

I have prepared presentations on two cities in southern Korea:
 – Busan.
 – Gyeongju.
 Both were capitals of Korea.
 Both are in the far south of Korea.
 The Gyeongju presentation also covers my comments on "Korean Cuisine".



Busan has grown to be Korea's second largest city:
 Population 3,500,000.
 Gyeongju is a small city with a lot of history:
 Population 260,000.
 Both are excellent visitor cities, two trips or combined.



Flag of South Korea
 White with yin-yang symbol in the center.
 Four black "trigrams" in corners represent elements: Heaven, Earth, Water, Fire.
 White represents peace and purity.
 Blue represents the negative cosmic forces of the yin.
 Red represents the opposite positive forces of the yang.



South Korea – Land:
 – Area total: 38,502 sq miles (about size of Indiana).
 – Borders only 1 country: North Korea.
 – North Korea area: 46,539 sq mi.
 Terrain: Mostly hills and mountains.
 Land use: Forest 64%, agriculture 18%, other 18%.

South Korea:
 Population 2018: 51,500,000.
 Population growth rate: 0.44% (2018 est.). Very low.
 Koreans are a highly homogeneous ethnic group.

Language: Korean. English is widely taught in elementary, junior high, and high school.
 In Chinese each character is a word.
 But Korean has an alphabet with 24 letters (14 consonants, 10 vowels).

Letters not written in a line as in English, but rather in syllabic blocks, left to right, spaces between words, plus punctuation.
 Consonants: ㄱ ㅋ ㆁ ㄷ ㅌ ㄹ ㅂ ㅍ ㅅ ㅇ
 ㅈ ㅊ ㅋ ㅌ ㅍ ㅎ
 Vowels: ㅏ ㅑ ㅓ ㅕ ㅗ ㅛ ㅜ ㅠ ㅡ ㅣ

Example:
 ㅇ = h
 ㅏ = o
 So 호 = ho – which means "number".
 Happy birthday to you:
 생일 축하해
 Pronounced: saeng-il chughahae

Capital of Korea: Seoul
 For now!
 Sejong (75 miles south of Seoul) is being developed as the new capital.
 Sejong population today only 280,000.
 There is resistance to this move.

Government decided in 2007 to move the capital to Sejong. Why?
 – Ease congestion in Seoul
 – Encourage investment in the country's central region.
 Some ministries have already moved.
 National assembly not yet.
 Plan is to move all by 2030.

Capitals:
 Silla period 57BC to 935 AD: Gyeongju (mostly).
 Goryeo period 918 AD to 1392: Gaengyeong (now North Korea).
 Joseon period 1392 to now (except during Korean War): Seoul.
 1950-53: Busan.
 Starting 2030: Sejong.



Religion (2015 est.):

- Protestant 20%
- Buddhist 16%
- Catholic 8%
- None 57%

Government:
 Presidential republic.
 9 provinces plus 8 self-governing cities.
Head of state:
 President MOON Jae-in (since 10 May 2017).



Note: President PARK Geun-hye (elected February 2013) was impeached by the National Assembly December 2016 for corruption. Upheld by the Constitutional Court. She was removed from office March 2017. Now in prison (25-year sentence).




Head of government:
 Prime Minister LEE Nak-yon (since 1 June 2017).



President directly elected by simple majority popular vote for a single 5-year term; election last held on 9 May 2017 (next to be held in 2022); prime minister appointed by president with consent of National Assembly.

Unicameral National Assembly
 300 seats: 253 members directly elected in single-seat constituencies by simple majority vote and 47 directly elected in a single national constituency by proportional representation vote. Members serve 4-year terms.



Economy:
 In the 1960s, GDP per capita was comparable with levels in the poorest countries in the world:
 1960: \$3,950,000,000. (under US\$100 per capita).
 1980: \$64,981,000,000.
 2017: \$1,531,750,000,000 (11th in the world). Per capita US\$29,742.

Korea ranks #11 in GDP and even higher in GDP per capita.

Rank	Name	2019 Population	GDP (IMF)	GDP (UN '16)	GDP Per Capita
1	United States	329,064,917	21,410,230	16,624,475	\$65,064
2	China	1,433,783,686	15,543,710	11,218,281	\$10,841
3	Japan	126,860,301	5,362,220	4,936,212	\$42,269
4	Germany	83,517,045	4,416,800	3,477,796	\$52,885
5	India	1,366,417,754	3,155,230	2,259,642	\$2,309
6	France	65,129,728	3,060,070	2,465,454	\$46,984
7	United Kingdom	67,530,172	3,022,580	2,647,899	\$44,759
8	Italy	60,550,075	2,261,460	1,858,913	\$37,349
9	Brazil	211,049,527	2,256,850	1,795,926	\$10,693
10	Canada	37,411,047	1,908,530	1,529,760	\$51,015
11	South Korea	51,225,308	1,777,650	1,411,246	\$34,703
12	Russia	145,872,256	1,754,290	1,246,015	\$12,026

Korea has a low level of public debt
 Public Debt as % of GDP (2017):
 Examples (using CIA debt measurement):

Japan	224%	Canada	90%
Greece	180%	EU as a Whole	87%
France	99%	United States	82%
Spain	97%	Australia	47%
		Korea	43%

Unemployment (2017): 3.7%
Inflation (2017): Under 2%
Exports buyers: China 25%, US 12%, Vietnam 8%, Hong Kong 7%, Japan 5% (2017)
Exports: Semiconductors, petrochemicals, automobile/auto parts, ships, wireless communication equipment, flat displays, steel, electronics, plastics, computers.
Crude oil reserves: Virtually nil. All imported.

Drive: On Right.
Most popular cars produced and sold in Korea (2018):
 Hyundai: 47%
 Kia: 34%
 Ssangyong: 7%
 General Motors Korea: 6%
 Renault-Samsung: 6%



Compulsory military service:
 – For males 18-35 years of age.
 – Roughly 2 years.
Independence: 15 August 1945 (from Japan).
National holiday: Liberation Day, 15 August (1945).

Citizenship
Citizenship by birth: No.
Citizenship by descent only: At least one parent must be a citizen of South Korea.
Dual citizenship recognized: No.

Korea Last Names (2015 data)
 Only 216 last names used in Korea:
 – Kim: 11,700,000
 – Lee (incl. Rhee): 7,300,000
 – Pak (incl. Park): 4,200,000
 Population 51,000,000. So 45% of the population has 1 of these 3 last names.
 USA has about 6 million last names. 3 most common (Smith, Johnson, and Williams) are less than 2% of our population.

USA Ten Most Common Last Names:

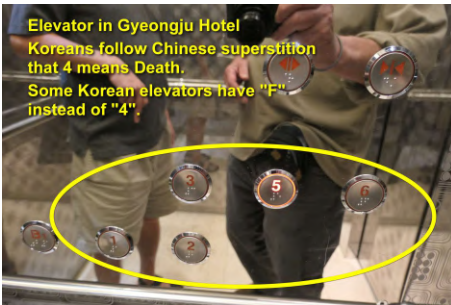
- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. Smith | 6. Davis |
| 2. Johnson | 7. Miller |
| 3. Williams | 8. Wilson |
| 4. Jones | 9. Moore |
| 5. Brown | 10. Taylor |

Korea most popular given (first) names currently (changes each year):

Boy: Do-yun. Next Ha-jun.
Girl: Ha-yoon. Next Seo-yun.

Korea 10 largest cities (2015 pop.)

- 1 Seoul 9,904,312
- 2 Busan 3,448,737
- 3 Incheon (Seoul airport) 2,890,451
- 4 Daegu 2,466,052
- 5 Daejeon 1,538,394
- 6 Gwangju 1,502,881
- 7 Suwon 1,194,313
- 8 Ulsan 1,166,615
- 9 Changwon 1,059,241
- 10 Goyang 990,073



Education:

6 years in elementary school, 3 years in middle school, and 3 years in high school.

Rather strict and structured. High achievement (esp. science and math).

University is hard to enter, but graduation is easier.

History of Korea

- **2300 BC to 57 BC:** Numerous ancient kingdoms known together as Gojoseon.
- **57 BC:** Silla Kingdom formed, uniting many (not all) ancient kingdoms. Survived to 935 AD.
- **528 AD:** Silla introduced Buddhism to Korea as state religion.

37 BC: Goguryeo Kingdom formed, uniting north part of Korean peninsula.

18 BC: Baekje Kingdom formed, uniting west part of the Korean peninsula.

668 AD: The 3 merged into the Unified Silla Kingdom (Korea).

Silla (Korea) and its neighbors in 508 AD.



918 AD: Goryeo Kingdom was founded in northern Korea. Civil wars began between Goryeo and Silla.

By 935 AD: Silla was fully taken over by Goryeo.

Today's name Korea: Derived from Goryeo.

Until 1392: The Goryeo dynasty held Korea.

1231-1258: Mongol invasion. Defeated the Goryeo. Destroyed many temples and private buildings.

By 1356: Goryeo regained control. Mongols left.

Map of Goryeo (Korea) 1374

Jurchen is Manchuria.

Yuan is China.



1392: Goryeo fell to Chinese invaders from Manchuria (Jurchen). Korea became a vassal state of China. Joseon Dynasty begins.

Until 1897: Joseon ruled as puppets of China 500 years.

1592: Japan invaded Korea. Harsh fighting. Heavy Joseon losses.

By 1598: Japanese retreated.

Next 250 years: Joseon era, Korea is isolationist. "Hermit Kingdom".

1860s-70s: Fighting with France, USA, Japan to open Korea to foreigners. China was very weak so could not help Korea. Joseon Korea forced to sign unequal treaties with foreign powers.

1895: Japan assassinated Korean Empress and took control.

Same year 1895: Japan defeated China in first Sino-Japanese War, gaining Taiwan and eliminating China's influence in Korea.

1905: Korea formally became a protectorate of Japan.

1910: Japan formally annexed Korea as part of Japan.

1910-1945: Japanese colonial rule. Some local resistance – including a 1919 "declaration of independence".

1945: Japan surrendered to Allies to end WW2. Korean peninsula is divided between Soviet and American occupation forces at 38th parallel. Created North and South Korea. 4km wide DMZ.

South: Democratic government – Republic of Korea (ROK).

North: Communist-style government – Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).



1950 June 25: North Korea invades South Korea. Korean War begins. US and UN forces fought alongside ROK soldiers to defend South Korea. North Korea supported by China and Soviet Union.

1953 July 27: Armistice Agreement (stalemate, not a treaty). Remains that way now.

After WW2 - South Korea:

- Industrialization. Business run by chaebols – diversified family conglomerates like Hyundai, SK, Samsung, and LG. Got tax breaks and low-cost financing.
- Autocratic government.
- 1987: Opened to market-oriented democracy. Rapid economic development followed.

After WW2 - North Korea:

- Government: Communist.
- Leadership: Hereditary.
- Allies: China and Soviet Union.
- Economic decline: Reliance on Western and China aid.
- GDP: US\$32 billion (per capita US\$1,300). (South Korea is around \$2 trillion and \$34,000.)

CIA Factbook: “Discord with North Korea has permeated inter-Korean relations for much of the past decade, highlighted by the North’s attacks on a South Korean ship and island in 2010, the exchange of artillery fire across the DMZ in 2015, and multiple nuclear and missile tests in 2016 and 2017.”

BUSAN

Busan

Population: 3,500,000.

Pop. Size: 2nd largest city in Korea.

Area: 297 sq miles.

Old English name: Pusan.

Busan History

- Mainly settled during Silla rule (starting 57 BC).
- During Korean War one of only two cities in South Korea not captured by the North Korean army within the first three months of the war. So Busan became the capital 1950-1953.

Location:

- Southeastern tip of Korean Peninsula.
- On the coast of the Sea of Japan.
- Only 120 miles from Kyushu and Honshu Islands, Japan.

- Korea’s biggest port. 6th largest in the world.
- Major conference and convention city: 10th biggest in the world.
- Home to the world’s largest department store: the Shinsegae Centum City.



- Busan Business Hotel**
- Located in Seomyeon area. Crossroads of Busan.
 - Busiest metro station.
 - US\$80 per night includes wifi and sauna.
 - Outstanding buffet breakfast US\$9 per person.
 - Intersection of two metro (subway) lines.
 - Very easy access to airport and most sightseeing.
 - Dozens of restaurants.



Next to hotel: Lotte – One of Korea’s largest department store chains! Also Lotte hotels, mini-marts. This one has very upscale 2-level food court.

Busan Metro

- Opened 1985.
 - Now 4 lines, 72 miles, 114 stations. Plus light rail.
 - Goes to most sightseeing.
- Can go airport to hotel by Metro (one change). But taxis are inexpensive (US\$23).



- Busan Metro**
- English Touch Screens.
 - Most trips are ₩1,300 or US\$1.25.
 - One day pass ₩5,000 (about US\$4.25).



Busan Metro



Busan Metro - Signs in Korean and English. All stations have numbers as well as names.



Most metro stations have extensive underground shopping malls. The mall in this photo is about 10 blocks long and connects two stations. Very useful in Winter weather.



First stop is Beomeosa Temple - 1613. Take Metro then Bus 90.

Metro one-day pass does not cover buses.

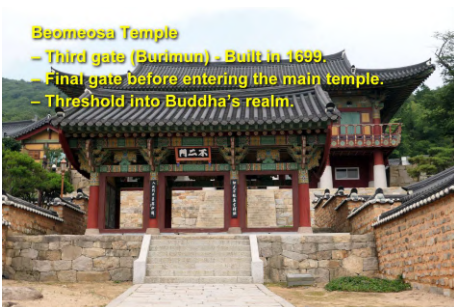


City buses cost between ₩900 and ₩1,300. Sign at entrance. Put cash (coins or notes) into hopper at bus entry. Driver will give you change.

Bus stops are shown in Korean and English. Use rear door to exit.



At entrance to Beomeosa Temple, free insect repellent. Hose on left side.



Beomeosa Temple

- Third gate (Sukmun) - Built in 1699.
- Final gate before entering the main temple.
- Threshold into Buddha's realm.



Beomeosa Temple - 1613

- Considered one of Korea's most important places to worship.
- Built on the slopes of Geumjeongsan.



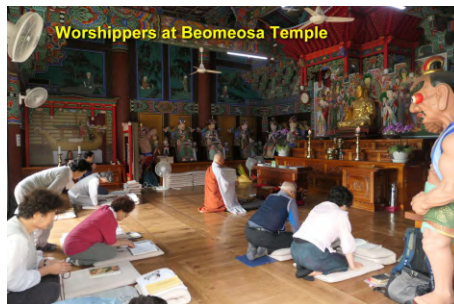
Beomeosa Daeungjeon

- Main temple hall.
- Built 1614 - after the temple was burned down during the Japanese invasions of 1590s.



Monk Chanting - Beomeosa Temple

Visitors can observe silently. Of course, shoes off.



Worshippers at Beomeosa Temple



Beomeosa Temple - 1613



Beomeosa Temple

Three-Story Stone Pagoda built 826 to 836, during the Silla era.



Sangwansa Temple - Built in the 1980s

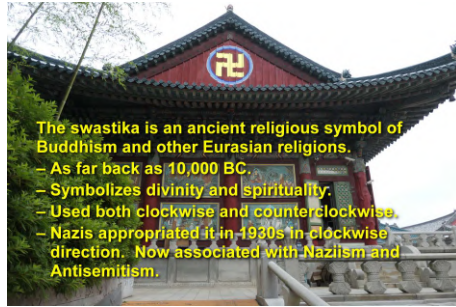


Sangwansa Temple

- Open 24 hours a day. - Where the potted plants are, they put 50,000 lanterns Buddha's birthday.



Dabotap is the tallest stone pagoda in Asia.



The swastika is an ancient religious symbol of Buddhism and other Eurasian religions.
 - As far back as 10,000 BC.
 - Symbolizes divinity and spirituality.
 - Used both clockwise and counterclockwise.
 - Nazis appropriated it in 1930s in clockwise direction. Now associated with Nazism and Antisemitism.



Main Hall - Samgwangsa Temple. Bags of Rice Offerings.



While wandering around this building, a temple official invited us to view a ribbon cutting and to lunch.



She escorted us to the ribbon cutting. We never found out what it was for.



Then she escorted us to lunch. She insisted we jump the queue.



We were invited to join hundreds of people for a vegetarian lunch.



Simple vegetarian Buddhist lunch



Busan Street Food - Sikhye sweet rice drink
 - Non-alcoholic summer cooler.
 - Made from cooked rice and barley malt powder.



Street food - Fish cakes (Eomuk) with squid and prawns



Busan Street Food - Squid



Busan Street Food - Fried silkworms (Bogdegi)



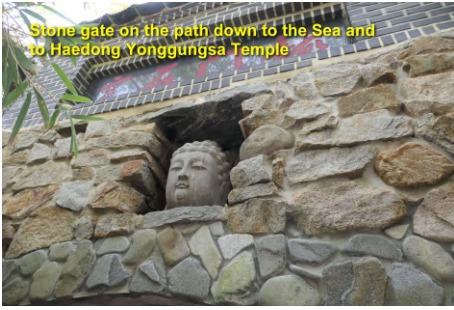
Haedong Yonggungsa Temple
 - Metro plus Bus 181
 - Entrance with 12 Zodiac Animal Figures



Haedong Yonggungsa Temple Entrance
 This is a rare coastal temple.
 Most Korean Buddhist temples are on a mountainside.



Statue on the path to Haedong Yonggungsa Temple

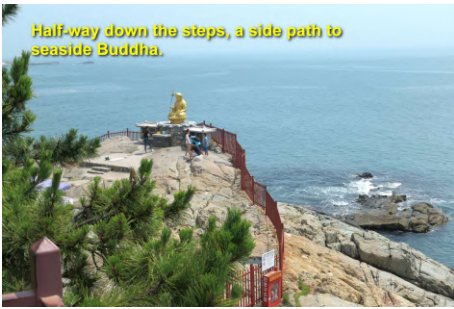


Stone gate on the path down to the Sea and to Haedong Yonggungsa Temple



Haedong Yonggungsa Temple
108 Step Staircase = 108 Buddhist Sufferings.
Sufferings means Sins, not Pains.

I knew you would want to see a list of the 108 sins
Abuse; aggression; ambition; anger; arrogance; baseness; blasphemy; calculation; callousness; capriciousness; consorciuous conceitedness; contempt; cruelty; cursing; debasement; deceit; deception; delusion; derision; desire for fame; dipsomania (alcoholism) discord; disrespect; disrespectfulness; dissatisfaction; dogmatism; dominance; eagerness for power; effrontery; egotism; enviousness; envy; excessiveness; faithlessness; falseness; furtiveness; gambling; garrulity; gluttony; greed; greed for money; grudge; hard-heartedness; hatred; haughtiness; high-handedness; hostility; humiliation; hurt; hypocrisy; ignorance; imperiousness; imposture; impudence; inattentiveness; indifference; ingratitude; insatiability; insidiousness; intolerance; intransigence; irresponsibility; jealousy; know-it-all; lack of comprehension; lecherousness; lying; malignancy; manipulation; masochism; mercilessness; negativity; obsession; obstinacy; obstinacy; oppression; ostentatiousness; pessimism; prejudice; presumption; pretence; pride; wastefulness; quarrelsomeness; rage; rapacity (greed); ridicule; sadism; sarcasm; seducement; self-denial; self-hatred; sexual lust; shamelessness; stinginess; stubbornness; torment; tyranny; unkindness; unruliness; unyielding; vanity; vindictiveness; violence; violent temper; voluptuousness; wrath.



Half-way down the steps, a side path to seaside Buddha.



Haedong Yonggungsa Temple.
- Built in 1376.
- On the Sea of Japan.



Haedong Yonggungsa Temple - 1376
Daeungjeon Main Sanctuary



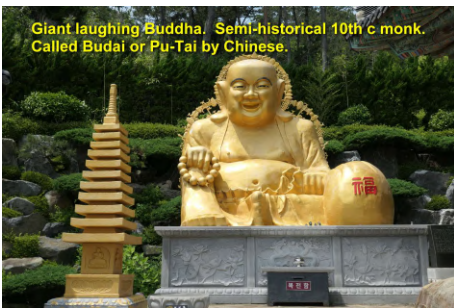
"Lucky" wishing pond at Haedong Yonggungsa Temple



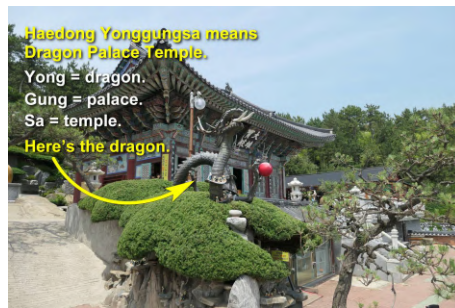
Daeungjeon Main Sanctuary
Chinese, not Korean. Temple was built when Korea was a vassal state of China.



Haedong Yonggungsa Temple - 1376
inside Daeungjeon Main Sanctuary



Giant laughing Buddha. Semi-historical 10th c monk. Called Budai or Pu-Tai by Chinese.



Haedong Yonggungsa means Dragon Palace Temple.
Yong = dragon.
Gung = palace.
Sa = temple.
Here's the dragon.



Busan Museum
- Busan's premier museum.
- Free and closed Mondays.
- Like most museums in Busan.
- History, culture, and treasures of Busan from prehistoric times to present.
- 13,000 relics.



Neolithic 10000 BC to 5000 BC - Busan Museum



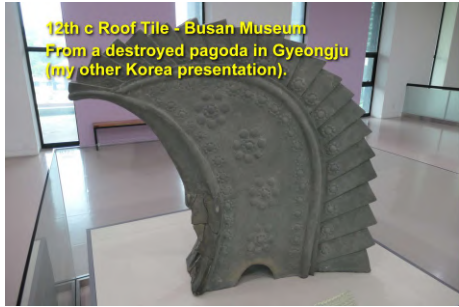
Bokcheon-Dong Period 1st - 6th c AD Busan Museum



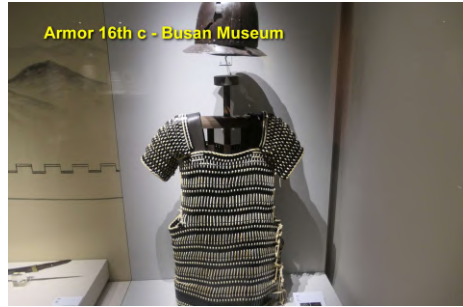
Gaya (Silla) 1st-6th c AD - Busan Museum



Painting about Japanese Invasion - 1592
Busan Museum



12th c Roof Tile - Busan Museum
From a destroyed pagoda in Gyeongju
(my other Korea presentation).



Armor 16th c - Busan Museum



Record of a 17th c Diplomatic Mission
Busan Museum



19th c Plate - Busan Museum



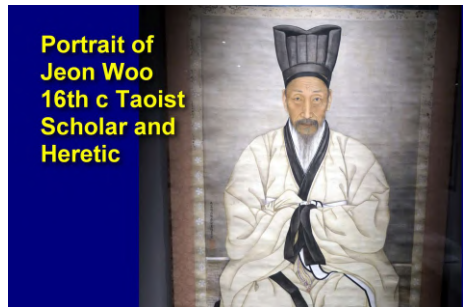
Korean Declaration of Independence from Japan
1919 - Busan Museum



Korean War - Busan Museum



Korean War - Busan Museum



Portrait of
Jeon Woo
16th c Taoist
Scholar and
Heretic



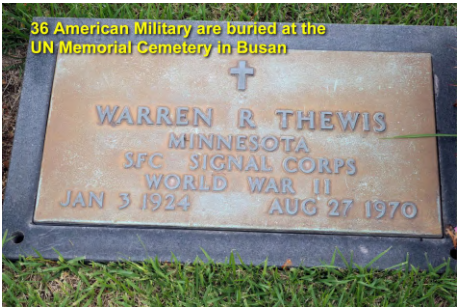
United Nations Memorial Cemetery
- 2,300 graves of
UN forces in
Korean War.
- But nearly all
American war dead
returned to USA.



Korean War Deaths
- **US Military Deaths:** Total 36,574.
Plus 7,667 missing.
Other Countries (killed and missing):
- **South Korea:** 217,000 military,
1,000,000 civilian.
- **North Korea:** 406,000 military,
600,000 civilian.
- **China:** 600,000 military.



UN Memorial Cemetery - Busan
The only UN Cemetery in the World.



36 American Military are buried at the
UN Memorial Cemetery in Busan



United Kingdom: 885
Canada: 378
Australia: 281
New Zealand: 94
South Africa: 11
Turkey: 462
Netherlands: 117
France: 44
South Korea: 36 - ROK soldiers serving in UNC units
United States: 36
Norway: 1
Non-combatants: 11
Unknown: 4



Graves of Two South Korean Military



Memorial to Greek military killed in the Korean War



UN Memorial Cemetery - Busan Exhibition Hall



Sign on Street Outside the UN Memorial Cemetery



Gukje Market - Household Items, Clothing, Food
- Hundreds of stalls.
- Open daytime hours.



Gukje Market - Household Items, Clothing, Food
Also called Nampdong International Market.
Gukje market began during Korean War as a place for refugees to sell their possessions to survive.



Nampdong Outdoor Dining. Seafood and BBQ Specialties



Nampdong Outdoor Dining. Nampdong is close to Gukje Market, Jalagchi Seafood Market, Gwangbokdong Food Street, and Supeyong Market.

Korean Hot Pot Stew
Meat, veggies, tofu, noodles, lots of chili!



Nampdong Shopping and Restaurants

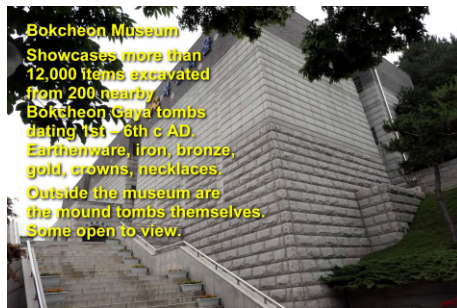


Nampdong Seafood Restaurant



Nampdong Seafood Restaurant

Soju = Korea's national beverage. Clear. Colorless. Drink neat. Alcohol 18% to 53%. Traditionally made from rice, wheat, or barley. But today producers often replace rice with other starches such as potatoes, sweet potatoes, or tapioca.



Bokcheon Museum

Showcases more than 12,000 items excavated from 200 nearby Bokcheon Gaya tombs dating 1st - 6th c AD. Earthenware, iron, bronze, gold, crowns, necklaces. Outside the museum are the mound tombs themselves. Some open to view.

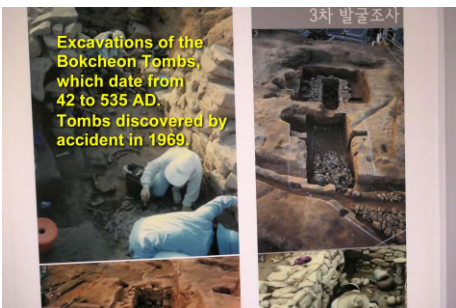


Aerial View of Bokcheon Tombs just outside the museum.

Internet photo.

Some tombs kept as found

Museum



Excavations of the Bokcheon Tombs, which date from 42 to 535 AD. Tombs discovered by accident in 1969.



Neolithic pot - Bokcheon Tombs



Han Dynasty Pots 2nd c AD Bokcheon Museum





Crabs - Bupeyong Market



Chili Crabs - Bupeyong Market



Skate fish. Koreans eat it raw or cooked.



Bupeyong Market



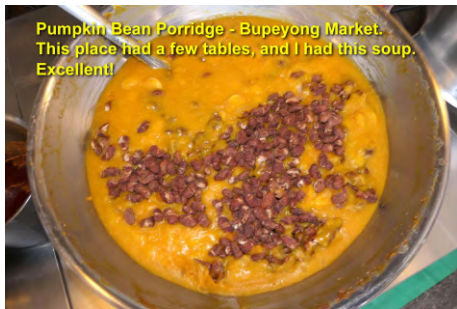
Bupeyong Market



Squids - Bupeyong Market



Chili and congealed blood soup (Sundae). Bupeyong Market



Pumpkin Bean Porridge - Bupeyong Market. This place had a few tables, and I had this soup. Excellent!



Chilies US\$1 or \$2 per basket. Bupeyong Market.



Nightly food street in Seomyeon next to our hotel and Lotte.



Waterfront - Busan Is 4th Largest Shipping Port in the World. Jalagchi Fish Market



Gamcheon Culture Village Former Slums, Now Chic Area. "Lego Village".



Gamcheon Culture Village Former Slums, Now Chic Area. Boutiques, cafes, tea houses.



Great views - just buy a cup of tea! Gamcheon Culture Village



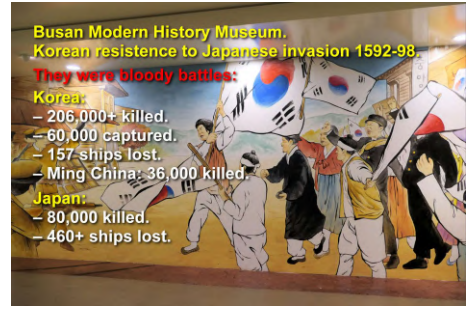
Great views - just buy a cup of tea! Gamcheon Culture Village



Busan Modern History Museum Building 1929.
Focus on Japanese invasion 1592 and Korean War.
Closed Mondays. Free.



Busan Modern History Museum.
Focus on Japanese invasion 1592 and Korean War.



Busan Modern History Museum.
Korean resistance to Japanese invasion 1592-98.
They were bloody battles:
Korea:
 - 206,000+ killed.
 - 60,000 captured.
 - 157 ships lost.
 - Ming China: 36,000 killed.
Japan:
 - 80,000 killed.
 - 460+ ships lost.



Busan Modern History Museum



Daegaksa Temple.
Built by Japanese early 20th c.
Now converted to Korean Buddhism.



Daegaksa Temple.
Korean-style five tier pagoda.
Base: Fish, lion, dragon.
Body: 5 open chambers shielded by stone latticework.



Daegaksa Temple.
Amita-bul - The Buddha of the Western Paradise.



Buddha Relic: Tooth?
Daegaksa Temple



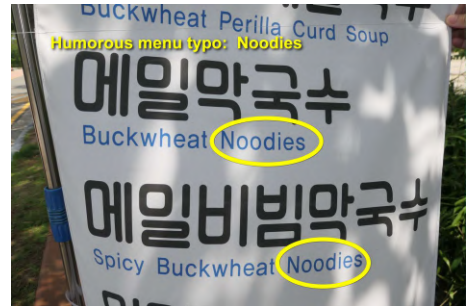
Provisional Capital Memorial Hall
Official residence for Japanese governor of Busan starting 1926.
When Busan became capital of Korea (1950-1953), this was office of Korea's first President Rhee Syngman.



Busan: Korea's Capital 1950-53
Provisional Capital Memorial Hall



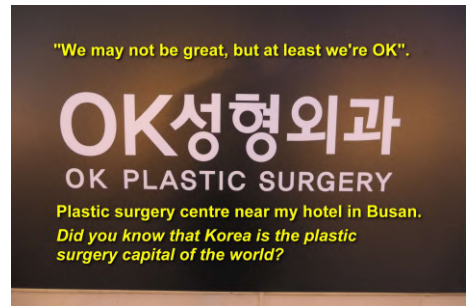
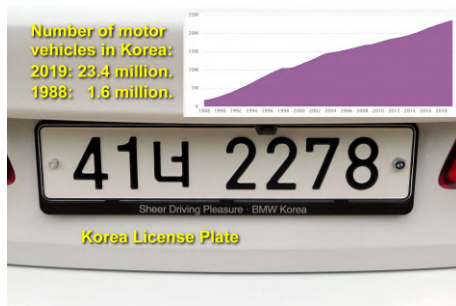
Syngman Rhee
Korea's President 1948-60
Provisional Capital Memorial Hall.



Buckwheat Perilla Curd Soup
Humorous menu typo: Noodles
메밀막국수
Buckwheat Noodles
메밀비빔막국수
Spicy Buckwheat Noodles



Busan street sculpture



"We may not be great, but at least we're OK".
OK성형외과
OK PLASTIC SURGERY
Plastic surgery centre near my hotel in Busan.
Did you know that Korea is the plastic surgery capital of the world?

South Korea has the most plastic surgeries per capita on earth.
980,000 operations in 2014.
 – 20 procedures per 1,000 people.
 – US 13 procedures per 1,000.
 – High-school kids get plastic surgery as graduation gifts from parents.
 – Plastic surgery TV shows.
 – 30% of Korean women have had plastic surgery (so I read).

- Most Popular Plastic Surgeries in Korea**
1. Double Eyelid Surgery.
 2. Jaw Reduction Surgery.
 3. Eye Widening Surgery.
 4. Rhinoplasty (nose job).
 5. Forehead Augmentation (implant).
 6. Hair Transplant.
 7. Chin Augmentation (fillers).
 8. Teeth Capping.
 9. Breast Augmentation.

<https://theydiffer.com>



"The easiest to tell apart are probably the Koreans. Even without the plastic surgeries (a popular trend in the country), most Koreans have really light and smooth skin. They also have smaller eyes, small but long noses and they have noticeably higher cheekbones. Their facial structure is also rounder, giving them the "youthful" appearance that their culture desires."



Korean Toilet - Similar to Japanese Toilet

- ← Temperature and air controls
- ← Dryer (hot or cold air)
- ← Water (hot or cold) squirts on various parts of your body
- ← Flush



Jagalchi Fish Market.
 Biggest fish market in Korea.
 Open from 5am.
 Indoors, Outdoors, Restaurants.
 Tourists welcome.



Jagalchi Fish Market.
 Most sellers are women.
 They are called Jagalchi-Ajumma.
 Ajumma = middle-aged or married woman.



Silver Ribbonfish - Jagalchi Fish Market



Jagalchi Fish Market



Crabs - Jagalchi Fish Market



Tiny Clams (Cockles) - Jagalchi Fish Market



**Not sure what this is!
 Jagalchi Fish Market.**



Prawns - Jagalchi Fish Market.



Seaweed (Miyook) - Jagalchi Fish Market.



After looking at a lot of pictures on the Internet, my guess is Pomfret.



These fish cakes were so good we went back another day.

₩1,000 = US 85 cents
 ₩2,000 = US \$1.70



Squids - Jagalchi Fish Market



Not sure what this is!
Jagalchi Fish Market.



Eels - Jagalchi Fish Market



Seafood Stew - Jagalchi Fish Market



Congealed Blood (Sundae) and Seafood Stew,
Jagalchi Fish Market.



Spicy Seafood Stew - Jagalchi Fish Market



Garlic - Jagalchi Fish Market



Silver Ribbonfish
Jagalchi Fish Market



Jagalchi Fish Market



Jagalchi Fish Market



Octopus trying to escape!



Octopus trying to escape!
Slow progress on land.



Crabs - Jagalchi Fish Market



Jagalchi Market (Indoor) Floor Guide:
1F: Live Fish Market.
2F: Raw Fish Restaurants / Dried Seafood Stores.
3F: Jagalchi Enzyme Spa / Karaoke / Restaurant.
4F: Dadohae Korea Restaurant.
5F: Oase Seafood Buffet.
6F: Oase Convention Hall (Wedding Hall).
7F: Terra Guest House.
Rooftop: Observation Deck.



Indoors - Jagalchi Fish Market



Prawns - Indoors - Jagaichi Fish Market



Center: Penis Fish (believe it or not!)
Also called "Spoon Worms".
Sea Cucumbers, Sea Urchins.



Indoors - Jagaichi Fish Market



Dried Fish - Jagaichi Fish Market



Dried Shrimps and Oysters
Jagaichi Fish Market



Dried Seafood
Jagaichi Fish Market



Supermarket



Supermarket



Supermarket: One Pear ₩6,000 = US\$5.00.



Supermarket: Three fruits (apple, pear, tiny melon)
₩10,900 = US\$9.25.



Gwangbokdong Food Street - Busan



Waffles - Gwangbokdong Food Street



Hotteok Sweet Pancakes
Filled with brown sugar,
honey, cinnamon, seeds, and nuts



Gwangbokdong Food Street - Busan
Congealed Blood (Sundae)
Rice Rolls (Tteobokki)
Sweet Pancakes (Hotteok)
Veg Sushi Rolls (Kimbap)
Fish Cakes (Odeng)



Korean Street Food
Fish Cakes (Odeng).
Many restaurants that sell only
fish cake products.



Fortune telling in Korea:
Saju: Astrology based on date, time, and place of your birth. You were born with your fate. Not changeable.
Tarot card reading: Cards reflect how you feel, your problems, your future.
Palm reading. Lines on your hands reveal your love, life, intelligence.
Face reading. Lines. Koreans also believe that plastic surgery on your face can change your fortune.

300,000 registered fortune tellers in Korea! And another **150,000 shamans** (communicate with spirits). Plus many unlicensed. Plus matchmakers.
 It's a US\$3 billion business in Korea.
 Ask about finance, health, relationships, jobs, travel.
 Cost: US\$10 to \$50 or so. Agree in advance.
 Most fortune tellers do not speak English. Check first.

