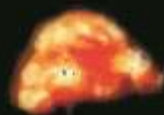


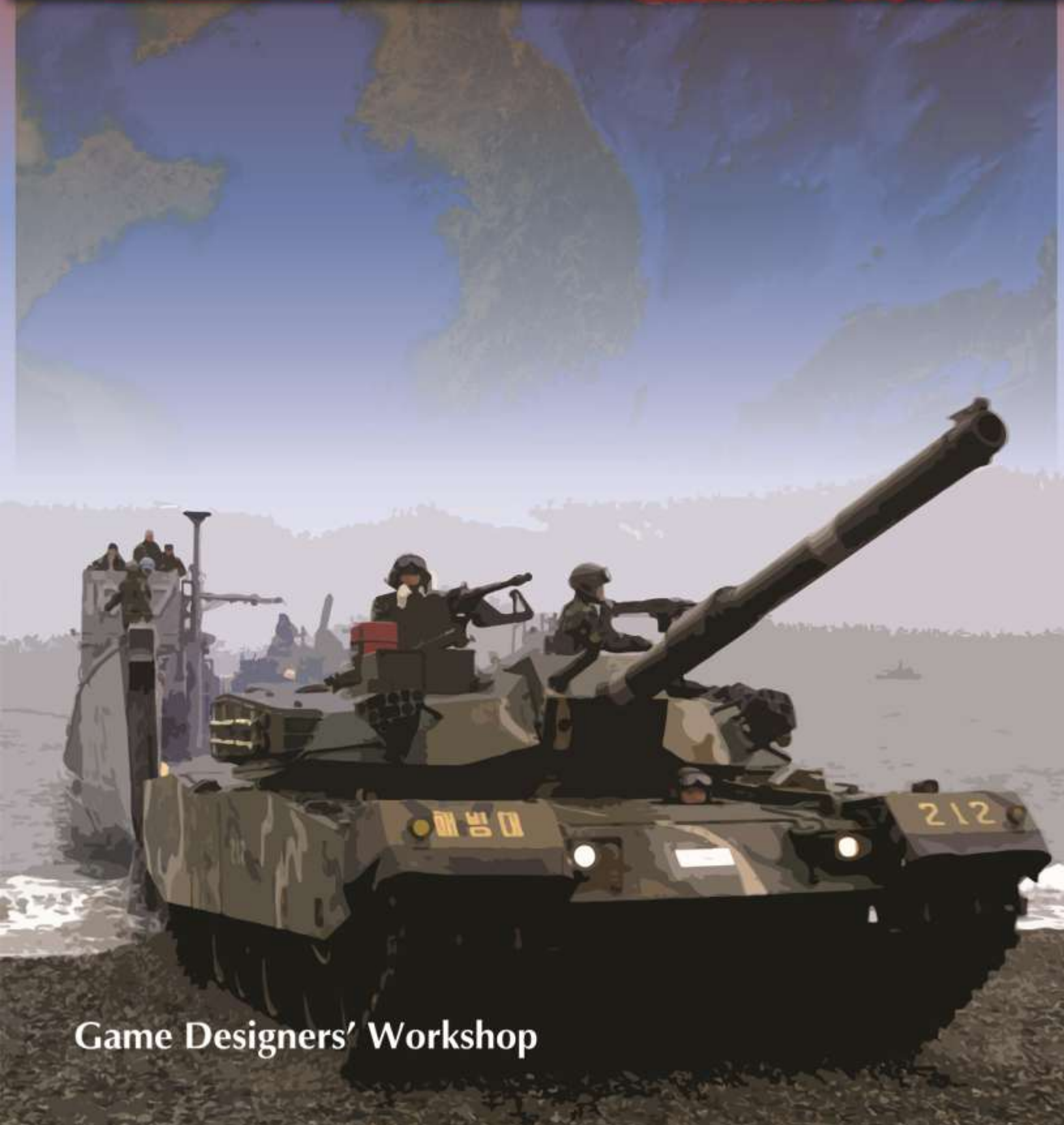
The Korean Peninsula

A Campaign Sourcebook for Role-Playing in WWII



Series Module TM

TWILIGHT: 2000



Game Designers' Workshop

The Korean Peninsula

A Twilight: 2000 Series™ Campaign Sourcebook

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Credits

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The Twilight:2000 Korea Sourcebook is a campaign setting for the Twilight: 2000 role-playing game, compatible with the Twilight 2000 v1.0 timeline and optimized for the v2.2 rules set. The Twilight: 2000 game in all forms is owned by Far Future Enterprises. This is a work of fiction. Names, characters, businesses, places, events and incidents are either the products of the author's imagination or used in a fictitious manner. Any resemblance to actual persons, living or dead, or actual events is purely coincidental. This work contains the intellectual property of Alf R. Bergesen (aka Raellus), protected by international copyright law.

Cover Image: A K1 88-Tank of the ROK 6th Marine Brigade "Black Dragon" comes ashore south of Nampo, DPRK during the breakout phase of the Allies' Summer, 1997 Offensive.

Introduction

Though heaven may fall, there will be a way of escape.
- Korean Proverb

Welcome to Korea, a country divided. This sourcebook introduces the Korean Peninsula as a campaign setting for Twilight 2000, providing referees and players with information about the geography, culture, society, economy, and military forces of both Koreas, North and South. Instead of presenting a single, structured adventure, this work endeavors to help referees create a sandbox offering many distinct but interconnected adventure threads set in Korea and its environs. The referee is encouraged to modify the contents of this sourcebook to better suit the needs of his or her players. Korea receives little treatment in previous Twilight 2000

publications. The Version 1 U.S. Army Vehicle Guide presents a divided Korea and provides a bit of information on the general whereabouts and activities of the U.S. 8th Army's constituent formations from the winter of 1996 to July of 2000. Version 2 makes mention of a peacefully reunited Korea assisting the Chinese in their fight against the Soviets, and being subjected to nuclear attacks for its efforts (including one that destroys Seoul). As of the writing of this sourcebook, the two Koreas remain as ideologically and politically divided as ever. This unfortunate reality is reflected in this work of speculative fiction. The world of the Twilight 2000 Korean Peninsula Sourcebook is built around the events of the timeline presented by the first iteration of Twilight 2000 (Version 1)- a divided Korea and extant, still-powerful Soviet Union- but is fully compatible with the Version 2.2 rules set. Referees should feel free to modify the setting to suit their own sensibilities.



Above: U.S. troops keep watch over the DMZ near the Joint Security Area (formerly Pan Mun Jom) in the summer of 1996.

A Brief History of The Second Korean War

Mark Twain is reputed to have quipped, "history doesn't repeat itself, but it does rhyme." The Second Korean War, part of the larger, global conflict known as the Twilight War (or World War III), had much in common with the First, waged nearly a half-

century earlier. Both were essentially Cold War proxy conflicts; in both cases, the North was the aggressor; in both cases early success by the instigator was followed by an abrupt, rapid reversal, leading to the eventual intervention of a powerful third party. The particulars differed, as did some of the military technology used (not least of which being nuclear weapons), but the overarching narrative is strikingly similar.

Winter, 1996

The Plan: As 1996 drew to a bloody close in China and Central Europe, the Supreme Leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (hereafter referred to as the DPRK or North Korea), supposing the United States to be completely preoccupied with its involvement in the rapidly-expanding war in Europe, and encouraged by tacit assurances of Soviet material support, decided to launch a bid to reunify the Korean peninsula by force. The North Korean regime also believed South Korea's left-of-center president, Pak Ji-min, was weak-willed and would quickly sue for peace if confronted by a large scale attack.

North Korea's massive, long-planned surprise attack on its southern counterpart was code-named Operation Black Dragon. The plan was brutally simple. At dawn, the Korean People's Army (henceforth referred to as the KPA) would attack along the length of the DMZ to hold ROK and U.S. units in place at the border, while launching its main effort against Gyeonggy Province, aimed at the rapid capture of Seoul. This is where the bulk of the KPA's exploitation forces (i.e. mechanized infantry and armor) would be concentrated. The idea was to destroy the only American division pre-positioned in South Korea before reinforcements could arrive from the U.S.A. It was hoped in Pyongyang- although no verifiable evidence has so far been presented confirming premeditated, active cooperation- that Soviet commerce raiders, already beginning to operate against American shipping in the Pacific Ocean, would hamper American efforts to reinforce the U.S. 2nd Infantry Division, the 8th Army's only significant, organic combat unit then in-country. The North Korean high command believed that if KPA forces could capture Seoul before the arrival of significant American reinforcements, the ROK and its imperialist puppet-master would have no choice but to sue for peace on terms entirely favorable to Pyongyang.

In order to sow confusion and hamper the mobilization and deployment of ROK reserve forces, the general offensive would be immediately preceded by widespread nighttime commando attacks on strategic targets- command and control centers, airbases, power plants, and communications and transportation nodes- throughout South Korea (code-named, Dragon Wind). A massive artillery bombardment (code-named Operation Dragon Fire) would kick off as soon as the aerial armada had crossed the DMZ. The initial barrage's main targets were known forward defense positions and troop concentrations. Scores of primitive, unguided aerial drones would carry incendiary devices on one-way suicide missions into South Korea in an effort to sow additional chaos.

The Attack: Violent border incidents between the two Koreas had not been uncommon since the 1953 armistice. This unpleasant tradition likely contributed to the South Korean government's dismissal of what, in retrospect, were unmistakable warning signs of an impending large-scale North Korean attack: the discovery of a new infiltration tunnel emerging on the southern side of the DMZ, a mini-submersible

grounded near Incheon, a botched assassination attempt on a senior ROK commander. U.S. spy satellites that used to routinely monitor the DPRK, on the lookout for warning signs of an impending invasion, had been re-tasked to monitor Soviet military activities in Europe, the Middle East, and Manchuria. Consequently, a massive redeployment of KPA forces towards staging areas just north of the DMZ, conducted exclusively at night, went largely undetected. By the time suspicions were sufficiently aroused, it was too late.

The surprise attack began in the wee hours of December 19th, 1996. Dozens of ancient but difficult to detect AN-2 canvas bi-planes transported teams of hardened KPA commandos deep into the Republic of Korea to attack command and control targets, wreaking havoc and causing considerable confusion on the ground. They were joined by sleeper sabotage and assassination cells, who'd infiltrated the South weeks, months, and, in a few cases, years earlier (it took weeks for ROK internal security forces to hunt down and wipe out the last of the KPA infiltrators). KPA artillery tubes and rocket launchers emerged from their underground shelters just north of the DMZ and began bombarding known U.S. and ROK defense positions along the border with high explosive shells. Many forward positions were hit hard, killing, wounding, or stunning their defenders, before being overrun by waves of attacking KPA light infantry.

Seoul was not spared. Despite a robust emergency civil defense plan, surprise was almost complete, and civilian casualties in the South Korean capital were alarmingly high before effective counter-battery fire could be brought to bear on the KPA's long-range 170mm guns and heavy rocket artillery. DPRK tactical battlefield missiles were lobbed at Kunsan airbase in an ultimately unsuccessful opening bid to neutralize the powerful U.S. and ROK air forces stationed there before they could get off the ground. The KPA Air Force's contribution to the surprise attack were largely ineffective, but a few fighter-bombers did manage to elude South Korea's air defenses, damaging several strategic targets before being splashed by scrambled interceptors (for notes on the air war in Korea, see the section on U.S. 7th Air Force on p. 16) or AAA.

In a high-stakes bid to punch rapidly through to Seoul, the heavily defended border city of Munsan, astride the historical Kaesong-Munsan invasion corridor, was showered with a profusion of chemical artillery shells. Civilian casualties in the city were massive. Many ROK military personnel, caught by surprise, were not able to get into their protective gear in time- as a result, thousands of ROK troops were killed or incapacitated in the opening minutes of the attack. Elite KPA shock troops, clad in NBC protective suits, emerged from a tunnel bored underneath the DMZ and rapidly crossed the Han River bridges, seized minutes before by plainclothes KPA commandos. KPA combat engineers scrambled to supplement the vulnerable river crossings with pontoon bridges and ferries (the Han River usually freezes over in winter, but, most years, this doesn't occur until mid-January). KPA armor and mechanized infantry were rushed across to join the battle for

the city. The surviving defenders held out as long as they could, but were gradually overwhelmed by waves of determined KPA attackers. 48 hours after the first shots of the war were fired, Munsan became the first major South Korean city to fall to North Korean forces since 1953. I ROK Corps, although essentially destroyed in the process, managed to delay the attackers long enough for strong blocking forces to move into position, first slowing, and then halting the KPA drive down the Munsan corridor towards Seoul.

8th U.S. Army asked for and eventually received authorization to retaliate against KPA chemical attacks in kind, employing its own modest stockpile of chemical shells against KPA artillery concentrations. For the time being, this show of power and resolve put an end to the KPA's use of chemical weapons.

As morning dawned on December 19th, with allied forces reeling amidst the swirling fog of war, the KPA began to cross the 38th parallel in force. U.S. and ROK forces, caught relatively flat-footed, struggled to hold back the cresting tide. Deep salients were driven into the allied lines facing the Munsan and Chorwon corridors, and KPA forces pushed down the Kimpo Peninsula into the northern outskirts of Incheon.



Above: ROK Marines of the 90th Marine Battalion on Yeonpyeong Island dig in to defend the beach against potential KPA landings on the first day of the invasion.

Despite being caught badly off guard, decades of joint military exercises held by ROK and American forces soon began to pay off. Although U.S. and ROK combat aircraft losses were heavy, around-the-clock airstrikes pounded KPA spearheads, slowing their advance. After the first 48 hours of shock and confusion, the allies began to regroup, fighting back with increasing effectiveness. Prepared defense positions arrayed in depth allowed the defenders to take a heavy toll of the KPA attackers, whilst falling back; stay-behind teams of ROK Special Forces harried KPA rear-area troops and interdicted KPA supply lines. Although ROK and U.S. casualties were dreadfully high, the KPA was unable to achieve and sustain a major breakthrough. Despite numerous disruptions caused by North Korean commandos operating throughout South Korea, ROK reserve formations were quickly called up, assembled,

and rushed to the front line, plugging holes and strengthening badly depleted regular army formations. The desperate, front-wide holding action along the 38th Parallel would continue until the late spring of 1997.

The DPRK's massive, unprovoked sneak attack on its southern counterpart was promptly condemned by United Nations. The U.N. Security Council, without the protesting Soviet delegate, duly authorized the use of military force to defend South Korea, leading to the reformation and eventual deployment of the 28th ANZUK Brigade and a few smaller non-U.S./ROK formations ostensibly operating under the U.N. banner.

Reinforcements from the United States soon began to arrive in South Korea. Due to the rapidly escalating war with the Soviet Union in Europe, the 25th and 7th (Light) Infantry divisions were already on alert at their bases in Hawaii and California, respectively, when the DPRK attack began. Deployment began just days after North Korean troops crossed the 38th Parallel. 'Tropic Lightning' (25th ID) and the 'Hourglass Division' (7th ID) arrived in Korea before New Year's Day, and were hastily placed into the sagging front line south of the 38th Parallel. These two ready divisions were followed in short order by the U.S. 163rd Armored Cavalry Regiment (January) and the 26th Infantry Division (February). As winter turned to spring, the U.S. 8th Army continued to grow with the addition of the II US Amphib Corps (eventually consisting of the 4th, 5th, and 6th Marine Divisions), the 41st (March) and 45th (April) Infantry Divisions, and the re-formed 28th ANZUK Brigade; the 29th ID, reconstituted from replacement troops at Fort Ord, arrived in May. 8th Army would soon be joined by a most unexpected ally.

In a poorly calculated bid to impede the flow of Allied reinforcements arriving by way of Japanese ports and airfields, North Korea began bombarding Japan with crude long-range ballistic missiles (armed with conventional warheads). Not only were the missiles inaccurate, failing to significantly impede Allied logistical operations, the barrage produced scores of civilian casualties, provoking the Japanese parliament to hastily amend Article 9 of its constitution in order to allow the combat deployment of JDF units overseas. For the first time since 1945, Japanese military forces would fight on foreign soil. Soon thereafter, the Japanese 1st Airborne Brigade was airlifted to South Korea, preceded by JAF air strikes on North Korean missile launch sites in and around Wonsan.

At sea, the KPA Navy made a few sorties in support of the invasion, but suffered heavy losses to the larger, better equipped Allied naval and air forces. Most of the surviving KPA vessels soon returned to the perceived safety of their anchorages, but this did not spare them for long. As USN reinforcements arrived in theater, KPA port facilities were hammered by carrier-based airstrikes and conventional Tomahawk cruise missiles. In the end, very few North Korean warships survived the campaign (for notes on the naval war in the Pacific, see the section on U.S. 7th Fleet on p. 16).

Most American military dependents were evacuated in the days and weeks following the North Korean invasion but some elected to remain in South Korea. A handful returned to the country during the summer of 1997, once the threat posed by the North appeared neutralized, only to be stranded there after the war entered its nuclear phase later that summer.

Summer, 1997

By June of 1997, the KPA offensive had completely run out of steam and the reinforced Allies were ready to turn the tide, launching a massive, front-wide counteroffensive to reduce the KPA salients bulging south from the 38th Parallel, and dispose of the militaristic, totalitarian North Korean regime once and for all. In this, the U.S. 8th Army (consisting of the II, VI, and II Amphibious Corps) was assisted by the ROK military, the revived 28th ANZUK Brigade, and the Japanese 1st Airborne Brigade. Meanwhile, Chinese 3rd and 28th Armies launched a complementary offensive from Liaoning Province towards the Yalu River, aimed at stemming the flow of supplies from the Soviet Union to the DPRK.

With the full weight of the Allied nations arrayed against them, the badly depleted KPA forces began to give way. An amphibious assault by the U.S. 4th Marine Division and 6th ROK Marine Brigade south of Nampo unhinged the KPA defensive lines. The North Korean high command deigned to order a timely strategic withdrawal, so numerous, isolated retreats snowballed into a massive front-wide route. Following their Dear Leader's orders to fight to the death rather than yield a single centimeter of North Korean territory, many shattered KPA units took to the hills and began waging a savage guerrilla war behind the lines. A few large, encircled KPA units continued to resist fiercely, forcing the advancing U.S. 8th Army to shed several formations in order to contain and reduce major pockets of resistance behind the steadily progressing front.

The largest pocket of resistance was centered on Pyongyang. Allied mechanized formations bypassed the city, trapping several large KPA units within; ROK infantry units were given the deadly honor of capturing the North Korean capital. Despite the secret evacuation of the regime before the capital was completely encircled, most of the defending KPA forces fought fanatically to protect the seat of the ruling dynasty, and the embattled city quickly became a meat grinder.

During its long retreat, the KPA implemented a merciless and ultimately self-destructive scorched earth policy, laying waste to anything considered to be of value to the encroaching Allies. Come winter, the consequences of this self-immolation would prove devastation for North Korea's long-suffering civilian population. Adding to the devastation, the panicked DPRK regime, desperate to halt the rapid Allied advance, reauthorized the use of chemical weapons, and ordered the deployment of biological weapons. Soon, weaponized anthrax and smallpox were adding to the skyrocketing death toll. Most Allied troops were adequately immunized against such

contagions, but the civilian population of both Koreas was decimated by the unnatural pandemics that ensued.

Although the DPRK regime had spent decades demonizing the ROK military and its American allies, many North Korean civilians decided that life must be better in the South. A stream of refugees, many of them ill, became a torrent, with hundreds of thousands of North Koreans eventually fleeing south across the DMZ. The ROK government quickly had a massive refugee crisis on its hands.



Above: U.S. mechanized infantry cross one of Korea's many rivers during the summer 1997 offensive.

On August 1st, advance elements of the U.S. 2nd Infantry Division linked up with the airhead of the 2nd Parachute Division of the Chinese 28th Army near the headwaters of the Yalu River. As in late 1950, the stunning success of the Allied summer offensive ultimately led to disaster. The Soviet Stavka, its armed forces hard pressed in Europe and struggling to maintain control of Manchuria, decided to take drastic countermeasures in order to neutralize this new threat to its conquests in China. As in late 1950, the Allies were taken by surprise by the direct, overwhelming intervention of a third power. Rushed to the Yalu, the newly-formed Soviet Yalu Front (consisting of the 30th and 35th Soviet Armies) crashed into

the long, exposed left flank of 8th Army. The U.S. 2nd ID was cut off from the rest of VI Corps by this unexpected attack and was temporarily subordinated to Chinese 28th Army.

Encouraged by the initial success of the Soviet intervention, surviving North Korean formations quickly rediscovered their backbone, joining the Soviet onslaught. Those Allied units not cut off or destroyed by the initial attack retreated south under heavy pressure.

As Soviet and Allied units clashed in North Korea, the Stavka, responding to the perceived existential threat posed by NATO forces crossing the Soviet frontier in the west, roused the dozing genie of nuclear warfare, unleashing it once again on mankind, first, haltingly in Europe, then, on a massive scale in East Asia. Of all belligerents, China was hit hardest; much of the PLA was vaporized in the first week of the atomic barrage. Under heavy nuclear and conventional attacks, the Northern Chinese Front disintegrated. The headquarters of the Chinese 28th Army was obliterated by a tactical nuclear strike, and the remains of U.S. 2nd ID found themselves on their own, cut off from the rest of 8th Army.

The rest of the 8th Army fell back in various states of disarray. In II Corps, the U.S. 7th ID was encircled and nearly destroyed. The 45th ID was surrounded and forced to abandon its heavy equipment, but managed to break out and rejoin the rest of the corps. The 29th ID was completely encircled by Soviet and KPA forces and, failing to break out, surrendered en masse after a week of heavy combat. Only the II Corps reserve, 26th ID, remained relatively intact; it conducted a successful rearguard action that allowed the shattered remnants of the 7th ID to escape.

At the time of the Soviet offensive, the II Amphibious Corps consisted of the 4th U.S. Marine Division, and the bulk of the ROK Marine Corps. In early September, 4th MarDiv suffered severe losses from Soviet tactical nuclear strikes (it was subsequently withdrawn from the front lines and reformed around the surviving cadre of the 23rd Marine Regiment). 5th MarDiv landed in South Korea in early August and was thrown into the fray on 8/30/97, launching counterattacks to free encircled allied formations. It performed admirably during the fighting withdrawal, covering the retreat of decimated Allied units down the Korean peninsula.

VI Corps fared little better. On September 7th, 25th ID linked up with advance elements of 3rd Chinese Army. This link up was severed by strong Soviet armor attacks, but the Americans were able to withdraw in good order, inflicting heavy casualties as they did so, and threatening to stall the Soviet advance. On 10/21, 'Tropic Lightning' was hit by no less than six tactical nuclear weapons; it was subsequently overrun and annihilated by Soviet mechanized forces- only 1,000 survivors from the 25th ID made it back to Allied lines. Thanks to aggressive counterattacks by the 163rd ACR, the 41st ID managed to withdraw in relatively good order, but both units sustained heavy casualties in the process. The battered 2nd ID managed to rejoin the main body of the VI Corps after a

contested two-week forced march through terrain swarming with North Korean partisans.

Through September and October, U.S. 8th Army countered Soviet tactical nuclear strikes with several of its own, buying some breathing room and inflicting heavy casualties- the Soviet 12th MRD, caught in a bottleneck at a river crossing, was annihilated by a well-placed Lance battlefield nuclear missile.

As the battered 8th Army fell back towards hastily refurbished defense positions along the pre-war DMZ, its supply lines were considerably shortened; resistance began to stiffen. Soviet and North Korean units, exhausted by the long, opposed pursuit, their own supply lines overstretched, were too weak to press the attack and break through the Allied main line of resistance. Once again, the war in Korea appeared to be grinding down towards a bloody stalemate along the 38th Parallel. In an attempt to end the campaign in one fell swoop, or at least prevent a timely Allied counteroffensive, Stavka authorized the destruction of several strategic targets in the Republic of Korea: Seoul, the capital city, Incheon, a major port close to the Allied main line of resistance, and Kunsan, another west coast port and home to a major USAF airbase (and the only nuclear weapons storage site in the ROK), were all slated for destruction. On November 4th, a single SS-17 Spanker ICBM launched from southern Siberia released four MIRVs high over the Korean Peninsula. 500 kiloton warheads detonated over Seoul, Incheon and Kunsan, wreaking havoc and killing, in total, hundreds of thousands of civilians. Fortunately, the fourth warhead (also targeting Seoul) failed to detonate.

To impede the arrival of additional reinforcements from the U.S.A. by way of Japan, the east coast ROK port cities of Busan and Ulsan were also targeted for destruction. In the early dawn hours of November 8th, the Echo II class SSGN, K34, surfaced in the Sea of Japan and launched two nuclear-tipped P-1000 Vulkan cruise missiles, one each at Busan and Ulsan. Several minutes later, the 350 kiloton warhead aboard the first P-1000 detonated over Busan, wrecking the port and badly damaging the eastern half of the city. The missile targeting Ulsan suffered a critical engine failure soon after launch and crashed into the sea well short of the Korean coast (the warhead did not explode). A JDF P-3 Orion, on routine ASW patrol over the Sea of Japan, spotted the smoky missile launch signatures on the western horizon and closed at speed to investigate. K34 had difficulty retracting one of its missile launch tubes, delaying its escape. It was attempting to submerge just as the JDF P-3 arrived overhead. The P-3 dropped two Mk. 46 homing torpedoes, both of which tracked and hit the crash-diving K34, sinking it along with all hands.

The United States responded to the strategic nuclear attacks on South Korea by obliterating the Soviet Union's Pacific port of Vladivostok with a Trident SLBM. As the year wore on, use of nuclear weapons by both superpowers expanded. U.S. military bases in Japan and the Philippines were destroyed; U.S. 8th Army was becoming increasingly isolated.

The winter of 1997-1998 was disastrous for the civilian populations of both Koreas, but especially so for those trapped in the DPRK. Long before the war, most farm and factory production was allocated for military use. Many North Koreans went to bed hungry as a matter of course. Shortages of food and basic consumer goods were common long before the DPRK's invasion of the ROK. This condition became catastrophically worse during the war. The regime's scorched earth policy during the KPA's summer retreat up the peninsula resulted in the destruction of food and fuel stockpiles, meaning that millions of civilians began the winter with little food or heating fuel. It's estimated that up to 5 million North Koreans died from starvation, exposure, or disease during the winter of 1997. An additional 1 million perished as a result of conventional fighting and nuclear strikes on population centers.

1998

As both sides attempted to regroup, the nature of the fighting in Korea changed. The days of rapid mechanized advances were largely over, replaced by a reprise of the relatively static 'War of Outposts' of 1952-'53. U.S. forces in Korea received very few replacements or reinforcements after 1997. The last major formation to arrive on the peninsula was the 6th Marine Division, deployed to Korea by sea on 2/19/98, which arrived badly depleted by attacks by Soviet commerce raiders. The shaken survivors were reorganized around the Division's 16th Marine Regiment; the unit finally entered combat on 3/7/98.

1998 just so happened to be a presidential election year for the Republic of Korea. Citing the continuation of the state of emergency declared by the incumbent, president Pak Ji-min, shortly after the invasion, the election was postponed indefinitely. Although this emergency measure was entirely legal under the national constitution, the move proved to be rather unpopular, especially among supporters of the country's several opposition parties.

Spring 1998 found North Korea still gripped by famine; Soviet and KPA forces near the DMZ were hard pressed to feed themselves. As a result, Soviet Yalu Front launched a localized offensive to seize of the fertile Gimhwa Valley, in the Republic of Korea north of Cheorwon. With KPA support, the Soviet 194th Motor Rifle Division, reinforced by the 203rd Air Assault Brigade, crossed the DMZ on July 1st, and forged south. Allied airstrikes and powerful counterattacks by ROK and American mechanized forces smashed the Soviet-led attack, savagely mauling the enemy formations and forcing them back across the border. It would prove to be the last major Soviet-led offensive of the war in Korea.

1999

South Korea had been under martial law since the first day of the North Korean invasion. Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities, the ROK's civilian government had been evacuated to Daejeon, out of range, it was hoped, of KPA artillery and

assassination squads (on the morning of the invasion, one team of KPA commandos managed to hit the presidential residence, known as the Blue House, in Seoul with an RPG-18 rocket and several hundred AK rounds before being cut down by security forces; the president wasn't harmed during the attack). Under martial law, many of the civilian government's regular responsibilities were assumed by the military, and it found itself increasingly marginalized. Many citizens were critical of their national government's handling of the refugee crisis of 1997-1998, among other shortcomings, both real and perceived. The military did little to belie this impression of the civilian government's general incompetence. Furthermore, the sitting government gave no indication of when the pending presidential election, postponed the year before, would be held. This was immediately seized upon and framed by Pak's political opponents as an act of tyranny.

In mid-1999, what had been *fait accompli* for over two years was made official when the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General So Bo-yeon, publically announced that the national civilian government had been dissolved, and appointed himself *Wonsu* (Marshal, or General of the Army)- a rank that had not been held in the history of the ROK armed forces- *and* acting head of state. A ROK Special Forces team was tasked with arresting the president and his cabinet ministers in Daejeon but, due to a security leak and a little luck, the quarry escaped and fled south overland to Gwangju. This essentially bloodless coup created a factional split which closely mirrored the MilGov/CivGov schism in the United States, which had occurred just a few months earlier.

The bulk of ROK armed forces personnel pledged nominal allegiance to Marshal So, but several major units remained loyal to the president and his Minister of National Defense, now ensconced in Gwangju. In general, most regular army units stood with So, while most reserve formations aligned with the civilian government. Some units still have yet to take a side, with a few opportunists attempting to parley their free-agent status into maximum benefit for themselves. Fortunately, for the people of South Korea, little fighting between factions occurred- neither party wished to precipitate a full-fledged civil war- but tensions remain high and a few sporadic small-scale clashes have taken place.

2000

By early 2000, the contending armies in Korea had established systems of fortified cantonments on their respective sides of the DMZ. Badly weakened by the heavy fighting to date, and with little hope of significant reinforcements of men or materiel, neither side is willing or particularly able to conduct a major offensive. Most field operations are small in scale and local in scope. The war in Korea has settled into a tense stalemate- for now...

The Land

Geography of the Korean Peninsula

If there is one distinguishing characteristic of the Korean peninsula, it is the seemingly endless ridges of mountains running up and down nearly its entire length. While technically hills, due to the relatively low elevation of their peaks, these landforms can be appropriately described as mountains due to their steep, rugged slopes of vegetation-clad granite. In the interior of the country, the mountains encapsulate narrow lowlands linked by narrow passes.



Above: A map of the entire Korean peninsula.

Sitting between the unimaginatively named Yellow Sea to the west and the Sea of Japan to the east, the Korean Peninsula juts out from the larger Asian landmass into the ocean in a spit

of land nearly 621 miles (1,000 km) long and an average of 155 miles (250 km) wide. Due to its proximity to both China and Japan, Korea has historically served as both a geographical and cultural bridge between the two countries, although it has been able to retain a certain level of cultural independence due to the rugged nature of the terrain and its adaptive, resilient people.

The seas around the peninsula contain over 3,500 islands, some barely stones peeking out from the waves, others giants, like the southern island of Jeju-do, which is over 695 square miles (1,800 km²) in area and contains the tallest peak south of the DMZ, Mount Hallasan, rising over 6,561 feet (2,000 m) from sea level. The smaller islands have historically been home to small fishing villages, and occasionally used by pirates and raiders as bases for their predations. Populations near the coast benefit from currents that bring plentiful fish to waters easily reached by small boats, although these rich fisheries have from time to time served as flash points for conflict.

At its northern terminus, Korea shares an extensive border with China along the Amnok (Yalu) River which flows west from the mountains near Mt. Paektu. This is a peak with almost spiritual significance, the reputed birthplace of Tan'gun, progenitor of the Korean people and a figure who continues to play a prominent role in the creation myth of North Korea's ruling dynasty. The Duman River, flowing east from the same mountains, continues to demarcate the border with China before marking North Korea's boundary with the Soviet Union. Nearly 80% of the land in North Korea consists of mountains, especially in the northern and eastern portions of the country, restricting major settlements to valleys and the relatively flatter coastal plains of the west.

The geography of the South can be broken up into four broad quadrants of basic type. To the east are the nation's highest and steepest mountains, bordered by narrow coastal plains as the land falls away to the Sea of Japan. The east had by far the lowest population density prior to the resumption of hostilities between the two Koreas, although perhaps ironically, these populations have suffered the least during the Second Korean War, probably due to the region's relative isolation and the difficulty of moving through its especially rocky terrain. Most natural resources worth fighting for are to be found amongst the broad plains and river basins of the western portions of the country. In the southeast, the Nakdong River basin carves its way out of the rocky interior. To the southwest, another system of smaller mountains and valleys defines the landscape.

With so much land given over to mountain ranges, the majority of the South Korean population has congregated in the western and southern quadrants of the peninsula. Nearly all arable land there has been cultivated, with extensive rice paddies being a common sight in the countryside. In the summers, the smell of various organic fertilizers (read: excrement) is a notable presence in the hot, humid air. In the valleys between the various mountain ridges, this is even more

true, with nearly every bit of arable land under some sort of cultivation. Where possible, the mountains themselves have been modified with steep terraces creeping up their slopes, carved with patience, dynamite, and heavy construction vehicles perched precariously on the manmade stone ledges.

Traditionally, the passes that connect the various valleys have been both boon and hazard to the Korean people. Korea's mountainous interior presents many advantages to the determined defender. Mountain passes present natural chokepoints limiting access to populated valleys. In prewar times, particularly in South Korea close to the DMZ, many of these passes were prepared for an anticipated invasion by the North, with tank traps ready to be blown into position, thereby blocking easy access to the settled flatlands beyond

Almost in mirror to the severe landscape, the seasons on the Korean peninsula can be quite unforgiving. Winters are often harsh, with cold winds sweeping down from Siberia, blowing frigid dry air across the landmass. Coastal areas, in the winter, can count on temperatures that hover right around freezing, with occasional snow flurries, but as one moves farther inland and into higher elevations, the temperature drops quickly and snowfall can be heavy. After a relatively short six week spring that usually begins in late March, the weather flips over on its head, quickly transitioning to hot and humid summers with temperatures that can exceed 100 degrees F (37C). "Relief" generally comes during the summer rainy season that kicks off in early July (the *Jangma* season), which delivers most of the country's rainfall over the next three months. In Seoul, this can mean 54 inches (137 cm) of rain annually. After a short autumn season, winter reigns again for four to five months.

In Korea's woodlands, coniferous forests dominate from the northern portions of the South to the Chinese and Russian borders. Mixed forests then give way to deciduous forests in the southern reaches of the peninsula.

Korean Culture

Broadly speaking, the central tenants of Korean culture, whether in the North or the South, can be boiled down to two basic concepts: harmony and respect. Despite the political separation of the last fifty years, the Korean people share a cultural history that dates back to the year 2333 BCE, the date their mythology identifies as the emergence of the progenitor, Tan'gun, on Mt. Paektut. Through thousands of years, the various nobles and conquerors of the peninsula have shaped a culture that shares more commonalities than differences. The divides now present between the cultures of the North and the South are perhaps more striking because of the common ground from which they arose. While the South has generally become more relaxed in the cultural traditions explained below, the North has intensified some of them to build a rigidly controlled dictatorship under the facade of communism.

Traditional Culture: From the late 14th century until the early 20th, a unified Korea was ruled by a strict Confucian cabal that valued the collective far more than the individual. This was true in both the nation and in the family, with the father holding near absolute authority in his household, and the nobles in power holding absolute authority over the common people. Five historical relationships were formed from this Confucian base:

Between ruler and minister, respect.

Between father and son, affection.

Between husband and wife, attention to separate functions.

Between old and young, proper order.

Between friends, faithfulness.

The authorities of this dynasty maintained, through law and violence if necessary, that there were proper ways of conducting every aspect of life, and that improper thoughts and actions were to be avoided at all costs. This 'right thinking' and attention to the importance of the group stifled the development of the individual in many respects. Any sense of individualism had to be seconded to the family or the ruler. People thought of themselves first and foremost as a member of a group, a collective identity that the individual must strive not to dishonor, as the shame of one brings shame to all. A failure of one member of a family was seen as a failure of the family as a whole. Centuries ago, it was common that a crime committed by the patriarch of a family resulted in his execution and the rest of his family being sold into slavery. Reflecting the importance of the family, to this day, Korean names are written family name first, followed by given [first] name.

Respect had to be paid to superiors and people in positions of authority at all times. The Korean people were, and still are, exceedingly attentive to positions of rank and its attendant requirements for proper etiquette. Superiors had to be protected from any sense of disrespect or discomfort, even to the extent of massaging the truth of an unpleasant situation through omission or lack of complaint, relying instead on non-verbal cues to address untidy issues. This practice was also critical in maintaining internal and external harmony in the face of difficulty. In fact, this focus on harmony- the sense that everything be in the necessary and proper order- is one of the key components of Korean culture.

For centuries, fathers were considered the undisputed masters of their homes, both from a legal and moral standpoint. It fell to the eldest male child to perform the necessary rites of ancestor worship and to maintain the honor of the family. Love and affection were often barely evident in arranged marriages, and always fell far below one's duty to the family. It was the duty of the wife to maintain the home in harmony and to care for her mother-in-law in her old age. For many women, the only casual contact they had with the opposite sex was with members of their own family.

Because of the lack of attention to personal happiness in the home, many Koreans sought solace in non-related friends. These friendships, born from years spent together in

school or the workplace, often became the most important bonds in their lives. Friendships were not only a source of enjoyment; it was also common for groups of friends to rise in power and prominence together as they shared contacts, resources, and mutual support. However, obligations for reciprocity went along with these relationships, leading many Koreans to be very selective when considering potential friends. Once established, these friendships were intended to endure.

Because Korean culture developed more to avoid shame than to "do good," behaviors that might be considered unethical in many western cultures were sometimes considered acceptable. After all, avoiding shame, as one's moral compass, can often be translated to "it's only wrong if you get caught." Justice in Korea often focused more on what was best for society or the family, rather than what was fair to the individual. Today, the justice system in South Korea still assumes the accused to be guilty rather than innocent. In the event that a wrong is committed, a heartfelt confession of guilt along with a sincere expression of remorse and a request for forgiveness could go a long way, particularly because it was considered unharmonious to ignore such a plea for leniency.

A strong sense of patience runs through Korean culture, with the Korean people willing to endure great struggles in order to better their lot in life through hard work or education. With respect playing such a central role in the Korean psyche, it is only through bettering their socio-economic standing that individuals can increase the respect that they feel they are due. Despite this patience, it is not uncommon for Koreans who feel disrespected verbally, or been challenged physically, to lash out with words, or fists, to protect their own self respect and reputation. When harnessed for a socially sanctioned conflict (i.e. warfare), this willingness to fight has produced formidable warriors who are famous for giving no quarter on the battlefield.

Korea's indigenous religion, Sindo is an ancient blend of animism, shamanism, and ancestor worship. Buddhism was introduced to Korea in the 5th century A.D. and Christianity in the 17th century. In subsequent centuries, both non-native religions grew or shrank as ascendant royal families officially adopted one or the other. During the Japanese occupation (1910-1945), Christianity became closely associated with Korean nationalism, growing in popularity as a result. After the partition of the Koreas in 1945, religion was suppressed in the North and many devout Korean Christians fled to the South.

Rice and other grains are the staple foodstuffs of the Korean diet, supplemented by various legumes (especially soybeans), meat (poultry, pork, and beef), and seafood. *Kimchi* (pickled cabbage) is practically the national dish and is served with most meals. *Soju* is a popular alcoholic beverage. It is usually made out of rice or grains, and is traditionally served neat.

Pre-war South Korean Culture: All of the above is still true to some degree inside South Korea; what has changed with modernization is the degree of focus on the real power that people in positions of authority wield. South Koreans are still concerned with saving face and preserving personal and societal harmony. They have an almost preternatural ability to determine the exact amount of respect someone is due, and to pay that respect accordingly. Conversely, they know exactly how much respect they are due themselves, and want to ensure that it is received. Where these equations differ from the past is that modern South Koreans are generally willing to look past the shortcomings of foreigners who are willing to observe Korean cultural norms. Also, many modern South Koreans believe that when those in authority fail to serve those that they are supposed to lead, all obligations for reciprocity are tossed out the window. In short, "if you are unwilling to respect my harmony, I have no need to respect yours."

Family is still very important; all significant decisions must be made through the lens of what effect an action will have on the family, but fathers no longer exert total control over their wives and children. Beginning in the late 1970s, love and affection became a more central part of relationships between husbands and wives, especially in urban areas. Modern marriages are often based on romantic feelings and personal choice rather than familial obligation. Disobedience to one's father (or other figures of authority) is sometimes expressed through the strategies of avoidance, deliberate misinterpretation, or begging forgiveness after the fact.

Friends are still expected to share benefits and obligations with one another. While this can look like nepotism or corruption, many Koreans would rather work with their friends, than trust a stranger to fill an important position. Compliments play a central role in these relationships, although it is still considered highly inappropriate to comment on a woman's appearance in mixed company.

There has been a growing acknowledgment of the role of the individual in society. One of the hardest fought struggles has been in the area of civil rights, with ordinary Koreans finally standing up to the government and demanding to be treated fairly under the law rather than at the whim of the authorities. This growing measure of respect for those on the lower rungs of society can be seen in many places, however it is still downplayed in the military, where the newest conscripts and recruits are often subjected to grueling conditions and harsh discipline.

Korea's cultural legacy- respect for authority, tendency towards social conformity, focus on the needs of the family and the nation instead of the individual, and patience that with hard work a long-term plan will eventually come to fruition- allowed the post-1945 South to pull off an economic miracle while the North languished. At the end of the First Korean War, the country was literally in ruins. The dictators (there really is no other word for them) that led the Republic of Korea throughout the following decades led a transformation of their country from

a devastated third-world backwater to one of the most technologically advanced and prosperous nations in the world, building the world's 11th largest economy by the late 1980s. They did this by prescribing to industry exactly what kinds of production quotas needed to be met and what kinds of sacrifices needed to be made. And, for the most part, the people went along, believing in the unique character of their country and their ability to suffer- and endure- for the greater good. Only now that the transition is complete- where there is room to question the methods- do many people in the South wonder at the cost.

Religion: In the 1995 census, 50% of South Koreans self-identified with no formal religion, 26% with Christianity (19% Protestant, 7% Catholic), 23% Korean Buddhism, and 1% Other. Sindo, also known as Korean Shamanism, is not considered an organized religion, but is practiced by many. Some elements of Sindo have also been incorporated into mainstream Korean Christianity and Buddhism. Sindo is similar to Japanese Shinto and includes aspects of animism, shamanism, and ancestor worship. Although not a true religion, Confucianism- especially the concept of filial piety (obedience to one's elders and social betters)- has had a deep, enduring impact on Korean society.



Above: The flag of the Republic of Korea.

The Land of the Morning Calm: South Korea in 2000

At the dawn of the 21st century, South Korea stands in stark contrast to most of rest of the world, but the nation still faces considerable challenges.

The area just south of the DMZ has been scarred by the heavy conventional fighting that occurred there from the winter of 1996 through 1997. Because of the region's economic prosperity, extensive transportation network, and higher population density, the mostly flat northwestern quadrant of the country (centering on Seoul) was the focus of much of the early contest and has been particularly impacted by it. In

November of 1997, the capital itself was subjected to a 500 kiloton nuclear blast (as was nearby Incheon), devastating a large portion of the city. By mid-2000, only a fraction of the war damage in the region has been repaired.

Generally speaking, apart from a couple of cities detailed later, the remainder of the peninsula south of Seoul has seen little war-related destruction. Numerous but scattered KPA commando and saboteur attacks early in the war created only limited damage, most of it quickly and easily repaired. Kusan and Busan are the most notable exceptions. Both cities were subjected to nuclear attacks in the late summer of 1997, and destruction in each was widespread.

Government: The Republic of Korea is now a house divided, with two competing military-political factions- the Nationalists, under General of the Army So Bo-yeon, and the Loyalists under President Pak Ji-min- vying for primacy. So far, there has been little fighting between the two. For most ordinary South Koreans, the schism has little direct effect on their everyday lives; for those of the older generation, life under military dictatorship isn't unfamiliar. Most Korean civilians have far more direct contact with their local government than the competing national factions. With little oversight, corruption has become more of a problem, especially at the local level.

The Economy: Before WWII, South Korea boasted one of the world's fastest growing economies. Nearly 40% of the country's GDP came from the manufacturing sector. South Korean industries produced an abundance of modern electronics, machinery, motor vehicles, and ships for both the foreign and domestic markets. These industries, however, relied heavily on imported raw materials- fossil fuels, iron, and steel- in order to produce the afore-mentioned goods. Starved of these raw materials, most South Korean manufacturing has ground to a halt. An exception to this general rule is the arms industry. South Korean factories still continue to produce small arms and artillery ammunition, and other basic consumables for the military.

Prior to the war, South Korea imported approximately \$20 billion in food annually. This flow was entirely cut off by the winter of 1998-1999. As a result, South Korea has experienced an economic reversal, reverting from a manufacturing-based economy back to one focusing primarily on agriculture.

Although some farm machinery (burning alcohol) is still operating, most crops are now harvested by hand, simply because of the widespread availability of cheap manual labor. Evacuees from South Korea's cities, or refugees from the DPRK do most of the field work, usually in exchange for a small share of the crops.

In the year 2000, meat is in increasingly short supply and is therefore prohibitively expensive for most South Koreans. Beans, therefore, provide the country's main source of protein. Coastal communities enjoy plentiful seafood but transportation difficulties mean that this bounty doesn't often make its way to

the interior of the country. Fleets of small coastal fishing vessels ply the waters of the Yellow Sea and Sea of Japan. They are often harried by *Waegu* (pirates) operating from the many small islands off the southern tip of Korean Peninsula.

South Korea's prewar currency- called the *won*- still retains some of its value throughout the country, although due to the scarcity of many resources, prices for certain items can be quite high. The U.S. dollar is also considered legal tender in South Korea. Barter has become a common form of economic exchange, especially in rural areas. Many former urban, factory workers now exchange their labor in the farm fields for food.

Power: Thanks to the country's remaining operable nuclear power plants, nearly 25% of the country has electricity, albeit sporadically. Rolling blackouts are common. Major urban centers receive priority; most rural areas remain without predictable, reliable power. This has caused some unrest in the countryside, as farmers, well aware of their renewed importance to South Korean society, resent this unfair slight. Due to a lack of proper maintenance, the national electrical grid is fragile and vulnerable to accidental damage and/or sabotage.

Transportation: Lacking its own supply of fossil fuels, most of South Korea's internal combustion engines are now idle. Movement of goods and people has therefore become much more difficult. Crude, alcohol-burning mopeds have become the most common form of motorized transportation. Travel is now much more localized; most people walk or bicycle in order to get where they need to go. Mass public transit and commuting to work is, for the present, a thing of the past.

Communications: South Korea's telecom networks are still functional, but service is spotty and unreliable, and some areas (especially those near the DMZ or areas hit by nuclear weapons) remain without. Both ROK factions are making an effort to operate an effective national mail service- this is one area where there is some degree of cooperation between the Nationalists and the Loyalists, but neither side is above reading the other's mail.

Refugees: Between the summer 1997 offensive and Allied forces' return to the DMZ later that year, the Republic of Korea was flooded with North Korean refugees. These were citizens who managed to escape the rolling cordon of retreating KPA forces and elected to flee south rather than attempt to survive on the scorched earth of their own devastated country. Preoccupied as it was with the military aspect of reunification-by-force, the ROK government was ill-prepared to adequately care for the human deluge. In addition to being hungry, many of the North Korean refugees were seriously ill; thousands having been exposed to the effects of North Korean biological weapons.

The survivors have met with mixed reactions from the South Korean civilian population. Some South Koreans welcomed their northern cousins with open arms; others resented the

newcomers whose government had recently caused so much suffering. Although the South Korean civilian government and military authorities made efforts to provide basic necessities for the hundreds of thousands of North Korean refugees, their actions fell well short. Civilian disaster relief, religious, and charitable organizations did their best to make up for the shortfall in refugee aid; other, less scrupulous entities also stepped forward. Some South Koreans saw the refugees as a source of cheap manual labor, and took advantage of the newcomers' vulnerability to put them to work in factories and fields, often at a fraction of the wage paid to South Korean workers. As a result, there has been some unrest on the part of North Korean refugees but, instead of improving conditions, this has mostly served only to stoke resentments among South Koreans.

Crime: With the rolls of the unemployed growing daily, and many unwilling to work as farm hands or serve in the military, crime has become an increasingly common means to survive (and, sometimes, thrive). Banditry has become fairly common in areas outside major cantonments. Under martial law, punishment for most non-violent crimes usually consists of hard labor, clearing rubble or working on reconstruction projects. For violent crimes, capital punishment is routinely meted out.





Above: ROK soldiers manning the South Korean side of the Joint Security Area, c. 1995.

Pre-war North Korean Culture: Throughout its post-Second World War history, to be North Korean meant being able to hold two conflicting ideas in the mind and still be able to function in a meaningful manner. Many North Koreans, because of the incessant propaganda that they were subjected to, had confidence that they were living in the most advanced nation in the world, despite the preponderance of evidence to the contrary. Regardless of the fact that there was often no power at night, most North Koreans truly believed that they were living in the most advanced nation in the world, held down only because of the unceasing perfidy of the Great Enemy, the United States of America, and its South Korean Puppets.

In the decades following the armistice of the First Korean War (1953) the DPRK's ruling dynasty consolidated power and started orchestrating a ruthless campaign to make themselves the central axis around which all of North Korean society and culture revolved. They even went so far as to insert their family name into the national creation myth, claiming to be direct descendents of the country's legendary founder. To foster this myth, the ruling dynasty developed a national ideology known as *Juche* ("self-reliance") which draws heavily on three traditions of Korean culture, *Jaju* ("independence"), *Jarip* ("national economy"), and *Jawi* ("self-defense"). In the past, Koreans prided themselves on the ability to fulfill their own needs, whether as a family or as a nation. The ruling dynasty drove this idea to the extreme, calling on severe levels of self-sacrifice to provide for the armed forces of North Korea.

Supplementing the principles of *Juche*, the ruling dynasty propagated *Songun* ("military first policy") by which all national resources, including human capital, were directed to the service of the KPA. The rest of society would have to make do with whatever was left over.

Propaganda assured the citizens of North Korea that they occupied the best of all possible worlds, that their illustrious leader was both a champion athlete and a prolific inventor, responsible for the creation of the modern world. They were given to understand that it was only through the evil machinations of the militant, imperialist United States that the world was kept in disarray. By law, portraits of the "Dear Leader" and his family had to be hung prominently in every public and private building.

Whereas authority that ceased to function could be called into question in the pre-war South, in the North it was impossible to question authority at all. Neighbors and friends were constantly encouraged to inform on one another, the state always on the hunt for those disloyal to the regime. Paranoia ran rampant. Even seemingly innocuous comments could lead to years of forced labor for those accused *and* their families "to the third generation" (if a man committed a crime or sedition, not only would he be imprisoned, but his parents, his wife, and his children would join him in the labor camps). Criminals and traitors were considered less than human. Labor camps were rife with abuses that would be horrific when visited upon animals, let alone human beings.

Most North Korean citizens believed in the State far more than they believed in themselves, and were willing to sacrifice everything to serve and defend their Dear Leader. The average North Korean accepted and survived levels of deprivation that few prior to the Twilight War could imagine. They believed that they were the true free people of the Korean peninsula and that their cousins in the South were ones being oppressed. Typical North Koreans would not question orders- the only modicum of safety lay in blind obedience. Exceptions did exist, or course, as they do in all populations, but those who dissented did so quietly and at great risk to themselves and their loved ones.

Religion: Religion in all of its forms was actively suppressed by the state. It was forcibly supplanted by the personality cult of the ruling dynasty and the regime's *Juche* ideology. Conveniently for the regime, the traditional Korean Confucian emphasis on filial piety (obedience to one's parents and social superiors) has served to reinforce the paternalistic, authoritarian government's grip on the populace. Not for lack of trying, the government was not able to completely eradicate all aspects of Korea's indigenous Sindo folk religion, especially the traditional practice of ancestor worship.



Above: The flag of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Hermit Kingdom: North Korea in 2000

To say that North Korea is a wasteland might creep into the realm of hyperbole, but there is no question that the country has suffered greatly as a result of the Twilight War- perhaps more so than any other major combatant. The contrast between the DPRK and its southern counterpart is stark.

North Korea's northern border region, adjacent to China, is suffering from the long-term effects of over a dozen tactical nuclear strikes (most occurred in the late summer of 1997). Radiation levels remain dangerously high in the affected areas. Those local civilians not killed during the heavy fighting have fled the area. Only a handful have returned. Chinese warlords have laid claim to much of the devastated North Pyongan Province.

Things aren't much better in the central and southern reaches of the country. The scorched-earth policy carried out by the KPA during its fighting retreat towards the Yalu River during

the summer of 1997 laid waste to much of the country's already limited and overburdened arable land. The resulting man-made famine killed several million North Koreans and left the hungry survivors weakened by malnutrition. North Korean civilians were essentially left to their own devices by the government. Some took to the hills, attempting to live off of the land. Others fled to the South- an estimated half-million North Koreans have so far made their way into the Republic of Korea, creating the refugee crisis described in the previous section.

Due to natural and human-created crop failures, and the severe reduction of the agricultural labor force, food shortages are still endemic throughout most of the North, and most people experience hunger on a daily basis. Diseases associated with various vitamin deficiencies are quite common amongst the population. Rice and other grains are still grown, where labor is available and the land isn't ruined. Untreated human fecal matter continues to be used fertilizer in North Korea, adding parasitic illnesses to the long list of ailments routinely experienced by rural populations.

The DPRK regime's scorched-earth policy extended to industry as well. What machinery couldn't be removed and carried north was destroyed *in situ*. Factories and power plants were razed by retreating KPA soldiers, or as a result of the fighting (including, in some cases, tactical nuclear strikes). Paved roads, crude and poorly maintained at the best of times, were badly torn up by the passage of hundreds of heavy, tracked vehicles; bridges were routinely blown. The Soviets have returned their main supply routes through North Korea to operation, but the roads are still rough.

Northern North Korea's coniferous forests have been under constant stress, as the surviving populations in or near wooded regions continue to fell trees for cooking and heating during the bitterly cold winters. In some cases, this deforestation has also led to severe erosion, resulting in dangerous mudslides during the monsoon season.

In areas outside of direct military control, banditry is common. Bands of armed deserters roam the countryside, terrorizing the surviving population. Some deserters have taken their weapons returned to their remote home towns, forming small, independent local defense militias. These insular enclaves are extremely wary of strangers, but some might welcome the help of experienced professionals.

As a result of the famine and subsequent diaspora, much of North Korea remains more or less depopulated. Many cities and rural settlements are essentially now ghost towns. Even in inhabited settlements, up to half of residential structures are unoccupied. As a result, some KPA troops must grow their own food. Survival in North Korea is an everyday struggle. Food is extremely scarce. Decent shelter is only available because so many structures have been abandoned, their previous occupants dead or fled. Many people have migrated to nearby cantonments for protection, even though this means serving as

the de facto labor force for the local military garrison, the only compensation being protection from worse predatory elements.

Military Organizations

The pre-war military command structure of Allied forces in Korea was a complicated arrangement involving the United Nations, United States, and Republic of Korea. Although operating under the sky blue banner of the United Nations Command, a relic of the First Korean War and near-constant presence in Korea since the 1953 armistice, in reality, operational control of all Allied forces was the responsibility of Combined Forces Command (CFC), a United States-directed entity. The CFC, headed by a four-star American general and his four-star ROK deputy, was tasked with overseeing all U.S.-ROK military operations on the Korean Peninsula; its role to coordinate an integrated, joint forces air, sea, and land response to a North Korean invasion. As of 2000, practical exigencies have considerably simplified this slightly convoluted command arrangement.

United States Forces Korea (USFK)

Responsible primarily for all U.S. forces in Korea (U.S. 8th Army, 7th Air Force, and U.S. 7th Fleet), as well as integrating reinforcements arriving from the U.S.A., USFK was a sub-command of CFC. By the year 2000, this role is largely academic, given the lack of fuel for the already heavily depleted air and sea components- the ground forces are the only major USFK element still in action. Reflecting this reality, Eighth U.S. Army HQ has become the primary command for all U.S. military forces currently operating in Korea.

Eighth U.S. Army

Eighth U.S. Army is the major Allied (non-ROK) formation in Korea. As of 2000, the 8th Army consists of approximately 15,000 American troops and 30 tanks, organized into three corps, scattered in packets around the Republic of Korea, most relatively close to the DMZ.

Although technically operating under United Nations Command (Korea), approximately 1,000 Allied personnel are currently attached/subordinated to the 8th Army, including British, Australian, New Zealand, Japanese, and Chinese troops. Despite an imbalance of forces, with the ROK military personnel outnumbering U.S. personnel in Korea by several hundred thousand, the U.S. retained operational control over all ROK military forces from the outbreak of hostilities in late 1996 until mid-1999, when ROK generalissimo So assumed direct control of most ROK armed forces.



Above: The emblem of 8th U.S. Army

An order of battle for 8th U.S. Army appears on the following page. Additional information about 8th U.S. Army's constituent units can be found in the [Twilight 2000 U.S. Army Vehicle Guide](#).

Special Operations Command Korea

SOCK began the war as a unified command responsible for directing the operations of both U.S. and ROK Special Forces units on the Korean Peninsula. Due to attrition and 8th Army's changing command relationship with the ROK armed forces, SOCK's role has evolved from direct operational command of all Allied special forces to primarily administrative duties. Although the ROK military has assumed direct control of its special forces in 1999, SOCK continues to liaise with ROK Army Special Warfare Command.

1st Special Forces Group: Elements of 1st Battalion, 1st SFG were already in Korea at the time of the invasion, conducting winter warfare exercises with ROK Special Forces troops. The rest of 1st Battalion, and 2nd and 3rd Battalions were deployed to Korea by air soon afterwards. Several A Teams have been lost (killed, captured, or missing in action) to date; others continue to operate in both South Korea and DPRK territory (see the entry for the Rimjin River Valley on p. 41).

SEAL Teams 5 and 7: Deployed to Korea shortly after the invasion, operators from SEAL Teams 5 and 7 conducted reconnaissance and direct action missions throughout the course of the war, suffering heavy casualties in the process. The survivors continue to conduct special operations in the region.

1st Inter-Allied Commando: An elite, ad-hoc unit made up of special forces operators from the U.S. and Commonwealth militaries in Korea, 1st Inter-Allied Commando was formed in 1999 in order to pool dwindling numbers of Allied special operations personnel, thereby creating a special long-range strategic reconnaissance and direct action force reporting directly to the commander of U.S. 8th Army.

8th U.S. Army

- 2nd Chinese Parachute Division (200 men): Dongducheon
- 28th ANZUK Brigade (300 men): Haeon Township
- 1st Japanese Airborne Brigade (400 men): Goseong

II US Amphib Corps: Sokcho

- 4th Marine Division [23rd Regiment only] (400 men, 7 M60A4 main battle tanks) : Gangneung
- 5th Marine Division (2000 men, 9 M60A4) : Goseong
- 6th Marine Division [16th Regiment only] (600 men, 4 M60A4) : Ulsan

II US Corps: Cheorwon

- 7th ID [1st Brigade only] (500 men): in transit to Chinhae
- 26th ID (light) (5000 men, 3 LAV-75 light tanks): Cheorwon Valley
- 29th ID (destroyed by Soviet forces, September 1997)
- 45th ID (2000 men): Hwacheon

VI Corps: Paju

- 2nd ID (2000 men, 4 M1 tanks): DMZ northwest of Munsan
- 25th ID (Light) "Tropic Lightning" (600 men): Daejeon
- 41st ID (2000 men): north of Munsan
- 163rd ACR (300 men, 4 LAV-75): Camp Humphries

28th ANZUK Brigade (c.1997 OOB)

- Brigade HQ and Signal Squadron (multi national but primarily Australia)
- 1st Battalion, Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters (UK)
- 1st Bn, 2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles (the Sirmoor Rifles) (UK)
- 1st Infantry Battalion, Royal Australia Regiment (Australia)
- 1st Battalion, Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment (New Zealand)
- 1 x Regiment, Royal Australian Artillery (L119 Field Gun)
- 1 x Field Engineer Regiment, Royal Australian Engineers
- 1 x Reconnaissance Squadron (Australia) (M113)
- Medical / Logistics (multi national but primarily Australia / NZ)

Seventh Air Force (7 AF)

Osan AFB was hit by several SCUD-type missiles in the early hours of the North Korean invasion, but damage was minimal and quickly repaired. At the same time, Kunsan was hit by a team of North Korean commandos that managed to destroy several ROKAF aircraft on the ground before being eliminated by base security forces. Both 7 AF Fighter Wings conducted intensive, sustained combat operations against North Korean forces from December 19th, 1996 through 1998, suffering severe losses during that span, mostly from AAA. Elements of the 18th Wing were deployed from Kadena AFB, Okinawa to South Korea in early 1997 to reinforce 7AF. Assistance was

also provided by the Japanese Air Self-Defense Force operating from mainland Japan. The North Korean Air Force, flying mostly obsolete Soviet-made fighter-bombers, proved no match for highly trained American, South Korean, and Japanese pilots flying modern combat aircraft. Most of the KPAAF's remaining aircraft were held back from the forward edge of battle area (FEBA) after the first few disastrous hours of the invasion, essentially ceding air superiority to the Allied air forces over the front lines. The KPA Air Force did fight back during the Allied summer 1997 offensive, but was utterly destroyed in the process. 7AF finally met its match later that summer, when the highly experienced Soviet Air Force joined the fray above the Yalu River. Losses due to aerial combat were heavy on both sides. The Allied air forces were initially at a disadvantage, operating far from their bases in South Korea and Japan, whereas the Soviets were operating from forward bases in nearby Manchuria. As the Allied army retreated southward, this situation was reversed. Attrition rates favored the Allies, as most of the Soviet's best pilots and aircraft had been transferred to the European front shortly after the West German invasion of the DDR. By the time the Allies returned to the 38th Parallel, the Soviet Air force was at a severe disadvantage and ceased to constitute a major threat to Allied aerial operations. Partly in response to this loss of air parity, Kunsan AFB was knocked out of action by the effects of a Soviet 500 kiloton airburst on November 4th, 1997.

Regardless of the destruction of Kunsan AFB, by early 1998, Allied air superiority had been restored. Elements of 7 AF helped stop a Soviet offensive to seize the Chorwon Valley in the spring of 1998, but losses to anti-aircraft fire were heavy. Thereafter, combat operations slowed considerably as fuel shortages began to take an increasing toll.

As of June, 2000, 7 AF still has a small number of operational combat aircraft but very little fuel to keep any of them in the air. Combat operations have effectively ceased. Most Air Force personnel have not been transferred to 8th U.S. Army but instead continue to provide base and local security, as well as keeping 7 AF's few remaining A-10s and F-16s airworthy.

U.S. 7th Fleet

From December of 1996, through 1998, U.S. 7th Fleet was actively engaged against Soviet and KPA naval forces in the waters around Korea. Just days after the North Korean invasion of the ROK, 7th Fleet CVGBs conducted air strikes against North Korean naval facilities, destroying most of the KPA fleet at anchor. Errant KPA submarines were duly hunted down and sunk before they could do much damage. Soviet subs proved more formidable prey, frequently inflicting losses on convoys and USN ASW task forces before being sent to the bottom in turn.

In the summer of 1997, a 7th Fleet Expeditionary Strike Group, supported by a CVBG and a Battleship Battle Group, conducted the amphibious assault landing of 4th Marine Division and 6th ROK Marine Brigade "Black Dragon" on the

North Korean coast south of Nampo (using the Taedong River to shield the Marines' left flank). 16-inch naval gunfire delivered by the battleship USS Missouri proved invaluable in destroying KPA coastal artillery and anti-aircraft defenses. The operation was a resounding success and USN losses were negligible.

Successful CVBG raids against Soviet naval facilities at Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam, and Vladivostok, USSR nevertheless resulted in significant aircraft and surface vessel losses to 7th Fleet. Additional losses were accrued during fleet actions around the Kuriles and off the Kamchatka Peninsula (these were joint operations with U.S. 3rd Fleet). 1997 witnessed Soviet nuclear strikes on U.S. naval bases in the United States, Japan, the Philippines, destroying several more USN Pacific Fleet vessels at anchor. By July 2000, very few 7th Fleet vessels remain operational, and most of these are laid up in port due to lack of fuel (see the entry for Chinhae on p. 37).

The ROK Military

Before the war, the ROK boasted one of Asia's most professional, best equipped fighting forces. In peacetime, the ROK military hovered at close to 600,000 active duty personnel, and could call upon an additional 3.5 million reservists in the event of war. Although the country's premier formations and elite units consisted largely of volunteers, the majority of the active duty ROK military was staffed by conscripts. Under Article 39 of the Republic of Korea's constitution, every male citizen was legally required to serve in the armed forces for a period of approximately two years. Those found unfit for military service were instead obligated to perform an equal period of civil service. Women could volunteer to serve in the military, but they were not required by law to do so.



Above: South Korean M48A3s advance during the autumn of 1999.

ROK Army

The ROK Army had two reserve components. Similar to the United States National Guard, Mobilization Reserves consisted of soldiers who had recently completed their compulsory two-year term in the active duty military. These discharged troops

were automatically enrolled in the Mobilization Reserve Forces for the next 4 years. After that, they served another 4 years in the second tier reserve component, the Homeland Reserve Forces. The Mobilization Reserve Forces were called up immediately after the North Korean invasion; a portion of this large force formed several active duty infantry divisions which were promptly rushed to the front; the rest of the Mobilization Reserve was used as a replacement pool for front-line regular army units. Homeland Reserve Divisions generally served as home guard troops, conducting internal security and civil defense missions in the South, although a few were sent to the front. Later in the war, several Homeland Reserve Forces units were demobilized due to logistical considerations or issues with reliability (in a couple of cases, Homeland Reserve Infantry units essentially mutinied and disbanded themselves).

By mid-2000, most regular army units have suffered over 100% casualty rates. The typical front-line ROK soldier in the year 2000 is an oft-wounded veteran of the pre-war regular army or a now-experienced replacement drawn from the country's large reserves. Several front-line ROK divisions were destroyed during the war (most of ROK I Corps was annihilated while defending Munsan, for example) and not reformed. Other units have been merged, re-designated, or dissolved. A significant number of KPA defectors, vetted by ROK military intelligence, now serve in the ROK military.

ROK Army Special Warfare Command

The ROK Army boasted a large, highly trained, highly motivated, and well-equipped Special Forces component. Although significantly whittled down by almost four years of nearly continuous, high-risk operations, ROK Special Forces remain a capable, potent force.

Special Forces Brigades (Airborne): Battalion-sized special forces units that were tasked with conducting direct action and guerilla warfare operations behind enemy lines, in the event of a North Korean invasion. ROK special forces generally performed quite well during the war, but casualties were extremely high. Several small ROK Special Forces units continue to operate behind enemy lines.

Special Assault Regiments: These elite light infantry formations are roughly analogous to the U.S. Army Rangers. Each ROK Corps was assigned a Special Assault Regiment. Their primary role was to conduct reconnaissance and provide screening for conventional forces. Being specialized troops, Special Assault Regiment personnel are difficult to replace and, by mid-2000, each regiment has been winnowed down to company or even platoon size by combat attrition.

707th Special Mission Battalion: The ROK's elite counter-terrorist unit has spent the bulk of the war hunting down and eliminating KPA commandos, assassins, and saboteurs. In 1999, it was also tasked with arresting President Pak, but failed to do so; rumor has it that a team member tipped off the president's security detail, allowing his escape.

KATUSA and KATCOM

Korean Augmentation To the U.S. Army (KATUSA) was a pre-war program dating back to the First Korean War (1950-1953) through which volunteer Korean enlisted and junior NCOs were assigned to serve in various elements of U.S. 8th Army. These soldiers served individually, and were fully incorporated into their host units, living and working alongside American troops. English language proficiency was a mandatory requirement for all participants. KATUSA troops served informally as translators and cultural attaches, liaising with ROK forces and civilians, and helping U.S. troops understand Korean culture. Although the program was formally suspended in late 1999, many KATUSA personnel continue to serve in their American host units. KATUSA troops are equipped with standard-issue U.S. weapons and equipment. A similar program, Korean Augmentation to Commonwealth Forces (KATCOM) does likewise with the 28th ANZUK Brigade.

The ROK Marine Corps

The ROK Marine Corps mirrored its American equivalent in capabilities and reputation. As a result, it was often given the most difficult missions and, consequently, its casualties were disproportionately high compared to front-line ROK Army units. The high command has attempted to maintain the ROK Marine Corps' effectiveness and elan by issuing Marine units with replacements drawn from reservists who had previously served in its formations. Time permitting, replacements drawn from the ROK Navy were required to complete full ROK Marine Corps basic and infantry combat training before joining ROK Marine units in the field.



Above: ROK Marines preparing to move out after a short break early in the war.

Uniforms and Equipment

ROK ground forces soldiers' personal combat uniforms and equipment closely resemble those of the U.S. Army. Combat fatigues are similar in cut and appearance to American woodland pattern BDUs, although some Homeland Reservist troops were issued OD green combat fatigues instead. American M1956 load-bearing equipment is standard issue. In combat, most ROK troops wear American M1 steel helmets, although troops in the ROK's armored brigades and mechanized infantry units were being issued more modern Kevlar helmets and body armor (modeled on the U.S. PAGST system) shortly before the war began. A few combat units also continue to use Vietnam-era M69 flak vests.

The ROK Air Force (ROKAF)

The ROKAF began the war with nearly 400 modern combat aircraft, mostly of U.S. manufacture. Over 50% of that air fleet was lost due to attrition during the heavy fighting of 1997-'98. A further 25% eventually became inoperable due to lack of spare parts (these airframes were then cannibalized for spares to keep operational aircraft flying). The remains of the ROKAF's operational air fleet is currently grounded due to lack of fuel. The ROKAF has transferred most of its non-essential personnel to the army, although some have been retained to serve as base security troops. The most experienced aircraft service personnel have also been kept on, in the hopes of bringing the air fleet back to operational readiness should more avgas become available. A small flying corps remains, but they have little to do as there is simply not enough fuel for any but the most important flight operations. Most remaining ROKAF personnel have aligned themselves with General So's Nationalist regime.

The ROK Navy (ROKN)

The ROK Navy is in the same boat, so to speak, as the ROKAF. Those naval vessels not lost to enemy gunfire, torpedoes, missiles, and mines are currently laid up in port, their fuel bunkers empty. Most surviving navy personnel have been transferred to the ROK Marine Corps as infantry replacements. A small cadre of naval officers and skilled technicians remains on duty, in hopes of returning some vessels to active duty if and when fuel becomes available. Most of the ROK Navy's remaining personnel have remained loyal to Pak's civilian government. A few ROKN personnel have turned to piracy (see the entry on the Pirate Isles on p. 38).

Special Warfare Flotilla (SFW): The ROK equivalent of U.S. UDT/SEALs, the ROKN's SWF worked closely with its American counterparts throughout the war and suffered similar losses. Its small core of surviving personnel remain a potent special operations asset.

The ROK Military Schism

In general, most active duty ROK Army and Air Force units have aligned themselves with *Wonsu* (General of the Army) Bo-yeon So's Nationalist regime (see the Personalities section for details). These units have a core of young volunteers and conscripts who've been a part of the military for most, if not all of their adult lives. These units have a strong sense of military identity and camaraderie, and a more salient warrior ethos, than their reservist counterparts. On the other hand, many reservists (especially those four or more years removed from active duty) had settled into civilian careers and started families by the time they were recalled to active duty. These personnel were more likely to want to remain close to home and avoid front-line combat duty. Therefore, most Homeland Reserve units have remained loyal to President Pak's civilian government.

Geography has also played a role in loyalties after the schism. Units on or close to the front lines rely on the military logistical system for supplies, and for reinforcements in the event of an enemy attack. They are unlikely to risk their own safety by turning their backs on Wonsu So's Nationalist power base in the upper half of the country. Similarly, since the ROKAF's airbases are located in the northern half of the country, the ROK Air Force has aligned with Wonsu So's Nationalists. On the other hand, those in the southern reaches of the country, far from the front lines, enjoy billets of relative safety and comfort, often close to their homes and families. They are much less likely to leave those familiar comforts behind should the military call upon them to participate in a war of reunification. Since President Pak has not indicated any intention to send Loyalist troops into battle- unless it is in defense of Loyalist enclaves- most Homeland Reserve units still in uniform have decided that their best interests lie with him. Similarly, since most ROK Navy bases are located in the southern half of the country, most ROKNAV personnel have decided to throw their lot in with the other loyalists.

For recognition purposes in contested areas, Wonsu So's Nationalist forces wear navy blue helmet and/or arm bands, while Pak's Loyalists wear white ones.

The following order of battle gives each unit's on-paper manpower strength, as of July, 2000. The actual number of personnel any given unit can muster in the field varies to some degree, depending on a number of factors including geographical location, morale, and logistical considerations.

ROK Nationalist Forces

3rd ROK Army: Gyeonggi Province

Capital Corps: Northwest Gyeonggi Province

- 2nd Marine Division "Blue Dragon" (4000 men, 7 tanks): Gimpo
- 6th Marine Brigade [less 4th battalion] "Black Dragon" (1000 men, 4 tanks): Gimpo

- 9th Infantry Division "White Mare" (5000 men, 4 tanks): Gimpo
- 17th Infantry Division "Lightning" (5000 men, 3 tanks): around Mount Dora, northwest of Paju
- 51st Homeland Defense Infantry Division "Victory" (2000 men): Anyang
- 700th Special Assault Regiment (200 men): Goyang

VI ROK Corps: Northwest Gyeonggi

- 5th Infantry Division "Key" (5000 men): northeast of Munsan, near the DMZ
- 28th Infantry Division "Typhoon" (4000 men, 4 tanks): Yeoncheon
- 5th Armor Brigade (1000 men, 9 tanks): Pocheon
- 706th Special Assault Regiment (200 men)

V ROK Corps: North Gyeonggi Province

- 3rd Infantry Division "Skull" (3000 men): Northwest of Cheorwon
- 6th Infantry Division "Blue Star" (4000 men, 3 tanks): Northeast of Cheorwon
- 3rd Armor Brigade (1000 men, 8 tanks): Cheorwon
- 705th Special Assault Regiment (200 men)

VII ROK Corps: Gyeonggi Province

- 1st Infantry Division "Forward": (2000 men) Daejeon
- Capital Infantry Division (Mechanized) "Tiger": (7000 men, 10 tanks) Seongnam
- 20th Infantry Division (Mechanized) "Decisive Action": (7000 men, 10 tanks) Paju
- 65th Mobilization Reserve Infantry Division "Rising Tide": (500 men) Seoul
- 103rd Separate Infantry Brigade (500 men): Suwon
- 707th Special Assault Regiment (200 men): Seoul

1st ROK Army: Gangwon Province

II ROK Corps: Northwest Gangwon Province

- 8th Infantry Division "Tumbler" (5000 men): Hongcheon
- 15th Infantry Division "Victory" (5000 men): Chuncheon
- 27th Infantry Division "Let's Win" (5000 men): Yanggu
- 702nd Special Assault Regiment (200 men)

III ROK Corps: North Gangwon Province

- 7th Infantry Division "Seven Stars" (5000 men, 4 tanks): Inje
- 21st Infantry Division "Mount Paektu" (5000 men, 2 tanks): Punchbowl
- 36th Homeland Defense Infantry Division "Loyalty and Bravery" (2000 men) : Wonju
- 703rd Special Assault Regiment (200 men)

VIII ROK Corps: Eastern (Coastal) Gangwon Province

- 22nd Infantry Division "Bell" (5000 men, 4 tanks): East coast just south of DMZ
- 23rd Infantry Division "Steel Wall" (5000 men): Donghae
- 102nd Separate Infantry Brigade (1000 men)
- 708th Special Assault Battalion (200 men)

ROK Loyalist Forces**Independent****2nd ROK Army : Daegu**

- 1st Marine Division "Sea Dragon" (5000 men, 6 tanks): Pohang
- 50th Homeland Defense Infantry Division "Steel" (2000 men): Daegu
- 31st Homeland Defense Infantry Division "Chieftain" (3000 men, 3 tanks): Gwangju
- 35th Homeland Defense Infantry Division "White Tiger" (2000 men): Jeonju
- 39th Homeland Defense Infantry Division "Wave" (2000 men): Suncheon

- 52nd Homeland Defense Infantry Division "Arrow" (500 men): Survivors of the nuclear strike have formed a large and powerful band of affiliated *Kkangpae* (street gangs) in the ruins of Seoul.
- 53rd Homeland Defense Infantry Division: Survivors of this formation have taken to marauding around the ruins of Busan.
- 4/6 ROK Marine Battalion (600 men): The rogue 4/6 currently controls Baengnyeong and Daechong Islands (see Places of Interest for details).

Ground Forces Comparative Rank Table

ROK Rank	KPA Rank	U.S. Equivalent	NATO Equivalent
General Officers (Janggwan)			
Wonsu	Wonsu	General of the Army (Field Marshal)	OF-10
	Cha'su	Vice Marshal	
Daejang	Taejang	General	OF-9
Jungjang	Sangjang	Lt. General	OF-8
Sojang	Chungjang	Major General	OF-7
Junjang	Sojang	Brigadier General	OF-6
Field Grade Officers (Yeonggwan)			
Daeryeong	Taejwa	Colonel [senior]	OF-5
Jungnyeong	Sangjwa	Colonel	OF-4
	Chungjwa	Lt. Colonel	
Soryeong	Sojwa	Major	OF-3
Company Officers (Wigwan)			
Daewi	Taewi	Captain	OF-2
Jungwi	Sangwi	First Lieutenant	OF-1
	Chungwi	Senior Lieutenant	OF-1
Sowi	Sowi	Second Lieutenant	OF-1
Warrant Officers (Junsagwan)			
Junwi		Warrant Officer	
Non-commissioned Officers (Busagwan)			
Seonimwonsa		Sergeant Major (Army); Master Gunnery Sergeant (Marines)	OR-9
Wonsa	Tugmusangsa	Master Sergeant (Army) ; Senior Master Sergeant (Marines)	OR-9
Sangsa	Sangsa	Sergeant First Class (Army); Gunnery Sergeant (Marines)	OR-8
Jungsa	Chungsa	Staff Sergeant (Army); Technical Sergeant (Marines)	OR-7
Hasa	Hasa	Sergeant (Army); Staff Sergeant (Marines)	OR-6
Byeongjang		Corporal	OR-4
Enlisted (Byeong)			
Byeongjang		Specialist	OR-4
	Sanggupyongsa	Sergeant	OR-4
Sangbyeong	Chungupyongsa	Private First Class (Army); Lance Corporal (Marines)	OR-4
Ilbyeong	Hagup-pyongsa	Private	OR-3
lbyeong	Chonsa	Private Recruit	OR-1
Jangjeong		Recruit Basic	OR-1



Above: A KPA soldier manning the Joint Security Area shortly before the start of the Second Korean War.

Korean Peoples Army

The KPA started the Second Korean War as one of the largest military forces in the world, with close to one million men and women under arms. The KPA was equipped with a wide variety of Soviet and Chicom (Chinese Communist) combat vehicles and weapons, or indigenous copies thereof, much of it approaching obsolescence. In addition to the standing military, the DPRK maintained a large paramilitary civil defense force known as the Worker-Peasant Red Guards. This massive state militia was equipped with mostly obsolete small arms and infantry support weapons, including some Soviet and Japanese armaments of WWII vintage.

The KPA was categorized into four echelons, based on manpower, firepower, and mobility. 1st Echelon consisted of "Forward Troops", manning positions along or very close to the DMZ. These troops, almost exclusively light infantry, were tasked with overwhelming the ROK's forward positions, opening holes in the main line of resistance for follow-on mechanized formations to exploit. 2nd Echelon forces were considered "Tactical Exploitation" troops, tasked with rushing through the breaches created by the 1st Echelon, widening and deepening salients in the ROK's forward defensive zones.

The 3rd Echelon, tasked with "Operational Exploitation", contained the bulk of the KPA's heavy armor. Its mission was to push through the gaps in the ROK's forward defensive zones and drive deep into the enemy rear. Last, in terms of operational readiness and priority for personnel and equipment, was the 4th Echelon or "Follow On" troops, made up largely of mobilized reservists. The 4th Echelon would complete the conquest and occupation of the South.

The KPA's large reserve force was to be called up in time of war and formed into divisions, either to bolster existing army corps or to be broken up to provide replacements to front-line infantry units. These reserve divisions were known as Paramilitary Training Unit (PMTU) Divisions.

Much of the regular KPA- including most 1st through 3rd Echelon formations- was essentially destroyed during the fierce see-saw campaigns of December 1996 through mid-1998. Divisions, corps, and entire armies battered themselves to pieces against the South Korean defenses arrayed in depth behind the DMZ. Others were encircled or overrun in the pell-mell retreat precipitated by the Allies' general counteroffensive in the summer of 1997, or obliterated by essentially indiscriminant Soviet tactical nuclear strikes on the Korea-

China border region later in the campaign. During this phase of the war, many large formations that weren't destroyed outright broke up and took to the hills where some continued to resist, waging a guerilla-style campaign against the extended, vulnerable Allied supply lines. Other groups turned to banditry, attacking invader and countrymen alike; many separated soldiers simply returned home.

Many units of the DPRK's home guard, known as the Worker-Peasant Red Guards, were callously thrown at the Allied spearheads as they approached Pyongyang in the summer of 1997. In most cases, these partially trained, poorly equipped troops were annihilated, acting as little more than speed bumps for the advancing veteran, mechanized Allied forces.

Women served- and continue to serve- in a number of capacities in the KPA. In the pre-war KPA, women were employed in numerous support roles so that more men could serve in combat units. These support roles included nurse, traffic control, radio operator, and vehicle driver. A few women served in combat roles, specifically as anti-aircraft gun crews. In the year 2000, is not uncommon to find North Korean women serving in front-line combat units.

The Soviet Union's entry into the war provided the disintegrating KPA with a lifeline. Some units rallied and joined Soviet forces in pushing the 8th Army back to the DMZ. Once the front stabilized, Yalu Front commander, General Major Anton Ruchkin set about trying to round up scattered, often intermixed KPA personnel and reassembling them into ad-hoc combat formations. In this, he had only limited success.

The KPA of 2000 is a Frankenstein's monster of reassembled bits and pieces of various units. Only about a dozen prewar formations (mostly from the 4th Echelon) managed to remain more or less intact throughout the first three years of the war. These units have been strengthened with collections of assorted stragglers to form the core of the current KPA. The KPA currently possesses relatively few heavy weapons, most having been destroyed or abandoned during its rapid retreat.

The Soviets don't have much confidence in the reliability and effectiveness of the KPA. Their main fear is that KPA formations will collapse again, if pressed, or refuse to attack when ordered to. Therefore, each KPA corps (now roughly the size of a weak pre-war division) is subordinated to a Soviet Army division. This way, the Soviets can keep a closer eye, and a tighter rein, on KPA formations in the field.

Those KPA personnel not collected and reorganized by the Soviets have either returned to their homes, defected to the South, turned marauder, or, in a very few cases, formed pro-South partisan groups operating in the North Korean wilds.

VII Army Corps: subordinated to Sov. 38th MRD, Kaesong

- 10th Infantry Division (Motorized) (1000 men, 2 tanks)
- 20th Infantry Division (Motorized) (900 men, 2 tanks)
- 37th PMTU Infantry Division (400 men)

- 101st Armor Brigade (200 men, 4 tanks)

VIII Army Corps: subordinated to Sov. 173rd MRD, Chorwon

- 4th Infantry Division (Motorized) (400 men, 2 tanks)
- 18th Infantry Division (Motorized) (300 men)
- 102nd Armor Brigade (300 men, 5 tanks)

XI Army Corps: Pyongyang

- 15th Infantry Division (600 men)
- 38th PMTU Infantry Division (400 men)
- 81st Light Infantry Brigade (300 men)
- 87th Light Infantry Brigade (250 men)

X Army Corps: subordinated to Sov. 242nd MRD, Kosong

- 1st Infantry Division (700 men)
- 108th Mechanized Infantry Division (500 men, 5 tanks)
- 32nd PMTU Infantry Division (300 men)

IX Army Corps: subordinated to Sov. 265th MRD, Pyonggang

- 24th Infantry Division (600 men)
- 42nd Infantry Division (700 men)
- 425th Mechanized Infantry Division (800 men, 3 tanks)
- 43rd PMTU Infantry Division (300 men)

Soviet Yalu Front

Consisting of two field armies (30th and 35th), Soviet Yalu Front was formed in mid-1997, in response to the impending collapse of erstwhile Soviet ally, North Korea. Half-a-dozen veteran divisions, then resting and refitting after months of heavy combat against Chinese forces, were assembled and assigned to a newly formed front headquarters. Its express mission was to stop the U.S. 8th Army from linking up with the Chinese PLA. Commanding the new Soviet Yalu Front would be the newly promoted General Major Anton Ruchkin (see the Personalities section for more details), an inventive corps commander with an impressive battlefield record in China. Benefitting from its relative strength and freshness, the element of surprise, and prolific use of battlefield tactical nuclear weapons, Soviet Yalu Front had immediate and dramatic success, nearly encircling U.S. 8th Army before driving it back down the Korean Peninsula to the DMZ. This long pursuit, however, badly depleted the Front's divisions and brigades. Casualties and combat vehicle losses were high, due in no small part to U.S. tactical nuclear counterstrikes, and by the time Soviet forces neared the DMZ, they were spent.

As of July 2000, Soviet Yalu Front is roughly the size of a pre-war corps. Despite its modest size, Soviet Yalu Front is a still a formidable force, its troops seasoned veterans. At the moment, its collective strength is approximately 7500 men and 40 tanks. It is, however, spread thin across the ground.

Soviet Yalu Front faces many grave difficulties. It is receiving very little in the way of supplies from the Soviet forces in neighboring Manchuria who, to be fair, have their own share of problems to contend with. For the most part, Yalu Front has been left to its own devices in Korea. The pre-war Red Army

was responsible for growing some of its own food, so performing part-time agricultural work has not been too much of an adjustment for Soviet troops in Korea. Conscripted North Korean civilian labor is used whenever possible. Agricultural byproducts are converted into fuel for the Front's few remaining combat vehicles. Ammunition is another matter. With the DPRK's manufacturing capability destroyed (largely by its own hand), Yalu Front can't produce its own ammunition. Consequently, it has been forced to resort to scouring the North Korean countryside for undisturbed subterranean KPA ammunition caches. The supplies scrounged in this fashion can't keep up with expenditures. Additional information about the units of Soviet Yalu Front's 35th Army can be found in the [Twilight 2000 Soviet Vehicle Guide](#).



Above: A Soviet Naval Infantry tank driver takes a well-earned break outside his PT-76 near Hamhung, North Korea, September, 1997.

Soviet Yalu Front

- 203rd Air Assault Brigade (200 men): Reserve
- 63rd Naval Infantry Regiment (800 men, 2 MBTs): Haeju
- Bulgarian 11th Tank Brigade (100 men, 4 MBTs): Sin'gye
- Hungarian 17th MRD (400 men, 2 MBTs): Kaechon

35th Soviet Army

- 173rd Motor Rifle Division (1000 men, 8 MBTs): Chorwon
- 194th Motor Rifle Division (200 men; 1 MBT): Huichon

- 38th Motor Rifle Division (2000 men, 8 MBTs): Kaesong

30th Soviet Army

- 192nd Motor Rifle Division (500 men, 2 MBTs): Hamhung
- 265th Motor Rifle Division (900 men, 6 MBTs): Pyongyang
- 242nd Motor Rifle Division (1700 men, 8 MBTs): Kosong
- 12th Tank Division (destroyed by tactical nuclear strikes in September, 1997; survivors absorbed by 242 MRD)

Intelligence Organizations

Korea, both halves, is lousy with spies. The agents of at least half-a-dozen intelligence agencies are operating throughout the peninsula, sometimes in concert, often in competition. Intelligence agencies can act as patrons for player characters, or as adversaries.

Central Intelligence Agency (CIA): The CIA cell in Korea is playing the long game. There are small teams tasked with monitoring MilGov and the Korean government factions, but they are being very subtle so as to avoid being detected and PNG'd. Most of the CIA's efforts in Korea are focused on maintaining a stable logistics base and transport hub for running networks in other parts of the Pacific Rim. Their overall agenda is to keep tabs on recovery efforts and emerging powers in the area so that intelligence can inform U.S. policy once there is a U.S.A. again. They are relatively well-connected with the few tramp freighters and fishing trawlers that still ply the China Sea and can arrange transport as far as Bangkok and Manila. Player characters who seek employment with the CIA may be asked to go into Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand (see also the Bangkok sourcebook), Laos, the Philippines, Taiwan, Japan, or the former People's Republic of China to handle Agency business.

Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA): Surviving DIA assets in Korea are tied tightly to the American theatre command. Their deployment reflects the strategic concerns of the U.S. commanders. The DIA runs deep reconnaissance operations "north of the wall," monitoring any threats that may emerge from the North Korean wasteland, Liaoning, or Vladivostok. The DIA also has a cell keeping tabs on Japan, against the possibility that a postwar Japanese faction may decide it's no longer in Japanese interests to share naval domination of the Pacific with America.

Agency for National Security Planning (ANSP): The South Korean intelligence community is unified in spite of the ROK governmental infighting. In fact, it's one of the primary back-channels that the factions use as a neutral means of communication, negotiation, and joint problem-solving. This is largely due to inspired and viciously apolitical leadership at the

top, to the point that agents who put faction above nation will wind up burned or worse. In addition, the Korean spooks are fighting a vicious counter-espionage campaign against agents from multiple Chinese warlords who are intent on exploiting Korea's technological and infrastructure recovery for their own gain. The Koreans have not yet read in the Americans on this, despite generally strong cooperation, because they suspect the Chinese have penetrated the CIA (whether this is true, a mistake, or deliberate misinformation from an adversary is left to referee discretion).

Ministry of State Security (MSA): As noted above, splinters of the former Chinese intelligence apparatus are active in Korea, up to their old tricks of technological espionage. Some of the Chinese warlords are developing their own intelligence assets and aren't above destabilizing Korean and Japanese recovery to prevent a Korean or Japanese hegemony from arising.

Public Security Intelligence Agency (PSIA): Of course Japan has spies in Korea. Korea is Japan's biggest immediate strategic rival, and potential threat, if the Korean government crisis resolves itself into an expansionist regime. Also, there are elements in Japan who are deeply afraid that Korea may take the opportunity to get payback for the late unpleasantness of the 1930s and 40s.

Main Intelligence Directorate (GRU): The GRU in Korea is focused on naval intelligence. The directorate as a whole is aware of Operation Omega and wants to determine if that operation was the last gasp of American global naval power or the first hint that the US Navy isn't as degraded as it previously believed. To this end, it has sources in every major shipyard and harbor in the northwest Pacific. Its ability to project power is limited but it could pull off one or two major acts of sabotage if a sufficiently vital target presented itself. In addition, the GRU has several surviving naval Spetznaz teams operating in the region. These units are veterans of the Sino-Soviet conflict, all Soviet loyalists but ethnically Eurasian, and have full sets of captured Chinese equipment - ensuring that any bodies or evidence they leave behind will point to the Chinese warlords rather than the Soviet military.

Committee for State Security (KGB): The Korean KGB cell has established a shaky truce with the region's GRU, as both of them are working to pit Korea and the Chinese successor states against one another. The KGB's part in this ploy is technical espionage. Specifically, it's running false flag operations using catspaws who think they're working for one Chinese warlord or another. They're also not above identifying the actual Chinese agents and stealing their intel - which has confused the South Korean counter-intelligence authorities more than once. Finally, the KGB is well on its way to compromising the American embassy. They have custody of several embassy staff members' dependents, who were rescued by a Soviet intelligence trawler after their evacuation plane went down from EMP in December 1997. These prisoners, 14 in all, were believed dead, and the KGB has only

recently begun revealing their survival to State Department workers.

Reconnaissance General Bureau (RGB): The North Korean intelligence apparatus, once the bogeyman of South Korea, is a shell of its former self. It's anyone's guess whether defections or deaths took more North Korean agents off the table. However, in a brutal Darwinian winnowing, those few who remain in the field embody the most dangerous possible combination of lethality and loyalty. With no functioning central command, each cell or lone agent acts on a personal agenda, carrying out their last orders or doing what they think furthers their nation's interests. This may be sabotage, assassination, disinformation, or attempts to rescue the Young Leader from *durance vile*, as the referee desires. The North Korean survivors have few resources and no effective support, but they do share one vital asset: a complex network of mountain passes, labyrinthine tunnels, low-tech stealth aircraft, and miniature submarines that, when taken together, are still the well-oiled border crossing machine that frustrated South Korean counter-espionage efforts for decades.

Directorate-General for External Security (DGSE): As the *Unione Francais* takes its first tentative steps into this brave new world, DGSE's eyes turn toward France's former colonial possessions to assess the fertility of their political ground. French influence in the Pacific Rim is overt and relatively strong in Laos and Cambodia, but DGSE is rapidly building (or rebuilding) networks in Vietnam, Sri Lanka, and the Chinese cities of Shanghai and Tianjin. This latter locale controls the French assets in Korea, who are - for now - content to monitor Korean rebuilding efforts. CIA agents farther southwest have crossed paths and swords with their French counterparts, though. The French agenda at present seems to be focused on extending economic influence, laying the groundwork for trade once such things are possible again. Opinions are divided on whether it's a Quixotic pursuit or a foresighted long game.

Character Options

A campaign in Korea presents players and referees with the opportunity to create and play characters from a number of national militaries, some familiar to *Twilight 2000*, many novel. On the Allied side, in addition to American and British characters, players have access to South Korean, Japanese, Chinese, Australian, and New Zealand military characters. On the opposing side, joining the Soviets are Bulgarians, Hungarians, and North Koreans.

American characters: All four United States military service branches are present in Korea (see the Orders of Battle section for unit details). All U.S. Military career paths are available.

South Korean characters: The ROK military began World War III as a well-equipped and well-trained professional

fighting force; ROK military personnel worked closely with their U.S. counterparts prior to and during the war so there is a great degree of synergy between the two allies when it comes to matters of operational doctrine, tactics, and equipment. Despite outnumbering American forces in Korea, at the outset of the war, the Korean military was under the command of U.S. 8th Army, and remained so until early 1999, when Marshal So assumed direct control of all ROK military forces.

The ROK military mirrors the U.S. military in most respects. For a ROK character use United States basic training but add one skill point in Unarmed Martial Arts (Tae Kwon Do). All United States military careers are available to ROK military characters.

The player may choose to create a KATUSA character. The KATUSA program assigns ROK senior NCOs or junior officers with basic English language proficiency to serve in U.S. units. KATUSA characters automatically receive basic language proficiency in English.

Japanese Characters: The Japanese 1st Airborne Brigade was rushed by air to Korea in early April, 1997, after the bombardment of port facilities on Japan's west coast by DPRK tactical missiles. Command of the Japanese 1st Airborne Brigade was subordinated to the U.S. 8th Army, under the banner of UNCOMKOR. Due to political considerations, the Japanese government insisted that the Japanese 1st Airborne Brigade be given the mission of clearing the DPRK's ballistic missile complex in Wonsan. Thereafter, Japanese paratroopers typically fought as foot mobile light infantry and were used to reduce isolated pockets of KPA resistance during the balance of 8th Army's 1997 summer offensive.

For a member of the Japanese 1st Airborne Brigade, use U.S. Army basic training and Enlisted Airborne or Officer career path.

Chinese Characters: When the Soviet Union entered the war for Korea, advanced elements of U.S. 8th Army had just linked up with the 2nd Parachute Division of the 28th Chinese Army. The 2nd Parachute Division was pummeled by Soviet armor and many small units were cut off from their headquarters. When 28th Army HQ was destroyed by a battlefield tactical nuclear missile in early August, 1997, several of these isolated PLA paratrooper units attached themselves to the retreating U.S. 2nd Infantry Division.

For a member of the Chinese 2nd Parachute Division, use the Soviet basic training and the Enlisted Airborne or Officer career skill path.

Australian Characters: Are likely from the 1st Battalion, Royal Australia Regiment, 28th ANZUK brigade. This is a light infantry unit. Australian personnel are often called "Aussies" by their fellow allies. For Australian military characters, use United Kingdom (Great Britain) basic training and appropriate United States Army career paths (Infantry, Armor, Artillery, Combat

Engineer, Medical, and Logistics/Support- Officer and Enlisted-careers are available).

New Zealand Characters: Are likely from 1st Battalion, Royal New Zealand Regiment, 28th ANZUK brigade. This is a light infantry unit. New Zealand personnel are often called "Kiwis" by their fellow allies. For New Zealand military characters, use United Kingdom (Great Britain) basic training and United States Army Enlisted Infantry or Officer infantry career paths; medical careers are also available.

British Characters: Are likely from the 1st Battalion, Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters, 28th ANZUK Brigade. This is a light infantry unit. For British military characters, use United Kingdom (Great Britain) basic training and United States Army Enlisted Infantry or Officer infantry career paths.

Gurkha Characters: Gurkhas are Nepalese soldiers serving the British crown, a legacy of the British Empire. The Gurkhas have long been considered among the world's elite light infantry. 1st Battalion, Royal Gurkha Rifles (formerly 2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles [a.k.a. the Sirmoor Rifles]). The Gurkha's signature piece of equipment is the legendary Kukri fighting knife. For a Gurkha character, use United Kingdom (Great Britain) basic training, and the U.S. Ranger Enlisted or Officer career with the following revisions: remove the Parachute skill points and substitute equal points to Armed Martial Arts (Kukri fighting). Gurkha characters start with a Kukri fighting knife as part of the their personal equipment.



Above: British Gurkha soldiers during a pre-war training exercise. Note the Kukri fighting knife on the hip of the soldier in the foreground. This image is also a good illustration of standard British infantry weapons, combat uniform, and equipment.

Soviet Characters: Are likely from one of the units of Soviet Yalu Front- motorized rifles (mechanized infantry), naval infantry, or airborne troops. A few Spetznaz (Soviet special forces) troops are also present in theatre. For Soviet military characters, use Soviet basic training and the appropriate equivalent United States military career path.

Bulgarian Characters: Bulgarian characters are likely from the 11th Tank Brigade. For Bulgarian military characters, use Soviet basic training and the appropriate equivalent United States military career path.

Hungarian Characters: Hungarian characters are likely from the 17th Motorized Rifle Division (an MRD is roughly equivalent to an American Mechanized Infantry Division). For Hungarian military characters, use Soviet basic training and the appropriate equivalent United States military career path.

Recondo School

Attrition and lack of fuel and spare parts eventually grounded the reconnaissance aircraft supporting 8th Army in Korea, and its commander didn't have enough dedicated special operations reconnaissance teams to provide adequate intelligence across the front and beyond.

General Carl Simpson, a Vietnam veteran with Ranger tabs, decided to create a training course for long-range reconnaissance patrollers modeled on the Vietnam War-era U.S. Army Recondo school. The course would focus on long-range patrolling and scouting, tracking, and field-craft. The cadre for the school was formed by a small group of experienced U.S. and allied special forces soldiers familiar with Korean geography and culture, including several defectors well-versed in KPA standard operating procedures. Graduates of the Recondo school formed specialized long range reconnaissance patrol (LRRP) companies for the 8th Army's constituent divisions. Additional allied personnel cycled through the school in small batches and returned to their parent line companies in order to share their newly acquired long-range patrolling skills.

Graduates of the Recondo school receive +1 to their pre-existing scores in all of the following skills: Observation, Navigation, Stealth, Survival, Tracking, Climbing, Swimming

Personalities

General Carl Simpson, Commander of 8th U.S. Army
NPC Motivation: Hearts Jack (Wisdom), Clubs 10 (Warrior)

Carl Simpson was born in Branson, Missouri in 1946 to a state congressman father, and an elementary school teacher mother. He attended West Point after high school, finishing 19th in his class. Upon graduation in 1967, young second lieutenant Simpson volunteered for duty in Vietnam and was assigned to the 25th Infantry Division ("Tropic Lightning") as a platoon commander. During two tours of duty in Vietnam, Simpson served in several capacities and was awarded the Purple Heart and Bronze Star decorations during the Tet Offensive.

During his tours in Vietnam, Simpson decided to make the army his career and, after the war, steadily rose up the officer ranks, attending Combined Arms Services Staff School, the Command and General Staff Officer's Course, and the National War College. After distinguished brigade, division, and corps commands, Simpson, now a Lieutenant General, was named Commanding General of the U.S. 8th Army in South Korea in early 1996.

General Simpson responded well to the surprise North Korean invasion, proving himself a steady, competent combat commander in the face of enormous challenges. He displayed a particular knack for smoothly transitioning from defense to offense and back again, as well as managing a large, multinational force, with all of its sometimes byzantine internal politics. General Simpson kept his cool- and most of his Army together- during the campaign's biggest crisis- the unexpected entry of Soviet Forces into the Second Korean War, and their unprovoked use of battlefield tactical nuclear weapons.

General Simpson is somewhat ambivalent about the rival U.S. governments. On the one hand, he questions the legitimacy of the current civilian government, and respects the command structure of the United States military. On the other hand, Simpson is uncomfortable with the open-endedness of General Cumming's self-appointed mandate. He has serious doubts about the legality of long-term military rule as well.

Simpson's contact with his superiors at CENTCOM, currently headquartered in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, is sporadic due to the collapse of satellite communications networks. The head of CENTCOM, General Sam Maclean (USMC), has discussed with Simpson the outline of a plan to transfer the bulk of 8th Army to the Middle East. This, however, is easier said than done. To complete such a transfer will require a small fleet and enough fuel to get it to Bandar Abbas, Iran. CENTCOM has the fuel, but they do not yet have the ships. General Simpson's contact with the Joint Chiefs is even more sporadic but, at last report, they were clear in their intention for the U.S. military to maintain a significant toehold on the Korean Peninsula.

General Simpson makes a conscious effort to know the troops under his command and has concluded that a transfer to the Middle East will be very unpopular with the 8th Army rank-and-file. After over three years of brutal combat up and down the length of the Korean Peninsula, many of the soldiers and Marines under his command- perhaps the majority- would prefer to return home rather than participate in yet *another* major offensive campaign, this time across the deserts and mountains of Iran. Having put down roots in-country, many others would rather remain in South Korea, a bastion of civilization in what is fast resembling a reprise of the Dark Ages, *this* time on a global scale. *If* the fuel ever arrives, General Simpson is considering giving his troops the options of transferring to Iran, returning home, or staying in-country. If he decides to do this, he will allocate some of the fuel provided by CENTCOM to a small evacuation fleet. One complicating factor is that there won't be enough naval vessels available to provide

adequate escorts for *two* separate evacuation fleets (one bound for the Middle East, the other for the U.S.A.). At the moment, however, this is all purely academic.

General Simpson is also unsure of how to handle the schism in the national government of South Korea. He realizes that he must continue to work with Marshal So, but he's not keen on supporting a military dictatorship. At the moment, however, his orders from the Joint Chiefs of Staff are to continue to do so. General Simpson's first priority is to keep South Korea from falling to the communists, thereby maintaining a powerful East Asian ally for the United States. To that end, Simpson has offered to act as mediator between the ROK factions but, so far, his efforts at playing peacemaker have not borne fruit. The only way that General Simpson would ever envision a departure of U.S. forces from Korea is if he were reasonably certain of South Korea's ability to maintain its independence, and its continued alignment with the U.S.A. Therefore, General Simpson needs to know what the Soviet and KPA forces just north of the DMZ are capable of. Accurate intelligence is the key to good decision making.

Referee's Notes: If they have the appropriate skills and prove themselves competent, General Simpson is likely to task the player characters with various special missions. He especially needs information on the strength, capabilities, and intentions of the opposition forces.

Wonsu (General of the Army [Field Marshal]) So Bo-yeon, military dictator of the Republic of Korea

NPC Motivation: Spade Jack (Pompous), Clubs 9 (Warrior)

Marshal So has steadily worked himself up the ROK military hierarchy, from gung ho junior officer to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, seeing combat with the ROK "Tiger" Division during the Vietnam War in the mid-1960s. As Chairman of the ROK JCS, Marshal So has had operational control of the ROK military throughout the war, as well as various aspects of civil government under martial law. In 1999, under gentle pressure from his fellow Chiefs of Staff, Marshal So declared the sitting civilian government illegitimate and named himself acting president of the Republic of Korea, essentially becoming its military dictator. *Wonsu* So has dubbed his followers Nationalists. Those opposed to So's rule call themselves Loyalists but So has taken to calling them rebels.

Marshal So dreams of someday reunifying the two Koreas. Several factors, however, are holding him back. First, he realizes that the U.S.S.R. would likely again resort to the use of nuclear weapons on his country if Soviet forces in North Korea were ever perceived as being on the verge of defeat. At the moment, this is a risk that he is unwilling to take. Second, Marshal So still has the competing civilian government and its armed supporters in the southern half of the country to contend with. He simply doesn't have the forces needed to both subdue the Loyalist enclaves and fight the Soviets and their KPA puppets. Lastly, Marshal So is unsure of U.S. 8th Army's intentions, especially since it is cooperating with both ROK

government factions. Therefore, for the time being, Marshal So is content to bide his time and build his strength while he assesses that of his enemies and erstwhile allies. He hopes that circumstances will soon favor a decisive stroke in either direction.

Referee's Notes: Wonsu So may task the player characters with gathering intelligence on U.S. 8th Army, Soviet Yalu Front, the KPA, and/or the Loyalist forces of President Pak. He may even ask them kidnap President Pak, thereby- he hopes- ending the schism and making himself the undisputed leader of South Korea.

President Pak Ji-min, civilian leader of South Korea

NPC Motivation: Club Queen (Stubborn), Spades 6 (Power)

A career politician and member of the nation's largest left-of-center party, president Pak was elected in 1993, on a platform promising détente with the North. Efforts at diplomacy with the DPRK regime proved frustrating and, ultimately, fruitless. Despite his relatively liberal take on foreign policy, Pak responded decisively to the North Korean invasion, condemning it roundly and putting his full support behind the strong military and diplomatic response. Within minutes of the first shells falling on Seoul, Pak declared a state of emergency and placed the nation under martial law. After Pak survived a crude but violent KPA assassination squad attack on the Blue House (the ROK presidential residence in Seoul), he relocated his administration to Daejeon, approximately 85 miles south of Seoul where, it was hoped, it would be safe from further attacks.

President Pak and his ministers operated out of Daejeon until 1999, when Marshal So, citing the postponed national election of 1998, declared the civilian government illegitimate and ordered the president arrested. Pak narrowly escaped capture and subsequently relocated further south to Gwangju, a traditional stronghold of his left-of-center party. The 31st Homeland Reserve Infantry Division, at that time conducting civil defense operations in the region, counted on its rosters many long-time party members, and the unit declared its continued allegiance to president Pak. Other units soon followed suit. Pak realizes that his Loyalist forces are much weaker than Wonsu So's Nationalists, and that diplomacy offers the best option for peacefully ending the schism. He is willing to acquiesce to a power-sharing arrangement as long as his Nationalist counterpart agrees to a free and fair national election, conducted under third-party supervision, in which he plans to run for reelection.

Referee's Notes: If the player characters show aptitude in diplomacy and express interest in working with him, President Pak may ask them to assist in negotiating a power-sharing agreement with Wonsu So. Although he wants to avoid civil war, Pak is unwilling to allow his country to return to the days of military dictatorship.

General Major Anton Ruchkin, commander Soviet Yalu Front

NPC Motivation: Club Ace (War Leader), Heart 6 (Duty)

Anton Ruchkin was born in Smolensk in 1949. As a boy, he was fascinated by his father's medals from the Great War. Aspiring to be a Red Army officer like his father, young Ruchkin joined the Young Pioneers, KONSOMOL (Communist Youth Organization), and DOSAAF (Voluntary Society for Cooperation with the Army, Air Force, and Navy), achieving such high marks from his instructors that he was picked out for admittance to the prestigious Suvarov Military School.

Upon graduation, Ruchkin attended the Red Army's Higher Command School and, later, the Military Academy of the General Staff. After serving in a number of alternating staff and field command positions, the newly minted General Ruchkin began the Second Sino-Soviet War as the commander of a motor rifle division in Mongolia.

Early on in the war, General Ruchkin distinguished himself as a brilliant field commander. His division was surrounded during the unexpected PLA counteroffensive of October of 1995, but he remained cool under pressure, leading an orderly breakout which not only saved his formation, but freed another trapped division as well. For this, General Ruchkin was promoted to corps command where he once again showed a knack for operating effectively when cut off behind enemy lines. This talent did not go unnoticed by Ruchkin's superiors. With the Democratic People's Republic of Korea nearing total collapse in mid 1997, and American forces threatening to link up with the PLA just north of the Yalu River, Soviet Far Eastern TVD expedited the formation of a new front and Ruchkin was tapped to lead it. Promoted to General Major, Ruchkin quickly proved worthy of this trust, driving U.S. 8th Army back to the DMZ in a lightning campaign.

The victorious pursuit, however, exhausted the forces of Soviet Yalu Front. General Ruchkin is now in the unenviable position of being obligated to hold a large amount of foreign soil- at the end of a very long, vulnerable supply line- against a stronger enemy force. He has done his best to rebuild the KPA, but its capabilities are limited and its loyalty is suspect. Ruchkin has found the transition from modern mechanized warfare to the current war of outposts difficult. Realizing that boredom is his army's worst enemy, General Ruchkin keeps his forces busy with food production and anti-bandit operations.

The Dear Leader, Supreme Ruler of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

NPC Motivation: Spade Queen (Ruthless), 10 Diamonds (Greedy)

The reigning scion of North Korea's long-ruling dynasty, the Dear Leader is a middle-aged man of waning health. After ordering the invasion of South Korea, he and his party cronies enjoyed a season of encouraging successes, but this heady

time of triumph quickly turned to one of crushing disappointment. The ultimate failure of his grand offensive and the long, bitter retreat that followed shattered his confidence and triggered a dramatic decline of his physical and mental health.

The Dear Leader was taken into "protective custody" (read: house arrest) by the Soviets almost as soon as they crossed the border into North Korean territory. This was less to keep him safe from the Allies and more to prevent him from meddling in the operational takeover of KPA forces by Soviet Yalu Front. The Soviets could have simply done away with their troublesome ally, but it was believed that surviving elements of the KPA might not follow orders from a Soviet general if it was believed that the Dear Leader had been imprisoned or killed by their erstwhile ally. The Soviet East Asia TVD therefore decided to use him as a figurehead in order to maintain the loyalty of the KPA. The Dear Leader was very unhappy with this arrangement but he wasn't really given a choice. He reluctantly cooperated with Soviet Yalu Front, appearing from time to time in public in order to rally KPA troops. In early 1999, he suffered a stroke and slipped into a coma, a condition in which he remains. He is attended to by a team of doctors, including one from the Red Army. The whereabouts of the Dear Leader's three adult sons are currently unknown. Rumors abound. Some claim that they have taken to the hills to lead a resistance movement. Others believe that they have been killed, either leading the KPA against the Imperialist invaders or by Soviet treachery. Some of these rumors may be true.

The ailing Dear Leader's youngest son, a preteen boy known to the nation as the Young Leader, is being groomed as heir to his father's position as figurehead of the DPRK by General Ruchkin. The Young Leader enjoys a comfortable lifestyle- lavish, by the standards of 2000. He is continually guarded by an elite GRU detachment attached to Yalu Front HQ. He is only allowed to meet with "his" generals under armed guard and close supervision by Korean-speaking Red Army intelligence officers.

Referee's Notes: It may be possible to turn the KPA against the Soviet Forces in North Korea by kidnapping the Young Leader. Once in the hands of the U.S. 8th Army or Wonsu So's Nationalists, the Young Leader could be used to rally the KPA to the cause of reunification under the banner of The Republic of Korea.

Haneul Duck-hwan ("Heavenly Return of Virtue")

NPC Motivation: Spade Ace (Charismatic), Diamonds 9 (Avaricious)

Haneul is a charismatic holy man who has built a large and fiercely loyal following since the beginning of the war. Many outside his influence consider him a charlatan, and his organization a dangerous cult. Haneul has selectively combined elements of Korea's various indigenous and foreign

religions with apocalyptic millennialism to create a potent hybrid religion. Haneul claims to have mystical healing powers, clairvoyance, and the ability to communicate with the dead. He teaches that the present age of the world is ending and that only the virtuous will pass on into the glorious new age. Virtuousness, as defined by Haneul, means obedience to his personal will. He demands that his followers eschew the trappings of modernity and live simply. Followers must give everything over to the community in order to receive Haneul's blessings. In this age of upheaval, uncertainty, and anxiety, many are willing to part with their individual freedom, as well as their earthly possessions, for a sense of peace, structure, and security. Haneul takes full advantage of this.

Haneul has dubbed his "self-defense force", the *Hwarang* ("Flowering Knights"), from an early medieval period Korean religious-military order. The *Hwarang* is made up of young men and women, dressed in simple black and white monastic garb, clad in gaudy cosmetics, and equipped, wherever possible, with modern firearms. The *Hwarang* are fiercely loyal to Haneul and will unquestioningly follow his orders. This makes them a dangerous, fanatical fighting force, despite their inexperience.

Campaign Ideas

There are many directions that a campaign set in Korea can go. Players interested in operational-level war gaming may enjoy a campaign focusing on a show-down between U.S. 8th Army/ROK and Soviet Yalu Front/KPA, with the fate of the entire Korean peninsula in the balance. Fans of miniatures can find plenty of opportunities for small-unit tactical war gaming. For players who would prefer a classic Twilight 2000 campaign focusing on a small unit cut off deep behind enemy lines, there are myriad opportunities for such scenarios.

A Korean campaign offers a number of espionage and/or diplomacy-based mission options as well. Players may wish to attempt to persuade General Major Ruchkin to withdraw his Yalu Front from Korean soil, convince the KPA to turn on the Soviet "occupiers", or heal the schism between the ROK's Nationalist and Loyalist factions.

Other players may prefer a campaign focusing on rebuilding. The region just south of the DMZ sustained a significant amount of damage during the first year of the war. Captured DPRK territory is in far worse shape and will require intensive reconstruction before it is habitable on a large scale.

For those players whose long-term plans include leaving Korea, there are also options. In order to return home, player characters must find and secure adequate transportation (most likely an ocean-going vessel) and fuel. This is also the case, if the players would prefer to relocate the campaign to the Middle East. In this scenario, player characters may be tasked with locating and securing fuel and ships to transfer part of 8th Army to Iran (see the RDF Sourcebook for information on that

setting). Once these necessary resources are ready, the *Waegu* pirates infesting Korean waters will need to be neutralized.

Finally, players may be interested in playing an OPFOR campaign, assuming the role of Soviet or Warsaw Pact troops.

Missions

Routine Missions

The following are missions that modern soldiers everywhere have had to undertake at some point or another during wartime. These missions can form the foundation of a campaign or serve as interlude episodes between high-risk special missions, a few of which are suggested in the next section.

Reconnaissance

Without access to spy satellites or reconnaissance aircraft, 8th Army's options for gathering operational intelligence on the KPA and Red Army forces still arrayed against it are limited. SIGINT (signals intelligence) doesn't glean much because enemy forces don't possess many functioning radios, relying instead on field telephones to communicate in their own rear areas. Therefore, forward scouting and long-range reconnaissance patrolling are the primary methods of locating enemy formations, assessing their capabilities, and making reasonable inferences regarding their intentions. Player characters may scout forward to locate the enemy's main line of resistance, perhaps snatching a sentry for interrogation by the HQ intelligence officer, or plot the location of outposts for artillery strikes. They may probe even farther, embarking on long-range reconnaissance patrols (LRRP) deep behind enemy lines.

There are many tunnel complexes in the DPRK, some which may contain valuable resources or potentially dangerous materials. Due to the destruction of most records during the scorched earth retreat of the KPA, the location and contents of many of these tunnels is currently unknown. Players may be tasked with finding and searching North Korean tunnel complexes (see the section on North Korean Tunnel Systems for more information).

Referee's Notes: Operating as a Long-range reconnaissance patrol (LRRP) behind enemy lines is a good way to give the player characters more independence from the conventional military command structure. Enemy forces could launch a local offensive during the patrol, pushing the front line even further behind the player characters' line of departure.

Outpost

In the year 2000, neither side is able to man a continuous front line. Instead, the front consists of series of outposts, sited near

strategically important spots like hilltops, mountain passes, river crossings, etcetera. These outposts often form the outer defenses of military cantonment areas. Manning these outposts is a routine mission for many combat troops on both sides of the conflict. Most outposts are small, manned by a squad, platoon or, at most, a company, occupying a few bunkers surrounded by barbed wire, and equipped with small arms and one or two infantry support weapons. These outposts can sometimes call upon nearby artillery batteries for support in the event of an emergency. For every 8-hour period spent on outpost duty, roll a d10 and consult the following encounter table:

1-4	No encounter
5	Refugees approach the wire
6	Infiltrators attempt to sneak past outpost
7	Sniper fire
8	Shelling
9	Probe
10	Major assault

Conversely, the players may be tasked with reconnoitering, probing, or assaulting and seizing an enemy outpost.

Convoy Escort

Military convoys routinely travel the roads of Korea, carrying various military supplies and, on occasion, civilian relief items. Banditry is endemic in North Korea; in some parts of South Korea, especially the closer one gets to the DMZ, small bands of marauders or enemy infiltrators frequently attack road-bound convoys. The player characters may be tasked with escorting a small convoy from a cantonment area to an outlying outpost or isolated community. If the player characters don't have their own vehicles, or if their vehicles are unsuited to convoy escort missions, they should be provided with a light utility vehicle armed with a machinegun or automatic grenade launcher (a helpful rule of thumb is to assign one vehicle to every 3-4 player characters). For every quarter of the total distance between point of origin and destination traveled, roll a d10 and consult the following encounter table.

1-4	No encounter
5	Breakdown
6	Obstacle in road
7	Refugees in need of assistance
8	Checkpoint shakedown
9	Mine or I.E.D.
10	Ambush

Conversely, the players may be tasked with ambushing an enemy convoy.

Security

South Korea still has many functional military bases and important strategic facilities in need of protection (its nuclear power plants, for example). Security missions are similar to outpost duty but, in general, bases and other important facilities are located in relatively secure, civilized, and less isolated areas. Consequently, security missions can also be used to provide the player characters with time to rest and recuperate between more hazardous missions.

Reconstruction

Although South Korea has not experienced the degree of devastation that many other combatant nations have, there are still areas, especially near the DMZ, that have sustained significant damage during the war. The national power grid is vulnerable and subject to frequent breakdowns. The DPRK has been widely devastated and most areas currently outside of Soviet/KPA control are badly in need of significant rebuilding.

Special Missions

From time to time, especially if they've proven themselves during the course of more routine missions, player characters may be tasked with high importance, high risk operations. These missions may become the focus of the campaign, as their successful completion, or failure, can have significant impact on the politics and people of the peninsula.

Broken Arrow

A 500 kiloton nuclear MIRV warhead is missing somewhere in the ruins of Seoul. Word is out, and various groups are looking for it- *Kkangpae* (street gangs), foreign intelligence agents, ROK soldiers from both factions, each with their own agenda for the weapon. Whoever finds it will possess a potentially powerful political and military tool. The player characters can be tasked with locating and recovering the weapon by a patron, or they can attempt to obtain it for their own purposes but this, of course, will put a major target on their backs.

To Heir is Human

Allied intelligence analysis suggest that some KPA formations may be on the verge of mutiny. There are also reports that the Dear Leader is on his deathbed and that the Soviets are grooming his preteen son- dubbed the Young Leader- to take his place as DPRK figurehead. Some analysts believe that, if the Young Leader can be captured and "turned", the KPA will rise up against its Soviet masters.

Running on Empty

Rumor has it that a supertanker, its bunkers brimming with crude oil, has been captured by the *Waegu* (pirates) off the southern tip of the Korean Peninsula. This fuel would be a massive boon to the 8th Army- either to fuel its remaining

combat vehicles or, as some at 8th Army HQ hope, to facilitate the evacuation of American forces from the Korean Peninsula.

The player characters have been tasked with determining the veracity of this rumor and, if it turns out to be true, securing the tanker and bringing it safe to the partially-repaired port facilities at Incheon.

Race for the Cure

A plague has been released by a secret North Korean weapons lab, spreading across the peninsula and infecting friend and foe alike. Allied doctors have so far been unable to formulate a cure or vaccine. They need more information. The player characters have been tasked with finding the secret, underground DPRK lab where the outbreak originated, and recovering any materials- samples, lab notes, Patient Zero, etc.- that might help allied doctors develop a cure.

Referee's Notes: The plague can be anything from a genetically-modified strain of bubonic or pneumonic plague, to smallpox, anthrax, or superflu. Or, it can be something more exotic and horrifying, like...

Red Plague

The following material is for referees who would like to include some horror elements in their campaigns. Those that aren't interested in doing so are free to ignore this section or modify it to suit their needs and preferences.

Night of Rage

The Nork outpost was on the ridge facing us, on the far side of a narrow valley. We'd settled into a sort of routine- we'd take pot shots at one another every so often but neither of us tried very hard. It was more or less "live and let live", you might say. One night, we heard screaming from across the valley. The Norks popped a star shell. We could see movement in their position, heard some gunfire, then more screaming, then silence. It was all over in three or four minutes. We didn't have any patrols out that night, so at first we thought they must have gotten spooked, or were shooting up one of their own patrols by mistake. We didn't hear another sound from across the valley during the rest of the night. Next day we could see what looked like bodies piled up around their positions through our binos. Nothing was moving over there. The new El-Tee ordered a daylight patrol to investigate. No one volunteered. I was one of the lucky ones that got picked to go.

We reached the KPA outpost without incident. The place was a mess. Bodies everywhere, blood all over the place. Most of the bodies were dressed in KPA uniforms; others were wearing bits and pieces of civilian clothing- a couple wore nothing at all. The soldiers' heads had been bashed in, their throats torn out, bellies ripped open, guts strewn around. I've seen some heavy

stuff in this war, but that Nork outpost... well, that was on a whole 'nother level. The dead civies had been shot, some of 'em dozens of times- major overkill. Whoever wiped out the outpost didn't take any of the weapons- they were all still lying around. We took 'em as proof that we'd checked the place out and then pretty much ran our butts all the way back to the OP.

That same night, we found out what wiped out the Nork outpost. They came in hard and fast, overran our forward LP first- must have caught them sleeping. All we heard were a few shots and then the most horrible screaming any of us had ever heard. One of the trip flares went off and we finally saw 'em- about two dozen figures, running straight at us, not even trying to be quiet anymore. Everybody inside the wire opened up and you could see these things rocking from the impact of our rounds, but they just kept on coming. They didn't seem to feel a thing. One of 'em jumped into Martinez's foxhole, starting choking him and trying to bite his face off. I stopped one of the crazies just an arm's length from my position- shot the freak at least ten times before he finally went down. It was all over in about two minutes. They got four of us- Lemke and Sanchez in the LP, dead; Otis, and Martinez inside the wire, both badly wounded. We killed ten of the things, the rest musta run off. They weren't soldiers, no uniforms, didn't carry weapons. Otis and Martinez were medvac'ed back to town. We heard they went berserk in the aid post- like the things that attacked us- and had to be put down. I still have nightmares about the whole thing.

PROJECT RED LOTUS

Red Lotus was the code name of a top-secret DPRK biological weapons project. For decades, the DPRK had maintained stockpiles of plague, anthrax, and botulism toxins, but suspected that countermeasures would render them less than effective, and that their use would likely provoke a nuclear response. Something new- deadly, but of unknown provenance- was needed. Nearly a decade of trial and error yielded a genetically engineered variant of the rabies virus, designated V1260. By the winter of 1996, V1260 had been successfully tested on animals and humans (convicts and political prisoners were used as live test subjects) but, as of the outbreak of the Second Korean War, a satisfactory method of delivery yet to be developed. The high temperatures inherent to tube and rocket artillery destroyed the live virus, making stand-off delivery impossible. Experimental attempts were made to use dogs and rats as vectors, but they proved unpredictable and impossible to control, attacking friend and foe alike. A viable delivery system was still being developed when the Second Korean War began.

V1260 alters the infected subject's brain chemistry, producing uncontrollable violent urges and insatiable bloodlust, whilst severely impeding normal cognitive function and completely suppressing empathy. The infected subject rapidly essentially enters a perpetually murderous, essentially feral state, attacking any and all uninfected, warm-blooded creatures. Like the rabies virus, V1260 is transmitted through blood and other

bodily fluids - most often saliva. It is thought that close to 100% of individuals exposed to the virus become infected. The incubation period for V1260 is much shorter and more predictable than rabies. Initial symptoms are a high fever lasting about 4-12 hours, often accompanied by severe headache. This period is followed by the rapid onset of delirium and confusion, finally giving way to violent, uncontrollable rage. A loss of consciousness often occurs just prior to the final phase. 10% of those exposed to V1260 are stricken with paralysis. Unable to feed themselves, these subjects usually die of dehydration or exposure. So far, no treatment has proven effective in preventing or reversing the effects of V1260. The standard rabies vaccine and immunoglobulin treatment have no effect on V1260.

"Ragers"

"Rager" is a common nickname for the unfortunate, very dangerous individuals infected with V1260. Ragers are still entirely human, with all of the same physical characteristics, capabilities, and limitations that the species possesses, but their cognitive abilities are severely limited, and rage is their only recognizable emotion. Unlike the zombies of popular fiction, Ragers are living creatures, requiring oxygen, water, and food in order to survive. Ragers do not have super strength, although their affinity for dark places often sharpens the use of all of their senses. They are incapable of rational thought, beyond the ability to devise simplistic ways to catch and kill their prey. Ragers most often kill with their hands, but they are still capable of using simple weapons. There have been several credible reports of Ragers attacking their victims with knives, hatchets, or makeshift clubs. A Rager who had firearms experience before becoming infected is still able to fire a gun, but is incapable of reloading it or clearing a jam. A Rager cannot be reasoned with. They will single-mindedly pursue their prey until it is dead. Ragers crave the blood of mammals, especially that of humans. This is a side-effect of the virus. Ragers are exclusively carnivorous; they appear to prefer human blood. This may make them susceptible to certain vitamin deficiency diseases like scurvy.

Strengths: Ragers are not impeded by the same self-imposed psychological limits to their physical capabilities that most mentally-healthy human beings are. As a result, Ragers tend to exhibit better than average speed, stamina, and physical strength in most situations. In addition, Ragers are able to tolerate much higher levels of pain than average humans can. Ragers' night vision is better than average because they spend so much of their time in near-to-total darkness. This largely nocturnal lifestyle heightens their other senses as well. Ragers know no fear, but they do exhibit a sense of self-preservation. They have been known to flee when death becomes an obviously more likely outcome than success.

Weaknesses: Ragers are no longer capable of complex problem solving. Although they often attack in groups, Ragers don't appear to plan ahead or deliberately use teamwork. When they attack in numbers, they usually do so as a

collection of individuals instead of as a cooperative unit. Ragers are extremely sensitive to bright light, especially direct sunlight, avoiding it whenever possible. This is believed to be a side-effect of the virus. They also tend to shrink away from exposure to intense artificial lights.

The Crypt: Bunker M900

An overview on North Korean tunnel systems is provided in the next section of this sourcebook, under Places of Interest: North Korea. Bunker M900 is an example of the DPRK's advanced underground military research and development facilities- in particular, one devoted to producing bio-weapons. The main entrance to the Bunker M900 underground complex was damaged by U.S. aircraft early in the war, and the facility was hastily evacuated before being overrun by the 8th Army's summer 1997 offensive. Before it was abandoned, its entrance was demolished and sealed by several tons of concrete and earthen rubble. Bunker M900 was essentially lost in the confusion surrounding the Soviet Union's dramatic entry to the conflict (including the first use of nuclear weapons in Korea) and the rapid Allied retreat back down the peninsula that followed. In the summer of 2000, the hidden entrance to Bunker M900 was partially exposed by torrential monsoon rains, and subsequently discovered by a group of about two-dozen destitute North Korean civilians scouring the countryside for food. These unwitting civilians dug an access shaft into the complex and began to explore. Inside, they discovered bags of blood, still refrigerated by the man-made cavern's cool temperatures. In their extreme hunger, they consumed it, thereby infecting themselves with the V1260 virus. Rapidly succumbing to infection, the unfortunate explorers were, to a one, transformed into Ragers. Subsequent attacks on nearby settlements added to the Rager population. The new residents of Bunker M900 leave the tunnels at night to feed their insatiable bloodlust, attacking nearby settlements and military outposts. The valley in which Bunker M900 is located is completely uninhabited now, forcing the Ragers to move out into the surrounding countryside in order to hunt.

Finding a Cure

Allied forces have gathered enough information about Project Red Lotus from survivors of Rager attacks and rediscovered documents to have learned of the existence and approximate location of Bunker M900. The player characters have been tasked with locating Bunker M900 and recovering any uninfected personnel and/or materials related to V1260-specimen samples and research documents in particular. Once the materials are removed, Bunker M900 is to be resealed. Any Ragers encountered along the way are to be destroyed. The hope is that materials gleaned from the bunker will allow the Allied forces to create an effective vaccine and/or treatment to combat the virus.

Places of Interest

The following gazetteer provides basic information for a few notable sites scattered across the length of the Korean Peninsula. For South Korea, places of interest are listed in order from north to south; for North Korea, the reverse is true. Adventure seeds are sprinkled throughout.

South Korea

Baengnyeong and Daecheong Islands

These three small islands in the Yellow Sea just northwest of the DMZ were on the ROK side of the disputed pre-war Northern Limit [maritime demarcation] Line and suffered attacks by North Korean coastal artillery KPA naval commandos during the first few days of the war. The islands are currently under the control of the rogue 4th battalion of the ROK 6th Marine Brigade ("Black Dragon"). The battalion was left behind to guard the islands when the rest of the brigade participated in the Allies' summer 1997 offensive. In 1999, after the bloodless coup, the commander of the 4/6 ROK Marine battalion stopped accepting orders from either faction.



Above: Map showing major provinces and cities of the ROK.

The DMZ

The Demilitarized Zone is still anything but. Once among the most tightly controlled and heavily fortified borders in the world, the DMZ is now a porous frontier, vulnerable to infiltration from either side. With neither army in Korea able to man a continuous front, the DMZ has become a lawless zone inhabited by numerous small marauder bands, especially in the mountainous interior of the peninsula. Individual marauders

hail from nearly every army represented in-theater. These predatory packs survive by raiding nearby communities and ambushing organized military patrols on either side of the DMZ; firefights between rival marauder groups are not uncommon either. Many bands inhabit the fortifications that once guarded both sides of the border. They venture out when hunger or boredom become too much to bear. Scores of minefields were cleared by both armies during their respective crossings of the frontier but many mines still remain in place. The DMZ remains one of the most dangerous areas on the entire Korean peninsula.

Haeon Township

This inland border settlement occupies the distinctive Haeon Basin, dubbed "The Punchbowl" by UN forces who fought there during the First Korean War. In 1990 an unfinished North Korean infiltration tunnel was discovered in the hills just north of the settlement. In December of 1996, the city was again attacked by strong KPA forces, falling to the North Koreans after a week of heavy fighting. The city was recaptured in early June, 1997, but at a high price in casualties and damage to the settlement. Haeon Township is the current cantonment of the ROK 21st Infantry Division "Mt. Paektu" and the 28th ANZUK Brigade. Marauders infest the hills surrounding the relatively isolated basin, keeping the local garrison busy.

Dongducheon

Located on a north-south line between the DMZ and Seoul, the small city of Dongducheon was, and still is, the home of the main combat components of the U.S. 2nd Infantry Division. KPA spearheads reached the northern outskirts of the city during the first week of the war, but were held in check by elements of the 2nd ID and the ROK 26th Mechanized Infantry Division. Much of the damage sustained during the fighting has since been repaired.

Pocheon

An inland, agricultural city (producing rice, barley, sesame, pears, ginseng, pine nuts, and poultry) surrounded by forested hills, Pocheon is the headquarters for VI ROK Corps and cantonment of its 5th Armor Brigade. Pocheon played a pivotal role during the first six months of the war, located, as it is, in a position to be able to support the defense of both the Chorwon Valley and the Kaesong-Munsan invasion corridor.

Cheorwon

A small city in the mountainous interior of the peninsula, Cheorwon is nestled within the strategic Chorwon Valley, less than 15 miles (24 km) south of the DMZ. Located about 25 miles (40 km) east of the KPA's primary axis of attack down the Kaesong-Munsan invasion corridor, the Chorwon Valley was the scene of the KPA's secondary effort, and much heavy fighting took place on the broad valley plain. Two ROK infantry divisions were badly mauled during the initial breakthrough and

the ROK 26th Mechanized Infantry Division and 1st Armor Brigade were essentially destroyed whilst mounting counterattacks against rampaging KPA tank columns. Their sacrificial delaying action, however, stalled the KPA spearhead long enough for reinforcements to arrive, effectively sealing the breach. Although Cheorwon itself was captured by the KPA, the North Korean advance was finally halted by air strikes and strong mechanized counterattacks north of Pocheon. The city was recaptured by ROK-U.S. forces in June, 1997.

The Chorwon Valley was again the scene of fighting in the autumn of 1998, when hungry Soviet and KPA units attempted to capture the fertile basin. Again, the localized enemy offensive was beaten back by airstrikes and strong U.S.-ROK counterattacks. The valley continues to be a very productive agricultural area and a major source of food for nearby urban centers, including the greater Seoul area. Considering its continued strategic value, Cheorwon County remains heavily defended by the ROK 3rd "Skull" and 6th "Blue Star" Infantry Divisions, the U.S. 26th Infantry Division (Light), and the ROK 3rd Armor Brigade.

Munsan

Of South Korea's cities not subjected to nuclear strikes, Munsan has been hardest hit by the war. Sitting astride the historical Kaesong-Munsan invasion corridor, the city also served as the headquarters of ROK I Corps. As a result of its strategic importance, the KPA prioritized its quick capture, tasking several elite units with taking the city within the first 24 hours of the offensive. In order to quickly neutralize the powerful ROK forces defending the city, the KPA shelled Munsan and its environs with a profusion of chemical rounds (consisting of a mix of nerve gas and blister agents). Casualties were massive, especially among the city's civilian population. Emergency services were quickly overwhelmed. So too, were the defenders- I ROK headquarters was overrun; the ROK 25th Infantry Division, 30th Infantry Division (Mechanized) and 2nd Armored Brigades were all but wiped out during the first 48 hours of the war. Munsan fell quickly, becoming the first South Korean city to be conquered by North Korea.

Thousands of civilians perished during the initial chemical weapons attack. Denied adequate medical care by their conquerors, thousands more died of complications in the days and weeks that followed. Being as many of the victims of the gas attack had died in their beds, proper disposal of the dead was difficult; besides, the KPA had other priorities. During its six-month occupation, Munsan was looted of anything of value. Most of the dead simply remained where they fell. For weeks, the stench of death hung over the city. The surviving population were forced to serve as human shields for the occupying army.

In June of 1997, Munsan once again became a battlefield but this time the roles of attacker and defender were reversed. The city was recaptured by Allied forces after nearly two weeks of

heavy fighting. For several months after the battle line moved north, the city was declared off limits- quarantined, while decontamination crews attempted to clean up the horrific mess left behind by the retreating KPA.

With most of its original population dead, Munsan became a ghost town. It was during this interim period that the deserted city was nicknamed, *Yulyeong Dosi* ("Ghost City). The name stuck after Munsan was resettled. Its new residents were hordes of displaced persons from the North. Munsan became an ersatz refugee camp, those buildings not extensively damaged during the fighting serving as squats for North Korean refugees.

The ROK authorities have not made much of an effort to restore law and order to the city. Troops maintain checkpoints on the roads leading into the city but they're more concerned with keeping its current residents inside than keeping visitors out. Usually, a bribe allows the payer to gain access; the fee is usually double for anyone who wants to get out.

In some ways, modern Munsan resembles a past-its-prime boom town of the American Wild West, with a pronounced anything goes ethos. There is no formal government or law enforcement to speak of; commerce in the city is unregulated. Several criminal gangs (*Khangpae*) prey on the vulnerable and unwary. Agents of several foreign intelligence agencies have infiltrated the refugee camps and continue to use it as a staging area for their operations in the Republic of Korea; one particular North Korean agent who failed to keep a low profile was killed by an angry mob of his former countrymen.

Chuncheon

An inland, agricultural city, approximately 30 miles (48 km) south of the DMZ, Chuncheon occupies a large basin formed by the Soyang and Han Rivers. Known for its natural beauty and famous *dak galbi* chicken dish, Chuncheon was a popular tourist destination before the war. The city now serves as HQ for II ROK Corps and cantonment for its 15th Infantry Division "Victory". Small bands of bandits haunt the hills and valleys around the city.

Yeonpyeong Island

A small island in the Yellow Sea, off the west coast of South Korea, near the mouth of the Han River Estuary. The island's pre-war garrison, ROK 90th Marine battalion, has held the island throughout the war. These troops are currently accepting orders from the Nationalist high command, but the rogue 4/6 ROK Marine battalion (based on Baengnyeong and Daecheong Islands) has been making increasingly bold overtures in an attempt to assume control of the 90th; the unit has so far been able to maintain its loyalty to the Nationalist government.

Paju

A city near the confluence of the Imjin and Han rivers, and just north of Goyang (northeast of the rest of Greater Seoul), Paju was known for its cultural sites (Heyri Art Village and Paju English Village being two popular tourist destinations), and famous Jangdan bean crop. Due to the city's strategic interposition between Panmunjom and Seoul, Paju contained several ROK and U.S. military installations and was therefore the target of heavy KPA shelling. Much conventional fighting took place in and around the city and the area suffered extensive damage as a result. At present, Mount Dora, just north of the city on the southern bank of the Imjin River overlooking the DMZ, is the hub of ROK 17th Infantry Division's cantonment; the city proper is the main garrison area of the ROK 20th Infantry Division (Mechanized) "Decisive Action"; elements of both divisions patrol the valleys between Paju and the "Ghost City" of Munsan.

Goyang

A northwestern satellite of Seoul, Goyang was shelled heavily and briefly breached by KPA forces during the first week of the invasion. Damage from the conventional fighting that occurred there was substantial. Some of Goyang's neighborhoods have been rebuilt and resettled (in part by North Korean refugees). Others are still essentially rubble and remain largely uninhabited save by those who don't want to be found. Goyang was shielded from the worst of the nuclear blast that destroyed downtown Seoul by Bukhan Mountain.

Seoul

Despite the battering that it's taken over the course of three-and-a-half years of war, South Korea's sprawling national capital remains an important commercial and population center. The northern outskirts were badly damaged during the first three days of the war. High explosive shells blew out windows, cratered roads, and caused structural damage to buildings; white phosphorus rounds started fires, some of which gutted whole city blocks. Caught by surprise, many north-siders were killed or wounded by the initial barrage before they could seek shelter in neighborhood bomb shelters. The city was evacuated during the first few days of the war and much of it remained uninhabited through the winter and spring of 1997. Many residents returned to their homes in the summer, once the KPA artillery had been pushed out of range, but the city was again evacuated after the Soviet union began using tactical nuclear weapons in North Korea, as it was feared that Seoul would be the target of a strategic nuclear strike. This fear proved well-founded, as the Soviets did indeed attempt to destroy the ROK nerve center with nuclear strikes on Seoul and its neighboring port city of Incheon. On November 4th, 1997, one of four 500 kiloton MIRV warheads launched by a Soviet SS-17 ICBM detonated above the capital. Downtown Seoul was largely leveled but Bukhan Mountain protected the northwestern satellite of Goyang from the worst effects of the

blast. A second warhead failed to detonate on target. It has yet to be found.

By July, 2000, most of the relatively intact outlying neighborhoods of the sprawling city have been reoccupied. A thriving black market exists among the city's back alleys, encouraged and supplied, in part, by the illicit activities of local ROK military garrison (the 65th Mobilization Reserve Infantry Division "Rising Tide"). Nearly anything that one could want can be found in the extant city's shops and marketplaces- for a price. Street gangs, known as *Kkangpae*, have become a major problem in parts of the city, especially since ROK deserters and the growing black market trade have provided them with an influx of military-grade firepower. The *Kkangpae* rule entire neighborhoods and violence is growing increasingly common as rival gangs vie for turf. These gangs have joined the search for the unexploded nuclear warhead rumored to exist somewhere in the city.

Referee's Notes: The player characters may be tasked by any number of groups to locate and recover the MIRV warhead.

Bucheon

A densely-populated western satellite of Seoul, located between the capital and the port of Incheon, Bucheon sustained some damage from shelling during the battle for neighboring Gimpo, but it managed to avoid the worst of the nuclear explosions that later bracketed it. Bucheon now forms a thin ribbon of relatively intact, occupied structures between the devastated areas of Incheon and central Seoul.

Incheon

South Korea's second largest port city (after Busan), Incheon was a developing industrial center and home to Korea's largest airport (Gimpo International) before the war. Gimpo, a northwestern suburb of Incheon, saw heavy fighting during the first few weeks of the war; damage was extensive and the airport changed hands several times during the battle. The ROK 17th Infantry "Lightning" Division held the center of the city throughout, but KPA forces controlled the northern suburbs for nearly a month before strong counterattacks by the ROK 9th Infantry "White Mare" and 2nd Marine "Blue Dragon" Divisions finally drove them out.

On November 4th, 1997, downtown Incheon was hit by a 500 kiloton MIRV warhead (from the same batch that hit central Seoul and Gunsan), devastating the city and knocking the port out of operation. USN vessels docked there at the time were damaged beyond repair. Some repairs to the port facilities have been made since the attack, but current cargo processing is at less than 20% of prewar capacity and very few vessels now visit the harbor.

Donghae

On the east coast of the peninsula, Donghae is home to a ROK naval base and the Hanul nuclear power plant. A KPA naval commando sapper team shot its way into the plant during the first day of the invasion but the doughty staff managed to initiate an emergency shutdown before the sappers gained access to the control room, thereby avoiding a potentially disastrous meltdown. The KPA sappers did as much damage to the plant as they could before being wiped out by responding ROK security forces; the plant was off-line for several weeks while the necessary repairs were made. The plant has been running at 75% capacity ever since. The city is currently garrisoned by the Nationalist ROK 23rd Infantry "Steel Wall" Division.

Suwon

A major city located approximately 22 miles (35 km) south of Seoul, Suwon is currently the acting capital of *Wonsu* So's Nationalist military regime. So's *de facto* praetorian guard, the 103rd Separate Infantry Brigade, also acts as city garrison. Before the war, Suwon was home to a major Korean electronics company (its corporate HQ and largest manufacturing plant is located there), the city's biggest employer before the war. It produces very little new equipment now, but a small cadre of experienced technicians there continues to service military electronics. A nearby airbase in Jang-ji Dong serves the mostly-grounded ROKAF.

Osan

Located a few miles south of Suwon, the small city of Osan is home to the eponymous air force base (located about 5 miles, or 8 km, south of the city), used by both the ROKAF & USAF. The base remains in operation, but aircraft sorties are few and far between due to severe shortages of aviation fuel. Osan's pre-war economy was mostly based on agriculture, with some light industry. The former is now much more important. Osan boasts a huge open-air market, among the largest in the country and, at over 200 years in continuous operation, the oldest.

Camp Humphreys

A large U.S. military base located at a bend in the Ansong River, approximately 9 miles (14 km) south of Osan AFB. Camp Humphreys was the pre-war home of 2nd Infantry Division's Combat Aviation components, as well as various support and logistics units of the division and 8th U.S. Army. Camp Humphreys was struck by KPA commandos in the pre-dawn hours of day one of the invasion and several 2nd ID helicopters were destroyed on the ground before the attackers were wiped out by base security teams. Camp Humphreys is the current location of 8th Army headquarters. Several operational helicopters are still based there, but the continuing fuel shortage limits their use.

Wonju

This somewhat drab, inland valley city, renowned for the natural beauty of the surrounding countryside, is home to a ROKAF base and is currently the main cantonment of the Nationalist 36th Homeland Defense Infantry Division "Loyalty and Bravery". Wonju is currently dealing with an outbreak of cholera, and bandits in the surrounding countryside sometimes stop traffic heading to and from the city.

Daejeon

Daejeon was known before the war as Korea's Silicon Valley, home to many South Korean tech companies' R&D branches, and a defense plant producing guided munitions (the town of Boeun, about 20 miles, or 32 km, east of Daejeon, produces small arms and artillery ammunition). Daejeon served as the *de facto* national capital from shortly after the invasion up until the attempted arrest of President Pak in early 1999. The city is now under Nationalist control, garrisoned by the veterans of the ROK 1st Infantry Division "Forward". Given its geographic location and recent history, the city serves as the symbolic demarcation point between respective regions of Nationalist and Loyalist control. General Simpson has placed the 600 men of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division (Light) "Tropic Lightning" in the city in an effort to prevent clashes between forces of the ROK factions in the area.

Daegu

Nicknamed the "Apple City", Daegu is South Korea's fourth largest city. In addition to its famous apple crop, Daegu boasts a large textile manufacturing industry. Despite intermittent electrical power and constant shortages of cotton and wool, Daegu still produces uniforms and LBE for Loyalist forces and the U.S. 8th Army. The city is currently the headquarters of the Loyalist 2nd ROK Army, and is garrisoned by the 50th Homeland Defense Infantry Division ("Steel").

Hapcheon

Hapcheon is a small city on the Nakdong River in south central Korea. Hapcheon is home to the world's oldest intact Buddhist canon, the Tripitaka Koreana, housed in the 1200-year-old Haeinsa Temple. The city is also known for its summer paprika crop. Hapcheon has recently fallen under the sway of a charismatic charlatan calling himself, Haneul Duck-Hwan ("Heavenly Return of Virtue")- see the personalities section for details. The city and its environs is quickly becoming Haneul's personal fiefdom, with his fanatical followers growing numerous and well-armed enough to increasingly control the local population of non-believers.

Busan

Located on the southeastern tip of the Korean peninsula, just east of the Nakdong River, Busan was South Korea's second most populous city (after Seoul). The large city boasted a

deepwater port through which most U.S. reinforcements trans-shipped from Japan arrived on the peninsula, and a ROKN base. On November 8th, 1997, Busan was hit by a 350 kiloton P-1000 Vulkan SLCM fired by K34, a Soviet Echo II class submarine operating in the Sea of Japan, devastating its port facilities and badly damaging the city. Two USN vessels in port at the time were damaged beyond repair. The electromagnetic pulse from the blast also knocked the nearby Kori Nuclear Power Plant offline. Fortunately, automated emergency reactor shutdown protocols prevented a meltdown. The plant's electronics were badly damaged, however, and attempts to bring the reactors back on line have so far failed. At the time of the nuclear strike, the city was garrisoned by the 53rd Homeland Defense Infantry Division. A large group of its survivors have taken to marauding in the surrounding countryside. They've been able to scrounge small arms and mortar ammunition from a damaged munitions plant in the city.

Referee's Notes: The player characters may be tasked with recovering the nuclear fuel from the damaged Kori Nuclear Plant for use in one of the ROK's still-functioning nuclear reactors. Marauders from the splintered 53rd Homeland Defense Infantry Division currently control the area around the plant.

Chinhae

This small coastal city, 16 miles (25 km) west of Busan, is the home of the ROK Naval Academy and a joint ROKN-USN base. A small flotilla of operational USN vessels (USS Missouri, USS Vincennes, USS Des Moines, USS Duncan, and USS Semmes) rests at anchor in the harbor, stranded due to lack of fuel. The 1st Brigade, 7th ID, assists the beached sailors in defending the city and its harbor. Marauders from the Busan area are becoming an increasing nuisance in the area.

Pohang

A port city on the east coast that boasted the 3rd largest steel mill in the world, Pohang is also the home of a ROK naval base and naval air station. 1st ROK Marine Division was pulled back to Pohang (its pre-war home base) in late 1998 to rest and refit and subsequently refused orders to return north, instead declaring loyalty to the president Pak in the wake of the schism. The Wolsong nuclear power plant- operating at close to 100% capacity- is located about 20m (32 km) south of Pohang. An operational ammunition plant is located in the town in Angang, about 6 miles (9 km) west of Pohang.

Ulsan

Located on the east coast, north of Busan, Ulsan was Korea's pre-war industrial powerhouse, home to its burgeoning automotive and shipbuilding industries, and one of the largest oil refineries in the world. On November 8th, 1997, Ulsan was targeted by a P-1000 Vulkan SLCM launched by K34, an Echo II class submarine (the same pairing that hit Busan) operating in Sea of Japan, but the missile engine malfunctioned and it

crash landed in the sea; the warhead was destroyed on impact and failed to detonate. Even so, since the flow of imported raw materials from the outside world has dried up, most of the city's factories lie dormant. A notable exception is the ammunition plant, which keeps busy reloading spent brass shell casings. Despite its current malaise, Ulsan will be key to Korea's rebuilding. Nominally, the city is under Loyalist control; due to its strategic importance, Ulsan is currently garrisoned by the 16th Regiment, U.S. 6th Marine Division.

Gunsan

Home of Kunsan AFB (and the only American nuclear weapons storage facility on the Peninsula), Gunsan was an important port city and emerging automotive manufacturing center on the Republic of Korea's west coast. On November 4th, 1997, Kunsan was hit by 500 kiloton nuclear warhead (from the same batch of MIRVs that struck Seoul and Incheon). At the airbase, most of the aircraft not occupying hardened shelters at the time of the blast were destroyed, as were the control tower and other administrative and support facilities, effectively knocking the airbase out of operation (the runways, however, remain useable). The nearby seaport facilities were also badly damaged by the attack.

Gwangju

A small city in southwestern South Korea and current capital of President Pak's Republican regime. The city receives electrical power from the Hanbit nuclear power plant located just under 30 miles (48 km) to the west, on the Yellow Sea coast. The area is currently under the protection of the Loyalist 31st Homeland Defense Infantry Division ("Chieftain"). The ROKAF Southern Combat Command is headquartered in Gwangju; unlike most of the ROKAF, this command has declared its loyalty to the civilian regime. A small number of operational F-5E/F are based at Gwangju Airport, however there is very little fuel available for them.

Jeungdo

A small island off the southwestern tip of the peninsula, Jeungdo was renowned before the war for its salt farms. In the year 2000, with reliable refrigeration nearly impossible due to the sporadic availability of electrical power, salt has become a very valuable commodity. Jeungdo has therefore grown rather wealthy. Unfortunately, this has made the salt farms a popular target for *Waegu* (Korean pirates), whose bases aren't very far to the southeast.

Mokpo

A small coastal city on the southwest tip of the Korean peninsula, Mokpo hosts a joint ROKN-USN naval station and the HQ of [U.S.] Commander Naval Forces, Korea. Mokpo is home to a substantial fishing fleet and the surrounding agricultural areas remain very productive.

Yeosu

One of South Korea's southernmost port cities, Yeosu is located on a peninsula south of Suncheon. Although the ROK 39th Homeland Defense Infantry Division is cantoned in nearby Suncheon, the coastal outskirts of the city have been raided by *Waegu* (pirates) on several occasions.

Jeju Island

Jeju Island lies just off the southern tip of the Korean Peninsula. It is the largest of the Korean islands, with a pre-war population of around 600,000. Early in the war, three North Korean agents were landed on the island by submarine; their mission, to start an uprising. One of the agents were promptly arrested and another killed in shootout with local police. The lone survivor hid in the island's wild interior for several weeks before being taken in by sympathetic civilians. As time went on, it became increasingly apparent that the South Korean government was preoccupied with events further north and that, essentially, the people of Jeju Island were left on their own. The North Korean agent, a talented agitator, slowly built upon impressions of neglect, stoking long-simmering resentments toward the central government (there was a brief, brutally repressed leftist uprising on the island in 1948-1949, as a result of which an estimated 10% of its population perished). By 1999, the local government had broken ties with both national government factions, acting as a de facto independent state.

At the moment, the people of Jeju island currently don't have much to fear from South Korea's competing governments; *Waegu* (pirates), on the other hand, have raided island towns on several occasions and remain a constant threat to the coastal population.

"The Pirate Isles"

Waegu is the Korean word for pirate. Dozens of islands lie off the southern tip of the Korean Peninsula. By 1999, bands of ROK deserters had begun operating from some of the smaller islands as pirates, preying on what few vessels still traverse nearby shipping lanes, but primarily by raiding small coastal communities on neighboring islands, the mainland, and as far afield as Tsushima and Kyushu (the southernmost Japanese home island).

The largest *Waegu* band's flagship is the former ROK Navy Chamsuri class patrol boat, PKM 235. It is armed with one 40mm Bofors gun forward, two Sea Vulcan 20mm Gatling guns aft of the bridge, and two M60 7.62mm machineguns. Usually one or two warning shots from the Bofors gun is enough to force a target vessel to hove to. The flagship doesn't have much 40mm or 20mm ammunition left, though. The rest of the fleet consists of a motley assortment of converted coastal trawlers, tramp steamers, and recreational vessels armed with machineguns and other small arms.

The pirates shift their base of operation from island to island every few weeks, taking their fill from the nearest local community before moving on in order to make it difficult for government forces to locate them. Afflicted civilian populations will gladly accept assistance in eliminating the *Waegu* menace.

North Korea

North Korean Tunnel Systems

In the decades leading up to WWII and the Second Korean War, the North Korean government ordered the creation of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of miles of underground tunnels throughout their hermit kingdom. Most of these tunnels were excavated primarily by means of explosives and heavy machinery, but slave labor provided by political prisoners was also routinely employed. The extensive and widespread tunnel system served several purposes but can be categorized into two broad categories- infiltration and staging/shelter.

Infiltration tunnels were dug under the DMZ in order to covertly insert spies, saboteurs, assassins and commando squads into South Korea. These tunnels are typically long but narrow, most only a few feet in diameter, with camouflaged exits on the South Korean side of the DMZ, and are fitted with rudimentary lighting and ventilation systems. On at least four occasions between the Korean Wars, ROK security forces detected and interdicted cross-border infiltration tunnels, but this did not dissuade the North Koreans from continuing to dig more. Prior to the invasion, dozens of KPA commandos surreptitiously entered the ROK using these new tunnels; during the early hours of the invasion, thousands more followed.



Above: A map showing the locations of several pre-war infiltration tunnels discovered by the South Koreans.

Before the Second Korean War, a senior DPRK defector reported that much larger infiltration tunnels, allowing for the passage of trucks and even armored vehicles, also existed, but

these reports were viewed with skepticism and not taken seriously by the ROK government and military. ROK forces learned the veracity of these reports the hard way during the invasion. These larger infiltration tunnels were only partially completed before the invasion commenced, passing below a portion of the DMZ but stopping short of ROK territory so as to avoid detection until the last second. During the invasion of the south, these tunnels were hastily completed, allowing KPA mechanized forces to emerge, unscathed and unimpeded, behind ROK lines. Once these tunnels were detected, they were sealed by airstrikes using "bunker buster" munitions, or overrun by ROK ground forces and subsequently destroyed with demolitions charges by combat engineers.

Staging/shelter tunnels are much larger than those designed for infiltration. Staging tunnels were dug into hillsides near the DMZ in order to covertly preposition KPA men and materiel near the border in preparation for an invasion of South Korea. Some of these tunnels are reputedly large enough to hold an entire motorized rifle division, but most are believed to be smaller, temporarily housing units of regimental, battalion, or company size. These large staging tunnels have extensive lighting and ventilation systems (sometimes proof against NBC attack), escape tunnels for personnel, and camouflaged armored doors. A few include narrow-gauge rail lines for the efficient movement of large quantities military supplies. Some smaller staging tunnels near the DMZ were used to conceal and protect KPA tube and rocket artillery batteries. The artillery units emerged from their subterranean shelters to fire a barrage or two, then reentered them in order to avoid counter-battery fire.

Further away from the DMZ, tunnel complexes serve several additional purposes. A few extensive, advanced tunnel systems were used as KPA command and control (C2) facilities. These subterranean compounds feature extensive communications suites and offer comprehensive protection from nuclear, biological, or chemical (NBC) attack. Other, similar complexes are used for the development and manufacture and/or storage of conventional or NBC weapons. Shelter tunnels vary in size and quality depending on the class of citizen for which their use was originally intended. Bunkers used to protect DPRK government and civilian personnel deemed worthy by the regime feature higher levels of protection and greater comfort than those designated for non-essential personnel. The few bunkers intended for the hoi polloi are very basic, and have little to differentiate them from standard storage tunnels. Storage tunnels are more numerous, but usually much cruder, than C2, R&D, or VIP bunker tunnels. They are most commonly simple underground spaces designed to conceal and protect stockpiles of basic military equipment and food. These bunkers often lack lighting and ventilation systems, relying only on earth and rock for insulation as well as protection.

Many North Korean tunnels were destroyed or badly damaged during the first year of the war, but quite a few, perhaps 40% of the total built, remain relatively intact. During the Allies' rapid

advance towards the Yalu River in the summer of 1996, scores of tunnels were identified, but due to shortages of time and manpower, very few were properly explored and/or destroyed. If a tunnel was being used by KPA forces as a center of resistance, it was often easier simply to place a thin cordon of troops around the entrance and bypass it than it was to root the defenders out. In many cases, high explosives were used to seal the main entrance of the tunnel, trapping the defenders inside to suffocate or die of starvation, but often leaving most of the underground structure undamaged and usable.

As of July of 2000, many extant tunnels are still in use. Some are still occupied by KPA or Soviet forces; a few have been claimed by marauders; some shelter refugees, even if this was not their intended purpose. If a tunnel entrance was collapsed and people in the area who knew of its location fled or were killed, it's possible that the tunnel's contents remain forgotten and undisturbed. The Allied armies didn't have much time to properly explore and clear most undestroyed tunnels, let alone map their locations. If discovered and excavated, "forgotten" tunnels such as these are potential treasure troves of military equipment, food, medical supplies, fuel, or even vehicles. Some, however, might hide far more horrific secrets.

Referee's Notes: Tunnel systems can be a fruitful setting for many different types of adventures. Player characters may be tasked with reconnoitering a rediscovered tunnel system, clearing out a group of troublesome KPA soldiers or a band of rapacious marauders, recovering a cache of valuable supplies, or defending a group of civilian refugees that have made a tunnel system their home.

When players randomly encounter a tunnel, you may use the following tables to determine it's type and/or size. To determine the contents (i.e. numbers and types of people, and/or items) encountered in a randomly generated tunnel, use tables from the basic rulebooks.

D20 Result	Tunnel Type
1	KPA command and control center
2	Military research and development facility
3-4	VIP Shelter
5-6	Arms factory
7-10	KPA Staging area/shelter
11-15	Storage bunker
16-20	Civil defense bomb shelter
D10 Result	Tunnel Size
1	Huge (capable of holding over 1000 people and/or many tons of materiel)
2-3	Large (capable of holding between 500-1000 and/or a several tons of materiel)
4-7	Medium (100-500 person capacity or a few tons of materiel)
8-10	Small (100 or fewer person capacity or a couple of tons of materiel)

Kaesong

Kaesong served as a major KPA staging area and command and control center during the invasion of South Korea, and was an early objective for Allied forces during their 1997 summer offensive. Consequently, intense see-saw fighting took place in and around this border city, reducing much of it to rubble by July, 2000. The ruins of Kaesong are currently occupied by elements of the Soviet 38th Motor Rifle Division.

Haeju

A coastal city approximately 30 miles (48 km) north of the pre-war border, Haeju boasted a port, naval base, airbase, and tractor plant. As a result, Haeju was the target of several Allied airstrikes and cruise missile attacks. After a sharp fight, Haeju was captured by the ROK 9th ID "White Mare", during the early weeks of the Allied summer 1997 offensive. The city is currently garrisoned by the Soviet 63rd Naval Infantry Regiment.



Above: Map showing major cities and provinces of the DPRK.

Pyongyang

Not to be confused with the North Korean capital, Pyonggang, is situated just 6.5 miles (10 km) from the DMZ, directly north of the Chorwon invasion corridor. The city has seen much fighting, due to its strategically significant location, and has therefore sustained a great deal of damage. Pyonggang currently serves as the hub of the Soviet 265th MRD's cantonment.

Sariwon

About 57 miles (91 km) due south of Pyongyang, Sariwon is a major stop on the road from Kaesong to Pyongyang. During fighting for the city in August of 1997, Sariwon's large fertilizer plant exploded, leveling several surrounding blocks. Fearing that the city had just been hit by a tactical nuclear weapon, the rest of its KPA defenders promptly fled or surrendered. The remains of the city are currently home to Soviet 35th Army HQ.

Nampo

The DPRK's largest port city, Nampo is located on the west coast, on the north bank of the Taedong River estuary, about 28 miles (45 km) southwest of Pyongyang. Nampo was an important industrial (shipbuilding) and agricultural (apples) city, as well as a major center for North Korea's international trade. It also featured a sea salt factory, and hosted a sizeable fishing fleet. During the Allied summer 1997 offensive, elements of the U.S. 4th Marine Division and ROK 6th Marine Brigade "Black Dragon" conducted a successful amphibious landing south of the Taedong river estuary, helping to unhinge the KPA main line of resistance near the DMZ and precipitating a general withdrawal that quickly snowballed into a pell-mell retreat. Strong KPA forces cornered in the city held out for several weeks before being reduced by Allied forces.

Pyongyang

The Kim dynasty's monument to the worker-peasant's paradise that they'd built, the North Korean capital was more a Potemkin Village than a legitimate symbol of the DPRK's dubious economic accomplishments. As Allied forces advanced on Pyongyang in the summer of 1997, the ruling regime ordered the city's defenders to hold out to the last man, then snuck out of the city in the dead of night, fleeing north to continue directing the war from a location further from the rapidly approaching front line. In the heavy urban fighting which followed, most of the city was destroyed. In terms of structures, not much of note is left standing. An important regional transportation hub, the city's roads and bridges were later cleared and repaired by Soviet combat engineers after the city was recaptured in the autumn of 1997. From that point on, a small Soviet/KPA garrison (mostly engineers, supply troops, and a few military policemen) has been stationed in the city to keep supply lines open, but very little is arriving from the north. Soviet Yalu Front HQ is currently located in the city, guarded by the Front reserve force, Soviet 203rd Air Assault Brigade.

Rimjin River Valley

A long interior mountain valley stretching roughly from Chorwon in the south to the coastal plain just north of Wonsan, a small segment of which is under the control of the survivors of a U.S. Special Forces A-Team and its small, rag-tag army of anti-communist guerrillas. So far, attempts by Soviet and KPA forces to run the band to ground have failed. The guerilla force has more or less "gone native", living off the land and the

goodwill of isolated valley communities. Reprisals against locals accused of collusion have only created more anti-government sentiment. Although not strong enough to carry out major offensive operations, this guerrilla band will opportunistically ambush small patrols and lightly defended convoys. If reinforced, it is possible that this band could significantly hamper Soviet-KPA supply movements in the region.

Wonsan

This North Korean city on the east coast of the Korean peninsula was the lynchpin of the DPRK's missile program. Several medium-range ballistic missiles were launched from here against port facilities in Japan, prompting the Japanese Self-Defense Air Force to launch airstrikes against the missile launch sites. In the summer of 1997, the city was taken by the ROK 1st Marine Division "Sea Dragon" and the 1st Japanese Airborne Brigade after heavy fighting. Wonsan currently serves as Soviet 35th Army HQ.

Kaechon

Site of two large DPRK prison camps and an KPA airbase (MiG-19), Kaechon is now the main cantonment of the Hungarian 17th MRD. The division is responsible for holding open supply lines connecting Yalu Front with Soviet 1st Far Eastern Front currently occupying Manchuria, and has recently been conducting search and destroy operations against Chinese marauders operating out of Sonchon, to the west.

Huichong

A small inland city, Huichong once boasted a munitions plant. The factory machinery was removed and the buildings destroyed by KPA forces during their long retreat. The city is currently garrisoned by the 200 survivors of the Soviet 194th Motor Rifle Division, tasked with holding open the road between Pyongyang and Manchuria. At the moment, this is beyond their capabilities, and the city is in danger of being surrounded and besieged by Chinese marauders.

Hamhung

A small port city on the east coast of North Korea, about 50 miles (80 km) north of Wonsan, Hamhung was an important logistical hub- *when* the Soviet forces in Korea were still being supplied by the Eastern TVD. Soviet Yalu Front maintains a garrison in the city (Soviet 192nd MRD) on the off chance that the flow of supplies begins again. If this is to happen, the increasingly aggressive marauders around Tanchon, situated further north along the coast, will need to be dealt with.

Manpo

On September 7th, the U.S. 25th ID (Light) linked up with Chinese 3rd Army on Manpo's outskirts. Elements of this combined force then held the city against strong Soviet armor

attacks until October 21st, when Manpo and nearby Allied defense positions were hit by several Soviet tactical nuclear weapons. The attacks destroyed an entire regiment of the Tropic Lightning Division and put the traumatized survivors to flight. The rubble remains of the city are currently uninhabited, save for a handful of desperate scavengers.

Hyesan

A small city on the Chinese border, Hyesan was captured by the Chinese 2nd Parachute Division of Chinese 38th Army in late July, 1997. The city was hit by a Soviet nuclear weapon in early August and later recaptured by elements of Soviet Yalu Front. The river crossings north of the city were nuked a few weeks later by U.S. forces in an attempt to slow the Soviet advance. The area is devastated and largely uninhabited.

Sinuju

Located within sight of the Chinese border, this northwestern city was hit by a Soviet tactical nuclear weapon in the early autumn of 1997 and largely destroyed. The ruins, and most of North Pyongan Province in which they reside, are currently under the sway of a ruthless Chinese warlord (a former PLA officer). His fighters are a mix of former PLA and KPA.

Tanchon

A port city on North Korea's east coast, Tanchon was a mining (magnesium) and light industrial center before the war depopulated the region. The city is currently the base of operations of a sizeable marauder force consisting mostly of KPA deserters. Rumor has it that this force is led by one of the Dear Leader's surviving adult sons.

Kanggye

A major armaments manufacturing center, Kanggye was captured by U.S. 25th ID in late August, 1997, before all of the city's machinery could be removed or destroyed by the retreating KPA. The division fell back through the city under pressure during the surprise Soviet offensive; Kanggye was subsequently hit by an American tactical nuclear bomb to both blunt the Red Army spearhead and deny the city's arms manufacturing facilities to the Soviets. Soviet Yalu front, currently running perilously low on ammunition, is trying to salvage what they can from the city, but Chinese marauders are making this exceedingly difficult.

Chongjin

Before the war, Chongjin was a major industrial center (including a tank plant), and the second busiest port city in the DPRK, doing a brisk trade with the nearby PRC. The surrounding region contains little arable land, so Chongjin was hit particularly hard by famine conditions beginning in late 1997. As a result, very few civilians remain in the region. Chongjin's factories lie dormant and its port is seldom visited.

People's Republic of China

China's descent into anarchy and civil disorder began in mid-1997, when the Soviets began their rather liberal use of nuclear weapons in the Far Eastern Theatre. The region bordering the DPRK, known as Manchuria, is currently occupied by Soviet forces of the 1st Far Eastern Front, but they have their hands full dealing with numerous armed groups- marauders, partisans, guerrillas, separatists, and bandits- of various nationalities (including mutinied Soviet units). There is no functioning central government in Manchuria. Military cantonments provide the only law and order in the region. Meanwhile, local warlords and their private armies vie for power, fighting the Soviet army and one another. Marauder incursions into North Korea are largely unopposed. There is little contact between the Soviet forces in Manchuria and those in North Korea, and even less cooperation. Both groups must rely on themselves to survive.

Jilin Province: Sharing borders with both North Korea and the Soviet Union, Jilin Province is agriculturally productive and rich in natural resources, including shale oil and natural gas; therefore, maintaining control of the region has long been a priority of the Politburo. The province is ostensibly under Soviet control; several of Soviet 1st Far Eastern Front's dozen or so divisions are stationed throughout. However, these units are struggling to control the province, which, in addition to hosting several small but active partisan groups, is subject to frequent raids by marauder forces operating out of neighboring Liaoning Province to the west.

The Soviets are attempting to create a puppet Manchurian regime in Jilin Province (a-la Japan's WWII-era Manchukuo), but has had little success in winning the hearts and minds of the local population. Jilin Province's capital city, Changchun, was destroyed by Soviet nuclear weapons, making governing the province that much more difficult.

Liaoning Province: Southwest of Jilin Province, and northwest of the DPRK, Liaoning Province is in a perpetual state of near anarchy. 1st Far Eastern Front has abandoned its cantonments there in an attempt to pacify the more strategically important Jilin Province to the east. Chinese warlords are struggling to fill the vacuum left by the Soviet withdrawal. Several have managed to carve out small fiefdoms for themselves, providing the local population with "protection" in exchange for food and labor. As well as fighting each other for control of the province's few remaining productive regions, these warlords mount frequent raids into both neighboring Jilin Province and North Korea. Soviet forces will occasionally mount counter-raids into Liaoning Province, but the warlords have so far prevented the Soviets from reestablishing any lasting presence there. Liaoning Province's capital city, Shenyang, is an irradiated slag heap.

Soviet Union

The Soviet Far East: Long considered a provincial backwater by Moscow, the Soviet Far East, sharing borders with both China (Manchuria) and North Korea, is experiencing a significant degree of civil disorder. Vladivostok, Komsomolsk, and Petropavlovsk were all destroyed by nuclear attacks in 1997. Soviet troops are doing their best to restore order in the region, but are beset by numerous armed bands, including groups of their own comrades that have mutinied.

Vladivostok: This, the closest Soviet city to North Korea, was an important commercial port and Soviet Pacific Fleet base. It was first damaged by USN conventional cruise missiles and carrier-based airstrikes in 1996, and then destroyed by American nuclear weapons in late 1997. Not much is left standing. It's destruction has made supplying Soviet Yalu Front in North Korea, either overland or by sea, considerably more difficult. Making matters even worse, remnants of the "lost" Soviet 141st MRD are now marauding in the area.

Japan

Soviet territorial interests in the Kurile island chain, as well as Japan's hosting of several U.S. military bases, more or less assured that the Land of the Rising Sun would not be able to remain neutral throughout the Third World War. Japan itself accelerated its departure from strict neutrality by joining the war against North Korea, a *de facto* Soviet ally, in early 1997.

Subsequently, in late 1997, Japan was subjected to several Soviet nuclear strikes aimed primarily at destroying U.S. military bases there. Tokyo was bracketed by 500kt nuclear explosions destroying the USN base facilities at Yokusuka, west of the capital, and the large oil refinery in Chiba City, across Tokyo Harbor to the east. Nagasaki, home to Sasebo Naval Base, was not spared the indignity of being hit by nuclear weapons not quite 53 years apart; Misawa Air Base was destroyed; Okinawa, home to USAF, USN, and US Marine bases, was plastered by Soviet MIRVs. In nearly all cases, collateral damage was not insignificant, and civilian casualties in highly-populated neighboring areas were high. Japan, however, refused to capitulate. JDSF and Soviet naval, air, and ground forces clashed in and around the Kuriles throughout 1998. As of July, 2000, a few small Soviet units continue to hold out on some of the larger islands.

Despite the destruction it has been subjected to, Japan endures as a unified country, with a functioning central government. Although completely deprived of petroleum, parts of the Home Islands still have intermittent electrical power, thanks to Japan's investment in nuclear energy. If it can avoid further nuclear destruction, Japan, like South Korea, is poised to emerge from the Twilight War as a beacon of hope and recovery. It remains to be seen if the two nations will remain allies or become rivals.

Equipment Tables

The tables below and on the following pages are intended to give the referee and players an idea of the weapons and combat vehicles that characters may use or encounter during the campaign. Please note that these tables are not all-inclusive.

Infantry Weapons of the ROK Armed Forces

Pistols	Ammunition	Origin	Notes
Daewoo DP51	9mmP	ROK	Issued to officers and aircrew
M1911A1	.45 caliber	USA	Issued to reserve formations
Submachine guns	Ammunition	Origin	Notes
Daewoo K1A	5.56mm	ROK	Also considered a carbine
M3 Grease Gun	.45 caliber	USA	Issued to reserve formations
Assault Rifles	Ammunition	Origin	Notes
Daewoo K2	5.56mm	ROK	
M16A2	5.56mm	USA	Issued to reserve formations
Machine guns	Ammunition	Origin	Notes
Daewoo K3	5.56mm	ROK	Closely resembles M249 SAW
M60	7.62mm N	USA	
Daewoo K6	12.7mm	ROK	Product improved copy of Browning M2HB
Sniper Rifles	Ammunition	Origin	Notes
SSG-69	7.62mm N	Austria	Used by ROK Special Forces
Sig-Sauer SSG 3000	7.62mm N	Swiss/FRG	Used by ROK Marine Corps
Support Weapons	Ammunition	Origin	Notes
DP1 K201	40mm	ROK	Under-barrel grenade launcher based on M203
Daewoo K4	40mm L	ROK	Automatic grenade launcher
Panzerfaust 3	110mm	FRG	Light anti-tank rocket launcher (LAW)
M72	66mm	USA	Single-shot, disposable LAW
M67	90mm	USA	Recoilless rifle
BGM-71 TOW	152mm	USA	Wire-guided antitank missile system

Armored Fighting Vehicles of the ROK Armed Forces

Main Battle Tanks	Ammunition	Origin	Notes
K1 88	105mm	ROK	
M48A3/M48A5	90mm/105mm	USA	Equips ROKMC and reserve formations
IFVs & APCs	Ammunition	Origin	Notes
K200 IFV	12.7mm	ROK	Based on M113 APC
M113K1	12.7mm	USA	Equips reserve formations
KAA7A1	40mm/12.7mm	USA	ROK Marine Corps only
KM900 APC	7.62mm N	Italy	Wheeled armored personnel carrier
Bandvagn 206/K532	n/a	Sweden	Articulated, tracked utility vehicle
Self-propelled Artillery	Ammunition	Origin	Notes
K30 Biho	30mm	ROK	Anti-aircraft gun on elongated K200 chassis
Utility Vehicles	Ammunition	Origin	Notes
KM131	n/a	ROK	Based on a civilian SUV design
M151 MUTT	n/a	USA	Ubiquitous "jeep"

Infantry Weapons of the Japanese Self Defense Force

Pistols	Ammunition	Origin	Notes
SCK/Minebea P9	9mmP	Japan	Japanese copy of SIG220
Submachine guns	Ammunition	Origin	Notes
Minebea PM-9	9mmP	Japan	Modified copy of Israeli Mini Uzi
Assault Rifles	Ammunition	Origin	Notes
Howa Type 89	5.56mm	Japan	
Howa Type 64	7.62mm N	Japan	Issued as designated marksman's rifle
Machine guns	Ammunition	Origin	Notes

FN Minimi SAW	5.56mm	Belgium	
Sumimoto Type 62	7.62mm N	Japan	Belt-fed GPMG
Browning M2HB	12.7mm	USA	
Sniper Rifle	Ammunition	Origin	Notes
M24	7.62mm N	USA	
Support Weapons	Ammunition	Origin	Notes
Howa Type 96	40mm L	Japan	Automatic grenade launcher
Howa 84RR	84mm	Japan	Clone of Swedish Carl Gustav recoilless rifle
Panzerfaust 3	110mm	FRG	
M72	66mm	USA	
Hirtenberger M6C-210	60mm	Austria	Light "knee" mortar

Weapons of the Korean People's Army

Pistols	Ammunition	Origin	Notes
T66	9mm M	DPRK	Copy of Soviet Makarov
BaekDuSan	9mm P	DPRK	Clone of Czech CZ75; issued to special troops
Submachine guns	Ammunition	Origin	Notes
PPS-43	7.62mm T	USSR/PRC	KPA also uses Chinese copy, Type 54
M56	7.62mm T	Yugoslavia	Modified version of German MP-40
Assault Rifles	Ammunition	Origin	Notes
Type 88	5.45mm	DPRK	Copy of AK-74
Type 68	7.62mm S	DPRK	Copy of AKM
Type 58	7.62mm S	DPRK	Copy of AK-47; issued to reserves
Machine guns	Ammunition	Origin	Notes
Type 64	7.62mm S	DPRK	Copy of RPK-47
Type 82	7.62mm R	DPRK	Clone of PKM
Type 62	7.62mm S	DPRK	Clone of RPD
Type 73	7.62mm R	DPRK	Equips reserve and home guard forces
Type 64	7.62mm R	DPRK	Clone of DPM; issued to reserve units
DShKM	12.7mm	USSR	
Sniper Rifles	Ammunition	Origin	Notes
Dragunov SVD	7.62mm R	USSR	
PSL	7.62mm R	Romania	
Chodyok-Pochong	7.92mm M	DPRK	Clone of Yugoslavian Zastava M76
Support Weapons	Ammunition	Origin	Notes
D-48 Anti-tank Gun	85mm	USSR	
D-44 Divisional Gun	85mm	USSR	Can serve as conventional artillery or anti-tank gun
M1944 Field Gun	100mm	USSR	Towed anti-tank gun
AGS-17 <i>Plamya</i>	30mm	USSR	Automatic grenade launcher
GP-25	40mmS	USSR	Under-barrel grenade launcher fitted to AK series
RPG-2	82mm HEAT	USSR	Equips reserve and home guard forces
RPG-7	93mm HEAT	USSR	Multiple warhead types are available
Type 69 RPG	85mm HEAT	PRC	Chinese version of RPG-7
RPO-A <i>Schmel</i>	93mm	USSR	Thermobaric bunker-buster
B-10 Recoilless Rifle	82mm	USSR	Equips reserve and home guard forces
B-11 Recoilless Rifle	107mm	USSR	Equips reserve and home guard forces
SPG-9 Recoilless Rifle	73mm	USSR	Locally-produced
AT-3 Sagger	HEAT warhead	USSR	Wire-guided ATGM; locally-made Bulsae-1
AT-4 Spigot	HEAT warhead	USSR	Wire-guided ATGM; locally-made Bulsae-2
AT-5 Spandrel	HEAT warhead	USSR	Wire-guided ATGM
AT-7 Saxhorn	HEAT warhead	USSR	Wire-guided ATGM

Armored Fighting Vehicles of the Korean People's Army

Main Battle Tanks	Ammunition	Origin	Notes
Chonma-ho	115mm	DPRK	Heavily-modified, DPRK-made T-62 MBT

T-72S MBT	125mm	USSR	
T-62 MBT	115mm	USSR	
T-55	100mm	USSR	
Type 59	100mm	PRC	Chinese clone of Soviet T-54
T-34-85	85mm	USSR	Equips reserve formations
Light Tanks	Ammunition	Origin	Notes
PT-76	76.2mm	USSR	Amphibious light tank
Type 63	85mm	PRC	Amphibious light tank
PT-85	85mm	DPRK	Amphibious light tank
IFVs & APCs	Ammunition	Origin	Notes
BMP-1	73mm	USSR	
VTT-323 (M1973)	14.5mm	DPRK	Modified Chinese Type 85 APC
Type 63	12.7mm	PRC	Includes several variants made in DPRK
BTR-50		USSR	Tracked APC based on PT-76
BTR-60	14.5mm	USSR	8x8 wheeled APC
M1992	30mm AGL	DPRK	4x4 APC loosely on based on BDRM-2
BTR-152	7.62mmR	USSR	6x6 APC; equips reserve/security forces
Type 55	7.62mmR	PRC	Chinese version of BTR-40 4x4 scout car
Self-Propelled Artillery	Ammunition	Origin	Notes
SU-100	100mm	USSR	Self-propelled anti-tank gun; issued to PTMU
ZU-23-4 <i>Shilka</i>	23mm	USSR	SPAAG
ZSU-57-2	57mm	USSR	ZSU-57-2 turret mounted on Type 59 MBT chassis
Koksan SPAG	170mm	DPRK	Very long-range self-propelled artillery
Combat Hovercraft	Ammunition	Origin	Notes
Kongbang class ACV	n/a	DPRK	Based on Westland Winchester SR.N6
Utility Vehicles	Ammunition	Origin	Notes
UAZ-469	n/a	USSR	KPA also uses Chinese copy (BJ2023)

Additions to the Equipment Lists

Please note that not all items listed in the tables above are detailed in this section. For game statistics for the following weapons and combat vehicles, either use the suggested equivalents or refer to Paul Mulcahy's excellent online database at, <http://www.pmulcahy.com/>

PISTOLS

Daewoo DP51: A South Korean, triple-action semi-automatic pistol, the standard sidearm of the ROK military. It feeds from a 13 or 15-round magazine and features an ambidextrous safety. (C/S) **Weight:** 734g **Ammo:** 9mmP **Referee's Notes:** The DP51 uses the same game statistics as the HP-35 (Browning Hi-Power).

SCK/Minebea 9mm Pistol: A Japanese license-built version of the Swiss-German SIG Sauer semiautomatic SIG P220 pistol, manufactured for the JSDF by Minebea since the mid-1970s. (S/R) **Weight:** 862g **Ammo:** 9mmP **Referee's Notes:** The Minebea uses the same game stats as the SIG P226.



Above: A Daewoo DP51 pistol.

SUBMACHINE GUNS

Daewoo K1A: A South Korean .223 caliber carbine officially classified as a submachine gun. Although in appearance it resembles a shortened version of the K2 assault rifle, the K1A is a significantly different weapon, employing a direct gas impingement system, whereas the K2 utilizes a gas piston system made famous by the Kalashnikov series of assault rifles. In the early 1980s, the K1A replaced the U.S. M3 'Grease Gun' as the standard submachine gun of the ROK military (hence the K1's odd designation). The K1A accepts STANAG magazines. (C/S) **Weight:** 2.87kg **Ammo:** 5.56N **Referee's Notes:** The K1A uses the game stats as the M177.



Above: A prototype Daewoo K1A submachine gun/carbine.

Minebea PM-9: A Japanese license-built version of the Israeli Mini-Uzi, manufactured for the JSDF since the early 1990s. The PM-9 differs from the Mini-Uzi only in its unusual appearance. The PM-9 features a fixed forward pistol grip and an elongated flash suppressor. It fires the 9mm Parabellum round from a 25-round detachable box magazine. (S/R)
Weight: 2.8kg **Ammo:** 9mmP **Referee's Notes:** The PM-9 uses the same game states as the Mini-Uzi.



Above: A Minebea PM-9 submachine gun.

M56: A Yugoslavian copy of the German WWII-era M40 submachine gun, chambered for the 7.62x25mm Tokarev cartridge. The M56 differs slightly in appearance due to its slightly curved 32-round magazine. Along with the PPS-43, the M56 is the standard-issue submachine gun for the North Korean Armed Forces. (S/R) **Weight:** 3kg **Ammo:** 7.62T
Referee's Notes: The M56 uses the same game stats as the Vz-24.

ASSAULT RIFLES

Daewoo K2: A South Korean designed and manufactured, selective-fire assault rifle adopted by the ROKA and Marine Corps in the mid-1980s. The K2 is similar in design and performance to the American M16 series of weapons, but uses the AK-47's gas piston system rather than the more complicated Stoner direct gas impingement system featured on the AR and M16 series of rifles. As a result, the K2 is slightly more reliable and easier to maintain in the field than the M16 series. The K2 feeds from 20 or 30-round STANAG magazines and features an unusual three-round burst system- the counter does not reset if the trigger is released before all three rounds are fired. The K2 also features a side-folding solid buttstock.

(VC/S) **Weight:** 3.26kg **Ammo:** 5.56N **Referee's Notes:** The K2 uses the same game stats as the M16A2.



Above: A ROK Marine prepares to fire his K2 assault rifle.

Howa Type 89: The standard selective-fire assault rifle of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces. The Type 89 is based on the Armalite AR-18, modified to meet the operational needs and stature of the typical Japanese soldier. One unusual feature is an integral bipod standard on all rifles. The Type 89 uses proprietary 20 or 30-round magazines, but can accept STANAG magazines as well. The Type 89-F variant has a side-folding stock and is standard issue for Japanese airborne troops. (S/R) **Weight:** 3.5kg **Ammo:** 5.56N **Referee's Notes:** The Type 89 uses the same game stats as the M16A2.



Above: A Howa Type 89 assault rifle with its integral bipod deployed.

MACHINE GUNS

Daewoo K3: A lightweight squad automatic weapon (SAW) similar in appearance, operation, and performance to the Belgian FN Mini (known as the M249 SAW in U.S. service). Like the Minimi, the K3 can be fed by 200-round belts carried in soft assault packs or 30-round STANAG magazines. It features an integral bipod but can also be fitted to a tripod for the sustained fire role. The K3 was adopted by the ROK military in the early 1990s. (C/S) **Weight:** 6.65kg **Ammo:** 7.62N **Referee's Notes:** The K3 uses the same game states as the M249.

Type 73 light machinegun: An unusual, indigenously-designed light machinegun manufactured in North Korea. The Type 73 is believed to be based on the Soviet PKM but

features an unusual belt/box magazine dual-feed system patterned on the Czechoslovakian Vz. 52 machine gun. The Type 73 is unusual for light machineguns in that it can be fitted with an attachment allowing for the firing of rifle grenades. The Type 73 accepts either 50-round belts or 25-round detachable box magazine. Replaced in service by a direct copy of the Soviet PKM, the Type 73 is today most commonly encountered in DPRK reserve formations and militias. (S/R) **Weight:** 10.6kg **Ammo:** 7.62R **Referee's Notes:** The Type 73 uses the same game stats as the Vz-59 .

Sumimoto Type 62: Japan's standard-issue general purpose machinegun since the early 1960s. Although the Type 62 resembles the MAG/L7A2, it is of a different design and, like all indigenous post-WWII Japanese weapons, was never exported. (S/R) **Weight:** 10.15kg **Ammo:** 7.62N **Referee's Notes:** The Type 62 uses the same game stats as the MAG.



Above: Sumimoto Type 62 GPMG on tripod mount.

SNIPER RIFLES

Howa Type 64: Not strictly-speaking a sniper rifle, the Type 64 is an adaptation of Japan's venerable but outdated 7.62mm battle rifle, fitted with a 2.2x magnification scope and issued as a designated marksman rifle. (S/R) **Weight:** 4.4kg **Ammo:** 7.62N **Referee's Notes:** The Type 64 uses the same game stats as the FN-FAL.

Sig Sauer SSG 3000: A Swiss-German, bolt-action sniper rifle, used by the ROK Marine Corps. The SSG 3000 is fed from a 5-round, detachable box magazine. (R/S) **Weight:** 5.44kg **Ammo:** 7.62N **Referee's Notes:** The SSG 3000 uses the same game stats as the M40.

PSL: A Romanian-designed sniper rifle manufactured in North Korea for the DPRK armed forces as a designated marksman's weapon. Although the PSL closely resembles the Soviet Dragunov SVD, it is actually based on the RPK light machinegun. The PSL fires the same 7.62mmR round as the SVD from a 10-round detachable box magazine. The PSL features a LPS 4x6° TIP2 4x24 optical sight. (S/R) **Weight:**

4.31kg **Ammo:** 7.62mmR **Referee's Notes:** The PSL uses the same game stats as the SVD.



Above: A Romanian PSL sniper rifle, based on the RPK light machinegun.

Chogyok-Pochong: A North-Korean manufactured copy of the Yugoslavian Zastava M76 sniper rifle. Although the Chogyok-Pochong resembles the Soviet Dragunov SVD, internally it has more in common with the AKM rifle. Instead of the 7.62mmR round used by the SVD, the Chogyok-Pochong fires the 7.92x57mm Mauser round from a 10-round box magazine. The Chogyok-Pochong is fitted with a scope similar to the Soviet PSO-1 4x24 sight standard on the SVD sniper rifle. (R/R) **Weight:** 4.6kg **Ammo:** 7.92M **Referee's Notes:** The Chogyok-Pochong uses the same game stats as the Vz-54.

SHOTGUNS

Daewoo USAS-12: A South-Korean designed and manufactured semi-automatic shotgun, fed by either a 10-round detachable box magazine or a 20-round drum. (S/R) **Weight:** 4.45kg **Ammo:** 12-gauge. **Referee's Notes:** The USAS-12 uses the same game stats as the H&K Combat Assault Weapon.



Above: a Daewoo USAS-12 semi-automatic shotgun.

KS-23: A Soviet-designed large-bore, pump-action riot shotgun featuring a rifled barrel made from rejected ZU-23 anti-aircraft canon barrels. The weapon fires a massive 23mm shell (roughly equivalent to 6-gauge), and several different ammunition types are available, including flechette and non-lethal rounds. The KS-23 has a tube magazine holding 3+1 shells. (R/R) **Weight:** 3.85kg **Ammo:** 23mm **Referee's Notes:** The KS-23 uses the game stats of the H&K Combat Assault Weapon but add an additional damage die.

GRENADE LAUNCHERS

DP1 K201: A single-shot, under-barrel 40mm grenade launcher, similar in appearance and function to the U.S. M203 system (both weapons use the same ammunition type). The K201 is employed fitted to the K2 assault rifle. The K201

became the standard grenade launcher of the ROK military in the early-mid 1990s. (C/S) **Weight:** 1.35kg **Ammo:** 40x46mm **Referee's Notes:** The K201 uses the same game stats as the M203.

Daewoo Precision Industries K4: An automatic grenade launcher based closely on the American Mk 19 and using the same ammunition. (S/R) **Weight:** 34.4kg **Ammo:** 40x53mm **Referee's Notes:** The K4 uses the same game stats as the Mk-19.

Howa Type 96: A Japanese-designed and manufactured 40mm semi-automatic grenade launcher. This weapon entered service in 1996 and are consequently rather rare. (S/R) **Weight:** 24.5kg **Ammo:** 40x53mm **Referee's Notes:** The K4 uses the same game stats as the Mk-19.

ANTI-TANK ROCKET LAUNCHERS

Panzerfaust 3: A German-designed light anti-tank weapon used by the Republic of Korea and Japan (where it is license-made by Nissan/IHI Aerospace). The Panzerfaust 3 features a lightweight, disposable launch tube and a reusable sighting unit. Using the recoilless countermass principle, the Panzerfaust 3 launches a 110mm tandem HEAT warhead, designed to defeat reactive armor. The weapon can be carried and operated by a single soldier, and may be fired from the standing, kneeling, or prone position; back-blast is significant (C/S). **Weight:** 2.3kg **Ammo:** 110mm HEAT warhead **Referee's Notes:** The Panzerfaust 3 uses the same game stats as the LAW 80.



Above: Panzerfaust 3 light anti-tank weapon

M67 Recoilless Rifle: A man-portable recoilless rifle firing a variety of 90mm ammunition, including anti-personnel flechette rounds. The M67 is intended primarily for use against field fortifications and personnel but is also effective against light armored vehicles. (C/S). **Weight:** 17kg **Ammo:** 90mm **Referee's Notes:** The M67 uses the same game stats as the Carl Gustav

RPO-A Schmel: Although sometimes classified as a flame-thrower, the RPO-A *Schmel* is actually a weapon similar in appearance and operation to a conventional tube-launched LAW. Like most LAWs, the RPO-A is a single shot, disposable weapon that can be carried and operated by one person. It differs from conventional LAWs in its ammunition- instead of firing a HEAT warhead, the RPO-A fires a thermobaric round designed to set targets aflame (S/R). **Weight:** 11kg **Ammo:** 93mm thermobaric warhead **Referee's Notes:** The RPO-A

Schmel uses the range stats as the RPG-18 but it produces the same blast/ concussion damage as a 152mm HE round.

LIGHT MORTARS

Hirtenberger M6C-210: A modern-day corollary to the tragically misunderstood WWII-era Japanese "knee mortar". Although designed by an Austrian armaments firm Hirtenberger, the M6C-210 was adopted by the Japanese Self Defense Force. This light-weight 60mm mortar has a fixed base plate, and a hand grip in place of a bipod. It can be carried by a single soldier by way of a sling. The M6C-210 is capable of firing approximately 15 rounds per minute. The M6C-210 "knee" mortar's ability to provide considerable firepower in a compact, lightweight package has made it widely sought after by all Allied troops in Korea. (S/R) **Weight:** 5.1 kg **Ammo:** 60mm mortar rounds. **Referee's Notes:** The M6C-210 uses the same game stats as the 60mm Mortar except the maximum range for the M6C-210 should be reduced to 1.6km.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS

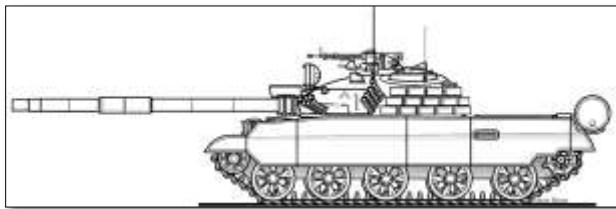
KM167A: A Korean-made version of the American M167 Vulcan towed 20mm anti-aircraft gun. In addition to a short-range air-search radar, the KM167A is equipped with day and night sights.

ARMORED FIGHTING VEHICLES

K1 88-Tank: Based on the XM1 (the prototype of the M1 Abrams), the South Korean-manufactured K-1 is similar in appearance, configuration, and capability to the American M1. Both tanks feature a 105mm main gun and highly resilient composite armor. The K1 is slightly smaller and lighter than the M1 necessitating a less powerful engine. Unlike the Abrams, the K1 features a combined hydropneumatic/torsion bar suspension and comes standard with a river crossing/fording kit (a requirement due to South Korea's swampy lowland terrain). An upgraded version of the K1 (designated K1A1) with a 120mm main gun was about to enter production when North Korea invaded in late 1996. Only a few K1A1s were completed before South Korea lost the capability to produce heavy armored vehicles. The standard K1 features two weapon's mounts on the turret deck- one for an M2HB 12.7mm machinegun on the commander's cupola, one for an M60D 7.62mm machinegun in front of the loader's hatch. **Referee's Notes:** The K1 uses the same game stats as the M1 Abrams.

Chonma-ho: A North Korean-made, heavily modified T-62 tank, armed with a smoothbore 115mm main gun and 7.62mmR coaxial machinegun. The Chonma-ho is the most numerous MBT in the KPA arsenal. Standard modifications include laser range-finder for the main armament, supplemental "horseshoe" armor on the turret front, and side skirts. Some upgraded examples are fitted with reactive armor on the turret sides and rear, and/or a SA-7 MANPAD launcher mounted atop the turret aft. Like the T-62, the Chonma-ho has a crew of three (driver, commander, gunner), each with his

own roof hatch. The 110mm main gun is served by an autoloader. **Referee's Notes:** The Chonma-ho uses the same stats as the T-62 but turret armor values should be increased by 2 for the front and 1 for the sides.



Above: An artist's rendering of a Chonma-ho II MBT.

PT-85: Although similar in appearance to the Soviet PT-76 and Chinese Type-63 amphibious light tanks, the PT-85 is a different vehicle built on a lengthened VTT-323 chassis fitted with a horseshoe-shaped turret mounting an 85mm main gun equipped with an IR spotlight, and a 7.62mmR coaxial machinegun. The turret hatches resemble those of a T-55. The PT-85's steel armor is relatively light, offering protection from small arms rounds and artillery fragments only. **Referee's Notes:** The PT-85 uses the same game stats as the PT-76 but increase main gun damage values by 1.

Type 63: A Chinese-made light amphibious tank inspired by the Soviet PT-76. **Referee's Notes:** The Type 63 uses the same game stats as the PT-76.

K200 KIFV: A South Korean-manufactured infantry fighting vehicle based on the M113 APC. The K200 features aluminum armor supplemented by bolt-on steel armor panels, giving it better protection than the base model M113. The K200 features an open-topped, armored cupola for the vehicle gunner's ring-mounted M2HB 12.7mm machinegun and a pintle mount for an M60D 7.62mm machinegun above the vehicle commander's hatch. Passengers can also fight from inside the troop compartment using the pairs of firing ports/vision blocks on both sides of the vehicle. Access to the troop compartment is granted via a powered ramp-style door located at the rear of the vehicle, and/or a roof hatch. Like the M113 family, many variants of the K200 exist, including command, ambulance, recovery, and mortar carrier versions. The K263 Cheongoong SPAA variant features a radar-guided KM167A1 20mm Vulcan rotary canon in an open turret.

Referee's Notes: The K200 uses the same game stats as the AIFV, with the exception of its main armament. Substitute a manually-operated 12.7mm machinegun for the AIFV's 25mm canon. For the AD version, use the same stats as the M741A6 PIVAD.

KM900: A license-built Fiat Type 6614 4x4 wheeled armored personnel carrier manufactured by Asia Motors for the ROK Army. It has a crew of two (driver and commander) and can carry up to ten passengers. The KM900's armor is welded steel proof against small arms rounds and shell splinters, and the vehicle is fully amphibious. The vehicle features side doors for the 2-person crew, and powered rear ramp and roof hatches

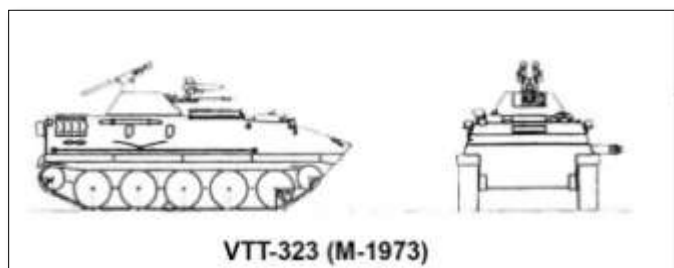
for passengers. The commander's cupola is fitted with a ring/pintle mount for a 7.62mm or .50 caliber machinegun. There are pairs of firing ports with vision blocks on either side of the passenger compartment. Due to its relatively limited mobility, armament, and protection, the KM900 is unsuited for front-line use. Instead, the KM900 is mainly used for internal security operations and convoy escort missions. An improved version, known as the KM901 comes in several variants—command, ambulance, and mortar carrier. **Referee's Notes:** The KM900 uses the same game stats as the OT-65 FUG.

K30 Biho: A South-Korean self-propelled anti-aircraft vehicle, based on a slightly elongated K200 chassis, topped by a two-man turret mounting twin 30mm canons. The driver sits front, right. There are hatches for the vehicle gunner and commander in the turret roof. Production of the K30 began in 1996; only a few dozen were produced before the assembly line shut down for lack of component materials.



Above: Biho SPAAGs on parade in the summer of 1996.

VTT-323 (M1973): A North-Korean made copy of the Chinese Type 63/85 armored personnel carrier. It is the most numerous tracked APC in the KPA arsenal. The VTT-323 has a crew of three (driver, commander, and gunner) and can carry up to 8 fully-equipped infantry in the passenger compartment. Access to the vehicle for the crew is granted by two roof hatches forward. Troops can enter/exit the passenger compartment via a large rear door or a pair of roof hatches. The vehicle's thin steel armor is capable of stopping small arms rounds and artillery fragments, but is vulnerable to heavy machinegun fire. The VTT-323 is fitted with a one-man turret (without its own roof hatch) armed with a 14.5mm light canon and 7.62mmR coaxial machinegun. An AT-3 Sagger ATGM on a rail-mount is fitted above the main gun. Many VTT-323s are also equipped with one or more SA-7 MANPADs mounted above the turret. The VTT-323's relatively thin steel armor is rated against small arms fire and shell fragments. Several variants exist, including MLRS and mortar carriers, and unarmed command and ambulance versions. **Referee's Notes:** The VTT-323 uses the same game stats as the BMP-1, but substitute a 14.5mm KPV for the BMP's 73mm main gun.



Above: An artist's rendering of a VTT-323 APC.

Type 63: A Chinese tracked APC, the Type 63 is a simple, sturdy design. Crewed by two (driver and commander), the Type 63 can carry up to 10 passengers. Access to the troop compartment is granted by a large rear door and a pair of roof hatches. The Type 63 has relatively thin steel armor, rated proof against small arms fire and shell fragments. The Type 63 is usually armed with a 12.7mm heavy machinegun accessed by a roof hatch leading to the troop compartment; many examples have been equipped with an open-topped armored cupola for the acting gunner. Several variants exist, including MLRS and mortar carriers, and unarmed command and ambulance versions. **Referee's Notes:** The Type 63 uses the same game stats as the base model M113 APC.

M1992: A North Korean APC based loosely on the Soviet BRDM-2 armored scout car. Unlike the BRDM-2, the M1992's engine is at the front and the troop compartment is in the rear. It's crew of two (driver and commander/gunner) have their own roof hatches. Passengers enter and exit the troop compartment from a rear hatch or a pair of roof hatches. The M1992 is armed with an AGS-17 AGL and an AT-4 'Spigot' ATGM launcher mounted on the roof of the vehicle. **Referee's Notes:** The M1992 uses the same game stats as the BRDM-2/4 but can accommodate six passengers instead of 2; substitute the BRDM's 14.5mm main armament for an AGS-17 30mm grenade launcher.

Koksan: A North Korean self-propelled artillery vehicle, mounting a very long-range 170mm gun on a modified Type 59 tank chassis. The Koksan's 170mm gun has an estimated range of 40km with conventional artillery rounds and 60km with rocket-assisted projectiles. The vehicle driver sits forward; the gun crew has no protection. A modernized version has a low-profile crew cab forward (adding a meter or two to the length of the vehicle hull), with roof hatches for the driver and the gun commander. The Koksan's impressive range meant that it was used to shell Seoul in the opening hours of the North Korean attack. The Koksan has a very slow rate of fire of approximately two rounds every five minutes.

UTILITY VEHICLES

KM131 Jeep: A South Korean light utility vehicle intended to replace the ROK military's fleet of venerable but aged American-made M151 1/4-ton trucks. The KM131 entered production for the ROK military in 1997. Only about 200 were

made before production shut down in late 1998. **Referee's Notes:** The KM131 uses the same game stats as the M151.

Mitsubishi Type 73 Light Truck: A Japanese made jeep-type 4x4 vehicle. The vehicle has seats for the driver (front-right), passenger (front-left) and four additional, fold-down seats in the rear. A pintle mount behind the front seats can accommodate a general purpose or heavy machinegun.

Referee's Notes: The Type 73 uses the same game stats as the M151.

Glossary

AAA: anti-aircraft artillery

AFB: air force base

AFV: armored fighting vehicle; umbrella term for armored military vehicles

AGL: automatic grenade launcher

ANSP: Agency for National Security Planning, South Korea's intelligence and espionage organization

ANZUK: Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom

APC: armored personnel carrier

ATGM: anti-tank guided missile

C2: Command and control

CIA: Central Intelligence Agency; U.S. espionage organization, aligned with the civilian government

CVGB: carrier battle group

DGSE: Directorate-General for External Security, France's intelligence and espionage agency

DDR: Deutsche Demokratische Republik (East Germany)

DIA: Defense Intelligence Agency; U.S. espionage organization, aligned with the military government

DMZ: de-militarized zone; the heavily-fortified border between North and South Korea

DPRK: Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea)

FEBA: forward edge of the battle area- the front line

Fugees: common slang for refugees or displaced persons, used by American and Commonwealth troops in Korea

GRU: Reconnaissance General Bureau, Soviet military intelligence

HMG: heavy machine gun

HUMINT: human intelligence; i.e. intelligence gleaned from spies, informers, and other human assets

ICBM: inter-continental ballistic missile

ID: infantry division

IFV: infantry Fighting Vehicle; usually an APC with increased firepower and firing ports for its mounted infantry

JCS: Joint Chiefs of Staff; the heads of the major military branches who report to the Commander-in-Chief

JSDF: Japanese Self-defense Force

KATCOM: Individual ROK troops attached to Commonwealth units.

KATUSA: Individual ROK troops attached to US Army units

KGB: Committee for State Security, the USSR's intelligence and espionage agency

KPA: Korean People's Army (military of North Korea)

LAW: light anti-tank weapon

LMG: light machine gun
MANPADS: man-portable air defense system
MarDiv: Marine division
MBT: main battle tank
MSA: Ministry of State Security, the PRC's intelligence and espionage agency
MLR: main line of resistance; an army's primary defense line
MIRV: multiple independent reentry vehicle; a nuclear submunition warhead, several of which are fitted to an ICBM
MLRS: multiple-launch rocket system
MRD: motor rifle division
MSR: main supply route
NBC: nuclear, chemical, or biological [weapons]
Norks: North Koreans. Nickname given to KPA forces by U.S. troops in Korea; also used to refer to DPRK civilians.
ORBAT: order of battle; a military unit's organizational structure
PLA: People's Liberation Army- the army of mainland China
PMTU: Paramilitary Training Unit- KPA reserve cadre formations
PRC: People's Republic of China
PSIA: Public Security Intelligence Agency, Japan's espionage and intelligence organization
R&D: research and development
Ragers: nickname for individuals infected with the V1260 virus
RGB: Reconnaissance General Bureau, the DPRK's primary intelligence and espionage organization
ROK: Republic of Korea (South Korea)
ROKA: South Korean army
ROKAF: South Korean air force
ROKN: South Korean navy
Roks: South Koreans. Nickname (pronounced "rocks") given to Republic of Korea (ROK) forces by U.S. troops during the first Korean War; also used to refer to ROK civilians
RPG: rocket-propelled grenade; a light anti-tank rocket launcher of Soviet origin, copied by the East Bloc and China.
SAM: surface-to-air missile
SAW: squad automatic weapon; a light machinegun issued at the squad level
SIGINT: signals intelligence; i.e. information gleaned from radio intercepts and other electronic means
SMG: submachine gun
SPAAG: self-propelled anti-aircraft gun
SSGN: nuclear-powered cruise missile submarine
TD: tank division (Soviet and Warsaw Pact designation for armor division)
TOE: table of organization and equipment
UK: United Kingdom
USSR: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, aka the Soviet Union

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