 - 44
· DoD Dependents schools	· Eligibility
· Private schools	· Special education
· Adult education	
RELIGION	PAGE 44
· Religious activities	
ADOPTING CHILDREN IN KOREA	PAGE 45
KEEPING IN TOUCH WITH HOME	PAGE 45 - 48
· Postal services	· On post/base telephone services
· Off post/base telephone services	· Calls to the States
· Time differences	· MARS
· Space-A travel	· Environmental Morale Leave
· Reunion in Korea	
FINANCES	PAGE 49 - 50
· Banking facilities	· Credit unions
· AAFES services	· Club system
· Military finance offices	· Use of dollars and won
MEDIA	PAGE 50 - 51
· American Forces Korea Network (AFKN)	
· KORUS magazine	· Unit newspapers
· Pacific Stars & Stripes	

PERSONAL SAFETY _____	PAGE 52
• Anti-Americanism	
• Emergency evacuation	
FIREARMS/WEAPONS _____	PAGE 53
OFF LIMITS ESTABLISHMENTS _____	PAGE 53
EMBASSY SERVICES _____	PAGE 53
FAMILY MEMBER EMPLOYMENT _____	PAGE 54
SERVICES AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES _____	PAGE 54 - 61
• USO	• ACS
• Scouting program in Korea	
• Morale Welfare Recreation activities/CFS	
• Hotel facilities	• Your club
• Military sports	• Diving in Korea
• Kid's sports	• Rec centers
• Arts and crafts	• Autocrafts
• Tour and travel centers	• Hunting in Korea
• Community theater	• Youth services centers
• Bowling	• Libraries
• CFS guide	
• CFS/MWR complaints, questions and suggestions	

Section Two: All About Korea

YOUR NEW ENVIRONMENT _____	PAGE 61 - 63
• Culture shock	
THE CLIMATE _____	PAGE 65 - 66
• Geography and weather	
HISTORIC KOREA _____	PAGE 67 - 70
• An ancient land	
KOREAN CULTURE _____	PAGE 71 - 78
• A different way of life	
KOREAN HOLIDAYS _____	PAGE 79 - 81
• Celebrating Korean-style, calendar of Korean holidays	
THE LANGUAGE _____	PAGE 83 - 88
• Useful Korean phrases	
KOREA _____	PAGE 89 - 90
• The Korean people	
FEEDBACK _____	PAGE 91



Seoul's hosting of the 1988 Summer Olympic Games was Korea's springboard to the forefront of world recognition. "We have arrived."

YOUR NEW ASSIGNMENT

As a newly assigned member of USFK -- United States Forces Korea -- you will be stationed or work at one of more than 100 Army, 18 Air Force, or two Navy camps/bases/installations/sites or facilities scattered around the Republic of Korea. There are also 10 non-military, U.S. installations which include the U.S. Embassy and Hannam Village housing area in Seoul, where USFK members may work or be housed while in the Republic. The maps on the following pages will give you a fix on where you may be physically located on the Korean peninsula or adjacent Cheju Island.

The legend below makes it easy to use the maps on the following pages.

I-5 Army

III-14 Air Force

 Navy

 Others

--- Area Command Boundaries

— Major Highways

Map Code

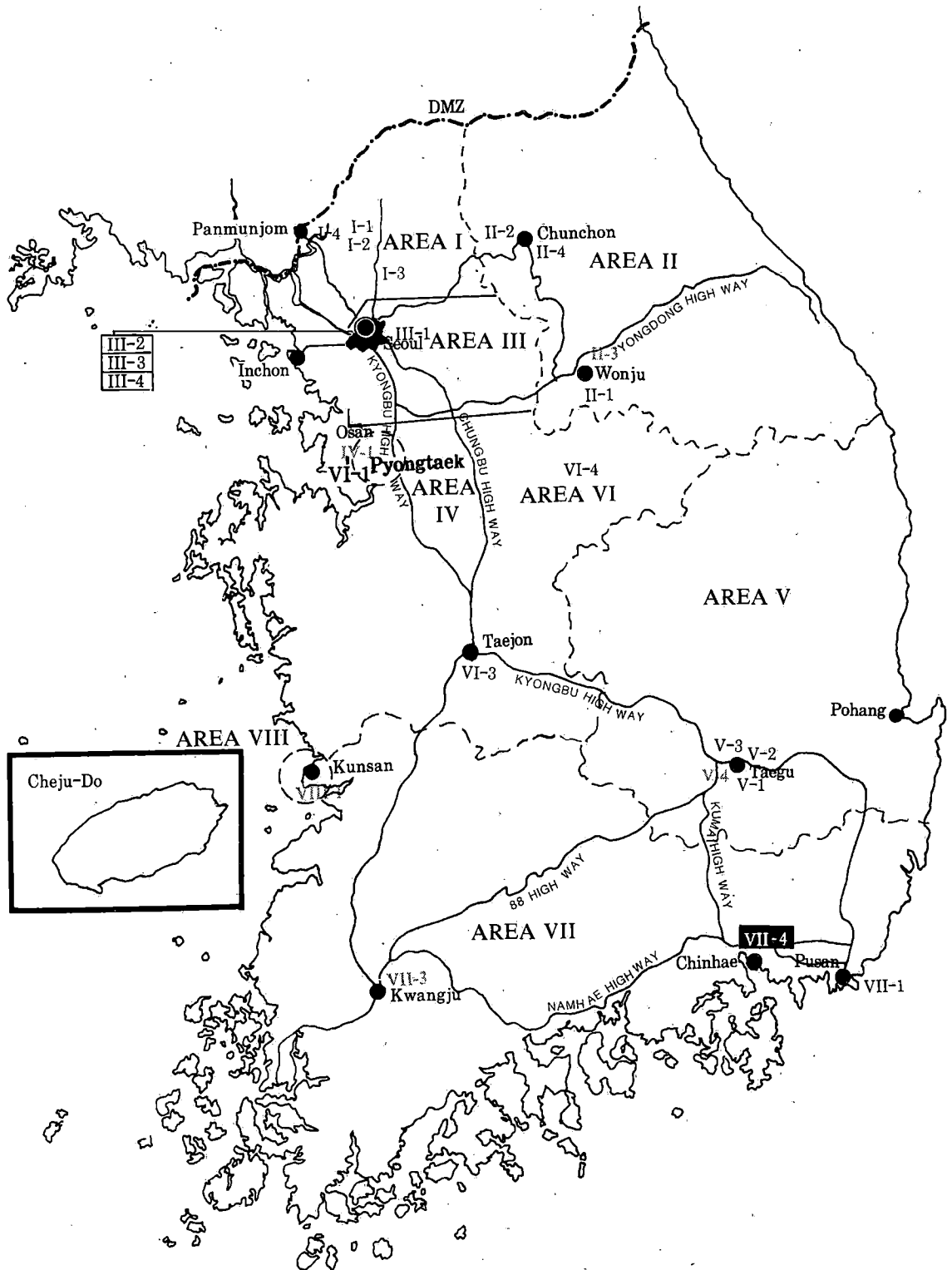
Roman numerals designate command areas

I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII = command areas

The numbers that follow Area Designations (-1, -2, -3, etc.) indicate a specific base, camp or U.S. installation, within the area.

Example: II-1 is Area Two, Camp Number One. Reading on the corresponding map index page, you'll see the installation is Yongsan Garrison, Seoul.

Republic of Korea



ROK Map Legend

ARMY

I-1	CAMP CASEY	Tongduch'on
I-2	CAMP HOVEY	Tongduch'on
I-3	CAMP RED CLOUD	Uijongbu
I-4	CAMP BONIFAS	DMZ
II-1	CAMP LONG	Wonju
II-2	CAMP PAGE	Ch'unchon
II-4	HWAAKSAN AFKN EVENREACH ATC	Ch'unchon
III-1	YONGSAN GARRISON/CAMP COINER	Seoul
V-1	CAMP HENRY	Taegu
V-2	CAMP WALKER	Taegu
V-3	CAMP GEORGE	Taegu
VI-1	CAMP HUMPHREYS	P'yongt'aek
VI-3	CAMP AMES	Taejon
VI-4	BEASON	Hajin
VII-1	CAMP HIALEAH	Pusan

AIR FORCE

II-3	WONJU AIR STATION	Wonju
IV-1	OSAN AIR BASE (K-55)	Songtan
V-4	TAEGU AIR BASE (K-2)	Taegu
VII-3	KWANGJU AIR BASE (K-57)	Chigyong-ni
VIII-1	KUNSAN AIR BASE (K-8)	Kwangju

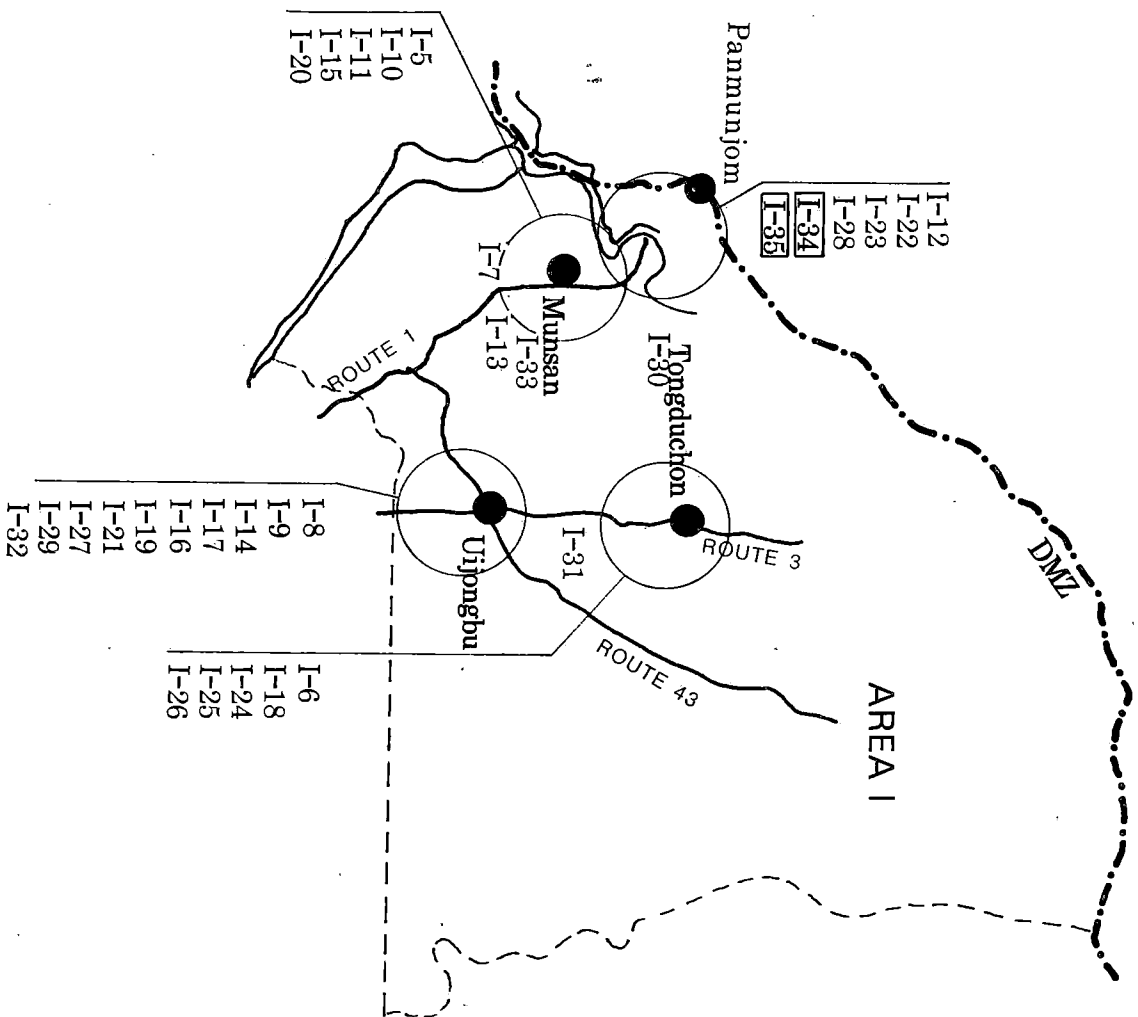
NAVY/MARINE CORPS

VII-4	COMUSNAVFORKOREA DET CHINHAE	Chinhae
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OTHER

III-2	US EMBASSY CHANCERY	Seoul
III-3	US EMBASSY COMPOUND NO. 1	Seoul
III-4	US EMBASSY COMPOUND NO. 2	Seoul

AREA I



Area I Map Legend

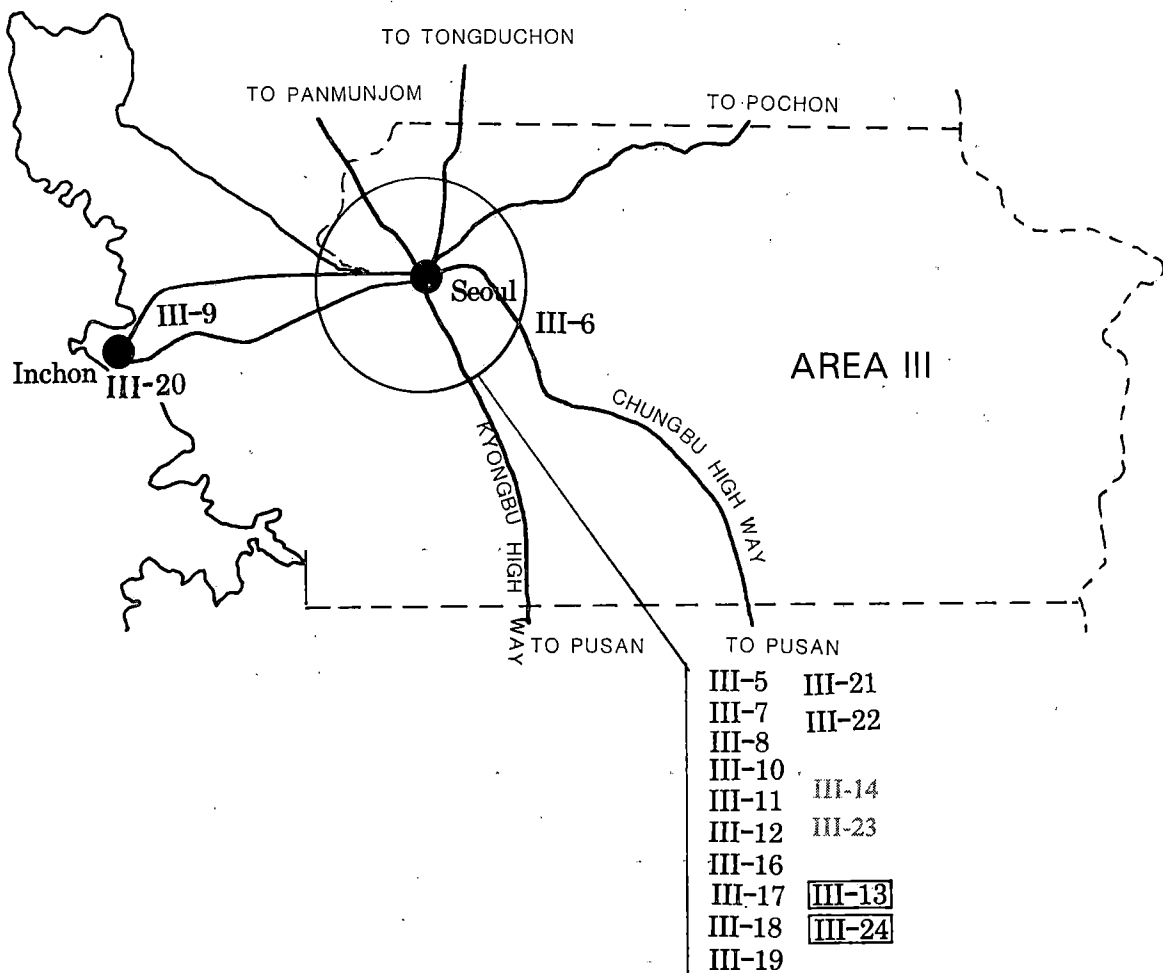
ARMY

I-5	CAMP PELHAM	Munsan
I-6	CAMP CASTLE	Tongduch'on
I-7	CAMP EDWARDS	Munaemi
I-8	CAMP ESSAYONS	Uijongbu
I-9	CAMP FALLING WATER	Uijongbu
I-10	CAMP GARRY OWENS	Tonggo-ri/Munsan
I-11	CAMP GIANT	Munsan
I-12	CAMP GREAVES	DMZ
I-13	CAMP HOWZE	Hach'on
I-14	CAMP INDIAN	Uijongbu
I-15	CAMP IRWIN	Munsan
I-16	CAMP JACKSON	Uijongbu
I-17	CAMP KYLE	Uijongbu
I-18	CAMP NIMBLE	Tongduch'on
I-19	CAMP SEARS (SP NO. 39)	Uijongbu
I-20	CHARLIE BLOCK	Munsan
I-21	CONCORD (HILL 468)	Uijongbu
I-22	DMZ SOUTH HALF	DMZ
I-23	FREEDOM BRIDGE	DMZ
I-24	GIMBOLS	Tongduch'on/Twittokol
I-25	H-220 HELIPORT	Tongduch'on
I-26	KAMAKSAN ASA	Tongduch'on
I-27	LA GUARDIA (H-210)	Uijongbu
I-28	LIBERTY BELL	DMZ
I-29	MOBILE	Twittokol
I-30	PAPYONGSAN ATC	Ch'angpa-ri
I-31	STANTON (H-112)	Tonggo-ri
I-32	TOBONGSAN AMMO CENTER	Uijongbu
I-33	WATKINS RANGE	Pulgunderi

OTHER

I-34	JOINT SECURITY AREA MAC HQ	DMZ
I-35	SWISS-SWEDE CAMP MAC HQ	DMZ

AREA III



Area III Map Legend

ARMY

III-5	CAMP BAKER	Seoul
III-6	CAMP COLBERN	Tongsumak
III-7	CAMP GRAY ANNEX	Seoul
III-8	CAMP KIM	Seoul
III-9	CAMP MARKET	Bupyong
III-10	CAMP MERCER	Seoul
III-11	DISTRICT ENGINEER COMPOUND	Seoul
III-12	EIGHTH ARMY RETREAT CENTER	Seoul
III-16	KIMPO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	Seoul
III-17	MORSE	Seoul
III-18	NAIJA HOTEL	Seoul
III-19	NIBLO BARRACKS	Seoul
III-20	SEATTLE	Inch'on
III-21	SEOUL POL, SP 51A	Seoul
III-22	SP 31	Seoul

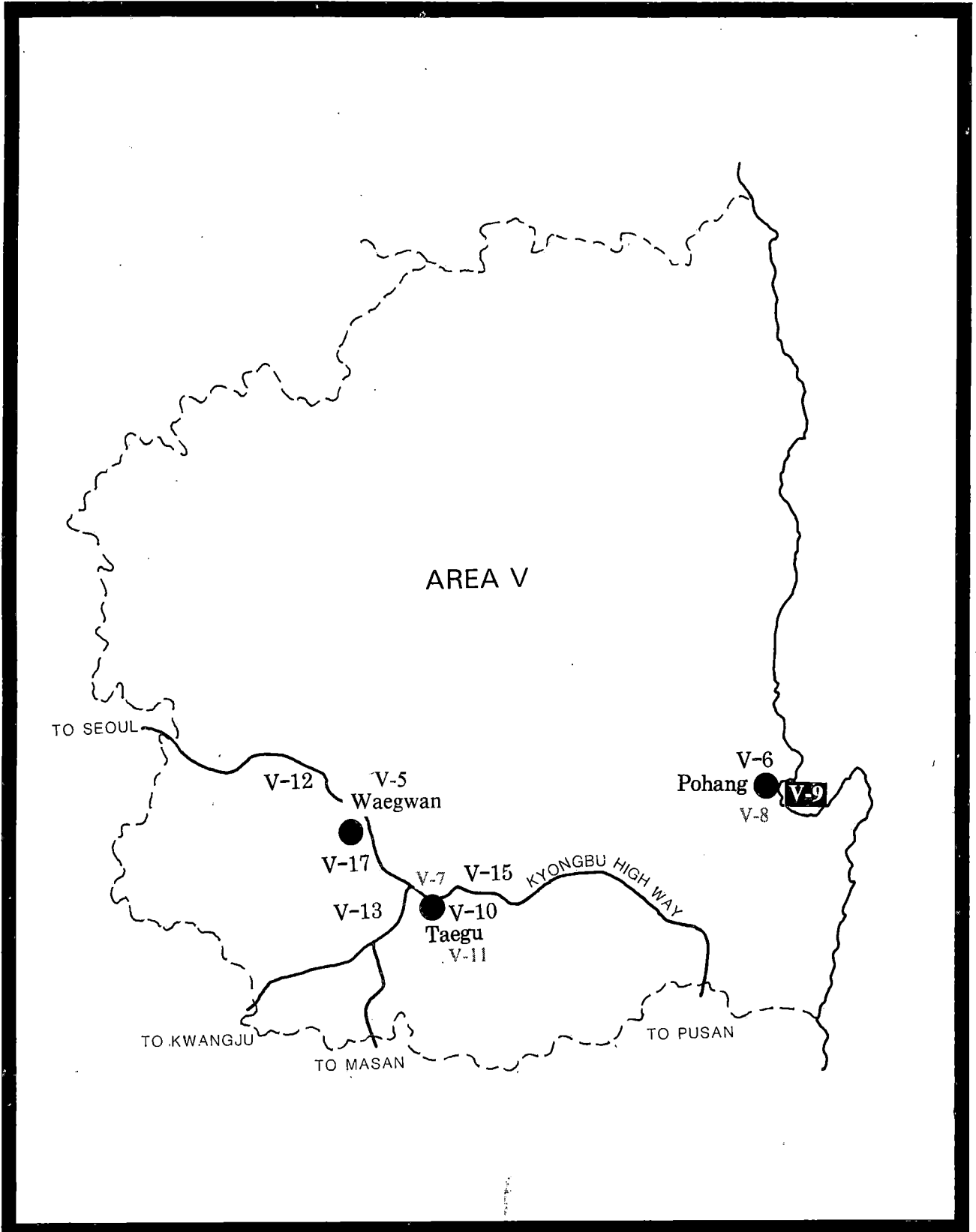
AIR FORCE

III-14	K-16 AIRFIELD	Saet'omal
III-23	SEOUL HOUSING ANNEX (SEOUL HOUSE)	Seoul

OTHER

III-13	HANNAM VILLAGE	Seoul
III-24	USAID-K MAIN OFFICE	Seoul

Area V



Area V Map Legend

ARMY

V-5	CAMP CARROLL	Waegwan
V-6	CAMP LIBBY POL	P'ohang
V-10	DART BOARD	Taegu
V-12	SALEM	Chich'on-dong
V-13	SONG SO	Taegu
V-15	USAG-T STORAGE AREA	Taegu
V-17	WAEGWAN POL	Waegwan

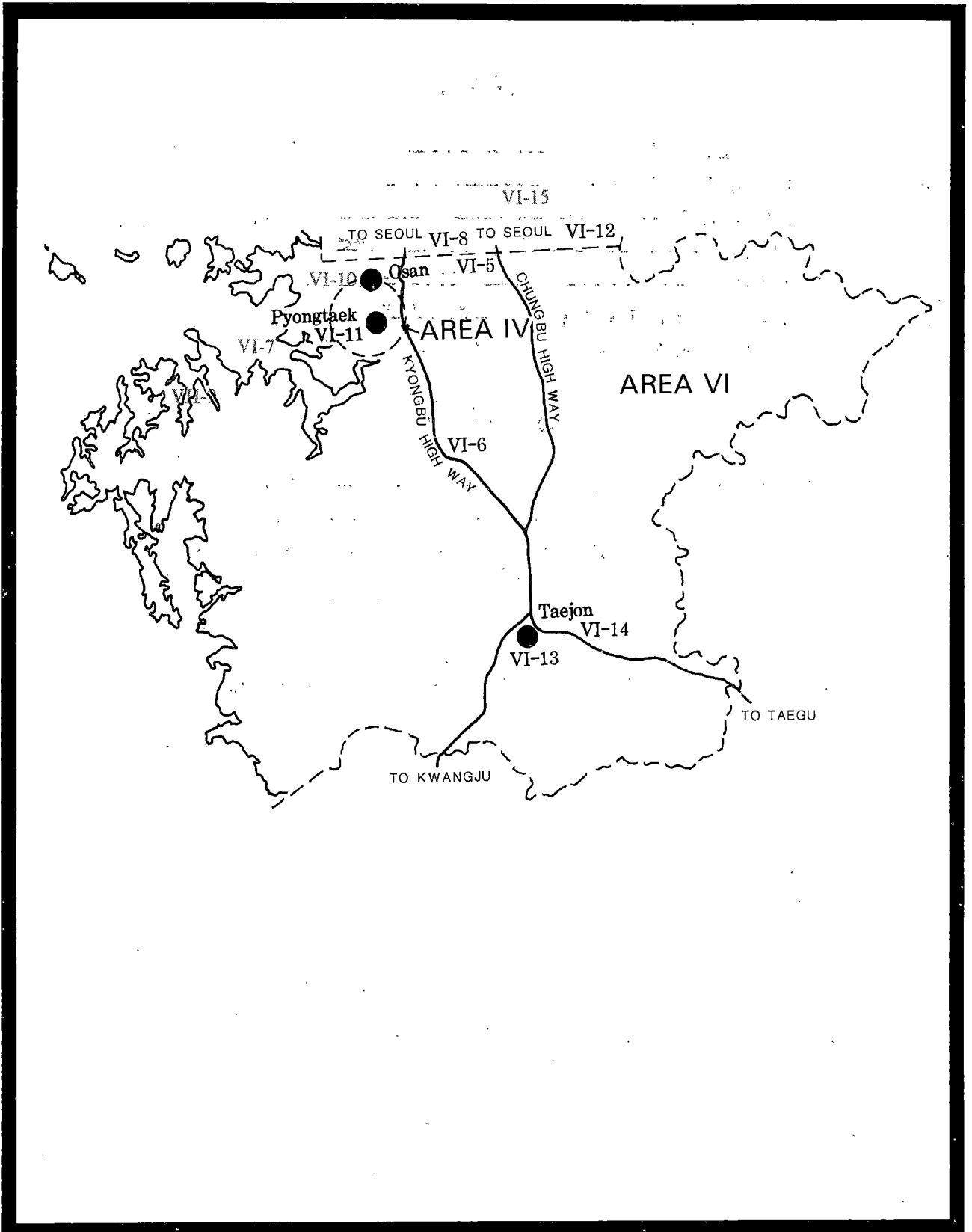
AIR FORCE

V-7	CHOEJONGSAN LSN ANNEX	Taegu
V-8	COMMANDO LION, POHANG	Pohang
V-11	PALGONGSAN LSN ANNEX	Taegu

NAVY/MARINE CORPS

V-9	COMUSNAVFORKOREA DET POHANG	Pohang
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Areas IV & VI



Areas IV & VI

ARMY

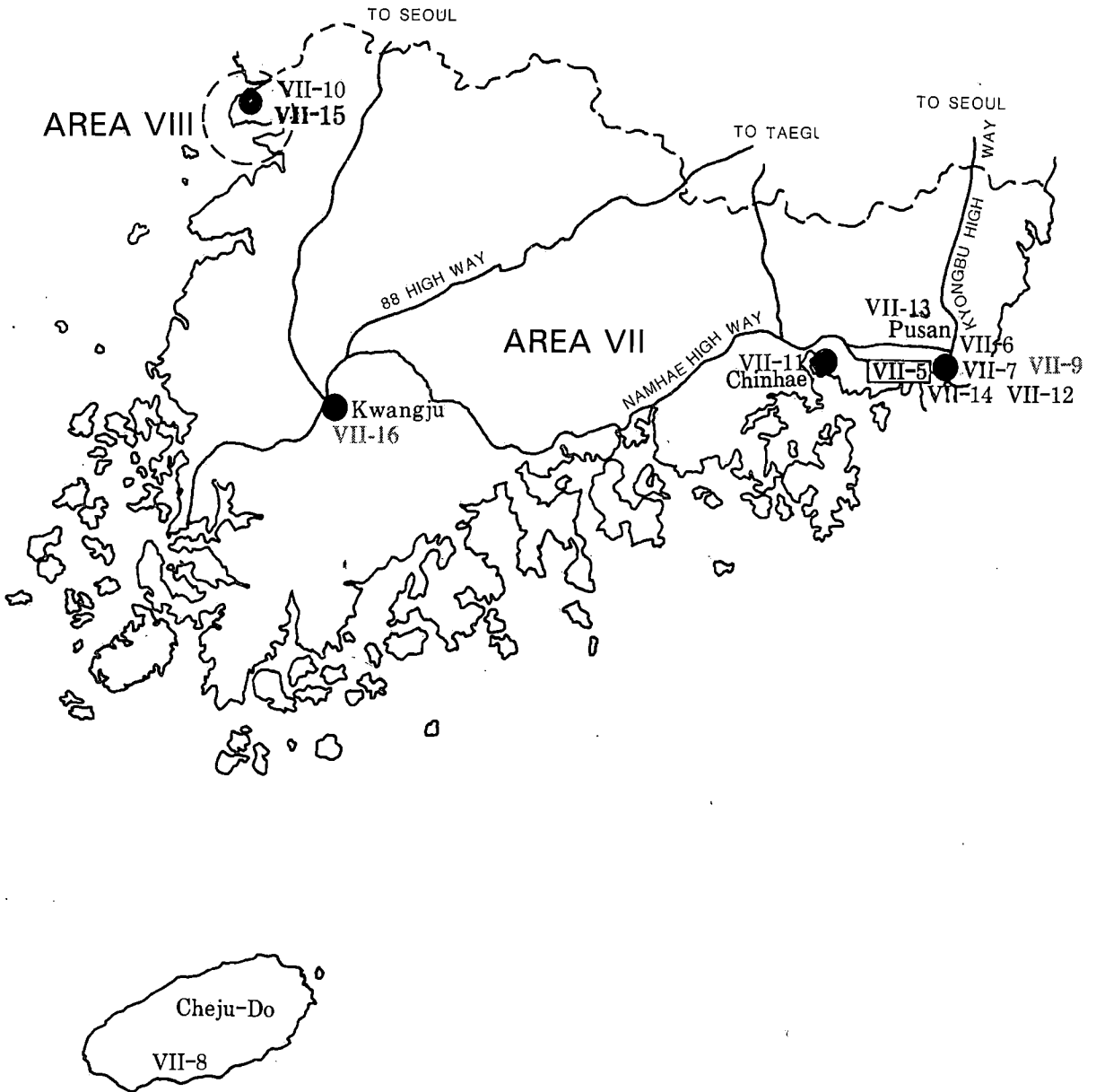
VI-5	BAYONNE SIGNAL SITE	Kumnyangjang-ni
VI-6	HIGH POINT	Ch'onan
VI-8	MADISON	Suwon
VI-11	PYONGTAEK CPX AREA (FALCON MAIN)	P'yongt'aek
VI-12	RADIO BEACON SITE	Munmang-ni
VI-13	RICHMOND	Taejon
VI-14	TAEJON POL	Taejon

AIR FORCE

VI-7	KOON-NI AIR RANGE	Paranjang
VI-9	MANSILSAN LSN ANNEX	Yongt'am-ni
VI-10	OSAN-NI AMMO STORAGE	Osan
VI-15	YONGMUNSAN LSN ANNEX	Hajin

Area VII

AREA VII & AREA VIII



Area VII Map Legend

ARMY

VII-6	BROOKLYN	Pusan
VII-7	CHANG SAN	Pusan
VII-8	CHEJU-DO TRAINING CENTER	Mosulp'o
VII-10	LITTLE INCH	Chigyong-ni
VII-11	MASAN AMMO DEPOT	Masan
VII-12	ORLEANS	Pusan
VII-13	PULMOSAN	Chinhae
VII-14	PUSAN STORAGE FACILITY	Pusan
VII-15	TACOMA	Chigyong-ni

AIR FORCE

VII-9	K-9 AIRFIELD	Pusan
VII-16	COMMANDO LION, NAJU	Naju

OTHER

VII-5	U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT, KOREA BRANCH	Pusan
-------	-------------------------------------	-------

ENTERING THE ROK

When you touch down at Seoul's Kimpo Airport, Pusan's Kimhae Airport, Osan Air Base or Taegu Air Base, the process to get you quickly integrated into your new working and living environment begins. Yes, you're tired after 18 hours in the air and maybe an unscheduled layover or two, but there are still some things you have to do before you can rest. Immigration, customs, personnel actions, all have to be cleared and processed before you bed down.

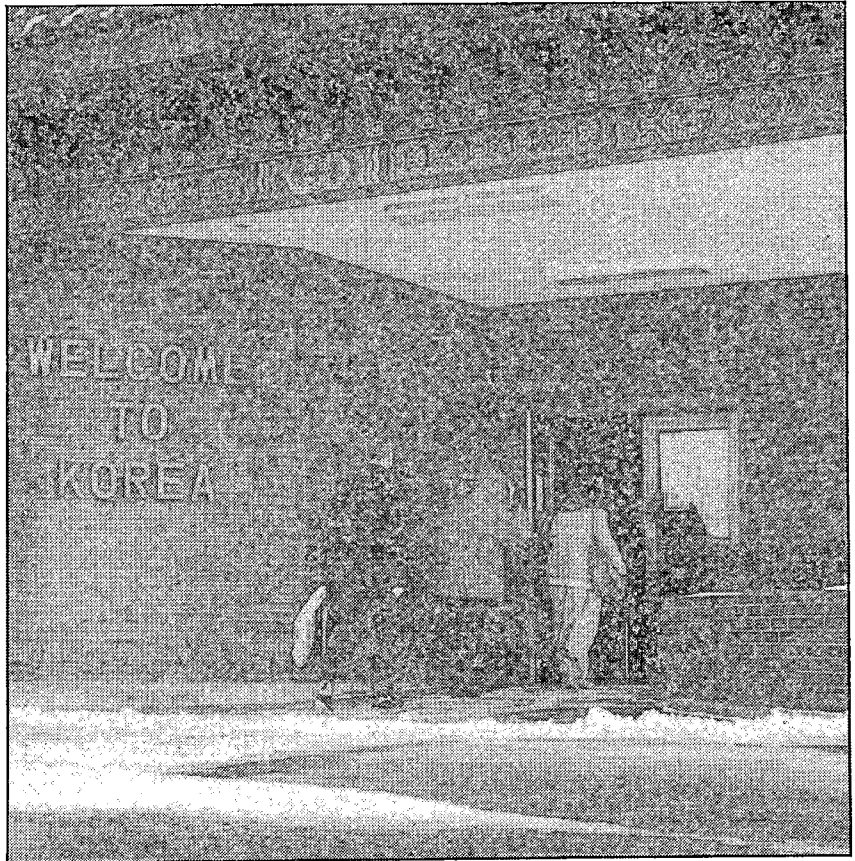
Most Military Airlift Command -- MAC -- flights touch down in the Republic during daylight hours. Military and family members authorized civilian flights usually arrive during early to late evening. So, depending on your category -- command sponsored, with concurrent travel for family; noncommand sponsored, traveling with your family; or unaccompanied -- there are some things to remember:

What happens to you when you arrive in Korea largely depends on having a good, bad or no sponsor. This is especially important if you have concurrent travel for your family members.

There are no special provisions set up to handle billeting, transportation or feeding for families. It's largely the responsibility of your sponsor to help with these accommodations when you and your family arrive at the airport.

If you have a good sponsor who has gotten hotel reservations and made transportation arrangements, in-processing personnel will usually collect your personnel records at the airport and release you to your sponsor. That's important to a family that arrives at night with young children after a long flight. You get to settle the family in a hotel and report to 8th Personnel Command's in-processing center the following day.

If no sponsor is there to meet you and you have concurrent travel and command sponsorship specified in your orders, 8th PERSCOM representatives will allow you to turn in your personnel records, take your family to a hotel and report to Camp Coiner the next day to complete in-processing, if you so choose. But if you choose this option, you and your family are mostly on your own to



Arriving at Osan Air Base, Korea.



Non-SOFA status travelers waiting in the Immigration line at Kimpo Airport.

find billeting and transportation. You can, however, use military transportation to travel to Camp Coiner. At Camp Coiner you can arrange hotel lodging through the military billeting office.

The USO counter at the airport will also help you find transportation, provide hotel information and make phone calls.

Note: The usual way to get concurrent travel for your family is through prior approval by the 8th Personnel Command. 8th PERSCOM will grant concurrent travel only if you are command sponsored and if government housing is available and will be ready for your family to occupy within a reasonable time after arrival in Korea. The only other way to get concurrent travel for your family is if you can show an address here.

Example: If you happen to be married to a Korean and he or she has relatives living here, you can show their residence as the place your family will live when they get to the Republic. Officers in a command sponsored slot can simply sign an Officer's Trust Statement that he or she has housing lined up for the family.

Government housing waiting lists are long in Korea. On the average, waiting time is eight to ten months. Concurrent travel is rarely granted. Most people who are command sponsored travel here first and bring their families over at a later date, after securing housing. For more information, see the section on housing.

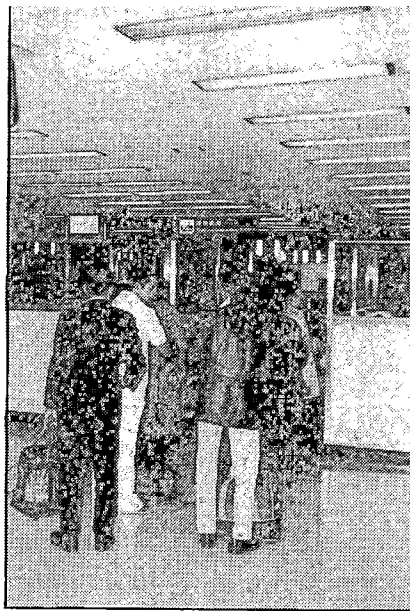
If you're traveling to Korea with your family and are not command sponsored, what happens to you at the airport may vary. If your sponsor is physically present at the airport, you may be released to your sponsor. If not, you are required to report directly for inprocessing and billeting and you are under the control of 8th PERSCOM in-processing personnel.

Soldiers on unaccompanied tours are processed through customs and initial personnel matters at the airport. Then, depending upon the time of arrival all are usually taken to Camp Coiner in Yongsan to complete inprocessing. If you arrive late at night you'll spend about an hour-and-a-half processing at Camp Coiner before being transported to a contract hotel to spend the night.

You'll return to Camp Coiner the next day to complete inprocessing and will usually be shipped to your unit of assignment by noon, if assigned out of the Seoul area, or by close of business if assigned in the Yongsan/Seoul area.

2nd Infantry Division soldiers are shipped the same day, if coming in on a daytime MAC flight, or early the next morning if arriving on an evening civilian flight.

This is just a general look at arriving in Korea. There are many circumstances and categories of sponsorship or



Passengers enter customs area at Kimpo Airport.

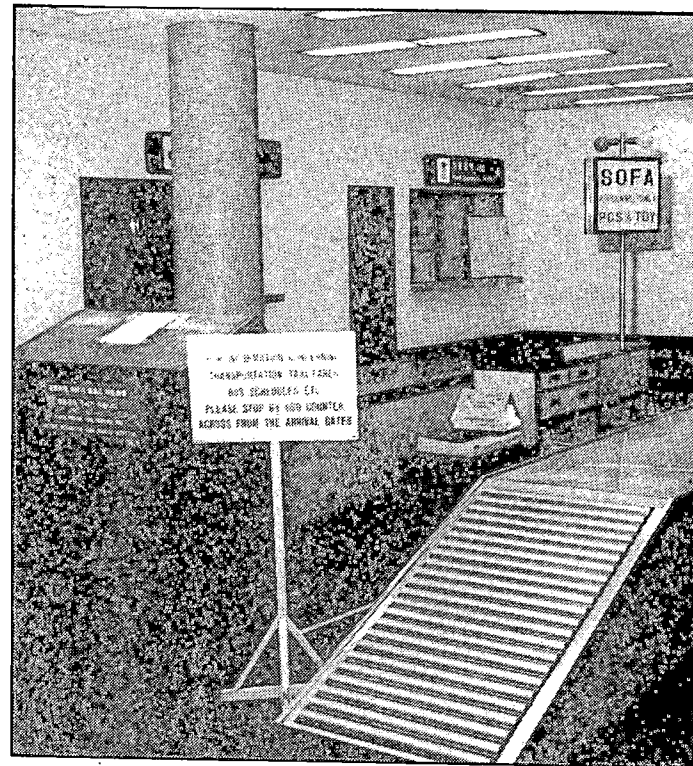
combinations thereof, that could change how your first hours on the peninsula are spent. The key to having a relatively trouble-free first couple of days in Korea is to have a good, active sponsor working for you before you arrive. This is especially helpful if you plan on traveling here with your family.

Write your gaining command and ask for a sponsor if you have not been contacted by one within 90 days of your arrival.

If you get no response within 60 days of travel, have your present commander write directly to your gaining commander on your behalf. It is the commander's job to ensure you have a sponsor.

Sponsors are old hands who know just what to do, or they're young soldiers who don't know where to begin to help you. So be sure in correspondence to tell your sponsor what you need.

Sponsors should be informed of your special needs, if any, and exact travel plans. They should be told if you are traveling with young children, and how much luggage you plan to bring with you. All of this helps your sponsor plan effectively on your behalf.



SOFA status travelers clear customs and process initial paperwork in a separate area at Kimpo.

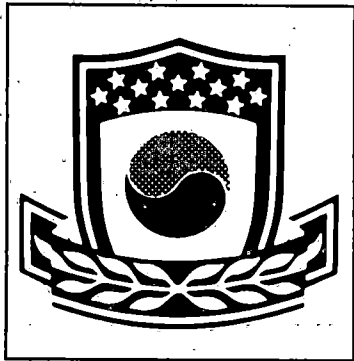
the Pacific Air Forces and includes the 51st Tactical Fighter Wing, 6th Tactical Intelligence Group and 5th Tactical Air Control Group at Osan Air Base, and the 8th Tactical Fighter Wing at Kunsan Air Base. Air Force units also operate from Suwon, Kwangju and Taegu Air Bases.

Combined Forces Command

CFC is responsible for executing overall policies and long-term plans of the two governments, with respect to the military situation.

Should our mutual policy of deterrence fail, CFC would direct combat operations to defeat an enemy attack.

These CFC forces are organized into ground, air and naval components making it a joint military force, while the ROK and U.S. troop commitment establishes it as a combined (that is, binational) command.



Combined Field Army



The Combined Field Army is a major subordinate command of the ground component, with headquarters north of Seoul. CFA is deployed along the western sector of the demilitarized zone. It is one of the largest armies

and the only combined field army in the free world.

Strength of U.S. Forces in Korea hovers around the 40,000 mark, including approximately 10,000 Air Force personnel, small numbers of Navy and Marine Corps personnel and approximately 29,000 U.S. Army soldiers.

THE THREAT TODAY

The north has steadily modernized its military since the Korean War's end by spending nearly 25 percent of its gross national product on improvements. It has the world's fifth largest land force, while ranking 40th in population. It also has one of the largest ranger/commando forces, totalling about 100,000 men and women.

North Korea's army is well equipped and significantly outnumbers our combined forces team in many areas. For example, they have a more than two-to-one advantage in tanks.

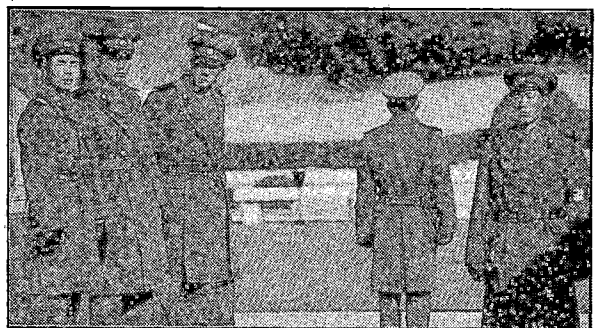
To support its powerful army, the north has steadily built its air force to nearly 1200 aircraft. More than 600 of these are jet fighters.

Some planes are very old and lack the speed, firepower and all-weather capability of more modern fighters, but they are well maintained and quite serviceable.

The north also has a large fleet of bi-wing transport planes. These are old and slow, but very quiet and they can fly beneath most radar and could deliver ranger/

commando forces behind our lines. More than 60 transport helicopters can be used for the same purpose.

The north's large navy is composed primarily of torpedo boats and submarines. It is estimated that the north could launch an attack and sustain it for approximately 60 days without help from its allies.



North Korean soldiers stand guard in Panmunjom.

THE KATUSA SOLDIER

By August 15, 1950, U.S. divisions had been badly depleted. There was a need for immediate replacements. General Douglas MacArthur developed a unique plan known as the Korean Augmentation to the United States Army, KATUSA, program to fill this need.

Through this program ROK Army recruits were assigned directly to U.S. units, although they legally remained part of the ROK Army, paid and administered by the ROK.

This program had three major advantages. First, it provided the replacements that were badly needed to bolster the thinning ranks.

Second, the KATUSA soldiers were likely to be more familiar with the terrain, conditioned to the climate, and frequently expert at detecting enemy camouflage and stopping infiltration.

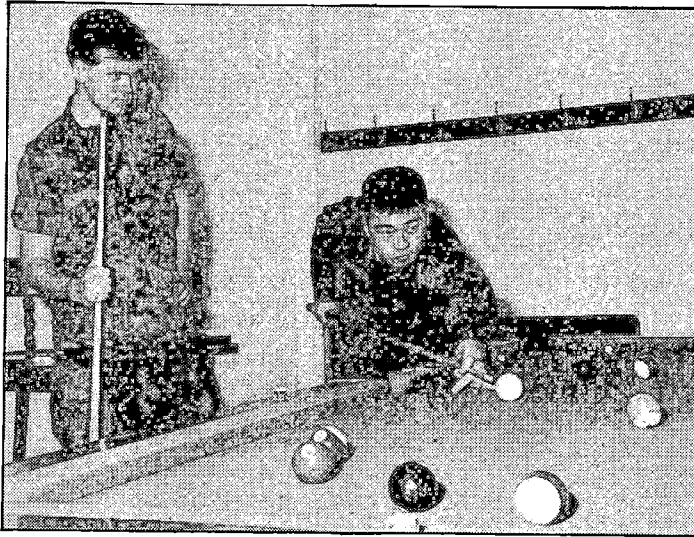
And last, the integration of Korean personnel into U.S. units helped to thwart enemy psychological warfare efforts based on nationalism and racism.

ROK Army enlisted personnel continue to be assigned to Eighth U. S. Army while the objectives of the KATUSA program have changed from aiding U.S. combat troops to increasing the operating capabilities of U.S. units and providing the ROK Army with additional well-trained personnel and technicians.

There are approximately 6,400 KATUSAs assigned

within Eighth Army units today. The average KATUSA soldier is about 22 or 23 years old when he is drafted into the service, compared to the 18 or 19-year-old American youth who volunteers for the service.

Many KATUSAs have also completed between two and three years of college. Approximately 12 percent of KATUSAs are college graduates, with eyes fixed upon graduate-level education once they leave the service.



*Read more about the KATUSA soldier in USFK PAO Pam #2 "Comrade In Arms, KATUSA: A Full Partner."

COMMAND SPONSORSHIP

From a family viewpoint there are two types of tours for military personnel in Korea. Of the approximately 40,000 U.S. military positions in Korea, only about 3,000 are "command sponsored" two-year tours which permit servicemembers to bring their dependents at government expense and allow the full range of government benefits for them during the tour.

The remainder are "unaccompanied" tours, also known as "noncommand sponsored," "individually sponsored," "hardship," or "remote" tours.

Because Korea is a potential combat zone, for security and evacuation purposes, the number of family members in country has been restricted. To enforce this, the U.S. Congress has severely limited the military benefits normally available to families.

Command sponsored families have full access to post and base exchanges, commissary, medical care, schools, and other facilities. They are authorized to live in government housing, or if it's not available, receive financial assistance with their rent (Overseas Housing Allowance).

They can be issued government furnishings for their quarters. The sponsor's ration control spending limits reflect the actual family size.

Personnel on an "unaccompanied" tour are not authorized to bring their dependents to Korea. If the dependents are left behind in the States, they may receive housing, exchange, commissary, medical and other benefits at a military installation near their home, and are eligible to be moved to an alternate location at government expense.

If the servicemember brings his dependents to Korea at

his own expense, he will face several hardships, the biggest being financial. Depending on his job and where he is stationed, the servicemember may be required to live in the barracks, dormitory or BEQ/BOQ. This is especially true of soldiers assigned to 2nd Infantry Division or other units located north of Seoul. This is considered a potential combat area and not suitable for family members.

In addition, these soldiers often spend several weeks or months at a time "in the field" on training maneuvers, making it impossible for the soldier to contact his family for extended periods of time.

In any case, a "noncommand sponsored" family is not authorized government quarters or financial assistance in paying off-post rent.

Medical and dental care is provided on a space available basis to all family members, except in the 2nd Infantry Division area where only emergency care is available. Even when care is available, the family may not live near the medical facility and may have difficulty getting there.

Personnel below grade E6 are not authorized to register a privately owned vehicle in USFK. Within the 2nd Infantry Division area, no one may register a vehicle unless a rare exception to policy is authorized by the commander.

Ration privilege restrictions on noncommand sponsored

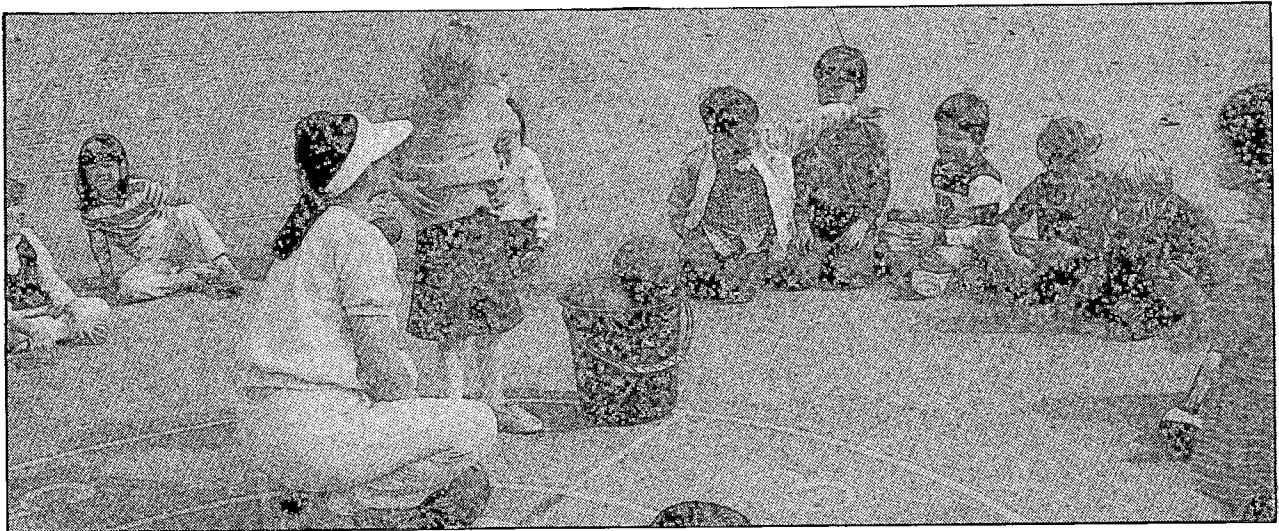
personnel may also cause personal hardship. For information on ration privileges, see page 30, "Ration Control."

School age children who are not command sponsored are authorized attendance at Department of Defense schools only on a space available basis. However, no children are being accepted at most schools because the schools are at or near maximum capacity. Currently, children must either interrupt their schooling, be tutored at home, or attend private schools in the community, if available.

Some servicemembers bring their noncommand sponsored families to Korea and manage reasonably well. A family which is already stable and has an adventurous spirit, which is interested in blending with the Korean culture and living Korean style, and which has put money aside and seriously studied their budget may be able to get along.

Families with few financial resources, who are dedicated to the American lifestyle and take for granted many of the luxuries of American living can expect to have trouble living in Korea without command sponsorship.

If you plan to bring your family on your own, you should travel alone to Korea to check out the situation in your area of assignment. Your family should be aware of what they're getting into and should have adequate money put aside for plane tickets, rent, deposits, furnishings and other immediate expenses.



STATUS OF FORCES AGREEMENT

The legal status of U.S. Forces personnel in Korea is determined by an international agreement between the United States and the Republic of Korea called the U.S.-ROK Status of Forces Agreement -- SOFA.

Your assignment in Korea not only helps the ROK, it helps the U.S. accomplish important foreign policy objectives. This doesn't entitle you to any special privileges, except for those provided in the SOFA.

On the other hand, the ROK is very willing for you to live and work in as familiar an environment as possible and to have for your personal use the same type of services and facilities that you enjoy back home. In return for having these things, which are generally not as readily available to its own citizens, the ROK government makes two requests:

*that you respect ROK laws

*that you do not allow the privileges granted U.S. forces to harm the nation's economy or that of its citizens.

The SOFA gives you benefits and protection. It enables you to enjoy the benefits of post and base exchanges, commissaries, military clubs, banks, credit unions and postal services. It protects your legal and civil rights in case you're involved in an accident or

suspected of a violation of ROK laws.

The SOFA also provides that the ROK government will take jurisdiction over USFK personnel only for those offenses which violate ROK laws, such as causing the death of another person, robbery, rape, or attempts to commit such offenses. Offenders remain in U.S. custody until all judicial proceedings are completed.

Blackmarketing and drug abuse are two particularly serious offenses in Korea. Selling or transferring items brought into the country duty free to someone who's not authorized the same privilege is blackmarketing, unless it's done according to U.S.-ROK mutually agreed upon procedures. This covers everything from cigarettes to TV sets.

Drug laws in Korea are extremely rigid and it just doesn't pay to violate them.

In addition to criminal matters, the SOFA covers taxes, claims, drivers' licenses, customs duties, import rules, postal regulations, and many other areas.

The SOFA applies to all U.S. Armed Forces personnel (both military and civilian) in Korea, invited contractors, technical representatives, and the dependents of all categories of person-

nel. Embassy personnel and those assigned to JUSMAG-K are not covered by SOFA.

Persons entitled to protection under SOFA are required to carry a SOFA card at all times. Cards for military and civilians are issued by unit orderly rooms or civilian personnel offices.

If you enter Korea on a passport, as all civilian personnel and dependents must, your Korean visa should bear the "9-3" status designation, reserved exclusively for SOFA personnel. If you enter under any other category, you should apply for a change at your earliest convenience. Application for proper ROK visas may be made at any ROK Immigration Office.

In addition to a valid visa, you are required to have a SOFA verification stamp in your passport. This may be obtained at the Immigration Office in downtown Seoul, or you may bring your passport to Army Community Service where it will be processed for you. Contact ACS for required paperwork.

Citizens of countries other than the U.S. should check with the Korean Embassy in their country prior to leaving for Korea. Single entry visas will keep them from traveling outside Korea during their tour here.

HOUSING

Government quarters

Single servicemembers and servicemembers on unaccompanied tours are housed in bachelor government quarters appropriate to their rank. Bachelor housing varies from small shared houses to barracks and quonset huts (rapidly being replaced by modern barracks) depending on the member's rank, branch of service, and geographical location. However, single permanent party personnel in pay grades E7 and above, otherwise eligible for housing allowances at the without-dependent rate, may choose to

live off post, except:

**when the installation commander determines that special circumstances require occupancy of government quarters because of military necessity;

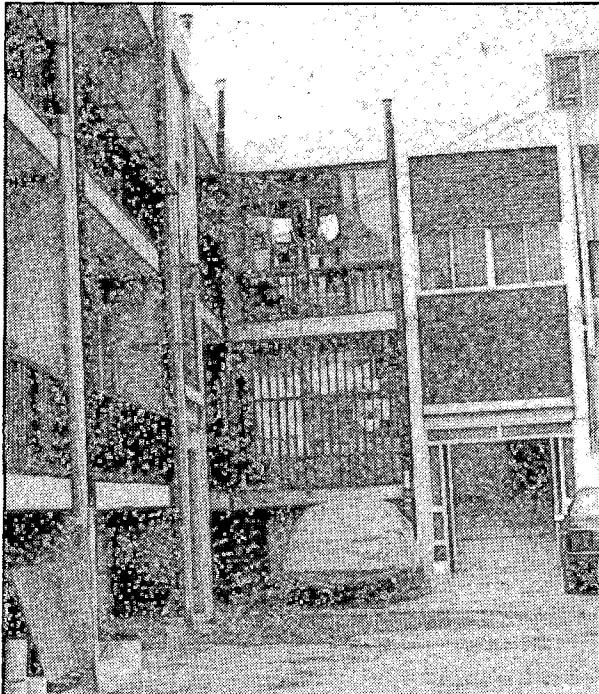
**in a dependent-restricted area, unless adequate government quarters are not available.

Government family quarters are limited in Korea and available only to command sponsored families. Designated "key personnel" are assigned quarters on a mandatory basis, while other families may request to be placed on a waiting list for the next available set of quarters that is their family size. The wait for quarters may be several



A Seoul U.S. housing area -- Hannam Village.

months or longer, depending on family size, rank and time of year. Soldiers assigned to accompanied tours will be authorized concurrent travel of dependents if family housing will be available within 60 days. It is generally wiser for the military or civilian sponsor to travel to Korea alone, report to his unit and obtain quarters before bringing his family over.



A typical Itaewon economy apartment.

Currently, there are government family housing units at the following installations:

Yongsan (Seoul)--1259 duplex and apartment units of 2, 3 and 4 bedrooms.

Taegu--368 duplex and apartment units of 2, 3 and 4 bedrooms.

Osan--212 apartment units of 2, 3, and 4 bedrooms.

Pusan--114 single family, duplex, and apartment units of 1, 2, 3 and 4 bedrooms.

Chinhae--48 duplex units of 2, 3, and 4 bedrooms.

Assignments are made in accordance with governing service regulations; local assignment policies are also in effect and vary at each installation. Waiting lists are normally kept for each grade category and are subdivided into bedroom number categories. Housing eligibility date will be the date of departure from the last permanent duty station.

Although all government quarters are built to American standards, most are much smaller than the one-family houses many families are used to and many are high-rise apartment buildings. There is adequate living and storage space for a family's basic needs, and quarters are generally within easy walking distance of government support and recreational facilities.

Economy quarters

Korean apartment units are individually owned, similar to condos in the U.S. Utilities are usually paid to the local management offices; however, a few services may be billed separately, such as gas bills for cooking and tele-

phone bills which may be paid at local banks.

For personnel living on the economy, there is some Western-style housing available, although it is expensive and lacks some of the features which are standard in the U.S. Korean-style housing is considerably smaller than most Americans consider adequate, and most apartments are absolutely unfurnished. Many do not have some things Americans consider essential for an "unfurnished apartment" such as stoves, refrigerators, carpets, closets, washers and dryers, and kitchen cabinets.

Off post, the water supply may not be sanitary for cooking or drinking, so you must boil tap water, haul water from post or buy bottled water.

Koreans typically live in apartments or small houses with only a few rooms used for living, eating and sleeping. Electricity is very expensive and power outages are frequent. Hot water may be provided only a few hours each day. Old apartments are often heated by an ondol heating system, which means they are heated by coal furnaces which warm water pipes under the floor, and occasionally may give off deadly carbon monoxide fumes through cracks in the vents.

Typical rent for this type of apartment in the Seoul area can range from around five hundred to seven hundred dollars per month for a three-room (not three-bedroom, three-room) apartment.

It's very helpful to bring additional shelving or storage units with shelves suitable for bathrooms, bedrooms and living areas. Bathrooms often lack medicine cabinets and there are very limited linen/towel closets. Bamboo-type units that fit over the commode are useful, along with other free standing shelves. There are no shower curtain rods in some of the old houses. Pressure type shower rods should be included in your household shipments.

Living in this type of apartment outside the Seoul area can be very spartan for American families. Many times the heating system must be supplemented by kerosene or electric heaters to warm the rooms to 65 degrees, and many families have to give up such luxuries as hair dryers, air conditioners and daily showers because of the high cost of utilities or lack of fixtures. Gas clothes dryers are the most economical to operate here and can be hooked up more easily than wiring for 220 volt dryers.

If you choose to live Korean-style, be sure you understand and comply with U.S. military health regulations. Your proposed living quarters must be approved by the health and housing officials at your installation, who will look for such things as indoor plumbing, sanitation, and

safety of the ondol heating system.

BE AWARE AND CAUTIOUS. When staying off-post during cold weather months, make sure any room you are sleeping in is ventilated, especially if it is heated by the common Korean ondol system, which uses coal briquettes. Carbon monoxide can easily overwhelm you before you are aware of it, especially during sleep. There are many Koreans and some cases of U.S. servicemembers killed by this silent menace each year.

Symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning include headache, fatigue, dizziness, sleepiness, nausea, and possible ringing in the ears. If a member of your family or a friend has these symptoms, get the victim out into the fresh air. Give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, if needed, and get medical help.

Your base Housing Referral Office and Korean real estate agencies can help you locate off-post housing. Most real estate agents will require a finder's fee for locating housing for you. You are required to process through the Housing Referral Office before making any off-post housing commitments.

Basic rent in the Seoul area for Western-style

housing is comparable to any stateside high-rent city, and does not include utilities. Rent for Korean-style housing is considerably less. Electricity rates and charges for heating and hot water may equal as much as the rent.

Some average monthly costs for economy quarters in the Seoul area are:

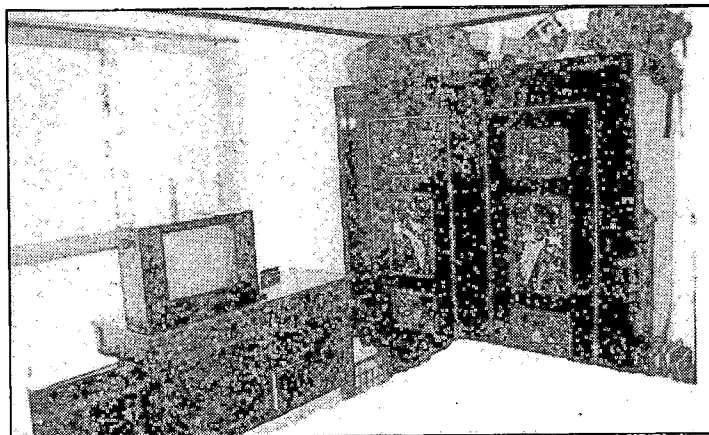
Size	Rent	Utilities
2 bedroom	\$620-800	\$130-250
3 bedroom	\$850-1400	\$200-350
4 bedroom	\$1131-1900	\$200-450

Costs in other areas of Korea are generally lower. Western-style housing costs are also lower outside of Seoul.

Most rentals require a security deposit which can run from two-month's to one-year's rent, paid in advance.

Another form of deposit, known as "key money," may run anywhere from one-third, up to half of the purchase price of a house. The amount deposited as "key money," often determines the amount of monthly rent. By paying a larger amount in advance, the tenant may live almost rent free. The landlord invests this "key money" to make money for himself. This agreement is always made with the understanding that the "key money" will be returned at the termination of the lease -- BUT THERE IS NO GUARANTEE. With approval of your commander, you may draw advance key money from the finance office.

Often landlords ask for one year advance rent payment.



Bedroom of a Korean-style economy apartment.

Advance housing allowances may be obtained from finance for one year in most cases. It is the servicemember's responsibility to recoup any unused portion.

Household goods

Whether you live in government quarters or on the economy, ship only the absolute minimum household goods, appliances and furnishings that you can get by with. In some cases you may be authorized to bring your full weight allowance in accordance with the JFTR. Regardless of your service and your weight allowance, do not bring everything you own. No matter where you live, you will not have near the space you are accustomed to in the States. Consult your sponsor on what the minimum items are that you will need.

Housing allowances

Only command sponsored and unaccompanied personnel required to live in economy quarters receive supplemental housing allowances to help offset the cost of rent. The amount of Overseas Housing Allowance is determined by your grade; whether you're command sponsored, joint domicile or unaccompanied; and your rent. Under no circumstances will your BAQ plus OHA exceed your rent. This is NOT the same as VHA.

Civilian personnel receive a Living Quarters Allowance determined by the employee's grade, duty station, and the number of family members.

Current OHA and LQA rates can be obtained from any military finance office or Civilian Personnel Office.

Since housing may not be immediately available upon arrival, both civilians and military personnel may be required to temporarily live in a hotel. A Temporary Lodging Allowance offsets the additional expense only for certain categories of personnel.

Domestic employees

Maids and houseboys are readily available in Korea and the average Korean household has one or more depending on economic circumstances and family size. A house cleaner and laundress will work for a lower salary while a full time housekeeper who cares for children and cooks in addition to housecleaning and laundry chores is paid more.

Many of these maids and houseboys have worked for Americans for years and speak and understand English. Many are also familiar with American lifestyle and the operation of American appliances and cleaning materials.

A part-time maid is generally paid the equivalent of \$15 to \$20 per day, depending on the work hours and the scope of her duties, while a full-time maid is generally paid about \$240 to \$300 per month, again depending on hours and duties.

A part-time houseboy who does gardening, washes the car, or does heavy cleaning inside the house as well as handyman-type work is paid \$20 to \$30 per day.

With the Korean emphasis on clean cars, many Americans hire someone on a monthly basis to dust off or wash their car everyday either at work or at home.

It is also possible to hire a seamstress ("sew lady") to sew for you in your home on a weekly or on call basis. Rates range from about \$20 to \$30 per day, with production depending on the skill and speed of the seamstress.

An annual chest x-ray is recommended for your employees since tuberculosis is still found in Korea.

Before hiring anyone, ask for references and, if possible, talk to other employers or customers. It's also a good idea to ask co-workers or neighbors to find out the current pay rate for the duties you expect your employees to perform, since this varies with location.

HEALTH CARE

Medical clinics

Military medical clinics are available on military installations throughout Korea to provide health care for military personnel, government-employed civilians and dependents. Dependents are seen on a space available basis with no distinction between command sponsored and noncommand sponsored. Routine care is available by appointment or during special walk-in hours. A daily sick call provides immediate care for more urgent problems.

121st Evacuation

Hospital

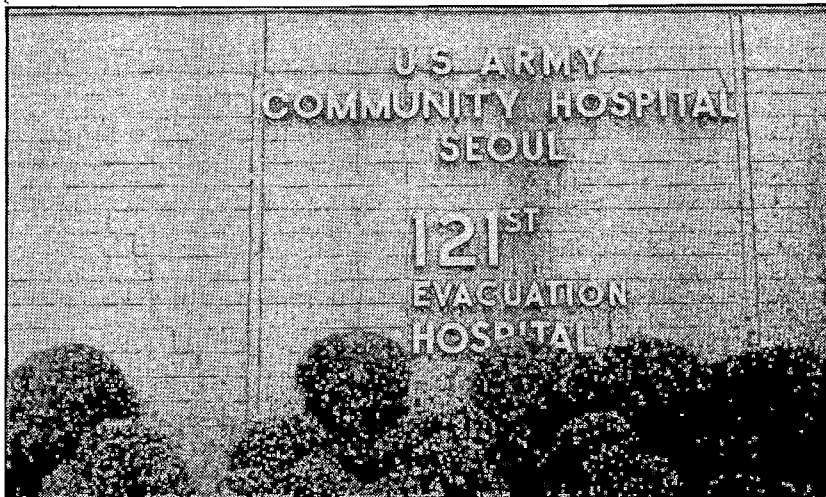
The 121st Evacuation Hospital (also known as U.S. Army Community Hospital Seoul) provides medical care for personnel stationed in the Seoul area as well as specialty care for those stationed elsewhere.

It has an inpatient capacity of 207 and has extensive outpatient facilities which provide medical, surgical, obstetrical, gynecological, pediatric and psychiatric care.

A drug and alcohol treatment and rehabilitation facility provides both inpatient and outpatient treatment for military and civilian personnel and their family members.

Government-employed civilian personnel and their dependents must pay a daily fee of \$62 per visit for outpatient treatment, and \$458 per day for inpatient care. All military personnel and their dependents are treated free of charge. Dependents who are hospitalized are charged approximately \$8.05 per day to cover food expenses.

More severe medical problems can be treated by referral to an accredited Korean hospital for clinical work or by evacuating the patient to Clark Air Base in the Philippines or Tripler Army Hospital in Hawaii.



Dental care

Full dental services are available in unit dental clinics for military personnel stationed in Korea. This includes general dentistry, oral hygiene, periodontics, prosthodontics, endodontics, and preventive dentistry.

Dependents of active duty military personnel receive emergency care as required. Routine care such as examinations, oral hygiene and preventive dentistry will be provided on a space available basis. Pedodontic care is available by referral only. Orthodontic care is available with the priority of treatment going to the most severe cases. There is no distinction made between command sponsored or noncommand sponsored dependents.

Because of severe staffing limitation DoD civilians and their family members cannot be provided comprehensive dental care in military facilities. Emergency care is always available and special programs are used to extend basic dental care to this group. There is a fee of \$63 per visit. Korean national dentists trained in the United States practice on the local economy. Civilian dental care is expensive. DoD civilians are advised to have their dental care needs completed prior to moving to Korea.

Specialty care such as crowns and dentures, is generally not available; however, some repair work can be done.

CHAMPUS

When medical care is not available from government clinics or hospitals, eligible family members may be partially reimbursed for hospital in-patient care if there is no military care available. This program, known as CHAMPUS, is available both to family members who remain in the States while the sponsor is overseas and to family members who must seek medical care from Korean doctors while in Korea.

Eligible family members include: dependents of active duty members, retired members and their dependents, and surviving dependents of deceased active or retired members.

CHAMPUS beneficiaries can use civilian sources for outpatient care, but must use a Uniformed Services facility for non-emergency hospital in-patient care. If an available facility cannot provide the care, the patient should obtain a statement of non-availability (DD Form 1251) before using a civilian source.

If you leave your family at your former duty station, they will continue with the medical care that was available during your assignment there. If you move them to an alternate location while you're in Korea, you should check out the military medical facilities in the new area. The

CHAMPUS Advisor or Patient Administration Division of the nearest military hospital can advise you on what facilities are available and what procedures should be used to be sure you are reimbursed. Do this before you leave for Korea so your family will be prepared in your absence.

If your family accompanies you to Korea, CHAMPUS information can be obtained at the military medical facility at your base.

You must be sure to have your family members enrolled in the DEERS program before you leave the States, and, if family members accompany you to Korea, you should recheck their DEERS enrollment as soon as you arrive.

Your family members can't use CHAMPUS or military medical facilities if they're not enrolled in DEERS.

Water pollution

Most lakes, ponds, streams, off-shore waters and off-post pools are considered unsafe and are frequently polluted. Safety, sanitation, and chemical control standards are not the same as those applied to the facilities in the U.S. or under USFK control.

Flukes inhabit many streams. These microscopic organisms are able to penetrate the skin and cause serious diseases.

Water treatment

U.S. military installations provide potable (safe) water unless otherwise posted. Potable water may be obtained commercially on and off post, even delivered to your home. Your local ACS or Preventive Medicine Service maintains a list of approved commercial water suppliers. You may also fill your water containers for free at specific locations on many posts.

There are many ways to purify water. Especially if you live off post, it is essential that you know the proper way to treat water for drinking and for washing fruits and vegetables.

Water for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth and rinsing contact lenses should be purified. Boil the water for 15 minutes in a clean container or add 4 or 5 drops of liquid household bleach to each quart of water. Do not use Korean-made bleach as it contains phenol, which is toxic.

For larger quantities, add 20 drops of bleach per gallon or 2 teaspoons per 5 gallons of water. Shake and stir the water thoroughly after adding the bleach, and wait 30 minutes before using.

Water used for washing fruits, vegetables and dishes must be chlorinated at a higher concentration. Add one tablespoon of bleach to each gallon of water. Vegetables and fruits should be soaked for about 30 minutes, and dishes for at least 30 seconds. Rinse vegetables and fruits with potable water.

Leafy fruits and vegetables which are grown close to the ground and are usually eaten raw (such as lettuce, spinach and strawberries) should be carefully cleaned by washing in pure water and soaking in a bleach solution for 30 minutes (one tablespoon of bleach to a gallon of water).

In the case of lettuce and cabbage, it is a good idea to remove and discard the outside wrapper leaves prior to eating. Hard-skinned fruits and vegetables with smooth surfaces are more easily treated. After a thorough washing they are usually peeled and eaten raw.

Water to be used in an infant's formula or given to young children should be freshly boiled, and then cooled. **DO NOT** use chlorine bleach for children. Water for these purposes should be prepared daily and should not be stored more than 24 hours.

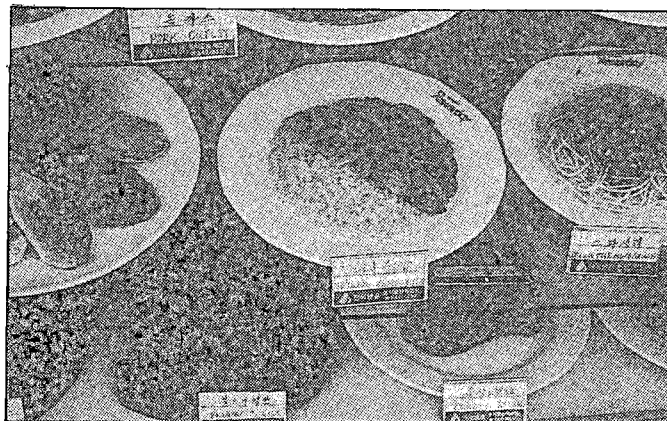
Never use powdered bleach or Korean bleach in your water. They are very poisonous.

Drinks served with non-potable ice are not safe to drink.

Remember, if you have pets, you should purify their drinking water also.

Eating out

Internal parasites, tuberculosis, amoebic dysentery and hepatitis are still common in Korea. Although there are many fine restaurants, reasonable care should be taken when eating out, especially in small establishments or when shopping on the economy.



In restaurants it is best to order bottled beverages or those that have been boiled such as hot tea or coffee. Remember also to order your soft drinks without ice. You may be served a pale colored water known as boricha or oksusu cha. The water is boiled to purify it, and the barley or corn is added for flavoring as well as to identify boiled water from unboiled water.

The best advice is to avoid eating raw fish. Take great care with locally prepared seafood, especially during the summer months, since proper refrigeration is often absent.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is still quite common in Korea; however it is not considered quite as serious a disease as in the past because of modern medical treatment. Tuberculosis is spread by prolonged close exposure to airborne droplets from sputum of persons with tuberculosis.

The key to a speedy recovery is early detection. U.S. military personnel and their dependents are encouraged to have a TB PPD test (skin test) at least once a year during their tour in Korea, and are required to have one within 30 days before they return to the States. School age children are required to show proof of a TB test each year before they can enter school.

Your household employees should have a yearly chest x-ray also.

If you test positive for TB, you will not be prevented from returning to the States. You will be given a medical evaluation and treated as indicated.

Sexually transmitted diseases

Night life in the Republic of Korea is a phenomenon most servicemembers are eager to experience. But those who take in the night life should be aware there are pitfalls.

If you are sexually active and don't use protection, you have a great chance of contracting a venereal disease. But you can usually avoid VD by using a little common sense. A condom is probably the best form of protection from VD, although it is not a reliable method of birth control. Condoms are readily available through your unit supply or the exchange.

The most common symptoms of VD are: a burning sensation while urinating, a discharge from the penis or vagina, blisters, sores, and swelling in the groin area, and a rash that may develop on the hands, feet or entire body.

If you do have these symptoms, do not delay! Report to the dispensary and receive treatment. Treatment is



Itaewon, Korea's famous nightclub district.

confidential and will not be reported to commanders or supervisors.

Remember, with the exception of herpes and HIV/AIDS, all venereal diseases are treatable and curable. But you must have prompt treatment by qualified medical personnel, which you can find at your unit dispensary.

HIV/AIDS is a problem in Korea, with several reported deaths from the virus. U.S. Forces medical facilities routinely test for HIV/AIDS prior to blood donations, during visits to venereal disease clinics and when otherwise clinically indicated.

Korean medical treatment

Korean law and medical practices permit over-the-counter sale of some drugs that are available only by prescription in the States. Korean medical practice differs somewhat from U.S. practice and some treatments are not accepted by U.S. authorities. For this reason, Korean pharmacies are off limits to U.S. military personnel and their families.

Although there are many fine hospitals and medical specialists often consulted and recommended by American military doctors, you are not authorized to go to a Korean doctor or clinic for treatment on your own. Your unfamiliarity may lead you to seek care from an unqualified or unlicensed source. Except in an emergency, use of Korean medical practitioners and medicines should only be at the advice and referral of a U.S. military physician. Seeking Korean medical care in other than an emergency situation means at the very least you may not receive reimbursement for your medical expense.

VETERINARY SERVICES

Before deciding to bring your dog or cat to Korea, you should be aware that you most likely will be living in a high rise apartment or in government housing with little or no yard for pets to exercise. Most apartments, including government housing, are much smaller than what is common in the States, and may be uncomfortably crowded for large pets.

When making your port call arrangements, be sure to ask about shipping your pet. Military Airlift Command transports cats and dogs on the same flights with the sponsoring family, but at the family's expense. If your pet travels on a commercial airline, you also pay all costs without reimbursement from the government. In either case, make arrangements with the carrier well in advance. Bringing your pet on the same flight with your family will simplify some of the necessary processing involved.

Prior to shipment your pet will need a valid health certificate with current rabies and distemper vaccinations. "Current" means more than 30 days and less than 1 year old. Check directly with the airlines to find out their specific requirements and costs for shipping pets.

Pet shipping information

If you are planning to ship your pet to Korea, ask your sponsor for the latest information paper "Importation of Privately Owned Animals into the Republic of Korea" published by the 106th Medical Detachment (Veterinary Services), or write directly to them at: Cdr, 106th Medical Detachment (VS), APO SF 96301. This paper gives details of shipping and quarantine procedures and provides points of contact within Korea.

Pet quarantine

Your pet will be quarantined for the first 10 days of its stay in Korea at a KOAX (ROK approved) facility located on Yongsan. It is the only pet quarantine facility in USFK.

Once your pet is in Korea, you are responsible for its behavior. You are required to keep your dog on a leash or under voice control, and to clean up after it. Both dogs and cats are required to have annual vaccinations. Vaccinations, minor surgery, neutering and spaying, and other medical care are available at veterinary clinics in Yongsan, Camp Kyle, Pusan, Taegu, and Osan Air Base.

Pet care center

Yongsan Garrison has a pet care center which provides pet grooming and boarding, as well as pet toys and supplies. Pet food and litter box filler is available in the commissaries. Pet supplies for dogs, cats, tropical fish, hamsters and gerbils and similar animals are available in the post and base exchanges.

U.S. AND ROK CUSTOMS LAWS

Although the SOFA allows American military personnel to import personal items into Korea duty free, importing some Korean items into the U.S. may be a problem.

Many items you find in Korea are excellent imitations of high-status items sold under copyright and trademark in the U.S. The extremely low cost of these counterfeit items makes them attractive to send back to the States as gifts, and also makes it very tempting to mail large quantities for resale in the States. U.S. Customs laws prohibit both practices, and military regulations prohibit the use of the APO for personal profit.

While it is unreasonable to expect you not to purchase these items for your own use during your tour here, you must use discretion in sending gifts to family and friends.

By law, copying any trademarked or copyrighted item is illegal in the United States, and you are breaking the law by shipping these items to the States. Generally speaking, however, you can send one of these items per day as a bonafide gift.

Each package you mail at the APO must carry a customs tag listing the contents and the price you paid for each item. Writing false information on the customs tag is also punishable under U.S. law.

When you return to the States on leave or at the end of your tour, you will be allowed to take a few of these counterfeit items with you on the plane. Generally, the same quantity guidelines apply.

You will also be able to ship a few of these items in your household goods. In general, you can expect no problem shipping obviously worn clothing and used toys belonging to members of your family. Attempting to ship commercial quantities of new clothing or other items will most likely get you into trouble and may delay your PCS and even your plans for a career.

While trademark and copyright laws do not change, the enforcement of these laws varies, especially concerning minor purchases for personal use. Keep in touch with the APO and the customs office for the latest changes.

The Republic of Korea also has strictly enforced customs laws.

The USFK customs team, working with military police authorities at all Republic of Korea points of entry, makes sure that imported goods -- all things shipped into country by SOFA personnel -- do not exceed "reasonable quantities for personal use."

They inspect household goods, unaccompanied baggage, and hand-carried baggage for unreasonable quantities, contraband and to ensure all items are only for personal use.

Although SOFA members are authorized to import personal goods free of tariffs and taxes during their first six months in Korea, there are limits. USFK Regulation 55-72 stipulates that the amount of imported goods must be of a "reasonable quantity and for personal use only."

Import restrictions

Items which are restricted or prohibited from importation into Korea are: fresh fruits, exotic pets, communist propaganda, pornography, aphrodisiacs, narcotics, flammables, uncut stones, deer horn, explosives and alligator handbags.

Excessive importation of Chinese medicines, vitamins, drugs, golf clubs, skis, furs, diamonds, color televisions, video recorders, video cameras, stereo equipment and musical instruments are, for example, dealt with severely under Republic of Korea law. Besides potential prosecution under Korean law,

members of the Armed Forces are also subject to actions under the Uniform Code of Military Justice and military administrative actions such as reduction in grade, court-martial and loss of retirement and other benefits.

The Korean government and this command take customs violations very seriously. Bringing in more than you, or your authorized dependent, personally need can result in the seizure of the goods and the detention of the importer. This could be a first step toward throwing a military career away while also risking severe fines and jail sentences.

In a one case, two senior NCOs were sentenced to two and one-half years in a Korean prison for importing a prohibited substance -- deer horn. Under SOFA agreement the ROK government can take jurisdiction over any customs violation case it chooses. And the ROK still has the death penalty on its books for unlawful possession and transport of items such as deer horns into Korea.

Allowed imports

Bring only reasonable quantities for personal use, based on your mission, family requirements and stated purpose of importation. It's mostly common sense. If you have no children, there is no reason to bring baby clothes. Servicemembers have no reason to import dozens of pairs of denim trousers of various sizes. Importing goods for someone else is a violation of USFK regulations and the SOFA.

Remember: "...only reasonable quantities of personal effects and household goods for personal use." Anything else could lead straight to a long stay in a Korean prison, a fine and a ruined career.

RATION CONTROL

In general

The U.S. government is authorized to import into Korea items sold in the exchange, commissary, and Class Six (package beverage branch) facilities without paying customs duties on them. This provision of the SOFA allows U.S. servicemembers to purchase American goods at stateside prices. Along with that provision is the requirement to control the purchase of these goods. Because the prestige of owning American-made goods and the lower prices are attractive to Korean nationals, the black market thrives in Korea. To discourage the flow of U.S. goods into the black market, a rationing system has been established for commissary, exchange, and Class Six purchases.

Each active duty military, civilian employee, and command sponsored dependent over the age of 10 is issued a plastic ration control plate similar to a credit card. Authorization to purchase commissary, exchange and alcoholic beverage items, gasoline, cigarettes or baby items is encoded onto the card. The ration control plate (RCP) must be shown along with the ID card to gain access to commissary, exchange outlets and Class Six facilities, as well as at the cash register when making a purchase.

The RCP is used to record the amount and type of each purchase in the same manner as a credit card purchase is recorded.

Monthly purchases are limited by total dollar amount, with items over \$50 each and certain other items exempt from the total. Cigarettes and alcohol/beer are also limited by quantity. Purchasing limits are constantly monitored and reviewed.



Types of ration control privileges

Each active duty member and civilian employee is authorized a monthly purchasing limit. Command sponsored personnel are authorized increased dollar and item spending limits based on their family size, up to a total of six family members. Persons on unaccompanied tours of less than two years who have noncommand sponsored dependents in Korea are limited to purchases for themselves only. That is, they are not authorized increased spending limits for their noncommand sponsored dependents.

Under a test program, noncommand sponsored spouses are allowed to shop concurrently or in lieu of their sponsor. They are issued a spouse plate which allows them access to the exchanges and commissaries when accompanied by their sponsor, or when in the possession of the sponsor's Ration Control Plate. The ration limits for this category is for a family size of one.

Noncommand sponsored personnel and their families on tours in Korea for 24 months or more are authorized the same ration privileges as command sponsored personnel and their families.

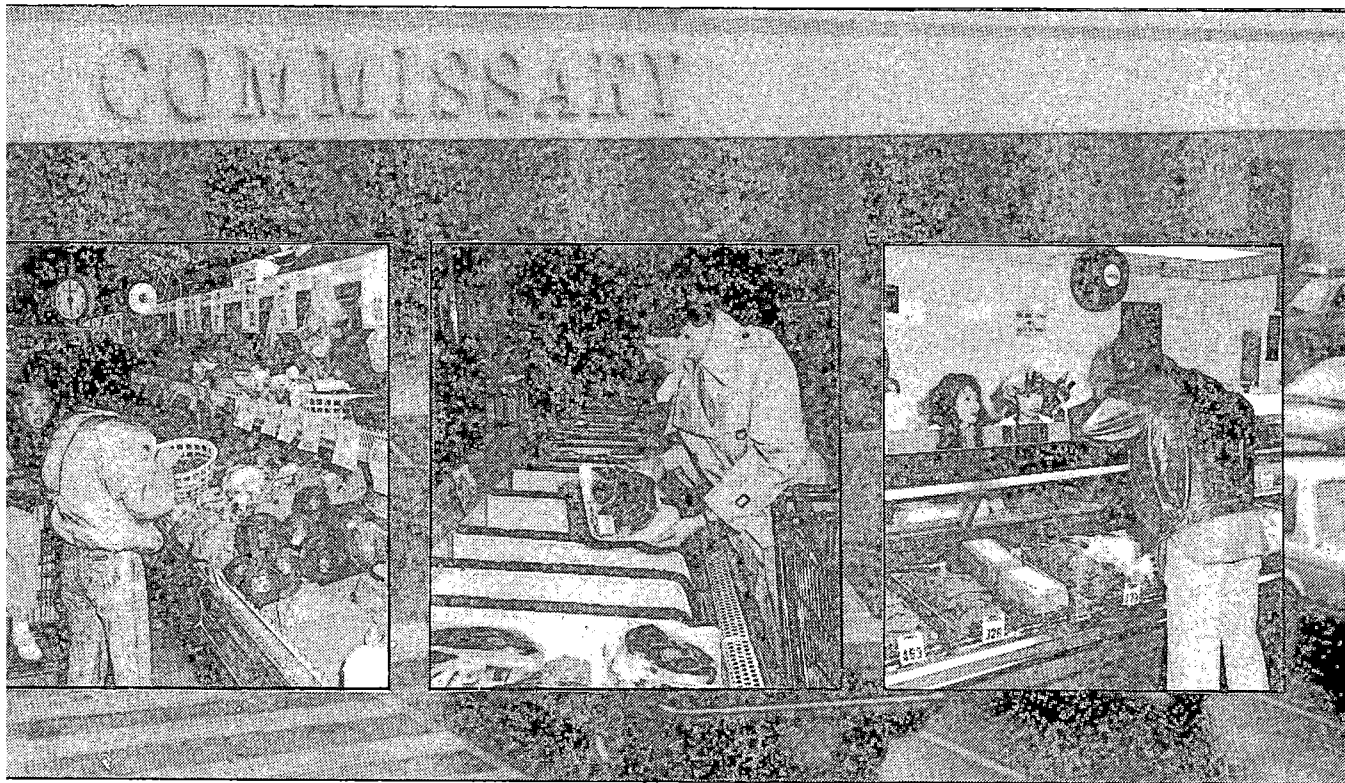
Nonconsumable items which are not normally purchased more than once per tour per household and typically difficult to maintain in stock (TVs, refrigerators, stereos, etc.) are considered controlled items. Military personnel in the grades of E1 through E5 and DoD civilian personnel in the grades of GS1 through GS5 require a Letter of Authorization Purchase Request from the unit

Ration Control Responsible Officer prior to purchase of controlled items. All personnel must account for controlled items purchased prior to departure from Korea.

Details on the ration control system can be found in USFK Regulation 60-1 and in USFK PAO Pam #4, "Ration Control," available from your unit.

Dollar amounts are recorded for purchases made in all AAFES facilities and commissaries Korea-wide.

SHOPPING IN KOREA



Commissary

The Army Commissary system in Korea consists of full-service stores at Yongsan, Taegu, and Pusan. Annex operations are located at Camps Casey, Stanley Carroll, Page and Edwards in the 2ID area, Camp Humphreys and at Hannam Village housing area in Seoul.

The Air Force operates full service commissaries at Osan and Kunsan Air Bases with annexes at smaller bases.

The full-service sites carry a wide selection of brand-name U.S. goods shipped directly from CONUS. Bakery items, milk products and fresh produce are procured locally.

The ration control system assists in maintaining adequate stocks for authorized patrons.

Commissary purchases may be made by cash or check. Checks may be written for the amount of purchase plus \$25 for the customer's convenience.

Army and Air Force Exchange Service

The Army and Air Force Exchange Service, called KOAX (Korea Area Exchange), offers military and DoD civilian personnel "back home" service with a wide range of facilities throughout the Republic of Korea.

Most military posts have a main store or smaller annex carrying a selection of stateside goods and services as well as some Korean goods. These outlets are similar in many ways to exchanges in the States, except for the use of ration control plates. The ration control system limits purchases of high value items and also places a dollar limit on monthly purchases.

The exchange system accepts three major American credit cards (Visa, Master and Discover) at its retail facilities.

There are also many AAFES theaters throughout Korea that show recent popular movies at low prices.

These movies include movies on the stateside circuit within a few months of release, all-time favorites, children's movies, and "R" rated adult movies.

AAFES has contracted for many services outside the main stores. These include: taxi service, delivery service, laundry and dry cleaning, car care centers, video rentals, barbershops, beauty shops and floral shops. Many vendors of Korean goods are licensed to sell on post at prices competitive with downtown shops. These concessions include Korean clothing, sporting goods, furniture, brassware, painting and printing services.

All concessions take payment in U.S. dollars and some accept American credit cards. Korean won and other currencies are not accepted.

Off-post shopping

Shopping on the economy can be fun and inexpensive, but also requires a fair amount of flexibility.

Ready made clothing is a good buy in Korea. American styles and sizes are available in the communities surrounding most military bases. Jeans, t-shirts, dress shirts, sweaters, jackets and athletic shoes are sold at very low prices. Many of the "name brands" are counterfeit; others are seconds. A few are merely

factory overruns of legitimate items. By shopping carefully you can find some real bargains.

For children and adults of smaller stature, the large Korean market places can be the source of well made Korean-style clothes and shoes. More luxurious, more expensive styles can be found in the major department stores.

Several well known furriers are located in Seoul. Mink, fox, raccoon and other furs are available at relatively low prices for export only.

Custom made clothes and shoes are available in Korea, also. Commercial shops line the streets and can produce quality products with guaranteed fit in a matter of days. You can also hire a seamstress or "sew lady" to come to your house on a regular basis.

Silk, polyester and silk-polyester combination fabrics are sold in local shops, or may be provided by the tailor or seamstress. Other common sewing fabrics are available in the Korean markets. In the larger markets you will find shops devoted entirely to zippers, thread and buttons.

Other popular purchases in Korea include decorative chests and other furniture items.

You can find almost anything you want made of brass including beds, chests and knick-knacks.

Ceramics, lacquerware, stainless flatware, velour blankets, quilts, chinaware, embroidery, fishing rods and reels, paintings and Korean cultural artifacts are other popular items.



Credit cards

The following credit cards may be accepted at major hotels, department stores and restaurants, particularly in major cities: American Express, Diners Club, VISA, Mastercard, JCB and Carte Blanche.

Korean currency

The unit of Korean currency is the won (indicated as W). Coin denominations are W10, W50, W100, and W500. Bank notes are W1,000, W5,000, and W10,000. The won exchange rate is always changing. The exchange rate in January 1987 was \$1 = W855; January 1988: \$1 = W786; January 1989: \$1 = W675. Currently, \$1 = W700 and W1,000 = \$1.21.



Itaewon's shopping district

DOLLAR TO WON CONVERSION CHART

\$1 to W700		\$1 to W650	
DOLLAR	WON	DOLLAR	WON
1	700	1	650
2	1,400	2	1,300
3	2,100	3	1,950
4	2,800	4	2,600
5	3,500	5	3,250
6	4,200	6	3,900
7	4,900	7	4,550
8	5,600	8	5,200
9	6,300	9	5,850
10	7,000	10	6,500
15	10,500	15	9,750
20	14,000	20	13,000
25	17,500	25	16,250
50	35,000	50	32,500
100	70,000	100	65,000

GETTING AROUND IN KOREA

Several methods of public transportation are available in Korea. A newcomer may find the buses, taxis, subway system and driving techniques overwhelming, but knowledge of the public transportation systems will make your stay more enjoyable.

By bus

CITY BUSES

Korean city buses provide thorough coverage of the various cities and are one of the most common means of transportation. If you learn which buses go to your favorite spots, you will have a very inexpensive form of transportation.

When it comes to paying for your ride on a bus, you must have exact change when you board.

In major cities bus tokens or tickets can be purchased for 170 won from booths located near the bus stop, or for 180 won upon boarding the bus. One ticket is good for one ride only, but as long as you stay on one bus you can travel from one end of the city to the other.

At major bus stops in Seoul information machines are available to assist you in getting to your destination. You can find out which bus to catch by pushing buttons on the machine's console.

HIGHWAY BUSES

Korean cities are linked by a network of highway buses that provide an inexpensive method of traveling around the country. Scheduled time between Seoul and Pusan is five and a half hours for 7230 won, while travel from Seoul to Incheon takes about one hour and costs 920 won.

There is a consolidated highway bus terminal in Seoul.

The Kangnam Highway Bus Terminal is divided into two compounds. Honam-son Terminal is for eastern and southwestern bound buses, while the Kyongbu-son Terminal is for southern bound buses. Buses run to major cities such as Pusan, Taegu, and Taejon almost every ten minutes.

U.S. MILITARY BUSES

U.S. military bases are also linked by a bus system. Each post has a military bus terminal where you can check on schedules and buy tickets. For example, fare from Camp Casey in Tongduch'on to Yongsan in Seoul is \$2.10. These fares are paid in U.S. dollars since the bus system is under contract with the U.S. military. In the Seoul area call 723-7287/8006 for Myung Jin Bus and 723-7152 for military bus to check bus schedules and fares.

These buses are particularly useful for traveling between installations for official business or hospital appointments, but are also available for pleasure travel. If you're traveling on official business, your unit can issue you a free ticket.

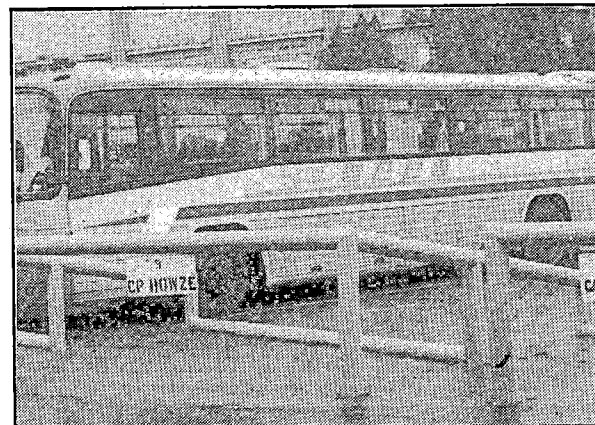
POST/BASE SHUTTLE BUSES

Most larger posts have shuttle bus service between barracks and common places of duty for the soldiers stationed there. These buses run several times per hour on a regular schedule and are free of charge. Civilian employees and family members are also authorized to ride the shuttle bus on a space available basis.

Although the bus officially operates for the use of the troops, the bus route often passes post facilities such as the exchange, commissary and medical clinic.



Korean city bus



Myung-jin military bus

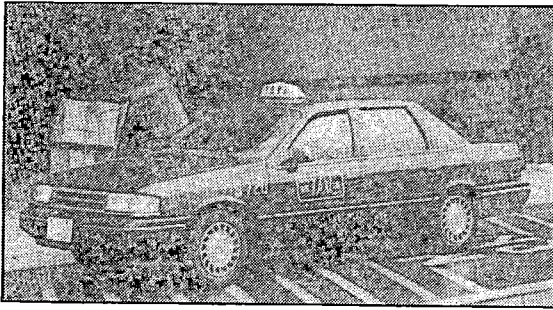
By taxi

There are various types of taxis available. Knowing the difference can make your travel more convenient and can also save you money.

KOAX TAXIS

Black, gold-lettered, KOAX (Korea Area Exchange) taxis are available on post and can be called to apartment areas near the post. This taxi service is operated as a concession of the exchange system and is the only one authorized to operate on military bases. The drivers speak English and the fare is paid in U.S. dollars.

The cost of KOAX taxis is determined by mileage and time. The fare for these taxis is a little higher than the Korean taxis, but you can travel freely throughout the base with them. Taxi stops are conveniently located throughout most bases, and you can also call the dispatch office to request a taxi to pick you up at no additional cost.

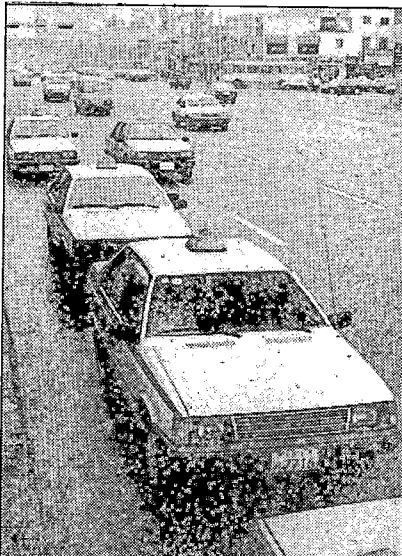


KOREAN TAXIS

Korean taxis cannot go on post but will take you to the gate. While some drivers speak a little English, directions written or spoken in Korean are helpful and sometimes essential.

Starting meter price is 750 won for the first 2 km. Fare is determined by both distance and time: 50 won every 300 meters and every 72 seconds.

These taxis are small "Pony" cars, usually lime



green, yellow, orange or blue. They are easy to distinguish from privately owned cars because they have "Taxi" signs on top of the cars and written on both sides on the doors.

88 Taxis are medium size white or silver taxis with "88 Taxi" signs. Starting meter price is 800 won for the first 2 km.

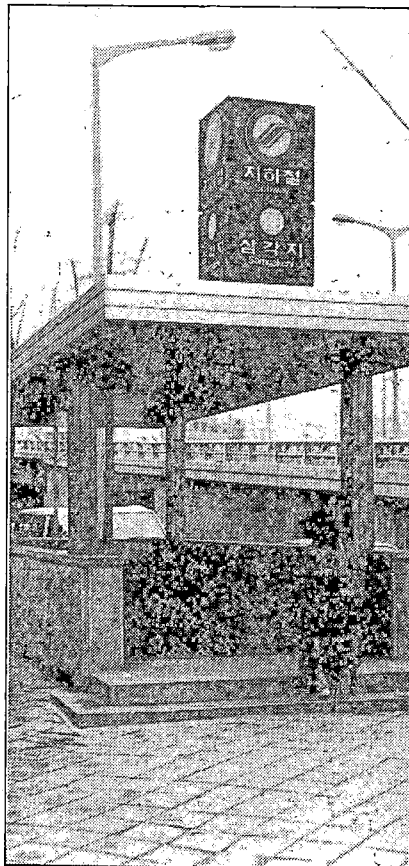
You can catch a Korean taxi by waiting at a marked taxi stop along the street or you can hail the taxi almost anywhere along well-traveled streets. In Korea, hail a taxi by waving with the fingers pointing down, not up as when you beckon someone in America.

By subway

Riding the Korean subway is somewhat different from riding some subways in the States. The subway stations and trains, especially the new lines, are spotless and free of crime. Many of the underground stations contain shopping centers.

SEOUL SUBWAY

The four-line Seoul subway is color-coded, with each line stretching to a different area of the city. Finding your



way around is easy with the help of a color-coded subway map, available at many of the subway stations.

Once inside the proper station, first tell the cashier at the ticket window your final destination. Then, "one ticket" (han-jang). Or you can just hold up fingers for the number of tickets you want and say the station

name, or point to it on your map.

Fares from Yongsan to most downtown areas is 250 won (about 35 cents). Once you pass through the downtown area and get to the other side of the city the cost is 350-won. But Line #2 (the green line), which circles the city is 250 won all the way around.

PUSAN SUBWAY

Riding the subway in Pusan is even easier than in Seoul because there is only one line stretching from downtown to near the northern end of the city.

Ticketing procedures are a little different in Pusan. At the ticket window you can find the subway route written both in Korean and English letters, but tickets are sold only by machine. As you enter the subway and put your ticket in the machine to be punched, the time is also checked. If you stay in the subway more than two hours, you will have to pay an additional 220 won as you leave the subway. The fare system in Pusan is different from that in Seoul. It is counted from the place where you get on: Up to 10 km is 220 won, to 20 km is 270 won, and 26 km is 300 won.

In either city, to find your train, look for the signs for your destination, or for a destination in the same direction you're going. If in doubt, ask the ticket taker before you go through the turnstile. By the way, save your ticket. You must show it at the end of your ride or you will have to pay a 540 won fine.

SUBWAY STATIONS NEAR U.S. INSTALLATIONS

Four subway stations are near Yongsan Garrison in Seoul: Ichon across the street from Gate 17, Shinyongsan just outside Gate 19, Sobinggo about 10 minutes walk to the right from Gate 15 near the Transportation Motor Pool and Samgakchi station near Gate 1.

In Pusan, the nearest station to Hialeah Compound is Seomyon.

By train

Train travel around the Republic of Korea can be comfortable, easy and relaxing. For information and assistance contact the Transportation Movement Office (TMO) in your area.

There are several types of trains, color-coded according to the type of service and speed offered.

THE BLUE TRAIN

Blue trains are Super Expresses that reach speeds of 100 km per hour. These trains offer two classes of service: first class and special. They feature individual reclining seats, air conditioning, standard, parlor and dining cars, and, on selected trains, compartments. First class features above-average seating comfort and plenty of leg room. These trains are well-heated during the winter and air conditioned during the summer. English-speaking hostesses are available to answer questions. When traveling on the Blue train, minimize the amount of baggage carried as no baggage cars are operated on this train. These trains are also called Saemaul, after the Korean National New Community Movement.

THE KNF TRAIN

The Mugunghwa, or Korean National Flower Trains, are orange and offer excellent service at 85 km per hour. Seats are paired for two people and the coaches are air conditioned. These trains offer standard, special (20 seat), semi-dining and pullman coaches. Three trains offer individual seating.

THE GREEN TRAIN

The Green Tongilho, National Unification Trains, are express trains running at 80 km per hour. Seats are two abreast and some trains are air conditioned. The Green trains offer standard coaches with special rooms or Pullman coaches on some trains.

LOCAL TRAINS

The bright blue and yellow trains are the Bidulgiho, local trains. They travel at 50 km per hour, offering many kinds of seats without air conditioning in standard coaches. No reservations are required.

TRAIN TRAVEL

American servicemembers and Department of Defense civilians who travel at their own expense can obtain a 25 percent discount by going through the Seoul Rail Transportation Office at Seoul Station. Discount tickets can be purchased at any one of the 13 TMOs (Transportation Movement Office) or RTOs (Rail Transportation Office)

located throughout Korea. They can also be purchased at other KNR (Korean National Railroad) stations provided the ticket purchaser has a discount coupon for U.N. Forces (Form EATC 89, dated 1 August 84) and a valid ID card.

If you're planning a train trip, contact one of these offices for more detailed information on discounts and special rates.

Reservations for train travel cannot be made by phone. Instead, buy your one-way ticket a maximum of seven days in advance on a first come, first served basis. Round-trip tickets can be purchased up to ten days in advance.

Seat reservations are made at the same time tickets are purchased and are valid only for the specific train listed on the ticket. If you miss that train, you may get a refund, less 10 percent, if you turn in your unused ticket before the close of business that same day.

If your plans change, you can get a partial refund of your unused ticket up until close of business on the day of your scheduled departure. You cannot get a refund after the travel date.

Once you have your ticket, wait until your departure time to go through the turnstile and get your ticket punched. Keep the ticket! The car number is at the bottom-left corner, the seat number is next. The conductor will visit you during the trip to inspect your ticket. At your destination, turn in the stub to the turnstile-person as you leave.

By air

Korean Airlines offers flights to most major Korean cities as well as to Cheju Island, one of the most popular vacation spots. This also can be a quick way to get to Pusan when you pick up your car at the port.

For information on flights, contact your base tour and travel center, KOAX airline concessionaires, or the airport ticket and reservation counter. Most airport attendants speak English.

Security is taken very seriously in Korea and you should be prepared for a thorough inspection of your carry-on baggage, purse and pockets, as well as a metal detector check and frisking. You will also have to show your passport or military ID card and fill out some papers indicating your identification and destination. Arrive at the airport early to be sure you have time to process through security.

By car

A drive in the country or a tour around the country by automobile can be very pleasant. From almost any military base you can reach several small quaint villages in a matter of minutes.

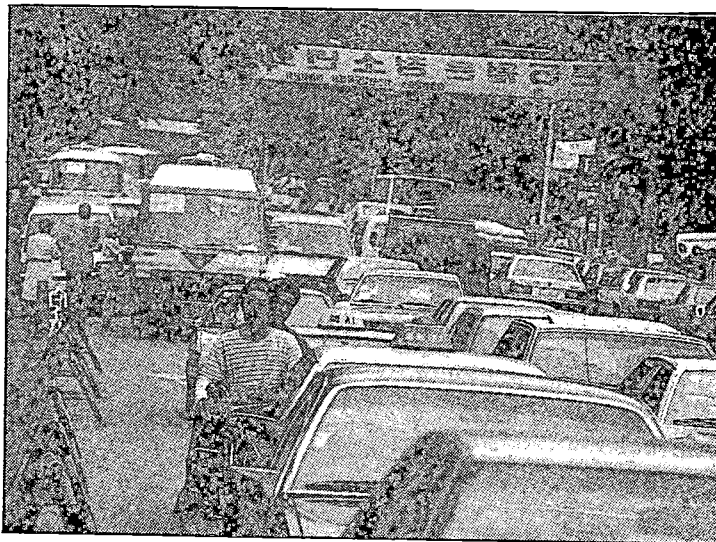
Maps of Korea are available in the exchanges, tour and travel centers, and other sources. When reading maps in English, be aware that many place names can be written in several ways, depending on which system of Romanization has been used. This is also true of road signs and the names of expressway exits.

There is an excellent system of new superhighways in Korea along with the usual side roads. If you are going on a road with toll gates, be certain you know the name of the exit you want because the collector must know before he can sell you a ticket.

The key word for Americans driving in Korea is "caution" as there are unique driving hazards. What's different about driving in Korea is the sheer volume of traffic in the larger cities and the presence of people, bicycles, carts and small tractors on rural roads.

There are several differences in driving perspectives in Korea that American drivers need to be aware of. According to statistics, Seoul has the world's highest accident rate. Reasons for this high accident rate include a lack of emphasis on safe driving by Korean drivers' licensing agencies and the disregard for motor vehicles shown by several segments of the Korean population, who still consider the nation's highways to be for pedestrians and not automobiles. Like it or not, Korean driving safety standards are not up to American standards, so the best advice is simply to drive defensively and expect the unexpected.

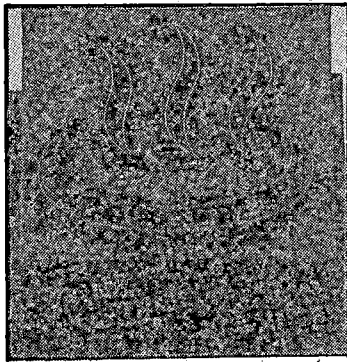
When you test for your U.S. Forces driver's license, you'll be given a handbook containing Korean driving rules and showing the international traffic signs you'll encounter in Korea. Study this book well and keep it handy for reference.



Staying overnight

Major cities have many Western-style luxury hotels, some of which offer substantial discounts to military ID card holders. Tour and travel centers can call ahead for reservations and verify room rates.

At most tourist sites, there are Western-style hotels, but it's fun, interesting and much cheaper to stay at a Korean inn, or "yogwan."



The sign for bath house; you can usually find a Korean hotel under it as well.

If you're staying in a big town, you can ask for either a Western-style room (with a bed and chairs) or a Korean-style room, with a mattress ("yo" in Korean) on the floor and cushions. In the more elaborate hotels and some yogwans, each room will have its own toilet and bath facilities. In some of the inexpensive places, they may be down the hall.

Using Korean public telephones

If you become lost while sightseeing in Korea, all you need are two Korean 10 won pieces to use a public commercial phone to call the military authorities. The numbers listed in the box in the center of the page will help you reach your military installation for help. Telephone numbers are also on your SOFA card.

If you're calling a military base outside your immediate location, you will need to dial the appropriate area code before dialing the commercial number.

02	Seoul
032	Inchon
042	Taejon
051	Pusan
053	Taegu
062	Kwangju
0331	Suwon
0351	Uijongbu/Tongduch'on
0333	Osan/Pyongtaek
0361	Chunchon
0545	Waegwan
0654	Kunsan
0371	Wonju

In case of an accident

If you have an accident or breakdown with an official vehicle anywhere in Korea, you should call Seoul's USFK Joint Police Information Center by dialing 02-7914-3688/8070. If you have problems, call Yongsan telephone information at commercial number 7913-1113 or Yongsan operator 7913-1110.

Local calls can be made through orange telephone boxes with two 10 won coins or with a telephone card. The connection automatically breaks off after 3 minutes unless you deposit more money (20 won per 3 minutes).

You can use the silver telephone boxes to make in or out of country long distance direct calls as well as local calls. These phones will not return change less than 100 won.

<i>Useful Telephone Numbers</i>	
Military Police Desks	
Seoul (Yongsan)	7914-8177/8179
Waegwan	970-2000/8511
Kunsan	7-2191/-6 Ext 4944
Pusan	801-3656/3319
Pyongtaek	50-6600/1/2
Songtan	414-5515/5757
Suwon	32-4933/4819
Chunchon	595-5410/5318
Tongduch'on	60-4417/8142
Uijongbu	39-6027/6693
Taegu	
Army:	620-4141
Air Force:	950-4439
Kwangju	93-0017 Ext 4019
Wonju	83-3325/3116
Pohang	No Off Base Access

PRIVATELY OWNED VEHICLES

Eligibility to ship a privately owned vehicle to Korea depends on your branch of service or civilian component, your grade and the geographical location of your new duty station. It's best to consult your transportation office and sponsor to determine your eligibility.

For regulations and procedures about shipping your POV, contact your transportation office well in advance of your move to Korea. They can also advise you on shipment of a POV at your own expense.

Unleaded gas is available in Korea; however, it is still recommended that your catalytic converter be removed. If not removed, upon returning your vehicle to the States, you may have to pay for expensive emission system testing or even have to replace your converter. You can remove your converter in CONUS before you ship your car, or you can wait until your car arrives in Pusan. The KOAX gas station at the port can remove the catalytic converter from most cars while you wait for about \$30. They are unable to remove the converters from some cars, such as BMW and Mercedes and some newer cars, particularly those with stainless steel or alloy pipes. Check with your transportation office for the most current EPA rules regarding catalytic converters or contact your sponsor.

Purchase of a used car in Korea

As on any military base overseas, it is often possible to purchase a used (sometimes very used) car from departing servicemembers at a very reasonable price. This should be considered before you decide to bring your own car to Korea. Large gas-guzzlers may not be the best way for you to get around in Korea, especially if you prefer to drive yourself around the city rather than using public transportation. Except for the expressways and large boulevards of the big cities, Korean roads and streets are rather narrow and crowded, with three or four cars trying to fit in two lanes. Parking is at a premium. If your family will fit into a small car, consider not bringing a large one.

Insurance requirements

The accident rate in Korea is high; consequently the price you pay to insure your vehicle in Korea is high. The vast majority of U.S. insurers will not or in some cases, because of ROK restriction on U.S. insurers, cannot continue your U.S. insurance coverage when you move to Korea.

You should be sure to check with your insurance agent about continued service in the ROK, long before your move. Write your sponsor and ask about available insurers in the ROK and costs for coverage. While insurance costs are high here, you'll find using local companies is usually cheaper than most U.S. companies who can and would continue your service in Korea.

Insurance here is an absolute necessity. You cannot register your vehicle here without it. Even if you could, you would be running an expensive and potentially career threatening risk. ROK law often demands high payment from individuals involved in an accident, especially when there's an injury or death. And most often, it does not matter who was at fault.

Shipping your vehicle to Korea

Privately owned vehicles shipped to Korea are received and processed at the port in Pusan. If you have shipped a vehicle, call the Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) Terminal (763-3728) soon after your arrival to let them know you're here and to give them your unit address and office phone number. This is how they contact you when your vehicle arrives.

While you're on the phone, check on their operating hours and verify that you have the documents required to pick up your vehicle.

Picking your vehicle up

Once you're notified to pick up your vehicle, it's a good idea to give them another call to let them know that you will pick up your vehicle on that particular day. Although this is not required, it helps them schedule their workload and ensures that everything is ready when you arrive. They may also be able to tell you if there is any damage to your vehicle that will need to be repaired before you leave the port.

There are several ways to get to Pusan to pick up your car. One way is to check around your office and find out if someone who is nearing their PCS will be dropping off their car at the port anytime soon. You can ride down with them, pick up your car and give them a ride back.

Another popular way is to make the trip a short vacation. Ride the train to Pusan and take the family.

If you're traveling from Seoul, it's also possible to fly to Pusan. It takes about an hour and costs about \$35. You can easily pick up your car, take a leisurely lunch and be back in Seoul the same day. If you're command spon-

sored, this expense is reimbursable. Check with finance before you go.

One of the most important things to do when you pick up your car is to carefully and thoroughly check for damage. Verify the serial numbers on your tires and battery, if you recorded them. Check the radio and other installed accessories to be sure nothing has been substituted. Although security at the Pusan terminal is good, your car has traveled halfway around the world in various hands. Be sure to document any damage or theft before you leave the port.

Registering your vehicle

Each individual or family assigned to Korea may own only one vehicle, and it must be registered with a USFK Vehicle Recorder within 10 days of date of purchase or arrival in Korea. Mopeds and motorcycles are classified as a POV if over 50cc.

Documents needed to register your vehicle

1. Identification Card
2. Proof of ownership
3. Proof of insurance
4. Korean Customs Import Document (3702-55B)
5. Valid USFK driver's license
6. Copy of orders authorizing shipment or DD Form 788 (Private Vehicle Shipment document)
7. Vehicle safety inspection certificate within the past 90 days (showing vehicle passed)

To register a vehicle purchased in Korea you must present the same documents; however, you do not need to show the customs clearance documents or the orders authorizing shipment.

The vehicle registration is good for one year. To renew it you must present a new vehicle safety inspection to the Vehicle Recorder.

Driver's license

U.S. Forces personnel in Korea who wish to drive POVs must have a USFK driver's license. Active duty military personnel, civilian employees and dependent family members age 18 or older are required to take a written test to receive a USFK driver's license. USFK personnel may operate a POV for 30 days with a valid stateside driver's license. Military personnel are issued a USFK driver's license for two years, while DoD civilians are issued a five year license.

Family members age 16 and older may obtain a learner's permit. This is good for driving only during daylight hours on military installations while accompanied by a licensed driver.

The USFK driver's license must be carried with you whenever you're driving.

Buying gas and car care items

While gas is no longer rationed for U.S. Forces in Korea, it is still monitored by recording on an anvil card. This is part of the ration control system. The amount of

gasoline purchased is shown on the anvil card in gallons, not dollars. It is not counted against monthly dollar limits.

Gas purchased from post exchange gas stations on military installations costs about \$1 per gallon. A gallon of gas from a Korean gas station costs about \$3.50.

Although gas on the economy is very expensive, it is readily available in an emergency. Diesel fuel is very inexpensive -- approximately the same price as in the States. Both kinds of fuel are sold by the liter.

USFK PAO Pamphlet #5 "Where to Buy Gas," contains detailed maps showing each USFK gas station in Korea. Ask for one of these booklets when you pick up your car in Pusan or when you register your car.

You can purchase oil, windshield wiper fluid and other such items from the gas station or car care center on post. These facilities also carry a small selection of accessories for common makes of car. These include windshield wipers, tires, car mats, filters, etc.

Many car owners take their cars to Korean repair shops with varying degrees of satisfaction. As with everything else, get recommendations from your friends or co-workers, especially those with cars similar to yours.

Another frequent solution to the parts shortage is to have a friend in the States pick up parts at the local car dealership or parts store and mail them to you. This is much faster than ordering the parts through the car care center.

EDUCATION

DoD Dependents Schools

There are approximately 3,600 students enrolled in the six Department of Defense Dependents Schools (DoDDS) in Korea. The schools are located in Chinhae, Pusan, Taegu, Osan, Pyongtaek and Seoul.

DoD Dependents Schools

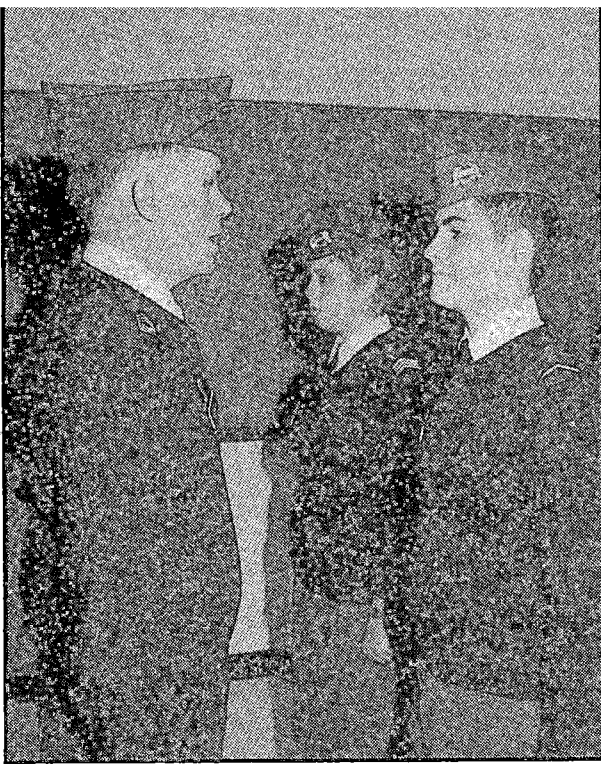
DoD Dependents Schools are similar to the better public schools throughout the United States. Teachers are fully certified and all DoDD schools are fully accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools, a stateside accrediting agency.

The DoDDS system in Korea offers a wide range of programs for all students including talented and gifted, special education, and English as a second language.

KOAX (AAFES) operates school lunch programs at DoDDS in four locations (Osan, Yongsan, Taegu and Pyongtaek). These lunches are available to students at full-price, reduced-price and free. The installation ACS or Family Services office determines eligibility for free or reduced prices.

TURNER JOY SCHOOL is located on the southeast coast of Korea at COMFLEACTS, Chinhae. The enrollment is approximately 40 pupils in grades kindergarten through sixth, with a staff of two teachers, a teacher/principal, and a host nation teacher/administrative clerk.

The seventh through twelfth grade students are provided



An active ROTC program is offered by DoDDs in Korea.

daily transportation to Pusan American School.

PUSAN AMERICAN SCHOOL is located on Hialeah in Pusan. Total enrollment in kindergarten through twelfth grade is about 250 students, with a staff of 25 teachers, support and administrative personnel.

TAEGU AMERICAN SCHOOL is located on Camp George in Taegu. Its enrollment is about 700 students in kindergarten through twelfth grade, with a staff of 44 teachers. The new building was opened in 1983 and includes a gymnasium, cafeteria, laboratories, art, home economics and industrial arts facilities.

PYONGTAEK AMERICAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL is located on Camp Humphreys, near Pyongtaek. It serves 60 students in kindergarten through sixth grade with a staff of 4. Itinerant specialist services are provided by Osan.

OSAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL is located on Osan Air Base. It serves almost 400 students in kindergarten through sixth grade with a staff of over 30.

Students in seventh through twelfth grades are bused daily to Seoul American High School, about a one-hour drive.

SEOUL AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOL has an enrollment of about 1,000 students in seventh through twelfth grade, with a staff of about 65 educators. All major subject areas are taught here, to include computer education, fine arts, business education, basic curriculum and Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

SEOUL AMERICAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL located on Yongsan's South Post, has an enrollment of about 1,500 students in kindergarten through sixth grade, and a staff of about 82 teachers and administrators. The school also has a developmental center for special education students. The school was selected by DoDDS as one of the three schools for the Elementary Schools' Department of Education Excellence Award.

Eligibility

The four general categories of enrollment eligibility are:

PRIORITY I - Space required, tuition free: Command sponsored dependents of military and DoD civilian personnel.

PRIORITY II - Space available, tuition paying, federally connected: Authorized dependents of sponsors such as employees of other U.S. government agencies, technical representatives of contractors, Red Cross employees, etc. (This category is considered the same as "space required.")

PRIORITY III - Space available, tuition free: Non-command sponsored dependents of military and DoD personnel.

PRIORITY IV - Space available, tuition paying: Dependents of private U.S. citizens or citizens of foreign countries.



Space is not available for Priority III and IV in Seoul in all grades (K - 12), Osan all grades (K - 6), Pyongtaek in all grades (K-6) and the elementary grades (K - 6) in Taegu.

Documents required for DoDDS registration

The following documents are required to register children in DoDDS:

1. Sponsor's travel orders or other proof of command sponsorship.
2. Certificate of immunization from the local hospital or clinic.
3. Records from previous schools, when available.
4. Birth certificate for first time enrollment in pre-school, kindergarten and first grade.

Private schools

Children who are not eligible to attend DoDDS may be enrolled in one of the English-speaking private schools. These include: Seoul Foreign School, Seoul International School, Seoul Academy, Seoul British School and Early Childhood Learning Center. There are also private schools in Pusan, Taejon, and Uijongbu.

These schools offer a variety of class sizes, academic standards, student-to-teacher ratios, extracurricular activities and areas of emphasis. Some are fully accredited with certified teachers, some are not. Tuition is quite expensive and ranges from around \$4,000 to almost \$7,000 per child per school year. Some offer monthly payment plans and family discounts.

PRIVATE SCHOOL INFORMATION ADDRESSES

SEOUL INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
Kangdong P.O. Box 61
Seoul, Korea 134
phone: 233-4551/2

SEOUL FOREIGN SCHOOL
55 Yonhi-dong
Seoul, Korea 120
phone: 335-5101/5

INDIANHEAD PRIMARY SCHOOL
HHC DISCOM
APO 96224 phone: 730-8712

SEOUL ACADEMY
Yongdong P.O. Box 85
Seoul, Korea 134
phone: 555-2475/554-1690

LIBERTY CHRISTIAN SCHOOL
Uijongbu P.O. Box 23
Uijongbu, Korea 130-30
phone: (0351) 871-32267/2837
Camp Red Cloud, GDS Box 44,
APO 96358

KOREA CHRISTIAN ACADEMY
210-3 O-Jung Dong, Taejon City
ChungChongNam-Do, Korea
300-210 Tel: 622-3773

Special education

Army parents of mentally, physically or emotionally handicapped children should enroll in the Exceptional Family Member Program. Although this does not guarantee assignment to locations with services for the handicapped, it assists the family in locating such services and making the best use of what is available. Other services have similar programs and parents should check into services long before movement time.

Currently, the Exceptional Family Member Program



DoDDS Korea schools are recognized as among the best.

services are available in Seoul to families of all military and DoD employees, and to noncommand sponsored dependents in emergency situations. Some services are available in Taegu on a limited basis, and Pusan on a very limited basis.

Parents are not discouraged from bringing their handicapped children to Korea, only to specific locations. Severely handicapped children can receive an education only in the Yongsan area. The other schools can provide an education for the mildly handicapped.

Parents should ensure their handicapped children are evaluated by medical personnel in the States before assignment to Korea. It is the responsibility of those medical

personnel to notify the medical personnel in Korea of the child's assessment. Medical personnel here, based on that advance assessment, will make recommendations as to the area the sponsor and child will or can be located in during their tour of duty in Korea. This allows parent and child to take advantage of the best educational opportunities available.

Adult education

Almost every military base in Korea has an education center that assists military personnel, DoD civilians and adult family members in fulfilling their educational goal.

For some soldiers, improving basic skills or testing for the GED (General Education Development) equivalency certificates may be the first priority.

Others want to earn some undergraduate credits for transfer back to a stateside college or university, or complete a degree begun at the last duty station. The education center personnel can help individuals choose courses, transfer credits and arrange for tuition assistance or veteran's benefits.

Two-year and four-year degree programs are offered in Korea by Central Texas College (CTC) and the University of Maryland (UMD). CTC offers vocational-technical programs whereby the student may earn a certificate or an associate degree. UMD provides an academic program whereby a student may earn a certificate, an associate

degree or a baccalaureate degree. Core curriculum courses are offered. Examples of areas of study include, but are not limited to, Asian Studies, Korean Studies, General Curriculum, Management, Law Enforcement, Food Service Management and Business Management.

Graduate level programs are provided by the University of Oklahoma (OU), Troy State University (TSU) and Chapman College (CC). OU offers master's degrees in Public Administration and Human Relations, TSU in Education, and CC in Human Resource Management Systems.

Education counselors at each education center can advise you on the best way to earn the necessary courses to meet your educational goal. They can also administer tests which give college credit for military or life experiences.

The education centers also provide Korean language instruction, correspondence programs, the Army Apprenticeship Program (AAP) and military training courses.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

The religious program is tailored to meet the unique needs of military and DoD civilian personnel and their families. Catholic, Jewish and Protestant chaplains of many denominations are available throughout Korea. Catholic and Protestant services are conducted regularly within each unit, and Jewish observances of holy days are held at the Eighth Army Religious Retreat Center.

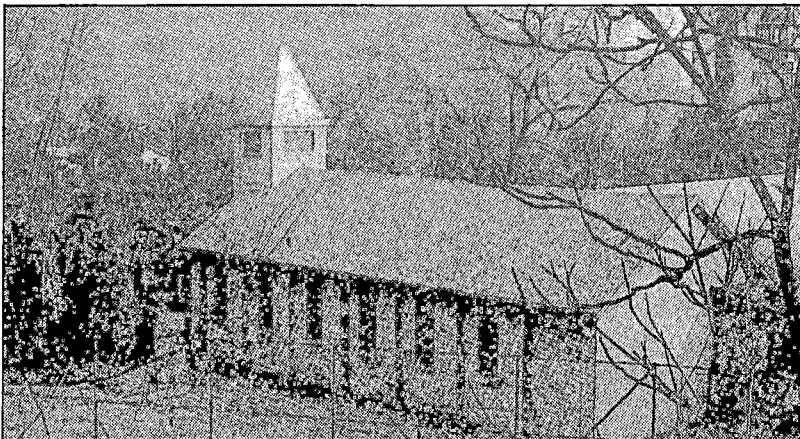
Most chapels offer a variety of activities for all age groups. These include religious education programs, choirs, Bible study groups, and various chapel-sponsored organizations.

Chaplains provide many pastoral care services. They visit extensively within units on the installations and in the

field. They are accessible for personal and family-related counseling. Chaplains perform weddings, baptisms and other rites as needed.

The Eighth Army Religious Retreat Center is a one-of-a-kind facility operated by the chaplains of Korea. Located on a 5-acre site in the heart of Seoul, it provides lodging, recreational activities, chapel, meeting rooms and an excellent dining hall. Religious retreats are regularly offered at minimal cost by unit chaplains and denominational groups.

Individuals interested in chapel participation should contact their local chaplain for details on services and activities.



The Eighth U.S. Army Retreat Center, nestled in the hills of Seoul, offers servicemembers and their families a place to escape from the rigors of everyday life. The center is open to all denominations, providing lodging, recreational activities, a chapel, meeting rooms and an excellent dining hall.

ADOPTING CHILDREN IN KOREA

Adopting a child in Korea may cost from about \$900 to \$1300, which includes the fee for a home study, processing of the adoption, visa fee and the cost of the visa physical for the child. When you return to the States you will need to apply for naturalization and an American passport.

There are many families in Korea who have adopted children and will be glad to talk with you about their experiences. U.S. Forces Korea PAO Pamphlet #6, "Adopting Korean Children," gives more details of the eligibility criteria, adoption process and military benefits for the child during and after the adoption.

KEEPING IN TOUCH WITH HOME

Most U.S. military and civilian personnel stationed in Korea are halfway around the world from their families and what they consider "home." Keeping in touch with home is much easier these days than in the past. Mail service is faster and direct dialing is possible in many areas.

Postal services

The Army Post Office (APO) system operates U.S. Postal Service branches on almost every installation in Korea. These offices provide the same services as post offices in the States, with the exception of COD service. Stamps, money orders, package mailing and registered and

certified mail services are available at all branches for all authorized customers. Express mail service to and from CONUS is now available at most Army post offices.

Authorized customers include all active duty military and DoD civilian personnel stationed in Korea and their family members.

Retired military personnel and their family members are limited to letters and packages up to one pound. TDY

personnel are extended the same postal privileges as those personnel stationed in Korea. Personnel and their accompanying dependents on leave within the Republic of Korea are authorized APO privileges to the extent of mailing items out of Korea.

Personal mail is received at Kimpo Airport in Seoul seven days a week and is forwarded to units throughout Korea within 12 hours of arrival. Personal mail must be addressed to the individual at his unit. The APO will not deliver to residential addresses, even those on post.

Letter mail is generally received from the States within 5 to 7 days, while packages may take a few weeks depending on the mailing class used.

Personal letters and packages (up to 70 lbs and 108 inches) mailed between APO/FPO addresses in the Pacific (except those in Alaska, Hawaii and Guam) do not require postage. Instead of a stamp, write "MPS" in the upper right hand corner of the envelope or package.

Because of the excellent shopping opportunities in Korea, many servicemembers mail packages of "bargains" back to the States to family and friends. Before mailing a package to the States, become familiar with the post office's list of unmailable items, which is available in each APO. You should also be familiar with U.S. Customs laws pertaining to counterfeit brand names and "commercial quantities." These are briefly explained on page 29 of this booklet.

Personnel on PCS orders may ship their personal belongings home duty free. Just enclose a copy of your PCS orders and label the box "PCS orders enclosed."

On post/base telephone services

Personnel living in on-post family quarters can have Class B military phones installed in their quarters at a monthly cost of \$15.50 for a single phone and \$16.80 for two phones. Phones purchased in the States can be used in many of the family quarters, and additional phones can be purchased at the exchange or off post.

Class B phone service means you can call to any office or home throughout the military phone system in Korea, or to an off post number in the immediate calling area. You can also book official calls through the AUTOVON network to the States. Each military phone number can be dialed from off post by using the Korean commercial prefix for your area plus the last four or five digits of your number. This is a handy number to find out and memorize and include on your business card.

Most bachelor quarters have Class C phones provided at no cost to the occupants. Class C service allows you to

call on post only, and to receive calls from on post and other locations. You can also dial 550-HOME on Class C phones.

The entire U.S. Forces Korea phone system has been upgraded to state of the art technology. This upgrade was completed in 1988.

Reminder:

Incoming prepaid overseas calls may be received at any military or commercial telephone. Incoming overseas calls cannot be charged collect to a local military number, nor can they be charged to commercial numbers installed in military offices for official use.

Off post/base telephone services

Personnel living off post may apply for a Korean commercial phone line by contacting the Ministry of Communications telephone office (KTA office). The waiting period and deposit required varies with your location. In Seoul, your telephone will be installed within three days after submission of your application. In Seoul, you need to pay 250,400 won when you apply for the telephone. However, 242,000 won of that is deposit money. This money can be drawn from finance as part of an advanced housing allowance. You can go either to your area Korean telephone office or the nearest KTA office on post for the telephone application. There is a KTA office located in the Moyer Recreation Center, Yongsan Main Post. You can make direct long distance calls to the States on a KTA phone but the rates will be high.

Calls to the States

Personal calls to the States can be made "collect" by calling a commercial operator (dial 2910) since no calls can be charged to your military number. You can also use AT&T's USA Direct by dialing 550-HOME (4663) to get a stateside operator in Sacramento, CA who will extend your call to the desired party. This call can be made collect or charged to your AT&T charge card. The call will be billed at international rates but it is cheaper than using the Korean long distance system.

Family and friends in the States can dial direct to your number in Korea using the country and city codes listed in their home phone books plus the commercial number to your house, or they can ask the overseas operator to place the call. No calls coming into your quarters on post will be accepted as collect calls. Accepting collect calls in your quarters violates USFK Regulation 105-23.

Time differences

Time differences between Korea and the States is roughly 14 to 17 hours, depending on where in the States you are calling. Remember, because of the International Date Line, the U.S. is one day behind Korea most of the time.

SEOUL TOKYO NAHA	GUAM	HONOLULU	VANC. S.F. L.A.	DENVER	CHICAGO	TORONTO NEW YORK
0100	0200	0600	0800	0900	1000	1100
0200	0300	0700	0900	1000	1100	1200
0300	0400	0800	1000	1100	1200	1300
0400	0500	0900	1100	1200	1300	1400
0500	0600	1000	1200	1300	1400	1500
0600	0700	1100	1300	1400	1500	1600
0700	0800	1200	1400	1500	1600	1700
0800	0900	1300	1500	1600	1700	1800
0900	1000	1400	1600	1700	1800	1900
1000	1100	1500	1700	1800	1900	2000
1100	1200	1600	1800	1900	2000	2100
1200	1300	1700	1900	2000	2100	2200
1300	1400	1800	2000	2100	2200	2300
1400	1500	1900	2100	2200	2300	2400
1500	1600	2000	2200	2300	2400	0100
1600	1700	2100	2300	2400	0100	0200
1700	1800	2200	2400	0100	0200	0300
1800	1900	2300	0100	0200	0300	0400
1900	2000	2400	0200	0300	0400	0500
2000	2100	0100	0300	0400	0500	0600
2100	2200	0200	0400	0500	0600	0700
2200	2300	0300	0500	0600	0700	0800
2300	2400	0400	0600	0700	0800	0900
2400	0100	0500	0700	0800	0900	1000

MARS

One service available to personnel stationed overseas is the Military Affiliated Radio System, or MARS. This is a network of ham radio operators in the States and at overseas locations who offer to help servicemembers, DoD civilians and their families contact family and friends in the States.

A MARSgram is a short written message that will be sent overseas by teletype by radio operators in Korea. Message forms and drop boxes are located throughout Korea at recreation centers and other spots on military installations. Instructions are printed on the form. Each person can send up to two messages per day.

The messages are sent out each morning to Hawaii, then on to San Francisco. From there they are transmitted to the ham radio operator nearest the destination. The ham radio operator will place a collect or local call or mail the message to the recipient.

MARS calls can be made through any military telephone by calling the local MARS operator listed in the phone book. A MARS call allows you to talk directly to the person you are contacting; however you must limit your call to three or four minutes. During this type of call your voice is transmitted from your phone into the ham radio network and by radio to the States. There another ham radio operator places a local or collect call to your friend or family. Both radio operators must stay on the line and

both speakers must say "over" during the conversation so the operators will know when to switch from "transmit" to "receive" to allow the conversation to progress.

Space-A travel

Space available travel allows servicemembers, DoD civilians and family members to travel on Military Airlift Command planes that have not been completely filled with duty passengers and cargo. Seats are not guaranteed to Space-A passengers to their requested destinations and the government is not obligated to return them to their origin.

Since Space-A travel is not guaranteed, passengers must be prepared to pay the cost of onward or return flights by commercial transportation.

For Space-A travel, you must register in person at the nearest MAC passenger terminal. Sponsors may register for their family group. You should be ready to travel, which means having your leave documents, ID card, passports for family members or DoD civilians, appropriate visas and immunization certificates for the place you'll be visiting.

You are limited to two pieces of checked baggage with a combined weight of 66 pounds.

Civilians may be in a non-duty status (weekend or holiday) at the time of sign-up for Space-A, but must have leave approved for the first normal working day following the non-duty period. Military personnel must be already signed out on leave when they sign up for Space-A travel.

Both servicemembers and DoD civilians must remain on leave while waiting for their flight, and for the entire period of travel. If command sponsored family members are traveling without the sponsor, the sponsor does not have to be on leave to place their names on the waiting list.

For more information on Space-A travel, contact the nearest MAC passenger terminal.

Environmental Morale Leave

Environmental Morale Leave (EML) allows military members, DoD civilians with transportation agreements and command sponsored family members to fly Space Available on Military Airlift Command flights at a higher priority than other Space-A passengers. Personnel serving in Korea are permitted two EML trips per year beginning

with the date the sponsor arrives on station.

In addition to the appropriate service's leave form, each military member must have a separate EML leave order (CINCPAC Form 505/3) to sign up for Space-A travel in an EML status. EML locations for personnel in Korea are Hawaii, Japan (including Okinawa), Republic of the Philippines, Alaska and the continental United States. Family members 17 years of age and older may travel unaccompanied. EML is fully chargeable as ordinary leave. Responsible family members can sign themselves up for Space-A travel. They can also sign up other family members without their being present, providing they bring all the necessary paper work.

Reunion in Korea

Sponsored by the Korea National Tourism Corporation (KNTC) the Reunion in Korea program enables family members of U.S. Forces Korea personnel to visit Korea for a bargain package price.

Each reunion visit consists of round trip air fare from the United States, and five days and four nights of first class hotel accommodations, meals, tours and entertainment.

Reunion participants are shown some of Korea's highlights in arts, business, industry, culture and defense.

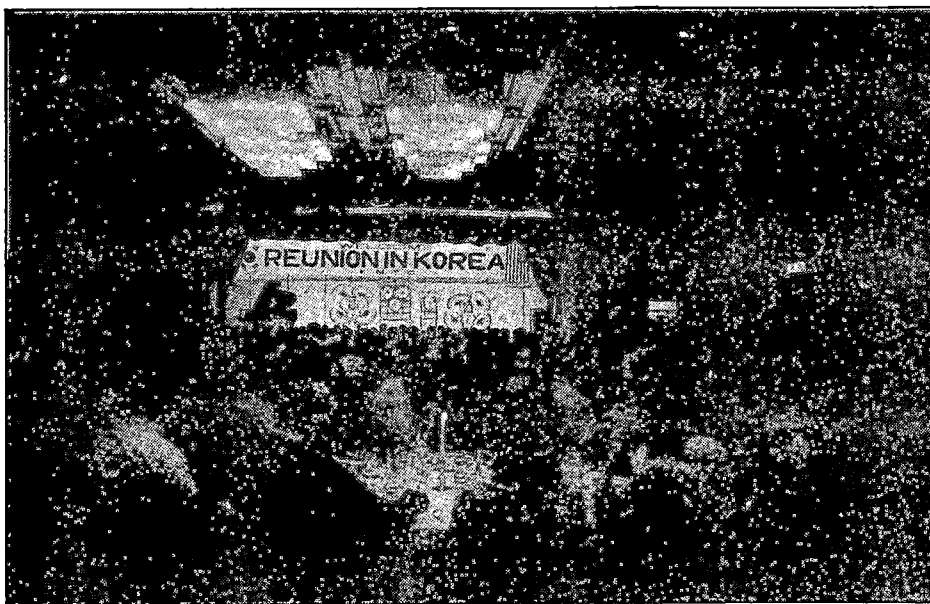
Each eligible USFK sponsor is allowed to bring no more than two people to Korea under this program. Guests must spend at least seven days visiting from the time of departure from the States till the time of return. They may stay up to 58 days if they wish. (NOTE: 2 days travel time -- total 60 days.) Visitors must have a valid U.S. passport, and if they stay more than 15 days, a Korean visa.

The tour program currently costs \$740 from Hawaii, \$790 from the west coast and \$965 from the east coast. A \$100 deposit is required at the time of application. For an additional fee of \$320, the sponsor may accompany his guests on part of the tour.

For further information and application forms, contact your local recreation center's tour office.



Visitors to the Republic can learn a great deal about Korean culture by getting out to watch celebrations (above photo). Reunion in Korean gives family members and friends a chance to spend time with you while you serve in the Republic (left).



FINANCES

Banking facilities

Military banking facilities are operated in Korea under contract with the Department of Defense. Hours, services and service fees are determined by terms of the contract.

The "community banks" are located on major military installations throughout Korea, with part time offices on many smaller installations. They provide most of the services of a stateside bank including: checking and savings accounts, foreign currency exchange, check cashing, installment loans, travelers checks, money orders, certificates of deposit and Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs). Automatic teller machines are available in some areas. The bank is one of the official agencies for exchange of dollars to won, the Korean currency.

Military and DoD civilian personnel can have their paychecks automatically deposited into their community bank checking account.

Authorized patrons who choose to leave their checking accounts in their hometown bank can use military banks for check cashing and other services. The check cashing limit is \$500 per day with a \$1 charge per check.

Credit union

The U.S.A. Federal Credit Union has branch offices on military posts throughout Korea. The credit union is an American financial institution and all military personnel, DoD civilians and their family members are eligible for membership. Branch offices are located throughout Korea in basically the same places as the military banking facilities.

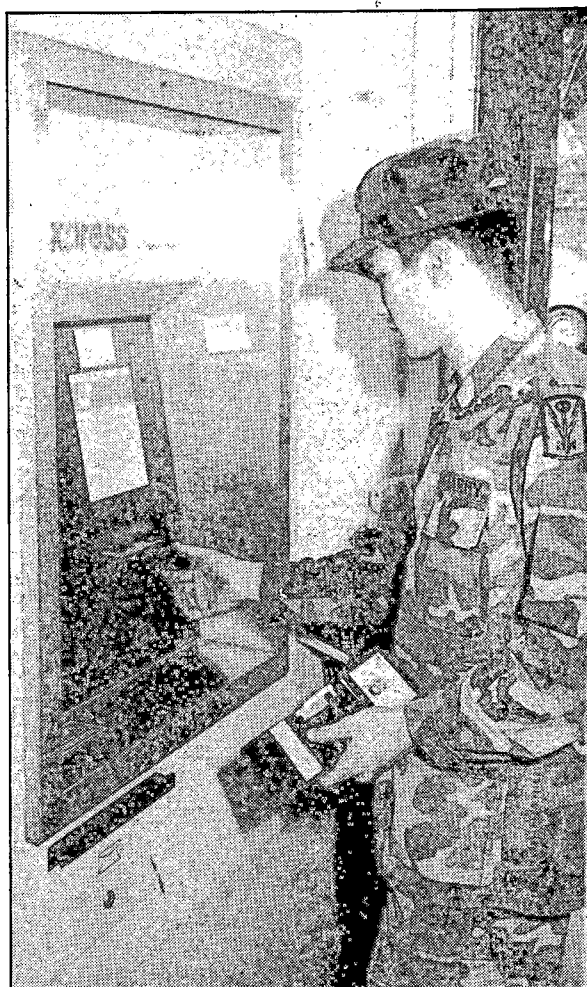
Services include: savings and checking accounts, Visa and MasterCard accounts, loans, money market certificates, Individual Retirement Accounts and automatic deposit of pay.

Members of the credit union are not charged for cashing checks. Non-members are charged \$5 per check for personal checks up to \$50, and \$1 per check for government checks. Only credit union members can cash checks on pay days.

AAFES services

Larger branches of the Army and Air Force Exchange Service cash personal checks up to \$150 per day for authorized personnel. Checks for the amount of purchase plus \$20 can be written at the checkout counter of all branches.

The exchange sells and cashes money orders and cashes travelers checks. The exchange cashier will also cash government pay checks and two party checks with proper identification. The amount of these checks may be



Banking facilities on many installations have modern automatic teller machines.

limited on some days because of limited funds availability. The exchange also sells travelers checks, but only when the military banking facility serving that installation is closed.

Club system

Members of the Officers, NCO, Embassy and community clubs throughout Korea may cash personal checks in those facilities as part of their membership agreement. Limits depend on rules of the individual facility. Most of these facilities also sell won when funds are available.

Military finance offices

Some finance offices cash personal checks and exchange dollars to won. This is not offered everywhere, so check with your local office.

Use of dollars and won

Americans are not permitted to buy dollars with won, except under special circumstances. These include reconversion of won upon PCS from Korea, legitimate sale of personal items to a Korean national, or refund of "key money" from a landlord. These circumstances must be fully documented. This type of reconversion is handled through your unit finance office and the military banking facilities.

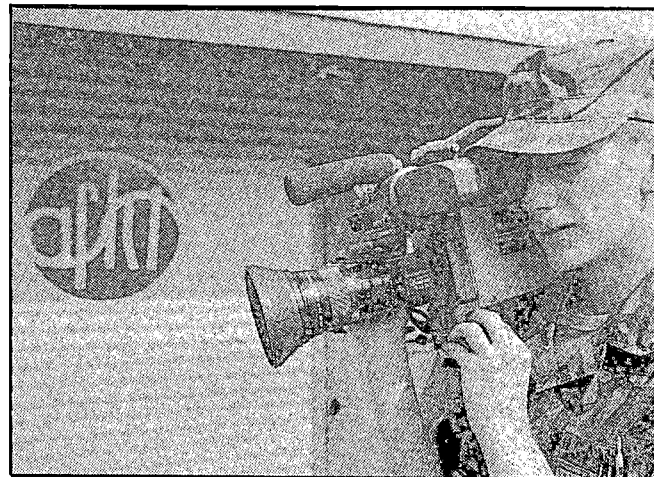
Keep in mind that if you need to buy a large amount of won for key money or other deposits, and you intend to reconvert the won to dollars when you get your refund, you must obtain a receipt from an authorized source, most likely the military bank, as evidence that the won was acquired legitimately. You should also keep in mind that the exchange rate fluctuates and you may gain or lose when you reconvert your won to dollars. There is no provision for the U.S. government to reimburse you for any loss of funds due to fluctuation of the exchange rate over time.

MEDIA

American Forces Korea Network (AFKN)

The AFKN is here to keep you informed and entertained during your stay in the Republic of Korea. AFKN operates a nationwide network of radio and television stations consisting of AM, FM and FM stereo, and VHF/UHF television.

AFKN television is on the air daily with news, sports and entertainment programs from the leading American television networks. It operates 24 hours Fridays, Saturdays and holidays. AFKN is linked with the U.S. by satellite to provide up-to-the-minute news from the Cable News Network, ABC and NBC. Play-by-play coverage of all major sports is telecast on a regular basis. Entertain-



The American Forces Korea Network keeps you in touch with what's happening in Korea and the rest of the world.

ment shows consist of hit series in prime time each night and a regular schedule of late movies. AFKN's news department produces "Korea Newsline" each weeknight at six and ten with timely reports on military, local and host country news.

AM radio reaches more parts of the Republic of Korea than any other AFKN service. Hourly news reports keep you up-to-date on world events around the clock. Many top DJs from the States are featured daily and there's music to suit almost any taste. Local AFKN disc jockeys will also keep you informed on what's happening in your part of the country with weekday morning shows from five till nine. Contemporary hit music is the staple of AFKN's FM "Superstation," the first of its kind in the worldwide Armed Forces Radio and TV Service.

KORUS magazine

The U.S. Forces Korea Public Affairs Office publishes KORUS magazine, a twice-monthly full color magazine about the U.S. military in Korea. KORUS is distributed free of charge to U.S. military bases throughout the Republic. KORUS carries features on Korean culture and tourist sites, military unit training, outstanding military and civilian personnel, and command information items.

Unit newspapers

Each major military unit publishes its own newspaper or magazine. These range from weekly to monthly publications. These publications carry the latest news of the individual service, the unit and the local area, along with personality and mission stories, entertainment schedules and other items of interest to members of the command.

Unit papers are distributed free throughout the unit.

Pacific Stars & Stripes

The Pacific Stars & Stripes is published daily at its headquarters in Tokyo and can be delivered to your quarters for about \$7 per month. Papers are also sold from vending machines and at KOAX facilities, military clubs and other locations.

Stars & Stripes carries the same news and features found in Stateside civilian papers. This includes world and U.S. news from AP, UPI and other wire services, military news from around the world and from Pacific-based units, local features and cultural stories, stock market quotations, sports, Dear Abby, and three pages of comics. There is also an expanded Sunday edition.



Americans stationed in Korea can keep up on world, U.S. and Korean news by reading one of the numerous newspapers and magazines available in Korea.

PERSONAL SAFETY

Anti-Americanism

While you have probably seen numerous accounts of violent anti-American protests depicted on the evening news back home, the truth is that very few U.S. personnel have been affected by it. True, there are often large demonstrations against U.S. policies, as they are perceived by certain radical elements of Korean society but few of these demonstrations have had physical effects on the day-to-day lives of U.S. servicemembers and their families in the ROK.

The ROK government has taken steps to ensure the safety of U.S. personnel and property, including the promise of tougher penalties for those who engage in violent protest. Just as in America, however, to demonstrate against what is perceived to be an unjust policy or law is the people's right.

People traveling to the ROK must realize these demonstrations will probably continue and sometimes appear to be a direct affront to U.S. sensibilities, but servicemembers, DoD civilians and their family members are prohibited by USFK regulation from involving themselves in these matters, in support of or against them.

While the demonstrations look fierce and often end with the burning of the U.S. flag, remember that the vast majority of the Korean people want you here. You will find after being here for a few months that most Koreans are genuinely kind, friendly and supportive toward Americans. As in the States, you must make your friendships and form your relationships one at a time.

Emergency evacuation

Korea is a potential combat area. Civilians and family members must be ready at all times to be relocated or evacuated to a safe haven in case of hostilities.

Civilian family members and DoD civilian employees are known as "noncom-

batants" and are required to prepare documents and personal items in case of a "Noncombatant Evacuation Operation" -- NEO. During inprocessing, each sponsor should receive a copy of USFK Pamphlet 600-300 which contains a list of the documents, clothing, toilet articles and other items that must be taken in case of relocation or evacuation. If you're not offered this pamphlet, you should ask your NEO warden, unit orderly room or Army Community Service for a copy. Newcomers briefings will provide relocation and evacuation information.

In case of an actual emergency, the order to relocate or evacuate will be announced on AFKN radio and TV and if the situation permits, each family will be personally notified by their NEO warden. It is therefore imperative that each family be registered with the sponsor's unit or Civilian Personnel Office.

Relocation and evacuation procedures are practiced twice each year. During these exercises, at least one noncombatant from each family is required to bring all documents to the designated processing center for review. This provides an excellent opportunity to ask detailed questions and to obtain information on what would be expected during an actual relocation or evacuation.



ROK riot police prepare to block the path of protesting students in Seoul.

FIREARMS/WEAPONS

Privately owned firearms or weapons may be brought into Korea only under strict controls. Firearms are defined as any device that will eject a projectile by an explosive or mechanical means. Sporting rifles, shotguns, match or target revolvers, pistols, BB, pellet and air rifles qualify as "firearms" and must be strictly controlled while in Korea. Weapons are defined as any type of knife or sword with a blade in excess

of six inches or any other knife or sword shorter than six inches which obviously can be used as a deadly weapon.

All firearms or weapons must be registered with the Provost Marshal Office within 72 hours after you arrive in Korea and must be stored in a unit arms room. Weapons may be withdrawn for cleaning and specific use such as hunting, but must be returned to the arms room.

OFF LIMITS ESTABLISHMENTS

During your stay in Korea you may be informed of certain places that are off limits, or you may be advised to use extreme caution when entering certain areas or establishments.

U.S. officials have placed some restaurants and clubs off limits because of possible food or water contamination, unsanitary restrooms, history of sexually transmitted diseases or availability of drugs. Safety factors such as fire hazards or no clear evacuation route may cause a business to be placed off limits.

Other areas that have been placed off limits are Korean pharmacies, drug stores, hospitals, clinics and barber/

beauty shops unless specifically approved by U.S. medical officials. Korean law permits over-the-counter sales of some items that are controlled in the U.S. or are not approved by U.S. medical experts.

The use of natural bodies of water for swimming is prohibited for military personnel in Korea unless approved by area/installation commanders. These places are off limits because of possible contaminated water, lack of adequate lifeguards, and/or enforcement of safety rules/procedures. A consolidated listing of off limit areas is published annually by the Provost Marshal's Office, HQ USFK/EUSA.

EMBASSY SERVICES

The American Embassy is located in downtown Seoul. The Consular Section provides many services to Americans stationed in Korea. The most common include issuing U.S. passports, registering the birth of American children, authenticating Korean marriage certificates for Americans, notarizing documents, and issuing immigrant and visitor visas to the United States.

For more detailed information on Embassy services, please check the phone book and call.

Many Americans travel to other Asian countries while living in Korea. When planning your trip you should contact the appropriate foreign embassy to find out whether a visa is required. Phone numbers of foreign embassies are listed in the U.S. military phone book, or you can ask a Korean friend to find the number for you.

FAMILY MEMBER EMPLOYMENT

Civilian Personnel Offices are located on all major military installations and provide hiring and placement, career counselling and other assistance to family members of military and DoD civilian personnel.

It's a good idea to check with the CPO at your losing duty station before you travel to Korea. They can advise you on employment possibilities and help you prepare your application and resume. If you are currently employed with the Federal Government be sure to bring a copy of your most recent Personnel Action, SF 50, or equivalent, with you.

Once you arrive in Korea, visit your local CPO and let

them guide you through the application and hiring process. Current military policy allows preferred hiring to family members of U.S. service personnel. However, certain jobs are set aside for local national personnel.

The CPO staff can also advise you on how to retain your employment benefits as you prepare to return to the States at the end of your tour.

During the summer months, students age 14 and older may be hired as "general helpers" at minimum wage. They can also apply for after-school jobs through their school guidance counsellor.

SERVICES AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES

Military installations and remote units throughout Korea provide a wide variety of services and leisure activities for military and civilian personnel and family members of all ages. Although the number and quality of activities varies depending on the size of the installation, most people should be able to find needed services and activities to their liking.

United Services Organization (USO)

United Services Organization, more commonly known as the USO, operates centers throughout Korea. These centers offer recreational activities such as cards, TV room, snack bars and arts and crafts activities. They also offer a wide range of tours to cultural, historical and popular places around Korea, and other regions of the Orient. The USO operates information desks at both Kimpo International Airport and the Osan Air Base MAC terminal to assist military travelers and newcomers.



The USO is still a servicemember's home away from home.

Army Community Service (ACS)

ACS programs are available at 10 locations throughout Korea. Soldiers and family members are encouraged to visit and learn about ACS services. These include newcomers' orientation, lending closet, family members' employment assistance, family advocacy, consumer affairs, financial assistance, exceptional family members program, and other helping services. The Air Force provides similar services to military and family members at their bases through the Family Support Center -- FSC.



Army Community Service offers many programs to assist military families living in Korea.

Scouting program in Korea

There are active Boy and Girl Scout programs in Korea. When the kids leave the States they don't have to give up the benefits and rewards Scouting.

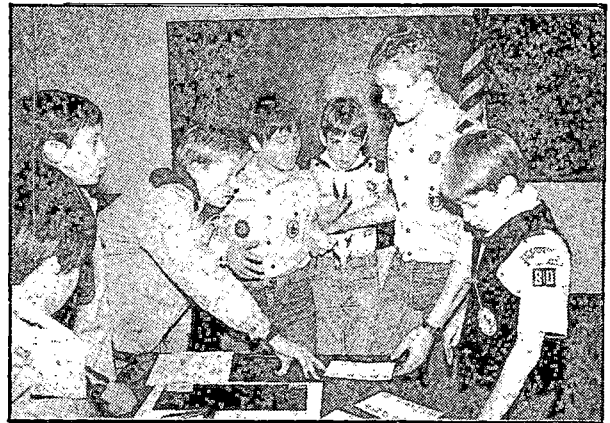
BOY SCOUTS

To sign up for Boy Scouts, contact the Far East Council, senior district executive, phone: 738-8228 or 4860. For information before you arrive, write: Boy Scouts of America, Far East Council, APO SF 96301-0074.

GIRL SCOUTS

For more information or to sign up for Girl Scouts contact the Girl Scout Hut -- Yongsan Garrison -- at 738-6131. For information before you arrive in Korea write: West Pacific Girl Scouts, Korea Region, PSSC Box 532, APO SF 96206.

Girl Scout troops, generally from 5-year-old Daisys to the Seniors, are found in five locations -- Yongsan, Osan, Pusan, Taegu, and Chinhae.

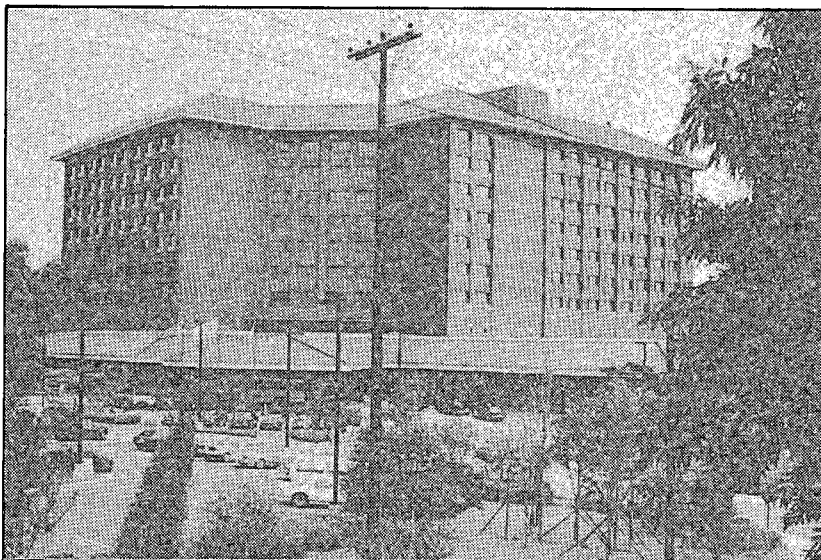


American boys and girls can enjoy scouting while living in Korea.

Morale, welfare recreation activities

During your tour of Korea, the recreational needs of you and your family on Army installations are the responsibility of Community, Family and Soldier Support Command Korea -- CFS. On Air Force installations those responsibilities rest with the 51st Combat Support Group for Osan, Suwon and Taegu Air Bases. The 8th Combat Support Group is responsible for MWR needs at Kunsan Air Base. There are a few Navy clubs scattered around Korea but generally members of the Navy and Marine Corps share the recreational facilities of the Army or Air Force.

CFS is unique in the Army. The organization puts all of the morale, welfare and recreational programs under a single country-wide umbrella. The concept itself is simple: Because Army installations are located from one end of the Korean peninsula to the other and because some of these installations are far too small to support their own MWR facilities, monies to operate all facilities in Korea flow to a central fund. That means that the rich areas (like Yongsan) help support those smaller areas where there may be as few as 60 military members.



When the new Dragon Hill Lodge is finished, U.S. personnel, their families and visitors will have a place to get away from it all and enjoy Western-style accommodations while remaining close to Yongsan's many facilities.

CFS Korea-wide operations

75	military clubs
43	arts and crafts centers
33	libraries
14	bowling centers
12	entertainment centers
9	tour and travel centers
7	youth centers
4	golf courses
3	autocrafts centers
2	sports billeting facilities
1	Armed Forces Recreation Center
1	outdoor hunting center

When you add mini-gyms, raquetball courts, swimming pools and tennis courts the command operates more than 500 front doors. And when you add athletic fields and outdoor courts, the total tops 700.

Between 1985 and 1988, CFS spent more than \$56-million on construction for new or renovated facilities. And the building boom is not over.

In 1989, new club facilities opened at Camp Casey and Camp Stanley. A new club opened at Yongsan in 1988. Many clubs are receiving facelifts while other new facilities are on the drawing board from one end of Korea to the other.

The biggest project of all is the Dragon Hill Lodge in Yongsan.

BADLY NEEDED HOTEL FACILITY

Processing into and out of Korea can be a nightmare -- especially for those with families.

Few commercial hotels are located within walking distance of the main processing centers at Yongsan, and fewer still are equipped to handle families. But all of that will change with the opening in 1990 of the Dragon Hill Lodge.

Being built on Yongsan's South Post the lodge will make it easy for people just arriving or getting ready to leave Korea. All those immediate needs have been considered in planning the hotel: laundry facilities, storage room, restaurants, in-room kitchenettes, and of course affordability.

The lodge is located a stone's-throw from Seoul American High School and just down the block from Seoul American Elementary School. It's also near family housing, Child Development Services, the chapel, the community services building where you'll find Army Community Service and other community organizations.

The hotel is designed to be a community in itself, also serving (as space permits) as a Rest and Recuperation Center for those taking in-country leave or enjoying a couple of nights away from their units.

YOUR CLUB -- A SAFE PLACE TO UNWIND

The military club serves a very important role in the community here in Korea. To begin with, it's a safe, clean and secure environment where you can spend your off-duty hours.

Most clubs feature fine dining, local and stateside entertainment, liquid refreshment and, of course the always popular Recreation Machines -- better know as the slots and poker machines. In addition, many clubs feature regular bingo games and still others feature Monte Carlo Nights.

Stateside and local entertainment appears at the clubs on

a regular basis, with some clubs also featuring a collection of amateur nights where you get the chance to display your personal talents in things like music, dance and magic.

One of the first investments you may want to make is in a CFS Club Card. These cards are sold on a monthly, semi-annual or annual basis, dues determined by rank. The long-term cards also earn you a bonus -- money-savings coupons which can be used in the club or for other CFS facilities and programs. A club card application form and a coupon for a free, introductory meal, have been included in this booklet. The CFS club card -- Don't Go On Base Without It!!

MILITARY SPORTS -- OPPORTUNITY TO EXCEL

CFS operates an extensive military sports programs for units and individuals.

Eighth Army and USFK level tournaments are held in a variety of team and individual sports, to include flag football, basketball, volleyball, soccer, slow-pitch softball, tennis, golf, raquetball, track and field, powerlifting, body building, cross country, wrestling, boxing, swimming and skiing.

And hardly a weekend goes by when there's not a 5-K, 10-K or Volksmarch somewhere in Korea.

Post-level competition is held in several sports, and almost every area also offers aerobics or other personal exercise programs. Each year, at least a dozen Eighth Army soldiers are selected to go to All-Army competition. Your local sports director will be able to fill you in on eve-



Yongsan's Main Post Club offers authorized patrons a variety of entertainment and fine dining. The CFS club card allows the holder to enjoy the hospitality of any Army club throughout Korea.

rything being offered in the area where you're stationed. During the winter months, snow skis, boots, ski poles and ice skates can be rented for a few dollars a day. And there are regularly scheduled trips and other activities sponsored by the USFK Ski Club.

DIVING IN KOREA

The American Scuba Club of Korea (at Yongsan and Camp Henry) sponsors scuba diving instruction and trips in Korea and to other countries. Equipment rental is not readily available, so bring your own.

KID'S SPORTS, TOO

If you've been accompanied to Korea by your family, you'll be pleased to discover that Youth Services also runs an extensive sports program for your youngsters.

Many Eighth Army and USFK tournaments include youth divisions, with YS running leagues in Yongsan, Taegu and Pusan for baseball, softball, basketball, soccer and swimming. There are also smaller Youth Services programs in Camps Casey, Red Cloud and Humphreys. All the team sports end in Korea-wide tournaments.

Your local YS sports office will be happy to answer questions about leagues and programs in the area where you settle.

REC CENTERS -- HUBS OF THE COMMUNITY

The role of Army and Air Force Recreation Centers has changed over the years, and that role is especially important in the overseas community.

You'll still find all those things you expect in your rec center -- pool tables, ping pong, board games and card tournaments. But in addition, you'll also find your local rec center serving as a central meeting place for the community and community organizations.

Some rec centers feature activities like community bingo, square dancing, clogging, computer clubs, chess clubs and other special interest gatherings.

Your local rec center will be happy to provide you with a list of scheduled programs.

ARTS AND CRAFTS -- SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Korea has the potential of becoming a tedious tour -- especially if most of your money is going home or to help pay for college. And while the Army tries to help as many family members as possible find employment, there will be many idle hours to fill.

The CFS Arts and Crafts Center in your local area could have part of the answer.

It doesn't matter if you're a single military member or family member, CFS Arts and Crafts offers activities designed to fill your idle hours with productive fun.

Photography, ceramics and woodworking are just a few of the activities designed to teach you a useful skill, while providing you a fun way to fill extra time.

Several arts and crafts centers even offer video taping classes with all the teaching expertise and equipment necessary for you to produce a mini-movie about your stay in Korea.

Flower arranging, crochet, stain glass and quilting are other examples of special classes designed for both the family and military member. You'll even find sculpting, leatherworking, jewelry making and electronic past-times such as radio controlled cars and airplanes, all in place for servicemembers and family members.

In addition, arts and crafts centers hold a variety of country-wide competitions in such diverse skills as painting and photography. Some of these contests even offer cash awards.

Visit your local arts and crafts center for information and scheduling of programs.

AUTOCRAFTS -- KEEP "BESSIE" RUNNING

If you're like most other authorized drivers in Korea, you'll pick up a cheap Korean car to drive around during your stay on the peninsula.

CFS Autocrafts Shops are presently located in Pusan, Taegu and Yongsan, with another center planned for Camp Humphreys in the future.

Certified mechanics will give you a helping hand in tracking down the parts and tools you need to keep your car on the road, running safely and smoothly.



Your local Tour and Travel Center offers tours to many of Korea's beautiful and historical cultural attractions.

TOUR AND TRAVEL CENTERS

One of the advantages of an overseas tour is the chance to experience another culture.

And making it easy to experience Korea and the rest of Asia is the role of CFS Tour and Travel Centers.

TTCs offer a large number of both in-country and out-of-country tours. They also administer the unique Reunion in Korea Program -- a chance for your loved ones to visit you here in Korea at a greatly reduced price. See page 48 for more information on this program.

Korea is well known for its shopping, but TTCs manage to do Itaewon one better with many tours directly to the factories where "mink" blankets, fishing rods, brassware, sweaters and other Korean products are made.

The Tourist Information Center (TIC) of the Korea National Tourism Corporation in Seoul provides free information on sightseeing, lodging and transportation to better help you and your loved ones enjoy the beauty that is the "Land of the Morning Calm." The TIC facility is a one-stop shop for those fortunate enough to visit it, but all of their services can be used by calling 757-0086 (outside the Seoul area dial 02 prior to the number).

Don't waste the opportunities of your tour in Korea, try to visit at least two Korean attractions a month. Check closest TTC for schedules.

HUNTING IN KOREA

Hunting is permitted on Cheju Island off the southern coast of Korea. The military operates a recreation center there which offers package tours for pheasant hunting. The price includes transportation, food and lodging, guide service, hunting dogs, rifles and ammunition and cleaning the game. Check with MWR or CFS for other hunting and fishing opportunities.

COMMUNITY THEATER

Community theater is alive and well through CFS



You can show off your acting talents at one of the many community theaters.

Entertainment Centers.

These centers, often called "Music Theaters," feature a wide range of Broadway type productions for single servicemembers as well as family members. Many also rent musical instruments and have facilities for jam sessions.

Help is always needed in the way of set designers, painters, ticket takers, ushers, directors and general helpers. Get involved in a community theater production. Call your local CFS Music Theater soon.

YOUTH SERVICES CENTERS

Some military members and civilians assigned to Yongsan, Taegu, Pusan and Osan are on accompanied tours. Still other servicemembers throughout Korea elect to bring their families at their own expense.

Whatever your personal situation, you'll want to register your kids with your local Youth Services Center.

YS offers a wide range of programs for kids six to 19, including country-wide competition in such activities as foosball, pool and table tennis.

There are many activities programmed throughout the year, special trips, crafts projects, parties, and dances. YS also run local haunted houses at Halloween and participate in many community projects

- One of the most popular YS programs is Summer Camp. YS also offers several weeks of summer residence camp as well as special skills camp such as mountain climbing and rappelling.

Sign your children up for YS as a part of inprocessing.

BOWLING -- WITH OR WITHOUT GUTTERS

CFS bowling centers throughout Korea offer both open and league bowling -- plus something new: Gutterless Bowling.

Gutterless Bowling, also called Bumper Bowling in many areas of the States, has arrived in Korea and a new series of gutterless tournaments are planned for the future.

Many bowling centers also feature fully equipped pro shops with trained personnel to give you that perfect pitch for a conventional or fingertip grip.

LIBRARIES

Many soldiers look at a tour in Korea as an ideal time to work for that next promotion -- without the distractions you face in the States.

If preparing for another stripe is one of your goals, CFS Libraries will become a regular haunt for you. Libraries are equipped with the latest in training manuals and support the education center with required reading.

But they also feature a wide selection of the latest books, magazines and newspapers from the States. Stay informed. Visit the CFS Library near you.

STATESIDE ENTERTAINMENT

CFS brings many stateside bands to Korea, and works with Department of Defense Entertainment, the USO and

other private organizations to bring "big name" entertainment to Korea.

CFS GUIDE

CFS publishes its own 16-page magazine each month called the CFS Guide.

The Guide carries the latest in morale, welfare and recreational news from throughout Korea, including complete results of Eighth Army and USFK level sports, recreational and arts and crafts tournaments.

The Guide is a free publication and can be found at post exchanges, commissaries and CFS facilities.

Become a regular reader of the Guide and stay aware.

CFS OMBUDSMAN

CFS also has its own Ombudsman -- your avenue directly into CFS decision makers.

The Ombudsman is there to serve as your spokesman about Army morale, welfare and recreational programs.

If you have program suggestions, special activities you would like to see started, policy questions or comments

about CFS facilities and activities, all you need to do is write the CFS Ombudsman at CFSSCK-SGM, APO 96301-0074. He'll answer your questions or forward your suggestion. By the way, only signed letters that include an address and a phone number will be answered.

MWR questions, suggestions and complaints on Air Force installations should be addressed to the local facility manager first. At Osan, Suwon and Taegu Air Bases, if you do not get a satisfactory response the next step is to address your comments to the commander, 51st Combat Support Group. Address comments about Kunsan Air Base to the commander, 8th Combat Support Squadron.

SERVICE TO OUR CUSTOMERS

CFS is a service organization. Our command motto is "People are our business." We're interested in providing for you and your family. We encourage you to meet and get to know your local facility managers. They're interested in providing those things you would like to see added to your club, your recreation center, your arts and crafts center and other facilities.

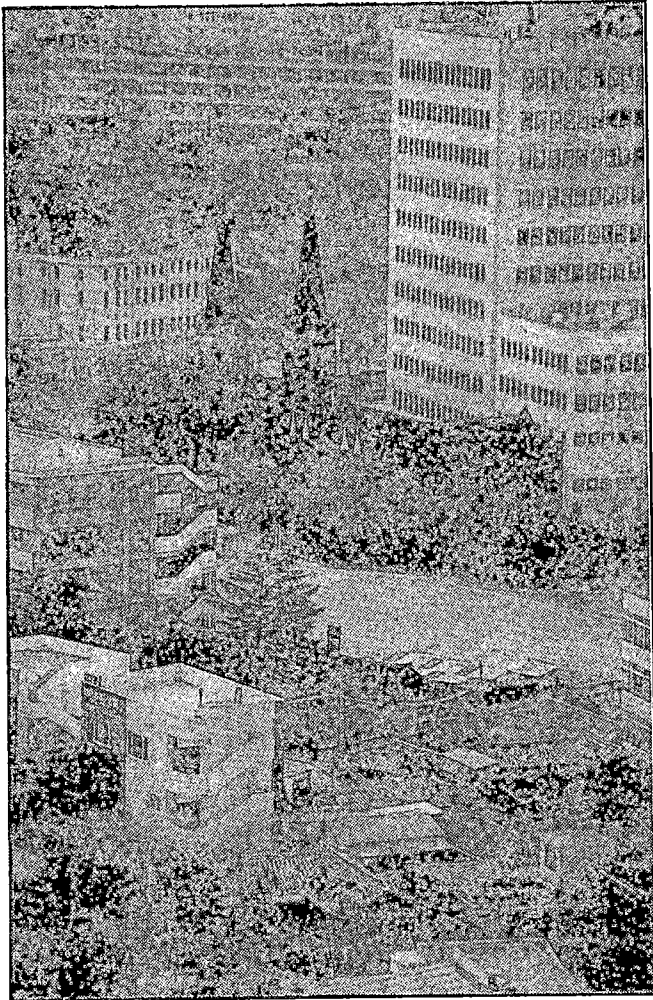
CFS Tour and Travel Centers offer tours to many attractions throughout Korea.



YOUR NEW ENVIRONMENT



Culture shock



Korea is a land of contrasts. Modern cities are a backdrop for age-old customs.



Korea and the United States have much in common. Both are modern, dynamic and growing nations. Yet Korea presents an almost totally different cultural environment.

True, with the speedy impact of Western culture and American influence, much of Korea's traditional lifestyle is changing. However, many aspects of Korea's 5,000 years of culture and customs still exist. That's where the two countries differ.

When American servicemembers enter the Korean cultural environment, they may experience "culture shock" to some degree.

Basically, culture shock is anxiety which results from a loss of familiar signs and symbols which we use as a guide in our daily life. These include such things as knowing when to shake hands and what to say when we meet people, conducting ourselves properly at the dinner table, being able to read the signs on storefronts and knowing how to hail a taxi.

These familiar customs, signs, words and gestures are acquired by all of us as we grow up and are as much a part of our culture as our language or the beliefs we accept.

When we live in the Korean culture, many of these familiar cues are removed and we're like fish out of water. No matter how broad-minded or goodwill-oriented we may be, the loss of familiar signs causes frustration and anxiety. We usually react to frustration by rejecting the environment which causes the discomfort: "The ways of the Koreans are bad because they make me feel bad."

When we openly complain about the host country and its people, we're probably suffering from culture shock.

Another phase of culture shock is regression. The home environment suddenly assumes a tremendous importance.

Everything American becomes irrationally glorified. All the difficulties and problems are forgotten and only the good things back home are remembered. It usually takes a trip back to the States to bring us back to reality.

It is then that the second stage begins, characterized by a hostile and aggressive attitude toward Koreans. This hostility evidently grows out of the difficulty we experience while adjusting to the new surroundings.

There is trouble with the maid, language, housing, transportation, shopping and the fact that Koreans appear largely indifferent to all these troubles. They may not share our great concern over these difficulties. Therefore, we feel they must be insensitive and unsympathetic to us and our problems. The result: "I just don't like them."

We may become aggressive, or band together with fellow Americans and criticize Korea in general, but this criticism is not objective. Instead of analyzing conditions and the historical circumstances which created them, we start "stereotyping." Lumping a large group of people under a derogatory identification is called "stereotyping." The "greedy American" and the "lazy Latin American" are examples of stereotypes.

Culture shock is lessened as we learn more about the language and culture. A sense of humor begins to exert itself. Instead of criticism, jokes about the people and jokes about our own difficulties are common.

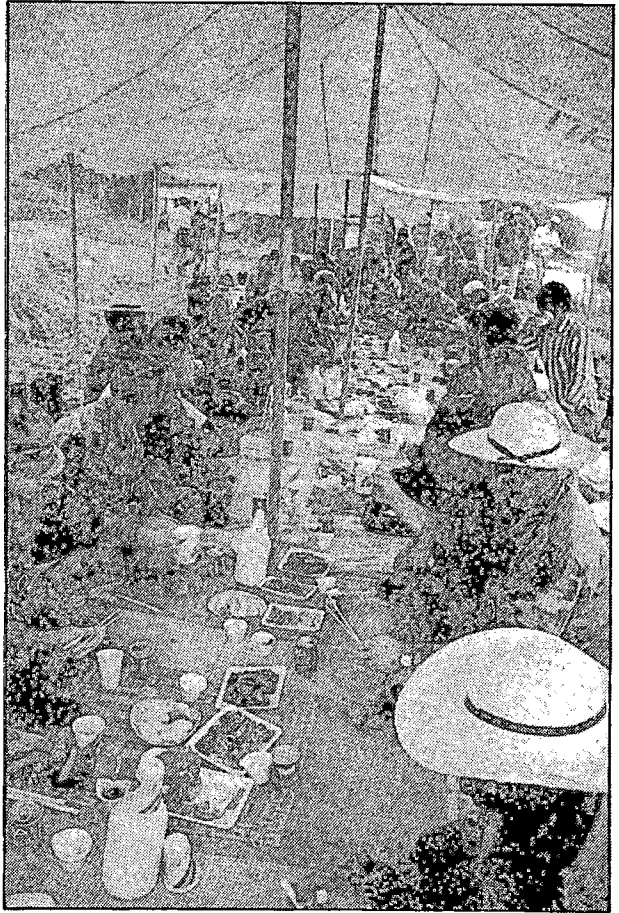
In the final stage of adjustment we accept the customs of Korea as just another way of living. We can operate within the new environment without feelings of anxiety, although there may still be moments of strain. With a complete adjustment, we not only accept the foods, drinks, habits and customs but actually begin to enjoy them. When on leave, we share our experiences with others, and when we return to the States we may find ourselves missing Korea.

Learning about the Korean culture is not a simple matter. Even our own culture is complex. Both cultures differ by region and class. To understand a new culture, we have to learn about classes of society, the symbols of individual status, the importance of family relationships, the importance given to work and leisure, and the values people strive for.

The easiest way to learn about Korean culture is to get to know Koreans. Learning the language will also help speed the learning process. Once you can carry on a friendly conversation with your maid or neighbor, or can go on shopping trips alone, you will not only gain confidence and a feeling of achievement, but a whole new world will open up for you. You begin to find out why and how people do things and also what their interests are.

The Korean American Friendship Association is a national organization dedicated to increasing friendly contacts between Koreans and Americans. They sponsor language classes on many military installations, and also provide area tours and visits to Korean homes.

Other agencies such as the Korea National Tourism Corporation and Korea Overseas Information Service



You can learn more about Korea by sharing a meal with some local citizens (top photo) or by helping with such traditions as rice harvesting (above).

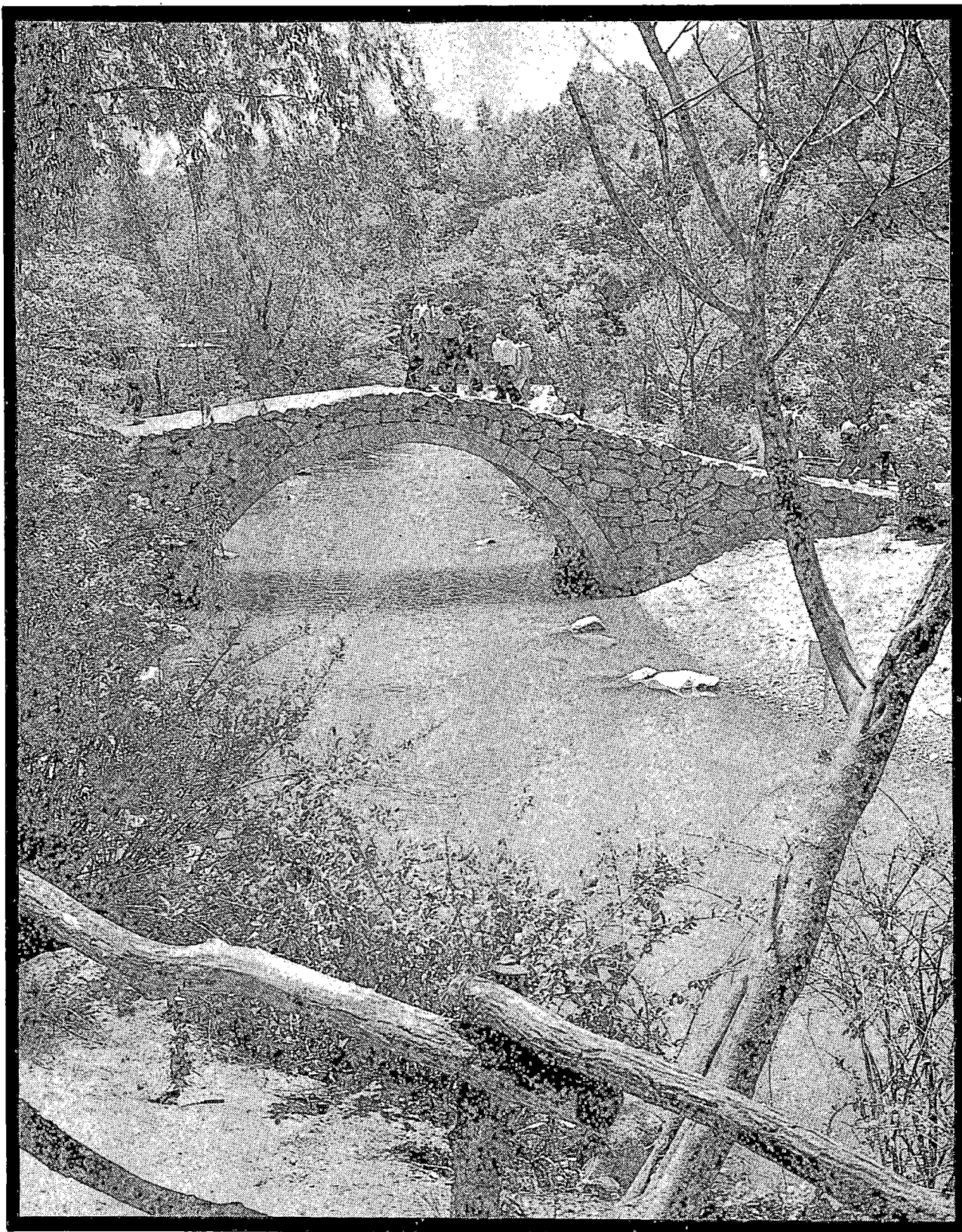
sponsor tours and publish information books about Korea. Many of the Korean employees with whom you work would be glad to talk with you and share their culture.

Joining in the activities of Korean people is fun and educational, but you should never forget that you're an outsider and will be treated as such. Understanding a new culture will make your overseas tour more enjoyable, but it doesn't mean you must give up your own. As you broaden your knowledge of other cultures, you gain a greater appreciation and understanding of your own.



Your CFS and MWR activities offer a variety of programs that help the whole family stay fit or just have fun.

THE CLIMATE



Geography and weather

The Korean peninsula extends south from the Asian mainland for some 525 miles varying from 100 to 130 miles wide. The peninsula is one of the most mountainous areas in the world with only 20 percent of its land flat enough for agriculture.

Forming a natural land bridge between the Asian mainland and Japan, Korea separates the Yellow Sea on its west from the Sea of Japan, called the East Sea by Koreans. The Republic of Korea is roughly the size of the state of Virginia.

Because of the many mountains and steep valleys, rivers on the peninsula tend to be short and swift. There are four major rivers in the Republic of Korea: the Han, Naktong, Kum and Somjin. The largest is the Han with a river basin of 12,000 square miles, while the Naktong is south Korea's longest at 326 miles.

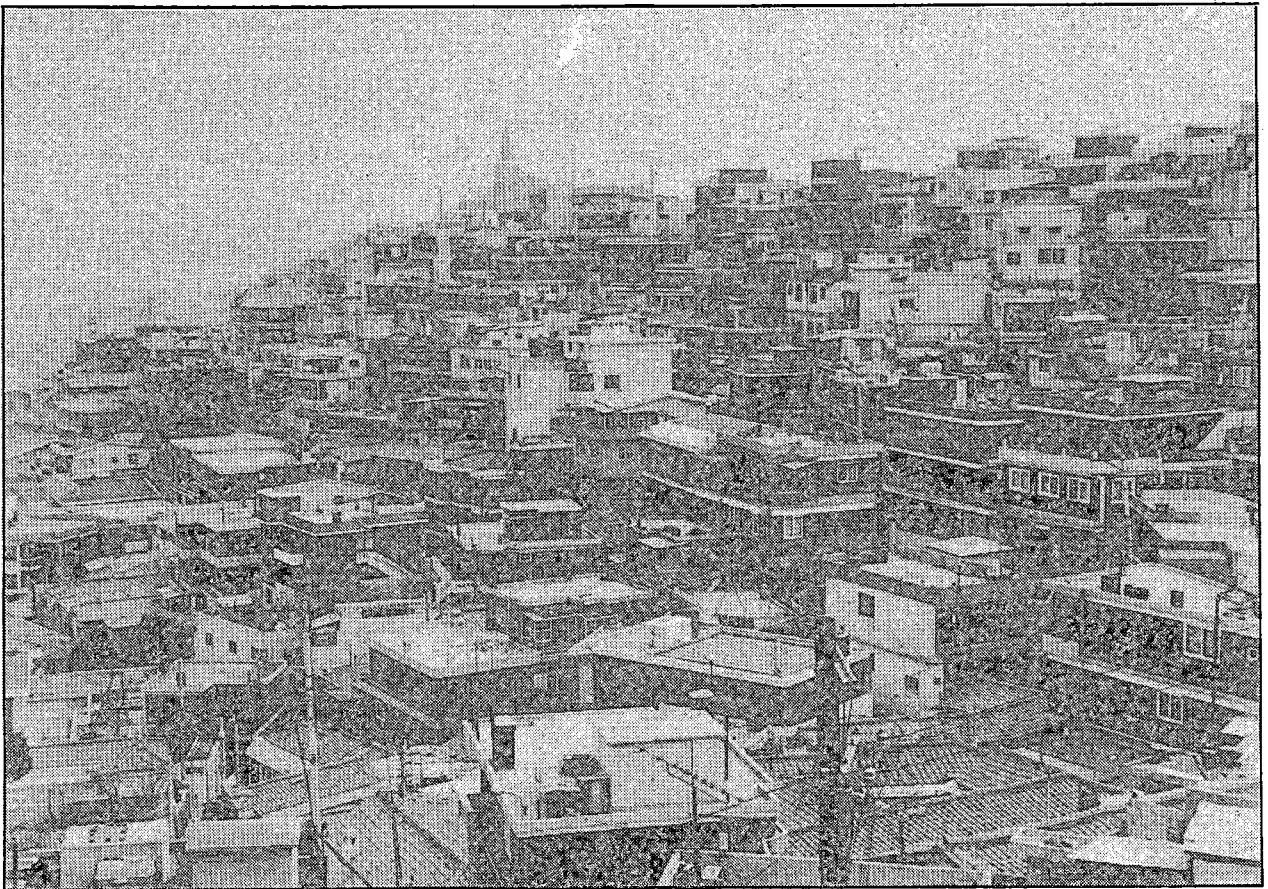
The seasons in Korea change very gradually, and there is seldom any "unseasonable" weather. The winters are mildly cold and dry with the coldest temperatures seldom reaching zero at any time during the winter. The average

daily maximum reaches into the mid 30s with occasional daytime temperatures into the 40 or 50-degree range. There is little snowfall accumulation in the Seoul area. Light northwesterly winds prevail during the winter.

Spring is from March to May with the average daily high temperatures in May reaching into the low 70s. A rainy season about three to five weeks long begins in late June or early July. The average daily temperatures are in the middle to upper 80s in the summer, with high humidity and light southwesterly winds.

Mid-September to mid-November is the fall season with a gradual transition from summer to winter. September and October experience a marked drop in rainfall, and the weather is mild and pleasant.

The heavy traffic, construction work and coal brick (ondol) heating systems in Seoul create a great deal of air pollution and dust, which can irritate eyes and sinuses and trigger allergies and asthma. But clear, windy days produce fantastically blue skies, especially in early spring and late fall.



Seoul frequently suffers from air pollution due to the enormous amount of traffic, construction throughout the city and the use of coal briquet (ondol) heating systems.

HISTORIC KOREA



An ancient land

According to legend, Korea was founded in 2333 B.C. by a mythical figure named Tan'gun. This myth was popularized after the twelfth century A.D., especially in times of foreign invasions, to foster the development of national solidarity. It is regarded as an important national heritage in the Republic of Korea, where the government has adopted 2333 B.C. as the year of Korea's birth.

The earliest Korean people are believed to have been migrants and invaders from present-day Manchuria, northern China, and Mongolia. They are believed to have been divided into large extended kin groups and most likely practiced shamanism, a belief system that centers on worship of nature and ancestral spirits that has persisted though the centuries.

Ancient Korea, known as Ko Choson (literally Land of the Morning Freshness), developed into a league of tribal groups who settled along major rivers in northern Korea around the fourth century B.C.

From the fourth century A.D. to the mid-seventh century A.D., three kingdoms competed on the Korean peninsula: Koguryo (37 B.C.) in the north, Paekche (18 B.C.) in the southwest, and Shilla (57 B.C.) in the southeast. As they progressed into statehood, each of the Three Kingdoms developed institutions of centralized power and authority. Buddhism and Confucianism from China were introduced in Koguryo in 372 A.D. and subsequently to Paekche and Shilla.

In 676 A.D., shortly after Shilla had allied with the Tang Dynasty in China to conquer both Paekche and Koguryo, Korea emerged as a unified political entity under the Shilla Kingdom.

The century that followed is usually described as a golden age of artistic and cultural development, as the diminished threat of invasion from the north permitted Korean scholars to travel to China and bring back advanced Chinese culture. In the mid-eighth century however, central authority began to decline. The Shilla Kingdom was overturned in 935 A.D. by the dynasty of Koryo, from which the name "Korea" was derived.

Two centuries of relative calm followed, then Koryo was invaded by powerful tribes from the north. The last 160 years of the Kingdom were especially turbulent, punctuated by waves of Mongolian invasions that laid waste to large areas of the country.

In 1390-91 a group of dynasty officials, allied with the newly established Ming Dynasty of China, broke the economic backbone of leading Koryo families by instituting a new land-holding system. This led to the overthrow of Koryo by the Chosun Dynasty in 1392.

The Chosun Dynasty adopted the ancient name of Chosun to claim antiquity for the Korean people, and moved the capital from Kaesong to Seoul. Early in the 15th century King Sejong -- the greatest monarch of the 500-year Chosun Dynasty -- recovered the northern

territories previously lost to China in the seventh century, and subsequently divided the entire country into eight provinces.

The most notable intellectual achievement of the dynasty was the development in 1443 of a Korean phonetic writing system known as Hangul. The Chosun Dynasty is regarded as the golden age of Confucianism in Korea, and Confucian political and social ideals became firmly imbedded in the country. Rampant factional strife, however, also became deeply rooted in Korean society, especially after the 15th century.

This factionalism persisted in the Korean culture well into the mid-20th century. It divided the Chosun Dynasty's leadership and demoralized its military forces, leaving Korea defenseless against Japanese invasions in the late 16th century. Further devastation was caused by Manchu Chinese overrunning the country in the 1600s, after which Korea became a vassal state and adopted a policy of isolation from the non-Chinese world.

The wars against the Japanese, however, produced one of the country's most celebrated heroes, Admiral Yi Sunshin, inventor of the world's first ironclad warship. The admiral is credited with having destroyed much of the Japanese fleet in 1592 and is honored throughout Korea for his loyalty and chivalry.

A peasant insurrection which erupted in early 1894 soon developed into the Sino-Japanese War (1894-95) which was fought entirely on Korean soil. The victorious Japanese formally established their rule over Korea in 1895 and dictated to the Korean government a wide-ranging series of reforms which emphasized Westernization.

Rivalry between Russia and Japan exploded in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05, which ended with Japan's victory. In November 1905 Korea became a Japanese colony.

From that date until 1945 Korea was ruled directly from Tokyo through a governor general appointed by the Japanese emperor. Under Japanese rule all civil liberties were revoked. The Japanese closed many private schools and established their own public school system designed to assimilate Korean youth into Japanese culture, omitting Korean language and history and stressing Japan's instead. The Japanese appropriated large tracts of land and brought in their own farmers and fishermen, leaving many Korean farmers to emigrate to Manchuria, Soviet East Asia, and Japan.

However, Japan took steps to improve the country's transportation network, and modernized the monetary and banking system of Korea. Most of the important positions of authority during the colonial era were occupied by Japanese nationals and the period is often remembered with bitterness by Koreans, much of which has continued to the present day.

Nationalist sentiments were strong among Koreans, and resistance movements were formed among students, factory workers, and urban intellectuals. In early 1919 a group of Seoul nationalists proclaimed a declaration of independence from Japanese rule. The Japanese police crushed the demonstrations, in which about 370,000 Koreans participated and about 6,670 were killed. In commemoration of this event, March 1 is celebrated each year as Independence Movement Day.

The policy of Japanizing the Korean peninsula was accelerated after 1937. To satisfy the growing military requirements of its war with China, Japan began to fashion the Korean economy into a continental logistics base. The peninsula evolved economically into two distinct halves -- the industrial north and the agricultural south.

Korea re-entered the limelight during World War II when its struggle for independence was recognized in the Cairo Declaration issued in December 1943 by the leaders of the United States, Great Britain and China.

The Soviet Union announced its support of independence for Korea on August 8, 1945, the same day it declared war on Japan. Soviet troops entered the peninsula August 10. On August 25, President Truman authorized a line of demarcation in Korea to ease the surrender of Japanese forces on the peninsula. Soviet forces would accept the surrender of Japanese troops north of the 38th parallel; U.S. forces would receive the surrender of those located south of the parallel. This area soon evolved into a hardened barrier dividing north and south Korea.

In November 1947 the U.N. General Assembly adopted a resolution stipulating that elected representatives of the Korean people themselves should establish the conditions for unification and determine their own form of government. The Soviets refused to admit a U.N. commission to observe free elections in the northern half, so elections

were held in May 1948 only in the southern half.

Following adoption of a new constitution, Syngman Rhee was elected president on July 20 and the Republic of Korea (ROK) was established on August 15, 1948. By June 1949 the United States, believing that ROK defense forces could defend the Republic, withdrew all American troops except for a 500-man military advisory group.

Meanwhile in September 1948, the Soviet Union had installed a communist government known as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) north of the 38th Parallel. Soon the north's leader, Kim Il-sung, began his campaign to bring down the recognized government in the South and gain control of the entire Korean peninsula. Not quite two years later, after the insurgency showed signs of failing, Kim undertook a direct attack, sending the north Korea People's Army south across the 38th parallel before daylight on Sunday, June 25, 1950. The invasion, in a narrow sense, marked the beginning of a civil war between peoples of a divided country. From a larger perspective, the so-called "Cold War" between the U.S. and the Soviet-led power bloc had erupted in open hostilities.

The U.N. Security Council, on June 27, 1950, requested members of the U.N. to assist south Korea. The United States, initially responding with air and naval support, had ground forces committed by the end of the month. Eventually, 15 other nations -- Australia, Belgium, Great Britain, Canada, Columbia, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey and South Africa -- joined the south Korean and U.S. forces. All nations aiding the south fought under the flag of the U.N. and, in July 1950, were placed under the unified command of Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur, the first commander-in-chief of the United Nations Command.

(Detailed accounts of Korean War combat actions and the truce negotiations which led to the July 27, 1953, Armistice Agreement may be found in most installation libraries.)

Following the war, the biggest problem facing the Republic was the overpowering task of reconstruction. The Korean War had cost an estimated 2.4 million military and civilian casualties and had caused the displacement of 3.7 million others as refugees. South Korea, already densely populated, was flooded with refugees from the north. What little economic resources the nation possessed lay devastated by three years of destructive battles up and down the peninsula. The south had survived the war with freedom but little else. During this period large U.N. and U.S. foreign aid programs provided relief and rehabilitation.

President Rhee was re-elected in 1956 and again in 1960



Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur was the first commander of the UNC that continues to help protect Korea from aggression today.

-- an election that was later shown to have been fraudulent. Tension and violence followed. These civil disorders, known as the "April 19 Student Revolution," led to Rhee's resignation a week later, after which he was allowed to leave the country for Hawaii where he died in 1965.

The Second Republic, established in August 1960, adopted a parliamentary form of government and elected Chang Myon prime minister. Serious economic difficulties inherited from the previous regime, however, combined with the unstable political situation, proved too formidable a challenge for the Chang government.

In May 1961, a military junta headed by Maj. Gen. Park Chung-hee deposed the Chang government. The new government established a strong presidency dominating a largely subservient legislature, a ruling structure that exists to the present day. An unprecedented program of economic development began that later catapulted the ROK into the ranks of the developed industrial nations.

Constitutional amendments in December 1962 provided for elections leading to the return of a civilian government. General Park retired from the army and was elected president by a narrow margin in October 1963.

Shortly thereafter the issue of normalizing relations between the ROK and Japan became a source of intense domestic turmoil. While negotiations were under way, a wave of student demonstrations in May and June 1964 was answered with restoration of martial law. The controversial treaty was signed in June 1965.

Later that year, the ROK government opened a new chapter in Korean military history with the dispatch of combat troops to South Vietnam. Between 1965 and 1973 approximately 320,000 ROK soldiers received combat experience in Vietnam.

Meanwhile, the number of north Korean subversive operations against the south mounted rapidly. Among these incidents were the unsuccessful attempt by a commando team to assassinate Park Chung-hee in January 1968, the seizure of the USS Pueblo in the same month, and the downing of a U.S. Navy reconnaissance aircraft over international waters in April 1969.

In August 1976 the relative calm in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) was suddenly broken when two U.S. Army officers were axed to death in an unprovoked attack by north Korean guards. As a result of the heightened tension, military forces of both sides were placed on an increased alert status.

The north continued its active clandestine infiltration of the south by sea and by land and its continuing tunnel operations under the DMZ. In October 1978 a third north Korean passageway was discovered under the DMZ.

Korea's third president, Park Chung-hee, was assassi-

nated on October 26, 1979, and emergency martial law was proclaimed throughout the country excluding Cheju Island. In December 1979, Choi Kyu-hah became the fourth president of the Republic.

Following a period of civil unrest and declaration of total martial law, the country's affairs were handled by the Special Committee for National Security Measures headed by Gen. Chun Doo-hwan. Chun retired on August 22, following the resignation of President Choi and was elected the new president of the Republic by the National Conference for Unification on August 27, 1980.

In October 1980 a new constitution was adopted, calling for a peaceful transfer of power by limiting the presidency to a single seven-year term. Political parties began to organize again in December 1980, all political activities were resumed in January 1981, and martial law was removed.

One month after the presidential election, the Democratic Justice Party, led by President Chun, won the victory at National Assembly elections. On April 11, the opening session of the National Assembly, consisting of 276 members from eight political parties, was convened and President Chun took office on March 3, 1981.

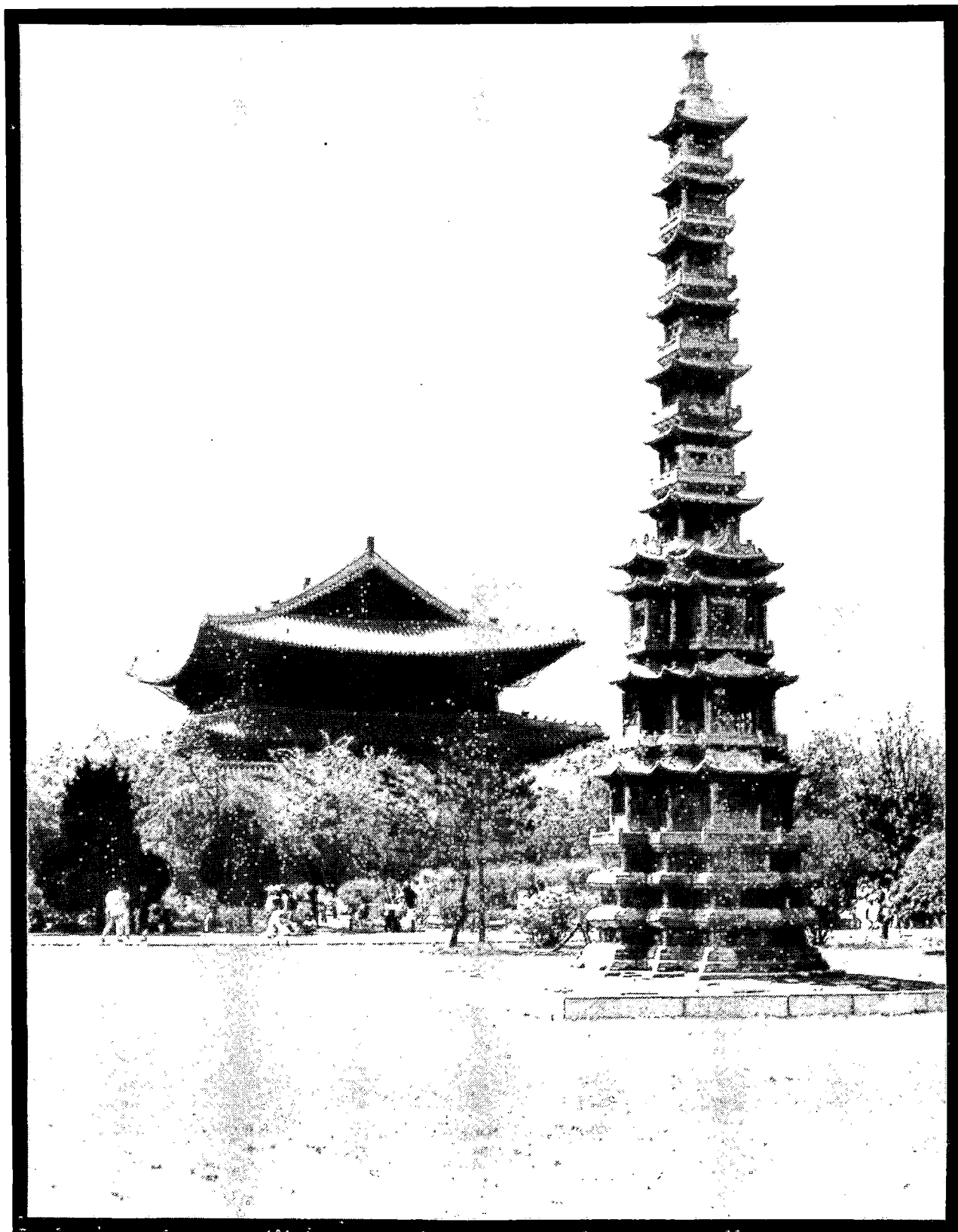
The fifth five-year development plan, beginning in 1982, was suggested as an ambitious blueprint for a second stage of economic growth. The invitation of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympics to Seoul advanced the international status of Korea and elevated the people's pride. To adapt to a new international order and environment, the government took measures for a more open, liberal, and self-regulating society.

Roh Tae-woo, became the Republic's sixth elected president in 1988.

Efficiently using financial and technical aid from the United States and other nations, the Korean people rebuilt their country. Today cities with modern factories and towering skyscrapers are connected by expressways, railroads and airlines. Exports have risen from nothing in 1953 to more than \$60 billion in 1989. Per capita share of GNP hit \$4,040 in 1989, up from \$2,826 in 1987 and more than 2-1/2 times the per capita GNP of north Korea.

The Republic of Korea has risen as a political and economic world power. Life here is greatly different from life in the north. Kim Il-sung has organized a tightly controlled and highly militarized society in the north. He has deified himself as the "Genius of Mankind," the "Father of the Korean people" and "the Great Leader." All traces of democracy and religion have been removed and replaced by his own doctrine of total self-reliance. Kim follows the hardest line of communism, never swaying from his lifetime goal of reuniting the two Koreas under his control.

KOREAN CULTURE



A different way of life

In any group of people it is difficult to generalize and still maintain an accurate picture of the individuals who make up the culture. There are persons of different ages, education levels, religions and experiences in any cultural group; so, also, is the case in Korea.

The Koreans have been ruled by many peoples, most recently the Japanese, and currently there is a strong Western influence. It is wise to remember that Western ideas have only been a part of Korean life since the fifties. The old ways are still strong in social interactions even though English may be spoken, forks used with ease, and modern technology practiced. Korean culture is changing faster than you can possibly believe. There is a strong trend to become Westernized on one hand, while preserving the traditions and cultural treasures on the other.

As European culture developed from Greek, Latin, Roman, Jewish and Christian ideology, so Oriental culture has developed from Indian, Chinese, Korean, Japanese, Confucian and Buddhist ideology.

One custom that can help in understanding the Orient is the use of the dynasty name instead of dates. Dynasties are the historical framework identifying cultural periods of major family or clan rule. The dates of the Korean dynasties overlap because the peninsula was under divided rule for many centuries.

Three Kingdoms:

Koguryo 37 B.C. -- 668

Paekche 18 B.C. -- 660

Shilla 57 B.C. -- 935

Three Kingdoms united 676:

Koryo 918 -- 1392

Yi (Chosun) 1392 -- 1910

THE PEOPLE

There are many aspects of Korean behavior which are confusing to Westerners until they learn something of the culture and traditional heritage of Korea, which is the basis for much of present day life.

Watch three Korean men block a crowded elevator doorway as they insist each precede the other, then stand on a bus while those same three men jostle and shove their way through.

Sit in an office while Korean colleagues assure that all progresses satisfactorily, then wait for Saturday when several crises of the preceding week are announced. Ask if your order can be completed by Thursday and the answer will probably be positive, even if it cannot be done. They'll give you a positive answer because they don't want to offend you. It also means they will do their best to help you.

Frustrated Westerners say Koreans don't use common sense. As they see it, business ritual is endless and independent decision making is rare. And bewildered Koreans, trying to make sense of their Western colleagues, look askance as Westerners try to do business before establishing proper social relationships, or refuse with a brusque negative some request for a favor.



Many attitudes we have must be put aside because Korean culture is different from our own.

INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

Some aspects of Korean tradition and behavior can be explained by a little knowledge of the Confucian tradition. The Confucian ethic placed greatest value on the scholar, and traditional social ranking placed the farmer next, then the engineer or entrepreneur, with the merchant very low in the hierarchy.

The American commitment to equality is quite foreign to most other cultures, and it is certainly foreign to Korea. In contrast, Confucianism is based on systems of personal relationships, which define higher and lower status.

For thousands of years, Koreans have lived by an ethic based on five hierarchical relationships: father-son, king-subject, husband-wife, elder-younger brother and the relationship between friends.

They have lived also in the context of family: one is one's father's son, great-grandfather's descendant, and also son's



Elderly Korean men sit in a position of respect in Korean culture.

father. One's success, one's birth, is a gift from the family to be repaid and continued. The Korean is not "I" so much as a part of "we."

Devotion to the family continues to be the strongest value for every individual. Members of a family support each other, both financially and emotionally, in times of celebration or of trouble.

A contributing factor to family closeness is an absence of alternatives. Unlike the United States, the "professional counselor" for problems is almost nonexistent. If troubles should arise, a family member is consulted, or a very close friend.

Family ties are also strengthened by family units living in the same house. However, with the construction of highrise apartments, parents have somewhat strayed away from the practice of living with the eldest son. Even the younger children are living more independent lives now.

Filial piety, respect of children for their parents, is another important social value. From this develops the respect of the young for the old in general.

In all social situations, it is good to remember that the elder always has precedence. Age is more important than social class, and even the old farm women are treated respectfully by everyone. Don't get impatient with the old men wandering across the streets and roads; don't get angry with the old women selling fruit; be aware of the status of age.

The Korean man has five or more names for his wife, depending on whom he is speaking to. He initiates

conversations with an inferior, but waits for an elder or superior to speak first. The Confucian ethic has instilled vertical relationships, totally different from the Greek-Judeo-Christian traditions of the West that all men are equal and possess free will.

Harmony is the keynote of Korean life. A Korean will go to great extremes not to oppose anyone directly, will hold back bad news to save another's face. The Westerner's "inescapable truth" is not wholly inescapable; it is postponable.

It is a tribute to the remarkable spirit, industry and courage of the Korean people that newcomers to Seoul have difficulty in realizing that until only about 35 years ago, Korea was a nation of impoverished farmers subsisting in an inhospitable, stony land.

Traditionally, adulthood was established for a man upon his becoming the father of a son, which ensured the continuity of the family. Most family property was passed to the eldest son, as well as the responsibility of caring for the fortunes of the family and concern for the ancestors.

An eldest son of an eldest son of an eldest son needs no genealogist advisor to discover his antecedents for him. He is responsible for maintaining the clan name books which show all the relatives and ancestors back to the originator of the clan name. In addition, each family keeps its own volume up-to-date.

All families have, in their ancestral village, a keeper of the name book. These family name books are updated each year. Even those people whose ancestral home is north Korea have a family tree which is kept up to date.

Traditionally the most successful man of the family became the originator of a clan, so persons not of Yangban (high social rank) could not have names because low classes were not allowed to study or take training to be successful. Fifteen generations and 500 years of family history may be written in his family register or even engraved in granite blocks on his land. He sees to the ceremonies and observances in the ancestors' honor while presiding over the family's current and future funds.

KOREAN NAMES

Korean names usually have three parts: the family or surname placed first, and a name identifying the generation, alternating in each generation to second or third place with the given personal name.

EXAMPLE: Suh Byung-jik and his brother named Suh Byung-chol are from the Byung generation while their father, Suh In-sok is from the Sok generation.

There are only around 200 family names in Korea and the five most frequent -- Kim, Pa(r)k, Yi (Lee), Choi (Choe) and Oh -- cover about 70 percent of the population. Because of the inconsistencies of translating names from Hangeul to Roman characters, spellings of these names vary. For instance, Yi is also spelled in English as Lee, Rhee, or I.

Many Korean given names are also alike. A recent

Seoul city phone book listed 2,017 women named Kim Young-ja and 1,231 men named Kim Young-soo among the nearly two million subscribers.

Among the oldest of the family names in Korea is Yi. The name can be traced back in Korean history at least 1000 years and is the name of the family which ruled the country from the 14th to the 20th century. However, Pak, Sok and Kim are the originators of the Shilla Dynasty, so those names can be traced back almost 2000 years.

Fortunately, Asians exchange business cards upon meeting, so you can refer to them to keep separate in your mind the three Misters Kim you'll meet at one party. Be prepared to hand over your own card. Women exchange cards, too.

Don't automatically assume that Mr. Kim's wife is Mrs. Kim. Korean women keep their maiden names after marriage and do not assume their husbands' surname. Children of the marriage carry their father's name.

Family names are traditional clan names and each has a village from which it comes. Thus, there is a difference between Kim who comes from Kyong-ju and Kim who comes from Kimhae.

Up until 1978, it was considered illegal to marry someone with the same last name from the same clan and any children from such a marriage were considered illegitimate. Now, even though the marriages are still illegal, children of such unions are considered legitimate. This is a big advantage as illegitimate children are non-persons in Korea.

If at all possible, Koreans avoid calling a person directly by his name. Instead they use his title, position, trade, profession, scholastic rank or some honorific form such as "teacher." Parents often are addressed as the equivalent of "Jimmy's mommy" or "Susie's daddy," rather than "Mrs. Kim."

ETIQUETTE

Although many of the Koreans with whom you come into contact will be familiar with American habits and mannerisms, and may be somewhat Westernized, the traditional values are still strong. The following tips on Korean etiquette may help you in dealing with Korean friends and acquaintances.

It is considered a personal affront to touch another person unless that person is a relative or close personal friend. The only exception to this rule is that Koreans will touch, grab and fondle any Western children they can get close to. If your toddlers are blond, teen-age girls can appear like dive bomber formations at parks and

zoos.

Koreans will touch any children, not only Western children, to show their warm affection and this is also a compliment to let the child know how cute he/she is.

You should avoid writing a living person's name in red. This indicates death because a deceased person's name is crossed off with red ink in the town register upon report of his death. However, a Korean name seal (chop) is always printed in red.

Koreans will shake hands with Westerners when they meet, but the traditional Korean greeting is to bow from the waist in a slow, flowing motion keeping the back straight, the chin tucked in, and the hands cupped together in front of the thighs or lap.

Koreans believe that direct eye contact during conversation shows boldness, and out of politeness they concentrate on the conversation, usually avoiding eye-to-eye contact.

When passing a gift, or any other object to someone, use both hands. The right hand is used to pass the object, while the left is used in support. If the person receiving the gift is older, the person offering the gift bows the head slightly as a sign of respect. Passing with one hand is acceptable if the person receiving the gift is younger or lower in stature.

Koreans often visit family and friends living in the country without giving notice. This isn't considered rude, but is a sign of a close, special relationship. In the cities, they usually telephone in advance, if possible.

Shoes are always removed when entering a Korean home or temple. When putting shoes back on at a temple, never sit on the steps with your back to the area of worship.



Learning Korean etiquette, while different from our own, can be exciting and fun.

DINING IN KOREA

Dinner in a Korean home or restaurant is quite different from American-style dining. Food is one social area in which Koreans have remained exclusively Korean. All three meals -- breakfast, lunch, and dinner -- are hearty and all follow the same basic pattern.

Guests sit on cushions around a low table. Many different foods are served, each cut into bite-sized pieces. Each person has his own bowl of rice, but helps himself to other foods directly from the serving dishes without transferring the food to a "dinner plate" as in America. Koreans traditionally use chopsticks and a large-bowled spoon, although today forks are also used. Koreans consider handling food with bare fingers indelicate and barbaric.

When eating in a Korean restaurant, it's good to understand before you start how much the various dishes will cost. If your budget is small, fish of various kinds is recommended as very good and inexpensive. Beef is the most expensive dish in Korea because it is usually imported.

You may be served a pale colored water with your meal. This is "bori-cha" or "oksusu-cha," barley tea or corn tea. Tap water may not always be safe to drink, so Koreans boil their water first, adding either barley or corn to give it flavor and to help distinguish between boiled and unboiled water.

You may also be offered coffee along with a sugar bowl and a powdered creamer. Korean coffee is very strong and Koreans like it sweet.

During the meal, rest your chopsticks and spoon on top

of a dish. When you have finished eating, lay the chopsticks or spoon on the table to indicate that you have completed the meal. Never stick chopsticks or spoons in a bowl of rice; this indicates a worship of the dead. It is considered most impolite to talk much while eating, but pleasant conversation in a low voice is acceptable.

At a restaurant, it is not customary to eat with others and have each pay individually (Dutch treat) unless that has been decided beforehand. When you wish to invite Korean friends, it is possible to order and pay beforehand. You can also excuse yourself before you are ready to leave and pay quietly, or you can pay as you leave. Nowadays, all restaurants are required to give receipts.

One does not usually leave a tip in a Korean restaurant. In fact, if you do leave money on the table as a tip, a waitress may run after you to return it, thinking you forgot it.

When eating in a private home, the host at the feast will apologize that the food prepared is not good enough. However, he expects you to help yourself. The host will continue to urge his guests to eat more, but a firm refusal is expected.

Korean table manners are different from ours. Since the food is eaten directly from the serving dishes, don't worry about reaching in front of others or asking for each dish to be passed to you. Although not traditionally considered good manners in Korea, Koreans may show appreciation for food by lustily slurping the soup or smacking their lips, an adaptation of the Japanese custom.

A small hostess gift is always in order when going to a



Korean food is unique and enjoyable if you keep an open mind and are a bit on the adventuresome side.

Korean home for a meal, but don't be hurt if the hostess puts the gift aside without opening it. Gifts should not be opened in the presence of the donor in order that the donor not be embarrassed at the smallness of the gift. If you wish, you can tell her what the gift is and politely ask her to open the gift. She'll take this as permission to open it.

If you attend a wedding or funeral, it's customary to take a white envelope containing a sum of money. Handing cash to someone is considered rude except when paying a shop keeper for merchandise. Therefore, money given to show appreciation should always be placed in a white envelope to save the donor and recipient embarrassment.

Be conscious of Korean customs and etiquette, but don't become obsessed with adopting Korean ways. Many of the Koreans you come into contact with have dealt with Americans before and are quite Westernized themselves. Korean people are quite understanding and will certainly judge you by your intentions rather than inadvertent breeches of etiquette, so do go out and meet them.

BIRTHDAYS

The Korean way of determining one's age and celebrating birthdays is considerably different from the Western way.

Koreans count the calendar years in which one has lived. For instance, the time a baby spends in the mother's womb is counted as a whole year. Thus a child is immediately in his first year upon birth. This is usually mis-translated as "one year old." On January 1 each year the child enters a new year and one is added to his "age." Thus a child born, say, on December 1, 1988 will be in its "first year" for only one month, and on January 1, 1989 will be "two years old."

It works the same as the term "centuries" -- the 20th century is the 1900s. The same is also used for counting days. Koreans will call a trip from Saturday afternoon to Monday morning a "three day trip."

Although the Western calendar is now used for most reckoning, the traditional 60-year cycle of 12 zodiac signs and 10 letters is very important. The 60th birthday, the "return of the sign" called "Hwe-kap or Whan-kap," is an important event in one's life.

Life expectancy in Korea was low until the middle of the 20th century, with men expected to live only to age 50. Reaching the 60th birthday was a great achievement. At this point, it was assumed that one had fulfilled one's obligations and would be cared for by the eldest son.

The recent economical development and medical advances in Korea has increased life expectancy. This significant increase in life expectancy has contributed to the more prominent celebration of the 70th birthday instead of the 60th.

A baby's birth is announced by decorating the front gate of the house. If the child is a boy, the house gate will be decorated with several red peppers and charcoal pieces in

a straw rope. Sometimes red ribbon will be used instead of red peppers. For a girl, only charcoal will be hung from a straw rope. Folklore explains that this is done to prevent infection and keep the bad spirits away from the baby for the first three weeks after the baby is born. This is a means of announcing that others should be careful when visiting this house in order to protect the new born baby from infection.

The first celebration observing the baby's birth takes place 100 days after the event. The 100-day birthday is not a functional element in counting age but rather a ceremony reflecting the high infant mortality rate which once prevailed in Korea. Years ago, if an infant survived the first 100 days, chances were good that he or she would live to be an adult. Thus, the end of the 100 days was cause for celebration. While infant mortality is no longer a problem, the 100-day ceremony is still a big event in the lives of Koreans.

WEDDINGS

Weddings are probably the most similar of all ceremonies among different cultures. As a rule, they are happy occasions, enjoyed by members of both families.

In a society in transition, as Korea is now, the old and new are often seen together. This is often recognized in the ceremony itself. For example, a couple will marry in a Western-style ceremony at the wedding hall, often with the well-known Wedding March and officiated by a professor or supervisor of the groom who welcomes the couple into marriage.

This may be followed by a traditional ceremony at the home of the groom during which the couple, wearing the fine traditional garments, will pay respects to the groom's family members, starting with the parents and grandparents and proceeding through the uncles and aunts. The bride wears a kind of elaborate apron, into which the members of the groom's family throw nuts and dates to promote fertility.

Then the bride's family gets its turn. The groom will be introduced to the bride's family after a three-day honeymoon.

Traditionally, the bride moves into the groom's house. Nowadays, however, they may move into a small urban apartment. Today's bride keeps contact with her family; in the past, this was not the case.

If you're invited to a Korean friend's wedding, you should take the couple a gift (with a card showing from whom it was given or money in an envelope with donor's name written on it), usually leaving it on the reception table at the entrance of the wedding hall. Your name will be written on the gift list. As with almost any kind of gift, it is not opened in your presence. This is not an indication of lack of appreciation for the gift; it is just the way it is done here. The gift will be opened later at home by the newly married couple.

FUNERALS

If there is death in the family of a Korean friend, visit the family as soon as possible before the funeral ceremony is held (either the third or fifth day) and bring a small gift of money (about 10,000 to 20,000 won) in a white envelope. This is to help with the funeral and mourning expenses.

In olden days graves were placed on propitious hillsides, as determined by fortune tellers, and except for devout Buddhists, bodies were not cremated.

However, nowadays most urban people use public, church or commercial cemeteries, and cremation is increasingly popular as a less-expensive alternative to burial.

Sons are still the chief mourners. If there is no son, then a son-in-law might perform the ancestor worship rites. Mourning usually lasts 100 days now; formerly it was three years.

At the funeral you may see the men wearing armbands and hats made of hemp cloth and the women dressed in white or black. White is the traditional color of mourning, but because of Western influence, the modern tendency is to wear black.

KOREAN TRADITIONAL DRESS

The traditional Korean attire of either the man or the woman is called "hanbok" and is still worn on most official occasions and for family parties.



Korean Hanbok

RURAL LIFE

The typical American farmer lives in the middle of his fields and his closest neighbor usually lives miles away. Unlike the American farmer, Korean farmers live in villages and go out to their fields.

This way of life creates a rural village sense of community which Americans sometimes lack. The community works as one during planting and harvesting bringing the village people together like one big family.

Some of the 35,000 Korean villages have been in existence for more than a thousand years and traditions are



Koreans visit family burial mounds during many holidays.

still going strong. Recent paving of the roads and easier access to the market places has led to a widespread diversification of crops.

In the past the primary crop was rice. Now there is a large variety of "truck-garden" vegetables. These cash crops are partly responsible for some of the television antennas you see atop most village roofs, as well as the increase in the amount of modern agricultural equipment.

Refrigerators and washing machines are becoming common place in the villages. The last is very significant when you stop to think of a farm woman washing clothes in the stream during the middle of winter.

Korea's economic development and agricultural advancements have spread throughout the countryside, making rural life much easier than it used to be.

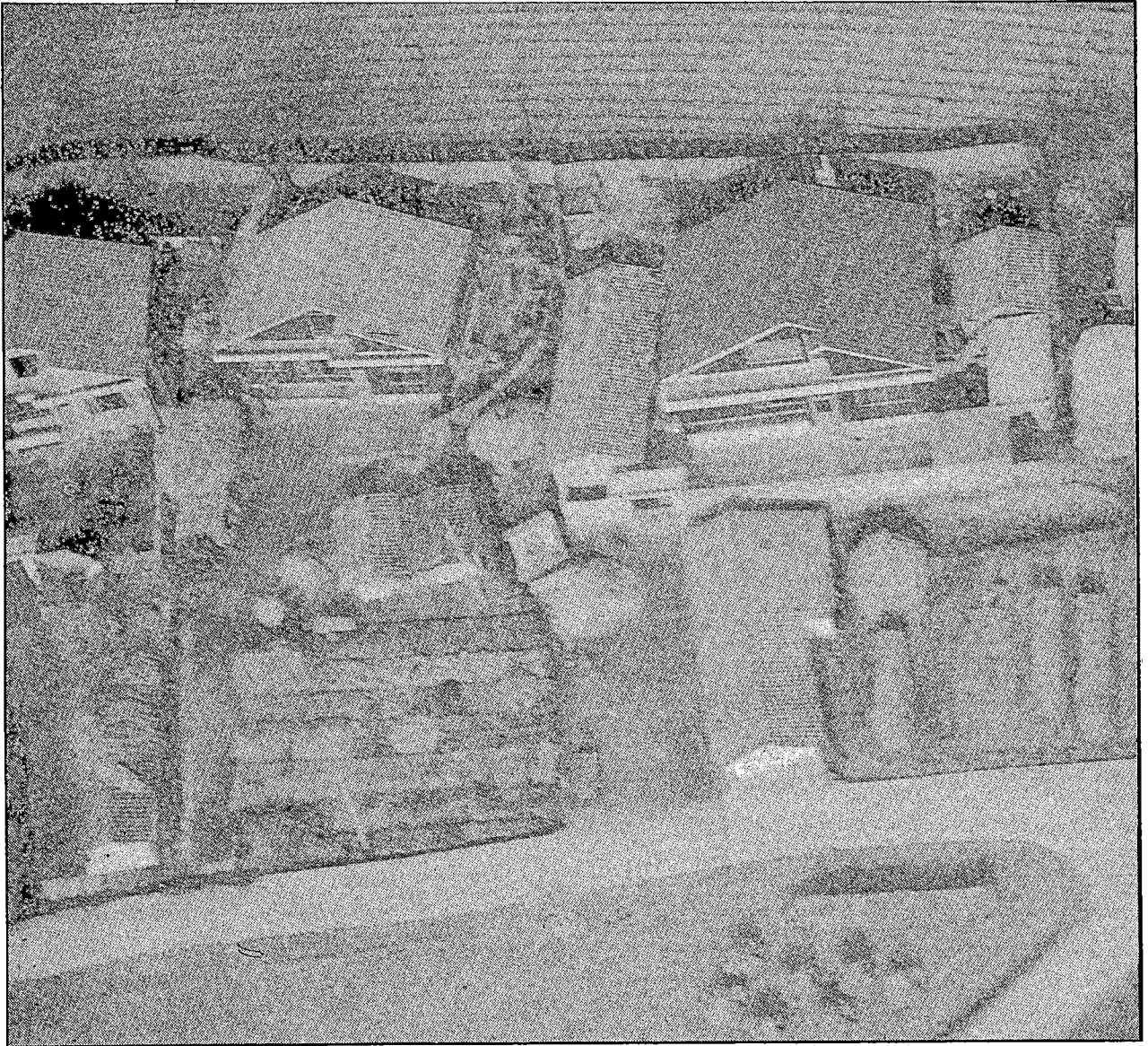
Nowadays, the rice seedlings are nurtured in plastic greenhouses. This process lengthens the growing season by as much as three weeks. The seedlings are then transplanted individually by hand.

Depending on when the rice was transplanted, the harvesting season falls between September and the end of October. However, the harvesting season does vary between the northern and southern parts of the country.

Ginseng is also a good cash crop, although the plants usually take about seven years to mature.

A relatively unimpressive root, ginseng has been part of the Oriental medicine cupboard for at least 20 centuries. And for most of that time, Korean ginseng has been recognized as the best, apparently having the most hospitable climate and soil for its cultivation (with Arkansas the second most important source!).

According to folklore, ginseng is particularly effective in revitalizing sluggish male hormones. The more closely the root resembles the human figure, the more potent it is.



Unlike their American counterparts, Korean farmers live in small rural villages and travel daily to their fields, where they plant, cultivate and harvest a wide variety of agricultural products.

It is commercially prepared in several forms: powders, liquid extracts, teas, tablets, capsules, sliced and in wines and other alcohols. It can be either red or white, depending on the color of the flower.

Ginseng is usually harvested in about six years; the older it is, though, the more effectively it is said to work.

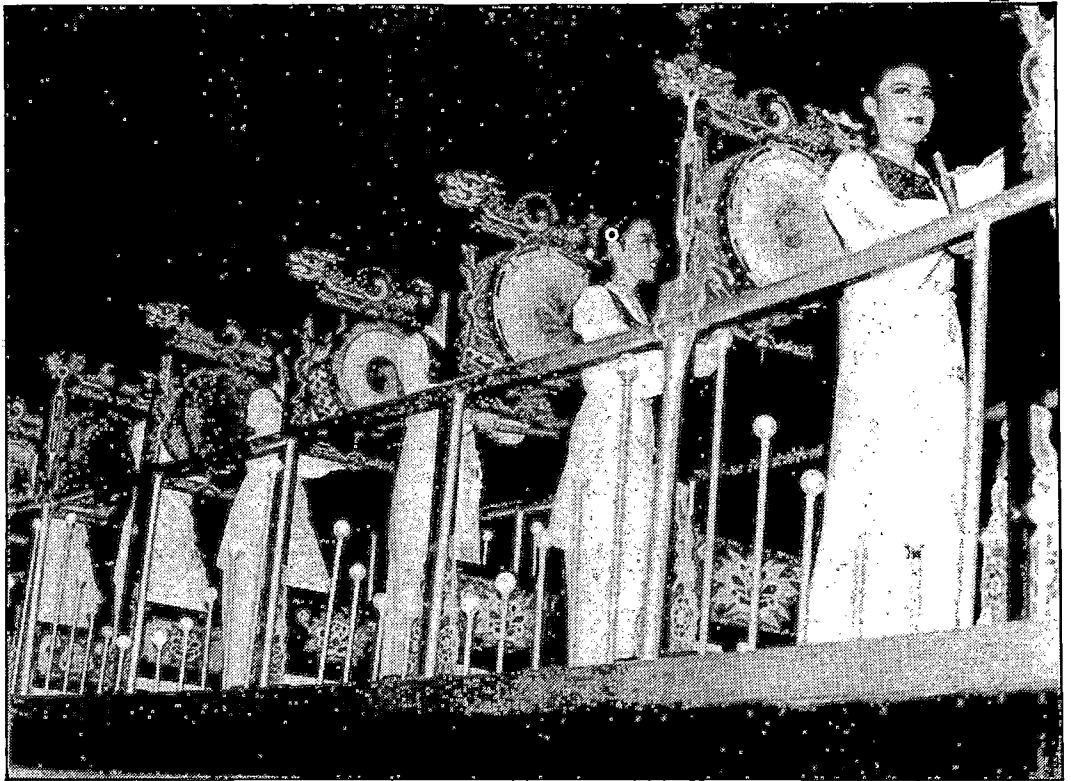
Several years ago, a villager found a wild root which was apparently more than one hundred years old and he received thousands of dollars for it.

Originally, ginseng was found wild in the mountains, but it has been grown commercially since the 16th century. You can see the ginseng fields along the roads -- rows and rows of slanted thatched roofs about one meter high; the plant does not need direct sunlight.

According to traditional beliefs, ginseng will help relieve the following symptoms:

- Weakness during and after disease and surgery
- Stomach troubles, indigestion, dull metabolism
- Weakness before and after confinement
- Anemia
- Poor hormones
- Weakness in general
- Neurasthenia
- Decrease of stamina
- Stress
- High blood pressure
- Diabetes
- Senility

KOREAN HOLIDAYS



Celebrating Korean-style

Holiday festivals are important features of Korean life. Many are of a religious nature, some commemorate national events of ancient and modern times. Often the festivals associated with holidays are great celebrations filled with pageantry, merrymaking and colorful rites.

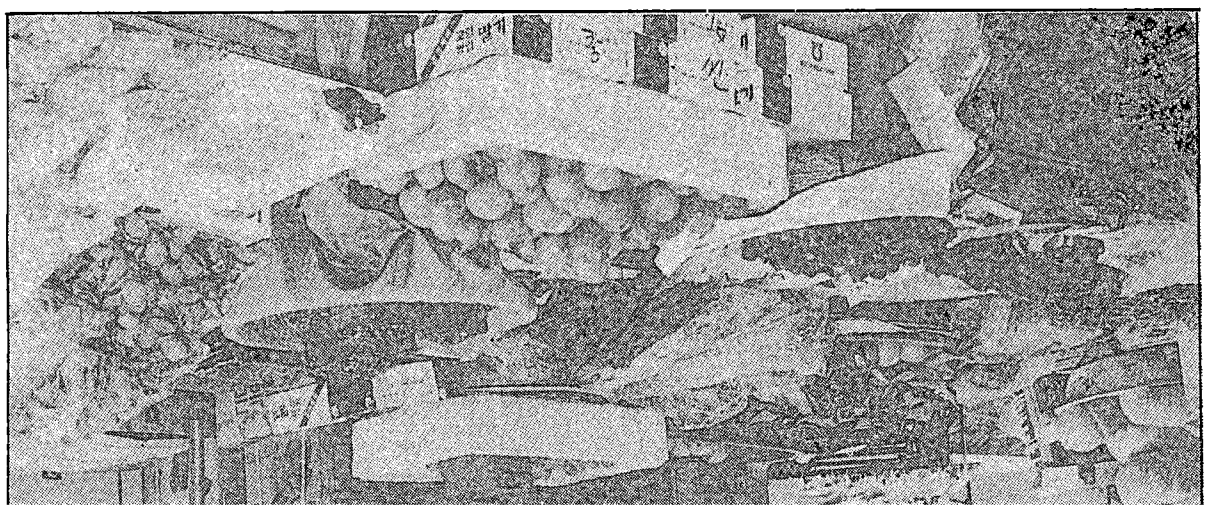
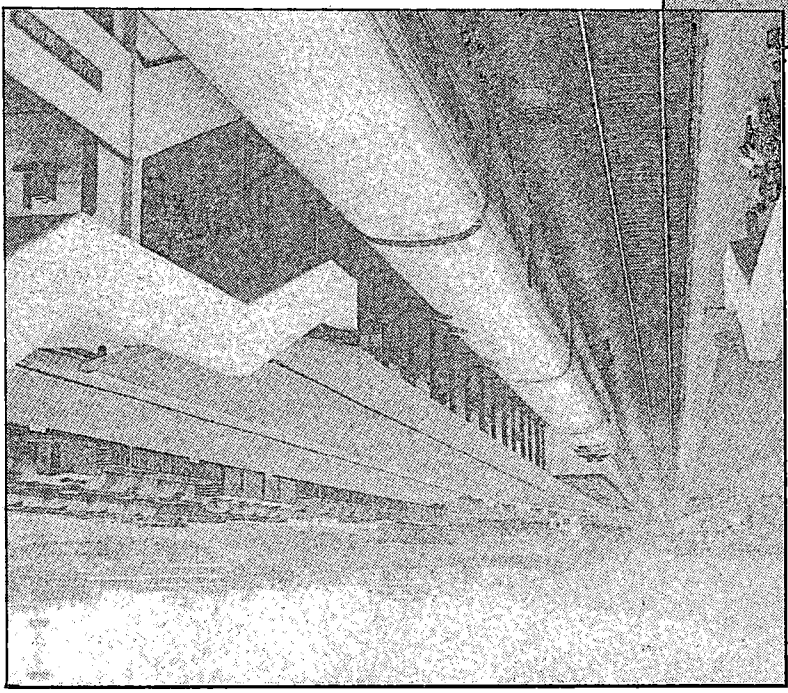
Korea officially follows the Gregorian calendar, the calendar used in Western countries, but many of Korea's holidays originated centuries ago and are based on the ancient lunar calendar of the Orient.

Korea's traditional festival days may still be celebrated in the old ways in the countryside. Modern urban Koreans vary in their manner of observance and some will follow customs out of habit or nostalgia while others simply use the free day for family activities.

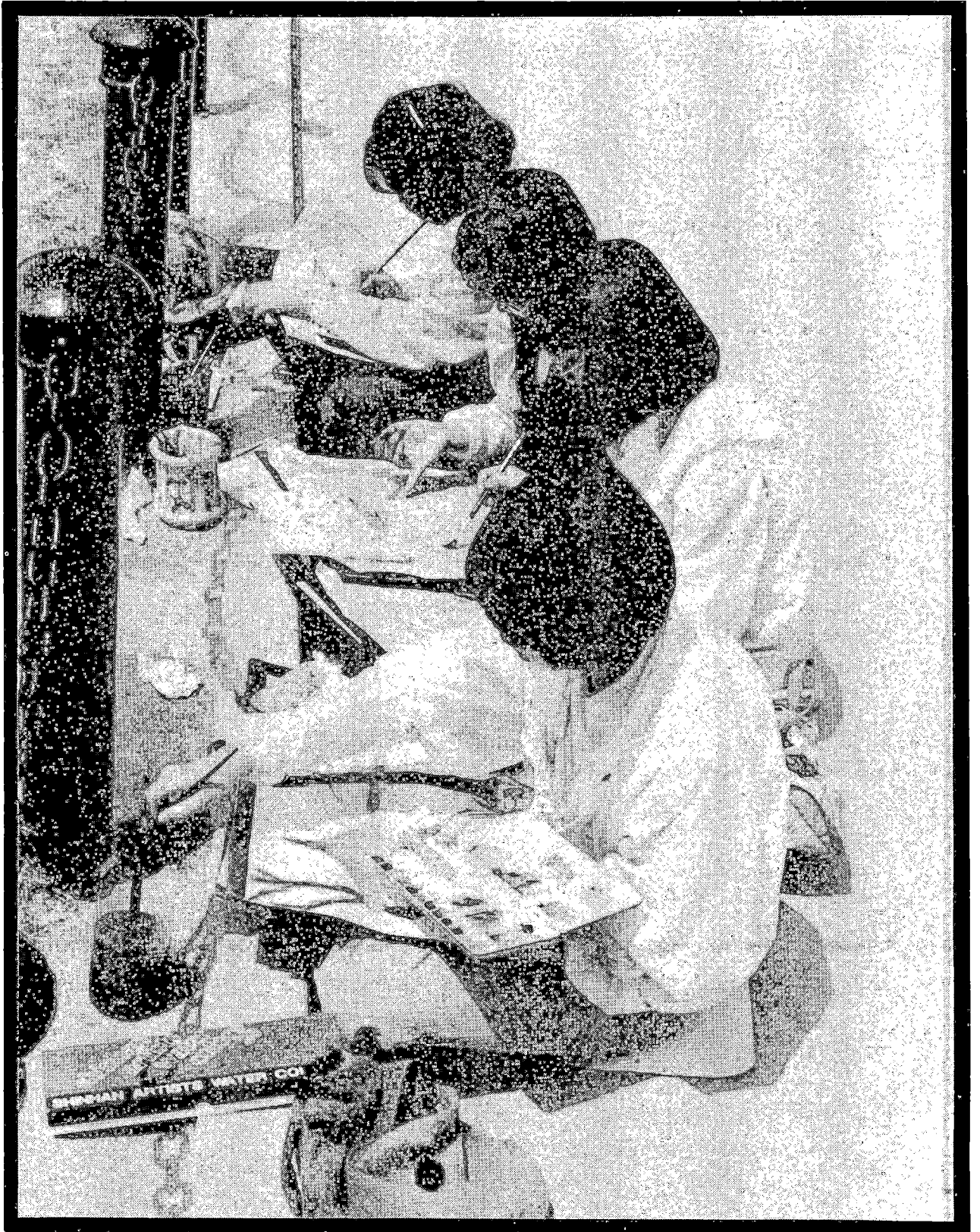
<p>January 1,2,3 New Year's Holiday The first three days of the Gregorian New Year are recognized and celebrated officially by the government.</p>	<p>March 1, Sam Il Jol (Independence Movement Day) Korean Independence Day honors the 1919 Independence Movement against Japanese colonial rule. On this day the Proclamation of Independence, signed by 33 Korean patriots, was read at Pagoda Park in Seoul to announce Korea to the world as an independent country. This began the spread of the independence movement throughout the country.</p>
<p>Lunar New Year (1st day of lunar calendar) Under Japanese occupation Koreans were forced to celebrate the Gregorian New Year's Day instead of their traditional Lunar New Year. However, many Koreans still observe the Lunar New Year. The ROK government officially recognized it by designating it as "Folklore Day" in 1985. Members of the family get up early and don their best clothes, while the younger generation bow to their parents and grandparents. Many also visit their relatives, teachers, work supervisors and neighbors as a reaffirmation of family ties and to show respect and to bless the elders' health and prosperity.</p>	<p>March 10, Labor Day This is not a government holiday, but banks and business establishments are closed.</p> <p>Han Sikk (105th day after central winter day, sometime during the first part of April) Formerly this was a big holiday, but is not widely celebrated today. On this day Koreans traditionally prepare wine, fruit, cakes and vegetables to take to the graves of their ancestors. The food is eaten after a memorial service at the gravesite. This is not a holiday from work or school.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">April 5, Arbor Day</p> <p>School children and groups of adults throughout the country plant shrubs and trees on this day as part of the Republic of Korea's reforestation program.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">June 15, Farmer's Day</p> <p>Though not a legal holiday, this day is set aside to honor the farmers. Throughout the country, dancers in colorful costumes perform folk dances accompanied by traditional music played on centuries-old instruments.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">May 5, Children's Day</p> <p>Originally celebrated in Korea as "Boy's Day," this holiday has become increasingly popular for families who take their children on springtime outings. To further strengthen the family institution, the Korean government in 1975 made Children's Day a national holiday. The various parks and children's centers throughout the country are packed with excited and colorfully dressed children.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">July 17, Constitution Day</p> <p>Celebrated as a national legal holiday, Constitution Day commemorates the proclamation of the Constitution of the Republic of Korea on July 17, 1948. Ceremonies are usually held in Seoul's capital plaza and all major cities.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Buddha's Birthday (8th day of the 4th lunar month, often in the middle of May)</p> <p>The "Feast of Lanterns" commemorates the birthday of Buddha. In 1975 this day was designated as a national holiday. This is one of the most colorful of festival days. Elaborate and solemn rituals are held at many Buddhist temples. In the evening lanterns are carried in a parade through the city streets.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">August 15, Liberation Day</p> <p>This national holiday commemorates the acceptance by Japan of the Allied terms of surrender in 1945, thereby freeing Korea from 36 years of Japanese domination. Military parades and ceremonies throughout the country highlight this day's activities which also mark the formal proclamation of the Republic of Korea in 1948.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">May 8, Parents' Day</p> <p>All sons and daughters are supposed to pay respects and show love to both of their parents.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Chusok (15th Day of 8th lunar month)</p> <p>Chusok is referred to as the Korean Thanksgiving Day. People visit family tombs and make food offerings.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Tano Day (5th Day of the 5th lunar month, in the latter part of June)</p> <p>Tano used to be one of the three great celebration days of the lunar year, in conjunction with New Year and Chusok. Summer food is offered at the household shrine of the ancestors. It is known also as "swing day" since girls dressed in their prettiest clothes often compete in swinging competitions.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">October 1, Armed Forces Day</p> <p>This day is usually marked by many colorful military parades and aerial acrobatics at Yoido, an island in the Han River.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">June 6, Memorial Day</p> <p>On this day the nation pays tribute to the war dead. Memorial services are held at the National Cemetery in Seoul. Memorial Day is a legally recognized Korean holiday.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">October 3, National Foundation Day</p> <p>This day is also called Tan-gun Day as it commemorates the day when the legendary founder of the Korean nation, Tan-gun, established his kingdom of Chosun in 2333 B.C.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">October 9, Hangul Day</p> <p>This marks the anniversary of the announcement of Hangul, the national written alphabet of Korea, invented by King Sejong in the mid-15th century.</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">December 25, Christmas Day</p> <p>Christmas is observed as a national holiday in Korea, as it is in Western countries.</p>

Modern railways connect Korea's modern cities with quaint villages that still offer open air markets.



KOREAN LANGUAGE



Hangungmal: The spoken language

Koreans consider their language as their most distinctive trait. Koreans write, speak and understand a language which is closer to Hungarian, Finnish or Turkish than it is to other Oriental languages. Although they have their own efficient phonetic alphabet developed in the 15th Century, they use Chinese ideographs for some proper names and technical terms.

During your tour in Korea, you'll have ample opportunity to study the Korean language. Many bases have free on-duty or off-duty language classes. Formal classes are also offered by universities on many military posts. You can also pick up a number of handy phrases from the Korean employees, KATUSAs and ROK military personnel with whom you come into daily contact. There are also many phrase books and tapes available at Stars & Stripes bookstores, exchanges and other sources.

English is taught in Korean schools as a first foreign language. When you talk to Koreans in English, speak slowly to increase your chances of being understood. If you still have difficulties getting your message across, write it down using short words. If this fails, simply show the phrases written in one of the many available phrase books.

The following Korean phrases may assist you during your visit to Korea. They are simple conversational words and phrases designed for newcomers. The key is not being afraid to try.

GREETINGS

Good morning.

Good afternoon.

Good evening.

May I have your name?

I'm glad to meet you.

Good-bye. (by host)

(by guest)

An-nyong ha-say-yo?

Ee-ru-mee moo-ot-shim-nee-ka?

Mahn-nah-so bahn-gah-wo-yo.

Ahn-nyong-hee ka-say-yo.

Ahn-nyong-hee kay-say-yo.

안녕하세요

이름이 무엇입니까?

만나서 반가워요.

안녕히 가세요.

안녕히 계세요.

SHOPPING

How much does it cost?

Do you have . . . ?

Show me another one.

It is expensive.

I would like to buy . . .

Please show me a cheaper one.

Can you reduce the price?

Oi-mah eem-nee-ka?

. . . itsum-nee-ka?

Tarun-got johm pu-yo-ju-say-yo.

Pee-sah-yo.

. . . sahgo see-pun-deh-yo.

Do-san-gut itsum-nee-ka?

Chom sah-keh-heh ju-say-yo.

얼마입니까?

있습니까?

다른것 좀 보여주세요.

비싸요.

사고 싶은데요.

더 싼것 있습니까?

좀 싸게 해주세요.

I'll take this.
 It's too big.
 It's too little.
 Can you wrap it for me?
 Do you take an order?
 Give me my change (\$).

Ege jo-ah-yo.
 Noh-moo kaw-yo.
 Joh-goh-yo.
 Chom sah ju-say-yo.
 Mah-chool-su itso-yo?
 Jahn-dawn ju-say-yo.

이거 주세요.
 너무 커요.
 적어요.
 좀 싸주세요.
 맞출 수 있어요?
 잔돈주세요.

TAKING A CAB

Would you call a taxi
 for me, please?
 Please take me to the
 nearest U.S. military
 installation.
 I want to get off in
 Itaewon.
 Stop here.
 What is this place called?
 How long does it take?
 How much is the fare?
 Please take me to . . .
 Itaewon shopping area
 South Gate Market
 East Gate Market
 Jamsil Stadium
 a good Korean-style
 restaurant
 Folk Village
 Kyong Bok Palace
 City Hall
 Train station
 HQ 8th Army

Taxe johm, bul-lo
 ju-she-get-so-yo?
 Kah-kah-woon mee-koon
 boo-dae-ro kahp-she-dah.

택시 좀 불러 주시겠어요?
 가까운 미군부대로 갑시다.

Itaewon-eh-so neh-ryo
 ju-say-yo.
 Yo-gee se-wo ju-say-yo.
 Yo-gee-gah o-deem-nee-ka?
 Ol-mah-nah kol-leem-nee-ka?
 Ol-mah eem-nee-ka?
 Kahp-she-dah.
 Itaewon
 Nam-dae-moon she-johng
 Dong-dae-moon she-johng
 Jamshil undong-johng
 Hul-lyung
 hahn-sheek-jeep
 Min Sok-chon
 Kyong Bok-koong
 She-chong
 Yok
 Mee Paul-goon

이태원에서 내려주세요.
 여기 세워주세요.
 여기가 어디니까?
 얼마나 걸립니까?
 얼마입니까.
 갑시다.
 이태원시장
 남대문시장
 동대문시장
 잠실운동장
 훌륭한 한식집
 민속촌
 경복궁
 시청
 역
 미 팔군

TRAVELING

Please show me the way to . . .
 Give me one ticket to . . .
 Go straight ahead.
 Right...Left
 Which way do I need to go?
 Western-style room
 Korean-style room
 Bathroom
 Toilet
 Hot water
 Meal
 Dining room
 Room charge
 Parking lot
 Reservation

O-dee-ro gahm-nee-ka?
 Hahn-johng ju-say-yo.
 Dok-bah-ro kah-say-yo.
 O-run-jok... When-jok
 Onu-jo-ku-ro kah-say-yo?
 Cheem-dae bahng
 On-dol bahng
 Yok-shil
 Hwa-jahng-shil
 On-soo
 Shik-sah
 Shik-dahng
 Sook-bahng-ryo
 Ju-cha-jahng
 Ye-yahk

어디로 갑니까?
 한장 주세요.
 똑바로 가세요.
 오른쪽 왼쪽
 어느쪽으로 가야합니까?
 침대방
 온돌방
 욕실
 화장실
 온수
 식사
 식당
 숙박료
 주차장
 예약

AT THE RESTAURANT

It is very delicious.
 It is hot (spicy).
 Please give me . . .
 I would like . . .
 a glass of cold water
 a bottle of beer

Ah-ju mah-sheet-so-yo.
 Mae-wo-yo.
 . . . ju-say-yo.
 Naeng-soo hahn-john
 Maek-ju hahn-byong

참 맛있어요.
 매워요.
 주세요
 냉수 한잔
 맥주 한병

an English menu
Bul-go-gee (or any food)
a Coke
a 7-UP
the bill

Yong-oh menu chom bo-yo
Bul-go-gee (use Korean word)
Cola
Cider
Keh-sahn-so

영어 메뉴
불고기
콜라
사이다
계산서

QUESTIONS

What is this?
What time is it?
Do you speak English?
Where is...?
the police station
restroom
highway bus terminal
May I smoke, please?

Ee-gut-sun moo-ot-shim-nee-ka?
Myot she eem-nee-ka?
Young-oh hahm-nee-ka?
... o-dee itsum nee-ka?
Kyong-chal-so
Hwa-jahng-shil
Ko-sok busu tumi-nuhl
Dahm-beh pee-wo-doh
jo-sum-nee-ka?

이것은 무엇입니까?
몇시입니까?
영어합니까?
어디 있습니까?
경찰서
화장실
고속버스터미널
담배 피워도 좋습니까?

Do you have cigarettes?
Yes
No
Thank you
You are welcome.
You are pretty/It's pretty.
That's good.
That's bad.
I am sorry.
Come here.
I like you.

Dahm-beh itsum-nee-ka?
Neh (or Ye).
Ah-nyo.
Kam-sah ham-nee-dah.
Chon-mah-neh-yo.
Cham yeh-po-yo.
Jo-ah-yo.
Nah-poom-nee-dah.
Mee-ahn hahm-nee-dah.
Ee-ree o-ship-shi-o.
Dahng-shee-nul jo-ah
hahm-nee-dah.
Jom, dough-wah ju-say-yo.
Soon-kyong (huhn-byung)
chom bul-lo ju-say-yo.

담배 있습니까?
네 (예)
아니오
감사합니다.
천만에요.
참 예뻐요.
좋아요.
나쁩니다.
미안합니다.
이리 오십시오.
당신을 좋아합니다.

좀 도와주세요.
순경 (헌병) 좀 불러주세요.

Please help me.
Call a policeman (an M.P.)
for me please.

USING THE TELEPHONE

Hello.
Just a moment, please.

Where is the nearest
public phone booth?
May I use your telephone?
May I have your number?
Call this number for me,
please.

Yo-bo-say-yo.
Jahm-kahn mahn kee-dah-ryuh
ju-say-yo.
Kah-kah-woon gong-joong
jon-hwa o-dee itso-yo?
Jon-hwa jom, so-dough dwey-yo?
Jon-hwa myot-bon eem-nee-ka?
Ee bon-ho-ro jon-hwa jom,
heh-ju-say-yo.

여보세요
잠깐만 기다려주세요.
가까운 공중전화 어디있어요?
전화 좀 써도 돼요?
전화 몇번입니까?
이 번호로 전화 좀 해 주세요.

KOREAN NUMBERS

Chinese numbers are used when counting sequentially. This includes money, telephone numbers, dates, mileage, etc. When shopping, listen for the Chinese numbers, particularly for the endings which mean hundred, thousand and ten thousand.

Notice that Korean numbers go as far as 99. Beyond 100, Chinese is used.

Clock numbers are still another situation. Both Korean and Chinese numbers are used. Write times down if you want to be certain all parties involved understand and are synchronized.

Sometimes in the smaller restaurants the prices will be written in the Chinese figures, usually from top to bottom.

NUMBERS

There are two main systems of numbers in Korea. One is exclusively Korean, the other based on Chinese.

	<i>Chinese</i>	<i>Korean</i>	Chinese	Korean
1	eel	hah-na	일	하나
2	ee	tool	이	둘
3	sahm	set	삼	셋
4	sah	net	사	넷
5	oh	tah-sot	오	다섯
6	yuk	yo-sot	육	여섯
7	chil	eel-kop	칠	일곱
8	pahl	yo-dolp	팔	여덟
9	koo	ah-hope	구	아홉
10	ship	yol	십	열
20	ee-sip	su-mool	이십	스물
30	sahm-ship	so-run	삼십	서른
40	sah-ship	ma-hun	마흔	사십
50	o-ship	sheen	오십	쉰
60	yook-ship	yeh-soon	육십	예순
70	chil-sip	ee-run	칠십	이른
80	pahl-ship	yo-dun	팔십	여든
90	koo-ship	ah-hun	구십	아흔
100	paek	paek	백	백
200	ee-paek	ee-paek	이백	
300	sahm-paek	sahm-paek	삼백	
11	ship-il	yol-hah-na	십일	열하나
48	sa-ship-pahl	ma-hun yo-dolp		마흔여덟
1,000	chon	chon	천	
2,000	ee-chon	ee-chon	이천	
10,000	mahn	mahn	만	
100,000	ship-mahn	ship-mahn	십만	
1,000,000	paek-mahn	paek-mahn	백만	

THE SEASONS

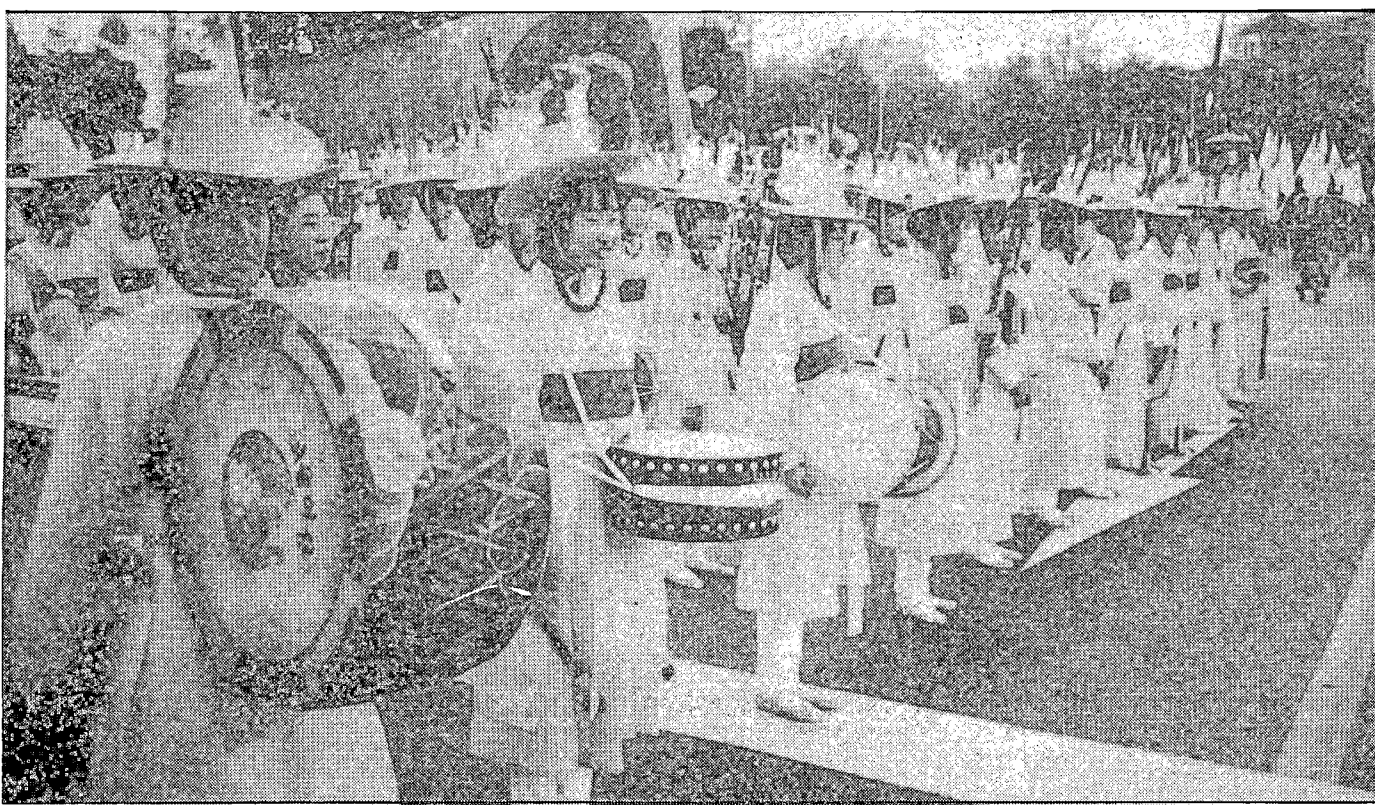
Spring	Bohm	봄
Summer	Yo-rum	여름
Fall	Gah-ul	가을
Winter	Kyo-ool	겨울

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Monday	Weoryo-il	월요일
Tuesday	Hwayo-il	화요일
Wednesday	Sooyo-il	수요일
Thursday	Mogyo-il	목요일
Friday	Kumyo-il	금요일
Saturday	Toyo-il	토요일
Sunday	Eeryo-il	일요일

THE MONTHS

January	Ee-rwol	일월
February	Ee-wol	이월
March	Sahm-wol	삼월
April	Sah-wol	
May	Oh-wol	
June	Yu-wol	유월
July	Chee-rwol	칠월
August	Pa-rwol	팔월
September	Ku-wol	구월
October	See-wol	시월
November	Ship-ee-rwol	십일월
December	Ship-ee-wol	십이월



The Korean people

The Korean people symbolize the blending of the very old and the very new. Their assertive, compulsive business drive owes as much to the ancient Confucian canons of hard work and self-discipline as to the modern tempo and technology they have so eagerly adopted. They are friendly, gregarious and hospitable in a casual, comfortable way that is far different from the stereotype of the inscrutable Oriental portrayed in Western fiction.

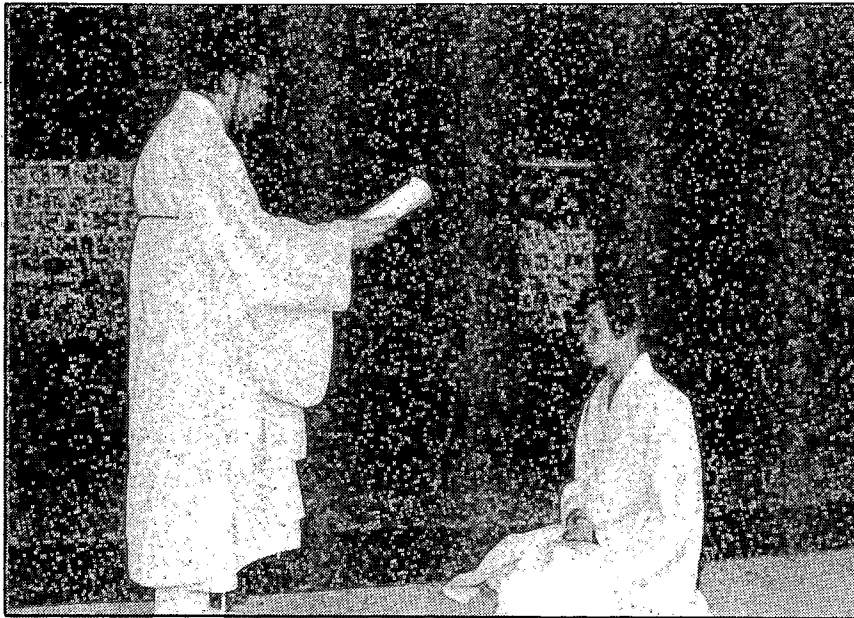
The Korean people are independent, hardworking, fun-loving, patriotic, competitive and highly disciplined. Though they have suffered at various times in their history, they have always retained their spirit and fine sense of humor. They are generous and warm-hearted with a love of and appreciation for art, music and dance.

The arts flourished during periods of peace, and Korean craftsmen became famous for beautiful pottery, ceramics, painting, jewelry and metalwork. They built temples, study

halls and monasteries which became centers for learning and reflected the Koreans' respect for education. More than 98 percent of the population is literate today and the love of learning continues.

Traditional roles still exist, and family members follow traditional formalities. Respect for elders and the community is expected, and strict rules of etiquette and behavior govern all relationships. Attachment to family remains a strong Korean trait.

While westerners recognize individuals who rise above the group, Koreans gain recognition by enhancing and contributing to the group, often at the expense of personal desires. Koreans also gain respect and recognition by paying heed to cultural, educational and religious institutions.



Adult ceremony

When you see the Republic of Korea you'll probably be amazed to find no traces, except in museums and cemeteries, to indicate the almost total devastation of the Korean War. The Koreans with their strong work ethic and great energy have built a great nation with a strong security shield that Americans help to guard. The Republic of Korea now ranks among the world leaders in economic growth. The nation's emergence on the world scene was capped in 1988 with the staging of the most successful Olympics ever, with 160 countries — including north Korea's major allies, the Soviet Union and People's Republic of China — enthusiastic participants.

Korea's development has brought about changes in its international relations and particularly with the United States. Americans were once viewed as almost larger than life by Koreans who appreciated their freedom from Japanese rule in 1945 and the U.S. defense against north Korea's invasion in 1950. Those days are gone, replaced by a pragmatic age that is not emotionally linked with the United States. When you come in contact with members of the younger generation in Korea, you will find some to be questioning and, in extreme cases, sometimes hostile.

For the most part, however, you will find the Korean people warm and friendly, proud of their accomplishments but not unaware of the significant contributions of the United States. They know why you are here and that your training is very important to keeping the peace on the peninsula. The overwhelming majority welcomes you.

But you are expected to respect the customs and culture of Korea and treat the Koreans as fellow human beings. Appreciation for past help does not translate into special privileges for Americans. You must obey ROK laws, if you fail to do so, you may find yourself facing Korean police, prosecutors and a judge. The Status of Forces Agreement between the U.S. and Korea makes you responsible for your actions. You represent America and your service. If you conduct yourself with that in mind, you'll be an honored guest here.



Village elders resting after a long walk to Magok temple.

**“Welcome to Korea”
USFK PAO PAM # 1
Feedback**

Your Name: _____ Rank: _____ Service: _____

Unit Mailing Address: _____

**PLEASE LET US KNOW HOW USEFUL THIS BOOKLET HAS BEEN BY
ANSWERING THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**

1. What topic(s) did you find most useful?
2. What topic(s) should be expanded?
3. What topic(s) should be condensed or eliminated?
4. Where do you expect to be stationed in Korea?
5. Will your family be joining you in Korea?
6. Where did you get your copy of “Welcome to Korea?”
 - a. My sponsor
 - b. My local ACS/FSC activity
 - c. My gaining unit
 - d. Other (please specify): _____
7. CIRCLE ONE BELOW: My sponsor has been/is/was:
 - a. Very helpful
 - b. Some help
 - c. No help
 - d. Uninformed
 - e. I did/do not have a sponsor
8. How can we make your welcome guide better?

Thanks for your help. Please tear out this page, fold, staple and mail it back to us.

FOLD

Your return
address here

DOD OFFICIAL INTRA-THEATER MAIL

* If mailed outside of the Pacific Theater you
must provide postage.

CDR, USFK/EUSA
ATTN: PAJ-CI
APO SF 96301-0009

STAPLE-



Up from ruin: spirit and determination

...But, as the sun sets on 1990, Korea has delivered itself from ruin. Now, modern cities stand tall in place of cities, centuries-old, laid low in war. Wild, green fields and farm fields now cover once scorched and pitted battlefields. All stand as monuments to the will, courage, spirit and determination of the Korean people.

Back cover photo: by SSG Hope J. Rickman

