



## **DCA CHARTER 011-05**

*(Flights updated Dec 2022)*

Colorful multimillionaire, Stephan Hughes has teamed up with a group of prominent businessmen from Korea. They want a series of flights that will tour the country in a unique way and commemorate some of the early pioneers of Korean Aviation.

## **KOREA: LAMP OF THE EAST**

**Korea** is a peninsula that juts 600 miles southward from the northeastern corner of the Asian continent. China and a very small portion of Russia lie on its northern border. The Yellow Sea is to the west, the Korean Strait to the south and the East Sea to the east. The East Sea is also called the Sea of Japan since Japan lies beyond this body of water and the Korean Strait.

The name “Korea” is believed derived from the phrase “high mountains and sparkling streams.” Two thirds of its territory is in fact mountainous. The mountains are in the eastern portion and descend in the west to the coastal lowlands. It does indeed have a relatively large number of streams and rivers. In addition to the mainland peninsula Korea includes some 3420 islands. Most of these are rocky and uninhabited. Korea has four distinct seasons. Spring and autumn are short. Summer is hot and humid, and winter is cold and dry with abundant snowfall.

Pre-historic man first inhabited the Korean peninsula about half a million years ago. The first agriculturally based settlements appeared around 6000 BC. Korea’s earliest civilization is said to have been founded in 2333 BC. The first native Korean State was the Kingdom of Koguryo in the first century AD. The Silla dynasty unified the peninsula in the seventh century AD by conquering two rival kingdoms. The Yi dynasty was established in 1392 and ruled until 1910. The country of Japan formally annexed Korea in 1910. Despite resistance, it remained a Japanese colony until the end of WW II. The allies divided Korea into two parts as a temporary expedient. North and South Korea were formally established in 1948. The North invaded the South in 1950 starting the Korean War. A truce was agreed to in July of 1953. Currently both sides are working towards reunification.

**Pyongyang** is the capital of The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, North Korea. It is the country’s center of political, educational and economic activity. Originally established 5000 years ago it lies in the low lands of the northwestern section of the Korean Peninsula. (Pyongyang means flatland.) The Taedong River bisects it. It has a population of 2.7 million. There are many wide boulevards, high-rises, and monuments. Pyongyang is very imposing, clean and safe but eerily lifeless.

From – To	<b>Flight Description. "Allocated runways and related information may change when flying online or using Real Weather"</b>			Course (Leg) Deg	Distance (Leg) Nm	ETE (leg) HH+MM
		Init. Hdg – 160deg	Init. Alt – 5,500ft			
Pyongyang, (ZKPY) North Korea  To  Seoul, (RKSS) South Korea	<b>Departure:</b> Departure runway at your option, depending on weather. Tune NAV1 to GK VOR/DME, 111.40. Set NAV1 OBS to 160deg After take off, commence climb to 5,500ft.			160		
	<b>Enroute:</b> To KIP VOR/DME, 113.60: track 160R outbound from GK VOR/DME and turn to 160deg. 30mins after takeoff, tune NAV1 to KIP VOR/NDB 113.60 and commence descent to 1,200ft MSL. Direct to VOR.....			160	112.0	
	<b>Approach:</b> To airport, runway, approach type and landing pattern at your option, depending on weather  Proceed for a visual approach, and land at Gimpo Intl. Runway 14L – Length 11,821ft – Width 148ft – Surface Asphalt ( ILS 109.90) Runway 14R - Length 10,491ft – Width 197ft – Surface Asphalt (ILS 108.70) Runway 32R – Length 11,821ft – Width 148ft – Surface Asphalt (ILS 110.70) Runway 32L - Length 10,491ft – Width 197ft – Surface Asphalt (ILS 108.30)					
<b>Flight No. 011-05-01</b>	<b>Arrival Airport Elev. – 59ft</b>		<b>Estimated totals for this flight&gt;&gt;&gt;</b>		<b>112.0</b>	

**Seoul** is the capital of South Korea, The Republic of Korea. It is the center of its politics, economy, culture, education and transportation. The Yi Dynasty established the city in 1392. The Han River splits Seoul into a northern part (Gangbok) and a southern part (Gangham). It has a population of 10.8 million and is the fifth largest city in the world. There are 25 urban districts and 527 neighborhoods. Here you will find a very modern city with high-rises, a comprehensive subway system, department stores, Internet cafes, nightclubs, cinemas, amusement parks and leisure towns. Tradition has not been forgotten. There are many ancient royal palaces, parks, museums, and traditional culture sights. It has something for everyone. You will probably want use a Seoul City Tour Bus which stops by the tourist attractions with a guide.

**Note :**

*\* SO and SE NDB's have been removed from scenery libraries – Using VOR stations instead*

From – To	Flight Description. "Allocated runways and related information may change when flying online or using Real Weather"			Course (Leg) Deg	Distance (Leg) Nm	ETE (leg) HH+MM
		Init. Hdg – 103deg	Init. Alt – 5,500ft			
Seoul, (RKSS) South Korea  To  Busan, (RKPK) South Korea	<b>Departure:</b> Departure runway at your option, depending on weather. Tune NAV1 to HGS VOR/DME, 110.20 and set OBS to 103deg After take off, commence climb to 5,500ft.			103		
	<b>Enroute:</b> To Fix 01. Turn and track the HGS 101R towards HGS VOR/DME, 110.20. Tune Nav 2 to CUN VOR/DME, 114.80 and set the OBS needle to 150deg. Waypoint reached when the Nav 2 OBS needle centers..... To CUN VOR/DME, 114.80. Turn right to intercept CUN 150R. Direct to VOR..... To TGU VOR/DME, 112.20. Turn right to intercept TGU 172R. Direct to VOR..... To Fix 02. Turn left, track 157Routbound from TGU and commence descent to 2,500ft MSL.....			103 151 173	34.0 66.0 51.0	
	<b>Approach:</b> To airport, runway, approach type and landing pattern at your option, depending on weather. To runway. Turn for a visual approach.....  Land at Gimhae Intl 18R/36L – Length 10,515ft – Width 197ft – Surface Concrete (ILS 36L 108.50) 18L/36R – Length 9,013ft – Width 151ft – Surface Concrete (ILS 36R 109.50)			158	33.0	
				182	9.3	
<b>Flight No. 011-05-02</b>	<b>Arrival Airport Elev. – 13ft</b>			<b>Estimated totals for this flight&gt;&gt;&gt;</b>		<b>193.0</b>

**Busan** is the second largest city in South Korea with a population of 3.9 million. Located on the southeastern tip of Korea it is the largest port and fisheries city. It is also becoming an international tourist sea resort. The mountains, rivers, fine beaches, scenic islets, hot springs, and the sea can be enjoyed all year around because of the temperate climate.

*Note :*

*\* KP NDB has been removed from scenery librarys – Using VOR stations instead*

From – To	Flight Description. "Allocated runways and related information may change when flying online or using Real Weather"			Course (Leg) Deg	Distance (Leg) Nm	ETE (leg) HH+MM
		Init. Hdg – 1deg	Init. Alt – 6,500ft			
Busan, (RKPK) South Korea  To  Jeju Island, (RKPC) South Korea	<b>Departure:</b> Departure runway at your option, depending on weather. To KMH VOR/DME, 113.80. After takeoff, commence climb to 6,500ft. Direct to VOR.....			1	1.1	
	<b>Enroute:</b> To Fix 01. Turn left and track 236R outbound from KMH. Tune Nav 2 to YDM VOR/DME, 109.00 and set the OBS to 246deg. Waypoint reached when distance to Nav 2 DME reads 50nm.....			236	109.0	
	To Fix 03. Continue to track 236R outbound from KMH, and start your descent to 1,700ft MSL.....			236	19.0	
	<b>Approach:</b> To airport, runway, approach type and landing pattern at your option, depending on weather. To runway. Turn right and track the YDM 246R towards YDM, until you can see the runway in front of you for a visual approach.....			246	31.0	
	Land at Jeju Intl (07/25) – Length 10,431ft – Width 148ft – Surface Asphalt (13/31) – Length 6,232ft – Width 148ft – Surface Asphalt					
<b>Flight No. 011-05-03</b>	<b>Arrival Airport Elev. – 119ft</b>		<b>Estimated totals for this flight&gt;&gt;&gt;</b>		<b>160.1</b>	

**Jeju Island** is the largest island in South Korea and one of its nine provinces. It is a very popular vacation spot for Koreans and Japanese and one of the top honeymoon destinations for Korean newlyweds. Jeju is a volcanic island in the subtropics. Its oceanic climate is very mild throughout the year. It is one of the least polluted places in Asia with the purest sea and air. This makes even more enjoyable the beautiful rocky seaside, picturesque beaches with colorful sand, many blooming trees, lush vegetation and diverse underwater world.

From – To	<b>Flight Description. "Allocated runways and related information may change when flying online or using Real Weather"</b>			Course (Leg) Deg	Distance (Leg) Nm	ETE (leg) HH+MM
		Init. Hdg – 016deg	Init. Alt – 7,500ft			
Jeju Island, (RKPC) South Korea  To  Seoul, (RKSS) South Korea	<b>Departure:</b> Departure runway at your option, depending on weather. To KWA VOR/DME, 114.40. After takeoff, turn to intercept KWA 016R, which you will receive a few minutes after take off, and commence climb to 7,500ft MSL .....			016	98.0	
	<b>Enroute:</b> To SEL VORTAC, 115.10. Turn left to intercept SEL 010R. When the DME reads 45nm commence your descent to 1,600ft. Direct to VORTAC.....			010	137.0	
	<b>Approach:</b> To Fix 03. Turn left and track 339R outbound from SEL.....			339	5.2	
	To airport, runway, approach type and landing pattern at your option, depending on weather. When you can see the runway in front of you, turn left for a visual approach			325	5.5	
<b>Flight No. 011-05-04</b>	Land Gimpo Intl Runway 14L – Length 11,821ft – Width 148ft – Surface Asphalt ( ILS 109.90) Runway 14R - Length 10,491ft – Width 197ft – Surface Asphalt (ILS 108.70) Runway 32R – Length 11,821ft – Width 148ft – Surface Asphalt (ILS 110.70) Runway 32L - Length 10,491ft – Width 197ft – Surface Asphalt (ILS 108.30)			<b>Estimated totals for this flight&gt;&gt;&gt;</b>		<b>246.0</b>
	<b>Arrival Airport Elev. – 59ft</b>					

Korea's first airplane pilot was An Chang-nam. He graduated from a Japanese air school in 1921. The first Korean woman to become an aviator was Kwon Ki-ok. She completed her training in 1925. Both were also Korean Patriots. The country's first air company was started in 1936. The Korean Air Company ran domestic passenger service. Sin Yong-uk graduated from piloting school in Japan in 1922. He was a distinguished pilot, founded Korea's first air school in 1930, and began training local pilots. In 1948 he and some other aviation enthusiasts founded Korean National Air. Sin wanted it to be a national flag carrier. They started out with only two DC-3s. They were to be used on a Pyongyang-Seoul-Busan route. The Korean War caused this plan to be changed. Nevertheless one more DC-3 was acquired in 1954. A four engine DC-4 was also bought. This made international flights possible. The first international departure on the Seoul-Taipei-Hong Kong route took place in August of 1954. Unfortunately fate was hunter again both the airline and Captain Sin. Suffering from political and financial problems KNA collapsed and Sin Yong-uk committed suicide in 1962. Choong Hoon Cho, Chairman of the Hanjin Group took over the company in 1969 and it became Korean Air. It is one of the world's top 20 airlines. KAL has a fleet of 115 aircraft and operates almost 400 passenger flights per day to cities around the world. Air Koryo is the airline of North Korea. In 2003 direct regular flights between Seoul and Pyongyang were approved. Currently there may be three DC-3s in Korea now. One is on static display at INHA Technical College. One perhaps is in storage in Seoul. Another may be preserved in Daegu.



