



Imjingak represents a place where people hope for unification and reflect upon the pain of a divided land. Over 2 million visitors per year come to this spot located just 7km south of the military demarcation line. It is famous for the Bridge of Freedom, which was named when 12,773 Korean prisoners of war returned from North Korea in 1953. There are also sights like the North Korea Hall that shows appliances and photos of North Korea and the 21 ton Bell of Peace which was made to symbolize the desire for peace and unification.



Observation Point is located at the northern edge of South Korea, where you can view life in North Korea. There are 500 observation seats where you will watch a short video on life in North Korea as seen on the other side of the river. It is located near the 3rd underground tunnel and Dora Mountain Station, and is so close to North Korea that it is possible to see Odu Mountain in Gaeseong and Gaeseong Industrial Complex. Through telescopes, you can see the movements of North Korean soldiers. You will learn how Propaganda Village was built, along with some of the challenges North Koreans face. There is a museum that displays the history of the area along with artifacts of everyday life in a Communist country. An engraving on the top of the building facing the North proclaims "The end of division, the beginning of unification."



Dora

South Korea and 700m away from the visited on 20 Feb 2002, highlighting the North and South Korea. The guidepost indicates that there are 105km to The station was built with the hope that forever. Many South Koreans also hope Mountain Station would be the gateway Europe, via Pyongyang. The design on of shaking hands and a Yin-Yang, unification.



Mountain Station is the northernmost train station of DMZ. President George W. Bush hope of reconciliation between at Dora Mountain Station Pyongyang and 56km to Seoul. Korea will not be divided that after reconciliation, Dora to China, Siberia and even the station building is a scene symbolizing peace and



The Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) is the physical symbol of the dispute between North and South Korea. It 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 on this unique nature preserve where peace and tension coexist on a daily basis.

The Joint Security Area (JSA) between the U.N. and North Korea is only 800 meters in diameter. It is outside the administrative control of both South and North Korea. The U.N. and North Korean sides each operate 6 guard posts with 35 security guards residing 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.

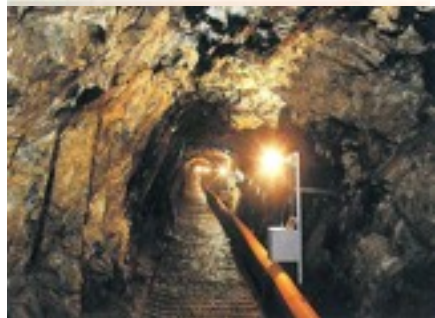


The Military Armistice Commission (MAC) has held secretary's meetings, joint duty officer's meetings and general meetings for observation of the Armistice Agreement since its signing. General meetings have been suspended since a Korean Army General was assigned as the Chief Representative of the UNC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



3rd Infiltration Tunnel

Less than an hour's drive from Seoul, the third tunnel was discovered in October 1978. Almost identical in structure to Tunnel 2, the 1.635 kilometer-long tunnel is only about 2 meters wide and high. It penetrates 435 meters south of the Military Demarcation Line, running through bedrock at a depth of about 73 meters below ground. Capable of moving a full division with weapons in an 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.



ITINERARY --This itinerary is subject to change

0730 --- Depart ITT, Bldg 924
0925-0950 --- Arrive Imjingak Resort Park
1020-1210 --- Mt. Odu Observation Point
1100/1200 --- Lunch at the Korean Restaurant
1240-1300 --- Arrive at Mt. Dora Train Station
1310 -1520--- JSA
1530-1620 --- DMZ Tunnel #3
1830/1900 --- Arrives at Osan Air Force Base

Important Things To Know

--Children under 10 years of age are not allowed on DMZ Tours.
--Bus leaves in front of the ITT, building 924 and departs at 0730 hours.
--Please be here 15-20 minutes prior to departure time.
--For lunch, pack your own or bring lunch money approximately W10,000 for the Korean Restaurant.
--Recommended to bring extra Won for souvenir shops.
--You may bring your passport to get a stamp saying you have been DMZ. 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. While at the JSA and Camp Bonifas photos and videos are strictly prohibited in most areas, unless otherwise told by your tour guide.
--Anyone who does not have a military ID must bring a passport and other picture ID.

**DMZ CLOTHING POLICY
JOINT SECURITY AREA (JSA) TOUR**

THIS POLICY APPLIES TO ALL PERSONNEL ON THE TOUR.

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.
- Appropriate, informal civilian clothes 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, fatigues or flight suit type working uniforms.
- Shirts/tops without sleeves or that expose the midriff
- Tank tops
- Clothing with insulting, profane, provocative or demeaning representations.
- Any type of shorts
- Any type of sheer outer clothing
- Sports uniforms or athletic clothing of any kind including track pants, warm up pants or other stretch pants
- Slippers and “flip-flop” shoes; dress sandals and open toed shoes are acceptable
- Items of military clothing not worn as an integral part of a complete service uniform
- Oversized clothing, commonly referred to as “gangster” clothes, including oversize baggy/ long pants, T-shirts, sweatshirts and “biker” dress such as leather vests and riding chaps

In regards to cases of attire that are not listed or specified, the decision of acceptable or non-acceptable attire 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 at 723-3126.