



Busan

The Wartime Capital



BUSAN

SOUTH KOREA



Busan Metropolitan City

Also known as Pusan, it is the largest port city in the Republic of Korea (ROK). With a population of approx 3.65 million, Busan is South Korea's second largest metropolis, after Seoul.

Busan was the only city in Korea that was never taken by the Communists during the Korean War (1950-1953).

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Huinnyeoul Culture Village was once a rustic village that housed refugees during the Korean War. It has now transformed into a fascinating culture and art village, resembling the Santorini in Greece.



흰여울 문화마을 14

Huinnyeoul Culture Village

한국전쟁이후 피난민의 역사적 아픔과 시간의 흔적을
고스란히 간직한 소박하고 아름다운 마을이다.
바닷가 절벽 위에 형성된 흰여울마을은 '변호인', '범죄와의 전쟁' 등
영화 촬영지로 각광받았으며, 현재 각종 CF, 예능 프로 촬영지로도 알려지고 있다.
주민 누구나 자유롭게 참여할 수 있는 주민 공유 공간인 '흰여울독립극예술공작소'와
'흰여울오픈마켓'이 있는 이곳은 주민 중심의 다양한 체험과
흰여울마을의 이야기를 한눈에 볼 수 있는 곳이다.

테이블문화마을



Often called “Korea’s Santorini,” ***Gamcheon Culture Village*** is the most iconic attraction in the city. Interestingly, the village was based on a plan for a refugee settlement - explaining its uniform look. In 2009, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism initiated a regeneration project in by painting the old buildings with bright colors.

Scan the QR code
to find out more
about Busan’s
hillside villages as
a legacy of the
Korean War.






Busan was home to many refugees during the Korean War. After the war broke out in 1950, approx 160,000 refugees flocked to the city, which had not been touched by the conflict.

the Past 甘川洞の昔日 かつての甘川洞

◎ Gamchoen-dong in the Past
Taeguok Village of Gamcheon 2(i)-dong started off as a humble makeshift abode for refugees from all eight regions in Korea who fled their homes during the Korean War. The small town has witnessed all the ups and downs of Korea's modern history, the evidence for which is apparent in every wall and footpath.
The village is situated on a hillside, like many others in the Busan region, which is blessed with both mountains and sea. Taeguok Village's pathways were paved by early Taeguokgyo believers in the early 20th century, and the grid remains well preserved to this day, along with additional alleys and narrow passages.

◎ 甘川洞の昔日
甘川2洞太極村，是韩国战争时来自8个道的难民们开始艰难生活的地方，这里至今仍完好地保留了贫瘠的民族现代史的痕迹。
村落位于港口城市釜山特有的山腹道路上，初期太極教徒们设计规划的井然有序的村落结构和胡同的原形，很好地保存了下来，因此具有很高的文化价值。

◎ かつての甘川洞
甘川2洞の太極村は韓国戦争の当時、全国から集まってきた避難民たちがきびしい生活の中で築いてきたものから、現在に至るまでの瘠薄な民族の現代史の名残りと記録をそのまま保存している場所である。
同時に、港都市である釜山特有的の中腹道路を挟んだ山村の町でありながら、初期の太極教徒によって区切られた基盤割りの町が路地とともに原形どおりに保存されているという点において高い文化的価値を有する。

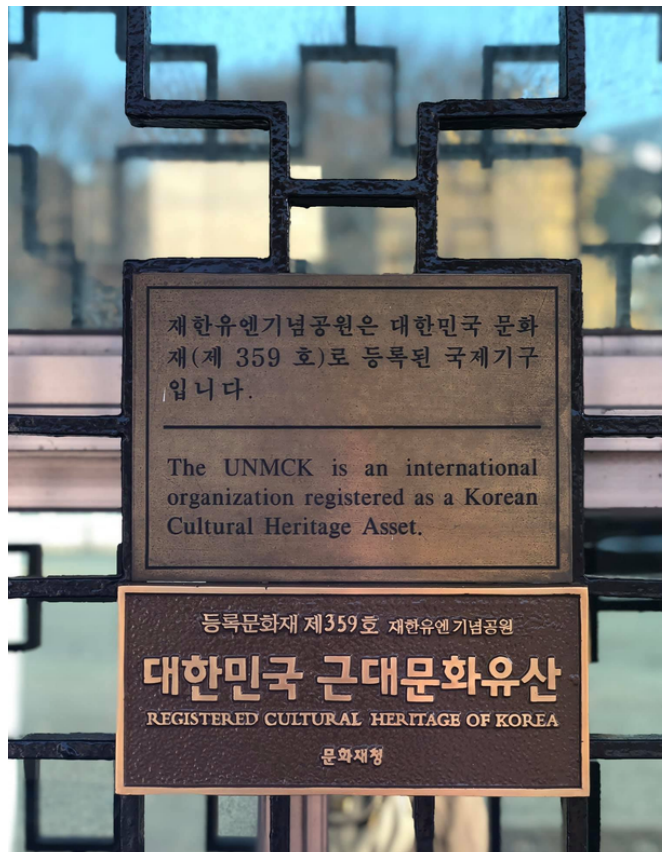
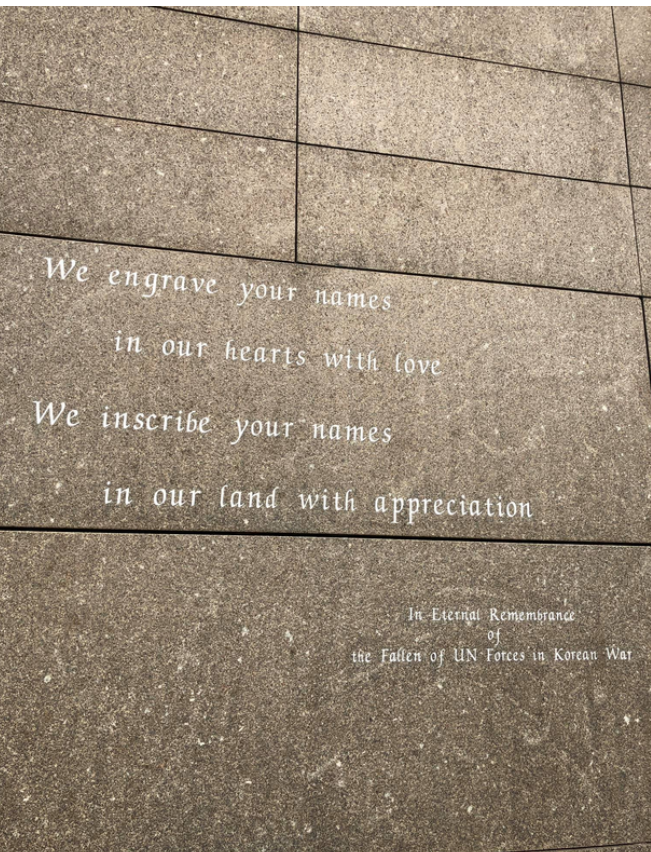


1973년 - 광명코딩 뒤 전경

1968년 17번 버스종점 전경



Busan is also where one can find the only UN memorial cemetery in the world.





The UN Memorial Cemetery in Korea (UNMCK) was formally established in 1959 after the South Korean government offered the land to the UN to honor the troops and medical personnel sent from 22 countries under the UN flag during the war.

The Wall of Remembrance, completed in 2006, features the names of the UN casualties inscribed on marble panels.

Scan the QR code
to find out more
about the [UNMCK](#).



Milmyeon - buckwheat noodles

The Korean War's impact was also evident in Busan's cuisine. Many of those who fled from regions now in North Korea started to cook a version of *naengmyeon*, a cold buckwheat noodle soup that is a specialty of North Korea.





The reason why **fishcakes** have become so popular in Busan can also be traced back to its wartime history. During the Japanese colonial period (1910-1945), factories began making fishballs for the Japanese.

After 1945, this industry continued and became Busan's representative food. It was also a cheap protein dish after the Korean War.



Beyond its rich history, Busan is also hosting the World EXPO 2030. Check out this [link](#) to read more about Busan's bid for EXPO 2030.



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