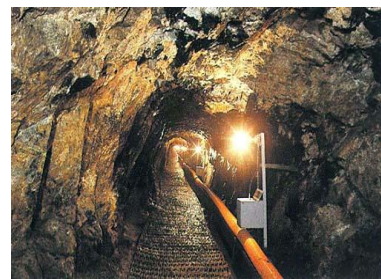


DMZ & Tunnel #3



The Demilitarized Zone (DMZ)

A symbol of ideological dispute between North and South Korea, winds 155 miles across the Korean Peninsula. Stretching from the Han River to the East Coast, it ranges 2 km north and south of the Military Demarcation Line, covering a vast region of 64 million sq ft. Devoid of people, rare plants and animals exist in an unnatural nature preserve. Peace and tension coexist on a daily basis.



Joint Security Area (JSA)

Panmunjeom is only 800 meters in diameter. Designated as the Joint Security Area (JSA) between the U.N. and North Korea, it is outside administrative control of South and North Korea. The U.N. and North Korea sides each operate 6 guard posts and 35 security guards reside inside. Since the ax murder incident on 18 August 1976, by North Korean soldiers, security guards are forbidden to cross over to the opposing side's area.

Military Armistice Commission (MAC)

The Military Armistice Commission (MAC) has held secretary's meetings, joint duty officer's meetings, and general meetings for observation of the Armistice Agreement since its signing. General meetings have been suspended since a Korean Army General was assigned as the Chief Representative of the UNC on 25 March 1998. Instead of the general meeting, Army General's Meetings have been held since then. Informal contacts have been held between the UNC and the North Korean Panmunjeom mission since May 1994. Joint duty officer meetings can be called by either side.

3rd Infiltration Tunnel

Only 44 kilometers from Seoul (less than an hour's drive), the third tunnel was discovered in October 1978. Almost identical in structure to Tunnel 2, the 1.635 kilometer-long tunnel is 1.95 meters high and 2.1 meters wide. It penetrates 435 meters south of the Military Demarcation Line at a point 4 kilometers south of the [redacted], running through bedrock at a depth of about 73 meters below ground. Capable of moving a full division (plus their weapons) per hour, it was evidently designed for a surprise attack on Seoul. This tunnel is only 2 kilometers from a key outpost defending the Munsan corridor leading to Seoul.

Dora Observatory is situated in Paju (Gyeonggi-do) and at the northernmost point of the Military Demarcation Line of the Western Front, the Dora Observatory replaced the previous Songaksan Observation Post which was closed. From the observatory, visitors can overlook North Korea and its various locations including Gaeseong, Songaksan, Kim Il-Sung Statue, and Cooperation Farm (Geumamgol). The observatory offers 500 seats, VIP rooms, and abundant parking space. It was first opened to the public in January 1987.



Dora Mountain Station is the northernmost end of South Korea which is 700m away from the southernmost tip of the DMZ. At Dora Mountain Station, which was globally spotlighted because of the visit by President Bush on 20 Feb 2002, is uncompleted station of reconciliation between North and South Korea. A special worshipping train was operated across the Imjin River on 12 Feb 2002 following the opening of Imjin River Station in October 2001, 51 years after the railroad was blocked. The guidepost at Dora Mountain Station which indicates that there are 105km to Pyongyang and 56km to Seoul contains the hope and expectation that Korea will not be divided forever. It takes 5 minutes to get from 'Imjin River Station to Dora Mountain Station'. However, it took 52 years for the Gyeongui Line to be restored to Dora Station which was a civilian restricted area. Dora Mountain Station contains our dream to advance to China, Siberia and even Europe via Pyongyang. The design on the station building is the scene of shaking hands and a Yin-Yang symbol.



Imjingak, which became the representative unification and security tourist spot because of the painful history of the division and the Korean War, is located just 7km to the south of the military demarcation line. Besides 'The Bridge of Freedom', which was named when 12,773 Korean prisoners of war returned from North Korea in 1953, there are attractions like The North Korea hall that shows living appliances and photos of North Korea and the 21 ton bell of peace which was made with the desire for peace and unification etc. This place is a unification and security tourist spot where people hope for unification, and remember the pain of a divided land, 2,000,000 domestic people and foreigners visit there every year.

Itinerary

0930 --- Depart ITT, Bldg 924
1125 --- Arrive Imjingak Resort Park
1205 --- Depart Imjingak Resort Park
1220/1320 --- Lunch at the Korean Restaurant
1320 --- Depart Korean Restaurant
1330 --- Arrive DMZ Tunnel #3
1420 --- Depart DMZ Tunnel #3
1430--- Arrive at Dora Observation Point
1500 --- Depart Dora Observation Point
1510 --- Arrive at Mt. Dora Train Station
1540 --- Depart Mt. Dora Train Station
1550 --- Arrive JSA
1800 --- Depart JSA
2000 --- Arrive Osan Air Force Base
This itinerary is subject to change

Very **Important** Things That You Must Know

- * Children under 10 years of age are not allowed on DMZ Tours.
- * Lunch options are following: pack your own lunch, or bring lunch money W10,000 for Korean Restaurant.
- * Recommended to bring extra Korean Currency for souvenir shops.
- * You can not stamp your passport, US Dollar or Korean Won. You can purchase for W500 a ticket for Dorasan Station. The ticket has a stamp. This stamp has no functionality, and is merely for a souvenir.
- * You may bring a camera/camcorder and are allowed to take pictures and video, but it is very restricted and tour guide will tell you when, where and what you are able to record.
- * Person who does not have a military ID, must bring a passport and other picture ID.
- * Bus leaves in front of the ITT, building 924 and departs at 0700 hours. Please be here 15-20 minutes prior to departure time.



DMZ CLOTHING POLICY

JOINT SECURITY AREA (JSA) TOUR

Applicability:

This policy applies to all personnel.

All visitors to the JSA must display a neat and presentable appearance. To meet this requirement the following standards apply:

Active duty military personnel have the option of wearing their service equivalent to the Class A or B uniforms or appropriate civilian attire. Informal civilian clothes commonly viewed as acceptable in equivalent public settings are normally acceptable. For example, clean jeans without fraying or tearing and a clean t-shirt with running shoes are considered appropriate.

The following attire is prohibited:

Battle dress, utility, fatigue, or flight suit-type working uniforms.

Shirt/tops without sleeves or that expose the midriff and tank tops. Also shirts/tops with insulting, profane, provocative or demeaning representations.

Shorts with appropriate length may be worn during Summer season.

Any items of outer clothing of a sheer variety.

Sports uniforms or athletic clothing of any kind including track pants or other stretch pants or warm-ups.

Slippers, "flip-flops" & open toed shoes.

Items of military clothing not worn as an integral part of a prescribed service uniform.

Oversized clothing, commonly referred to as "gangster" clothes, including oversize baggy/long pants, t-shirts, or sweatshirts, and "biker" dress such as leather vest and leather riding chaps.

In all cases of attire not listed or specified, the decision authority on acceptable or non-acceptable rests with the UNC Security Battalion Soldier conducting the tour. Improperly attired visitors will not enter the JSA at Camp Bonifas.

It is the responsibility of each tourist to adhere to the JSA tour dress codes.

All questions concerning the dress codes may be addressed to the UNCMAC @ 723-3126