

THE GRATITUDE FROM SOUTH KOREA TO KOREAN WAR THAI VETERANS



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การตอบแทนจากเกาหลีใต้แต่ทหารผ่านศึกสงครามเกาหลีชาวไทย



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รัฐปรกร พักอ่อน : การตอบแทนจากเกาหลีใต้แด่ทหารผ่านศึกสงครามเกาหลีชาวไทย.
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บทความฉบับนี้ มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่ออธิบาย การตอบแทนโครงการต่างๆจากหน่วยงาน
 ของประเทศเกาหลีใต้ มอบให้แด่ทหารผ่านศึกเกาหลี และครอบครัว เนื่องจากในช่วงสงคราม
 เกาหลี ประเทศไทยได้ส่งทหารไทยและกาชาดไทยจำนวนกว่า 11,776 คน เข้าร่วมในสงคราม
 เกาหลี โดยการเข้าร่วมของทหารไทยดังกล่าว ประกอบไปด้วย 4 หน่วยงาน คือ ทหารบก ทหาร
 อากาศ ทหารเรือและ กาชาดไทย ในการดังกล่าวไทยมีทำที่อย่างไรต่อการเชิดชูชนของสหประชาชาติ
 โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่ง ทหารไทยผู้เสียสละเข้าร่วมรบตามที่ประกาศในราชกิจจานุเบกษา รู้สึกอย่างไร
 กับการร่วมรบในสงครามครั้งนั้น ทหารผ่านศึกและครอบครัวได้รับการตอบแทนอย่างไรจาก
 หน่วยงานประเทศเกาหลีใต้ ที่ปัจจุบันได้พลิกฟื้นกลายเป็นเจ้าเศรษฐกิจ “เสือตัวที่3” แห่งเอเชีย
 ได้ตอบแทนและเกื้อหนุนทหารผ่านศึกเกาหลี และครอบครัวอย่างไรบ้าง

หน่วยงานเกาหลีใต้ ได้ตอบแทนการเสียสละของทหารไทยผ่านโครงการต่างๆ อาทิ
 โครงการทุนการศึกษาระดับปริญญาตรี และปริญญาโท สำหรับทายาททหารผ่านศึกเกาหลี
 โครงการ Revisit เพื่อให้ทหารผ่านศึกเกาหลีกลับไปเยือนประเทศเกาหลี ทุนการศึกษาสำหรับ
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จากบริบทดังกล่าวนี้ว่าเป็นความกตัญญูรู้คุณของชาวเกาหลี ซึ่งแนวคิดการตอบแทน
 บุญคุณ(Gratitude) แม้จะมีความเป็นสากล แต่ในมุมมองทัศนคติของคนเกาหลีแล้ว ความคิดเรื่อง
 การตอบแทนบุญคุณนี้ถูกถ่ายทอดจากคำสอนของลัทธิขงจื้อ ซึ่งนับเป็นรากฐานของความคิดคน
 เกาหลี และการจากการค้นคว้าพบว่า คำสอนเรื่องการตอบแทนบุญคุณถูกจัดให้มีความสำคัญเป็น
 อันดับต้นๆ ในบรรดาคำสอนทั้งหมดของขงจื้อ และมีการถ่ายทอดออกมาเป็นนิทาน ตำนาน หล่อ
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In Korean War period, Thailand sent over 11,776 Thai soldiers and Thai Red Crosses to participate in the Korean War. The participation of the Thai military consists of 4 organizations. There are military army, air force, naval officers and Thai Red Cross. In this regard, how does Thailand have an attitude towards the invitations of the United Nations? Especially, the Thai soldier who sacrificed themselves in the War and how about their expression to join the War. Now South Korea has been become a power of the economy or "The 3rd Tiger" of Asia and was retuning the gratitude to Korean War Veterans and their families. For example, award of the bachelor's degree scholarship for heirs, praise to Thai Korean War Veterans by honor's event, camping for Veterans heir in South Korea. Partying on various occasions.

The gratitude from South Korea to Thai Korean War Veterans and their family are accord by the concept of gratitude, despite being universal but in the ideology of the Korean people, this idea came from Confucianism's taught, which is the foundation of the Korean people's thought, and the research found that, the teachings of gratitude were given as the most important of all Confucian teachings and has been conveyed as a legendary tale, train the children to realize the value of gratitude.

Field of Study: Korean Studies

Student's Signature

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Background

After Japan defeated in World War II, the Korean Peninsula became an independent country. Japanese disarmed their soldiers due to the United States of America's and the Soviet Union's conflict. The problem started when the Soviet Union brought their armies in the North Korean Peninsula. During that time, the Soviet Union headed communism while the USA was the leader of democracy. The Soviet Union, the strongest communist, used its influence to expand communism to the Korean Peninsula, so the USA tried to figure out a solution. The Soviet Union was able to tie-up with the Northern Korean Peninsula, while the USA was able to associate with the 38 parallels.

The USA proposed to arrange an election for both parties, North and South Korea, which was also supported by the United Nations, but the Soviet Union rejected its proposal. Despite the unsuccessful negotiation, the United Nations decided to conduct an election in the South Korean Peninsula. Rhee Syngman (이승만) was elected to be the Republic of South Korea's first president. On the contrary, North Korea managed an election too, and Kim Il-sung (김일성) was elected to be the first president.

On the 25th of June 1950, approximately 70,000-90,000 of North Korean armies crossed and attacked the 38 parallels and many cities of the northern areas of South Korea. Within 3 days, Seoul, the capital of South Korea, was dominated. At that time, General Douglas MacArthur, an American general, received an order from the former president of the USA, Harry S. Truman, to protect the Republic of South Korea. Under the general's supervision, the retrieval of Seoul and protecting some cities that were under attack were successful. General MacArthur, together with his

team, retrieved most of the areas conquered by the North Koreans from Daegu(대구) up to the 38 parallels of South Korea. Unfortunately, the USA armies trespassed the territory of China, Yalu River, and this caused more than 100,000 Chinese troops to join the conflict of both countries, South Korea, and North Korea. This situation also encouraged Americans to seek help from the United Nations.

Thailand happened to be one of the United Nations members and quickly addressed the United Nations' request. The response of the Thai government to the UN's request was sending 4,000 tons of rice, but the secretary of the UN preferred a help that can reinforce the defending power of South Korea. The UN's secretary sent the second memorandum to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand that stated:

“.....I am greatly delighted to be informed that the Thai government decided to support the United Nation’s resolution whatever said. Your willingness to the immediate determination of any form of assistance particular of foodstuff helped this world organization make that swift decision in support of the republic of Korea. I have already kept the United Nations organization and the government of republic of Korea informed your intention to render necessary assistance. With my knowledge, the United States will undertake all the required obligations, in consonance with the resolutions of the United Nation, during the employment of the international forced in and around Korea. However, my further suggestion is that all assistance effort would be materialized through a joint organization to insure better and more effective implantation of the United Nations resolution and in an Effort to facilitate closer framework of coordinated effort as well. In addition, it shall be highly preferably the ground forces so as to reinforce the defending power in Korea, with this regard. The Thai government may keep in touch with the United Nations for appreciate

arrangement and coordinator with the United Nations command for further details in due course”¹ (The Ministry of National Defense of the Republic of Korea, 1972)

According to the stated memorandum, Thailand was asked by the UN to send 4,000 men, the 21st Regimental Combat Team, to join to Korean Peninsula under their command.² (R. Sean Randolph, 1986)

The sending of Thai forces to join with United Nations in Korean War

Thai government had sent Thai forces; Army, Navy, Air force and Thai Red Cross to join with the United Nations in Korean War which were sent in different times follow;³

Table 1: Army

| Unit | Joining periods | Batch's numbers | Position |
|------|---|---|---|
| Army | 22 Oct 1949 3 – 23 June 1953 25 15 | Pre-departure team 1 (22 Oct 1950-16 Oct 1951) 2 (26 July 1951-18 Aug 1952) 3 (5 May 1952-13 Feb 1953) 4 (27 Dec 1953-10 Sep 1953) 5 (20 May 1953-18 June 1954) Pre-departure team 6 (22 May 1954-31 Mar 1955) | Support the fighting service under the United Nations' command. |

¹ The Ministry of National Defense, The Republic of Korea, The History of The United Nations Forces in The Korean War, General Background, pp. 485

² R. Sean Randolph, the United States and Thailand: Alliance dynamics, 1950-1985 (Berkeley: Institute of East Asia Studies, 1986), pp. 13

³ คณะกรรมการจัดทำหนังสือประวัติศาสตร์ไทยในสงครามเกาหลี กองบัญชาการทหารสูงสุด, (2525), กองกำลังของประเทศไทยในสงครามเกาหลี, ประวัติการรบของทหารไทยในสงครามเกาหลี, พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 2, กรุงเทพฯ

Batch 7th- 23rd

After the end of Korean War armistice, all fighting had been stopped but there were important to stand by the troops in some location. Therefore, many countries had withdrawn their troops. Anyways, USA, Turkey and Thailand are last 3 countries withdrawn their troops from South Korea. For Thailand, mostly prepared the tactical training and Helped Korean people who lived nearby the areas, organized special events which included the dissemination of Thai culture for maintained a good relations with other alliances such as organizing the events on important days of Thailand, Buddhist days and the King's celebration days.⁴

From 7th batch to 23rd batch (1955-1972) there are 157-307 persons per 1 troops that were sent to South Korea follows

| Batch | Joining periods | Commander | Batch's members |
|-------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 7 | 22June2498 – 10July2499 | ร้อยเอก เรืองศักดิ์ ชุมสารทูล | 251 คน |
| 8 | 27 June 2499 – 22July2500 | พันตรี ปาโมชช ถาวรฉันท | 251 คน |
| 9 | 13 June 2500 – 19July2501 | พันตรี ทานทอง สุวรรณทัต | 252 คน |
| 10 | 24 June 2501 - 3Aug2502 | พันตรี ระวี วันเพ็ญ | 297 คน |
| 11 | 24 June 2502 -28July2503 | พันตรี พัฒน์ อุไรเลิศ | 297 คน |
| 12 | 15July2503 – 29July2504 | พันตรี สุธี บุญวัฒน์กุล | 307 คน |
| 13 | 14 July 2504 – 25July2505 | พันตรี สมศักดิ์ พจนพานิช | 307 คน |
| 14 | 24 July 2505 – 24July2506 | พันตรี อรุณ ศรีอุทัย | 307 คน |
| 15 | 23 July 2506 – 28July2507 | พันตรี ภาณุวัฒน์ เพ็ชรบุตร | 155 คน |
| 16 | 12 July 2507 –12June2508 | พันตรี อธิยา แผ้วพาลชน | 157 คน |
| 17 | 5June2508 – 12June2509 | พันตรี วันชัย เรืองตระกูล | 157 คน |
| 18 | 5June2509 – 16June2510 | ร้อยเอก มนูญ พลเวียง | 157 คน |
| 19 | 2 June2510 – 15June2511 | พันตรี อรุณ ปรีวีติธรรม | 157 คน |
| 20 | 14June2511– 24June 2512 | พันตรี อำพล บุญโยปัทม์ | 157 คน |
| 21 | 25June2512–17 June2513 | พันตรี ไพเวช สุนทรขจิต | 157 คน |
| 22 | 16June2513–18 June 2514 | พันตรี สมพร เต็มทองไชย | 157 คน |

⁴ www.kruchanvit.com, (2558), การปฏิบัติการของกองร้อยอิสระผลัดที่ ๗ - ๒๓ ที่มา

<https://sites.google.com/site/sirinapach304/phathnakar-prawatisastr/hetukam-sakhay/kxng-kalang-thharthiy-ni-sngkhram-keahli>

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|----------------------|---|---|---|
| 23 | 18June 2514 –23June2515 | พันตรี เอื้อมศักดิ์ จุละจาริตต์ | | | | | 157 คน | |
| Air Force | | | | | | | | |
| Unit | | Joining periods | Amount of Batches | Batch's numbers | | | Position | |
| Air force | The UN connected officer | Oct 2493- Aug 2514 | 22 batch | 22 persons (changed 1 person per year) | | | Directed the command by the Chief of the United Nations Headquarters. | |
| | Delivery supporter team | 3May2494 - 30July 2519 | 24 batch | Team numbers | Commissioned officer | Non-Commissioned Officer | total | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delivery the stuffs such as soldiers, weapon and patients 2. Provided the practicing to the forces 3. Provide mail service to The United Nations visions. 4. Provide Pickup and deliver servicer to famous person. 5. Provide the help to Japan in case of disaster. 6. Take the action under the commands. |
| | | | | 1 | 13 | 6 | 19 | |
| | | | | 2-7 | 16 | 14 | 30 | |
| 8-9 | | | | 11 | 8 | 19 | | |
| 10-17 | | | | 12 | 8 | 20 | | |
| 18-19 | | | | 13 | 12 | 25 | | |
| 20-21 | | | | 15 | 12 | 27 | | |
| 22-23 | 12 | 4 | 16 | | | | | |
| 24 | 17 | 8 | 25 | | | | | |
| Air force's nurse | 2493 - 2517 | 29 teams | 7 persons per team | | | Deliver the patient to the hospital of the United Nations | | |

Table 2 : Air Force

Table 3: Thai Navy⁵

| Unit | Joining period | Batch | Warship Name and Participation Period |
|-----------|----------------|-------|--|
| Thai Navy | 1950-1951 | 1 | Prasae(1) (Nov. 7, 1950 to Jan. 7, 1951) Bangpakong (Nov. 7, 1950 to Feb. 16, 1952) Sichang (Nov. 7, 1950 to Jul. 15, 1951) A chartered commercial vessel |
| | 1951-1952 | 2 | Prasae(1) and Sichang ⁶ |

⁵ The 60th Anniversary of the Korean War Commemoration Committee, (2012). The Participation History of Thailand, <http://eng.koreanwar60.go.kr/20/2003100200.asp>

⁶ After the departure and the first battle of the Prasae1 in South Korea, the ship was damaged by enemy fire. Therefore, they make a decision to abandon the Prasae1 By using the US warship

| | | | |
|-------|-----------|---------|---|
| | | | Bangpakong |
| | 1951-1952 | 3 | Prasae (2) (Dec. 29, 1951 to Jan. 21, 1955) Tachin (Dec. 29, 1951 to Jan. 21, 1955) A chartered commercial vessel |
| | 1952-1953 | 4 | Prasae (2) Tachin |
| | 1953-1954 | 5 | Prasae (2) Tachin |
| | 1954-1955 | 6 | Prasae (2) Tachin |
| Total | 1950-1955 | 6 batch | 3 fire ships, 2 transport ships, 2 chartered commercial ships |

Table 4 : Thai Red Cross

| Unit | Joining period | Batch's numbers | | | | Position |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| | | Batch | Doctor | Nurse | Total | |
| Thai Red Cross | 22Oct2493 | 1/1 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 1. Provide the medical services to all nations who were sent to US's hospital. 2. Cooperated with US's doctors to deliver the patients. 3. Provide the medical services to Thai troops. 4. Provide the translational services. 5. Cooperated with US's doctors to provide the vaccine to US's troops. 6. Provide to medical service to the war prisoners. |
| | - | 1/2 | - | 8 | 8 | |
| | Nov 2496 | 2/1 | 3 | 8 | 11 | |
| | | 2/2 | 1 | 7 | 8 | |
| | | 3/1 | 2 | 8 | 10 | |
| | | 3/2 | - | 4 | 4 | |
| | | 4 | 1 | 12 | 13 | |
| | | Total | 11 persons | 54 Persons | 65 Persons | |

to bombard the Prasae1, was sunk to the bottom of the sea. The Sichang was changed to the Tachin because it was very small to use., ประวัติการรบของทหารไทยในสงครามเกาหลี หน้า 367-371

The total of Thai troops were sent to join with the United Nations in Korean War, 11,786 persons follow

Commissioned officer 740 persons

Non-Commissioned Officer 5,334 persons

Private 5,702 persons

The numbers of Thai troops' member loss and injured.

Death 125 persons

Injured 318 persons

Sickness 503 persons

Missing 5 persons (Army 3 persons, Thai Navy 2 persons)⁷



Countries That Deployed Combat Units : 16 Countries

| Country | Number of Troops Deployed(Persons) | Size of War Participation | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| | | Ground Troops | Naval Force | Air Force |
| US | 1,789,000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 Infantry Divisions • 1 Marine Division • 2 Regimental Special Forces • Number of Troops: 302,483 | Far East Naval Force U.S. 7th Fleet | Far East Air Force |
| UK | 56,000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Marine Commandos • Number of Troops: 14,198 • 2 Infantry Brigade | 17 Naval Vessels(1 Aircraft Carrier included) | - |
| Canada | 26,791 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Infantry Brigade • Number of Troops: 6,146 | 3 Destroyers | 1 Transport Aircraft Battalion |
| Turkey | 21,212 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Infantry Brigade • Number of Troops: 5,455 | - | - |
| Australia | 17,164 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Infantry Battalions • Number of Troops: 2,282 | 1 Aircraft Carrier 2 Destroyers 1 Frigate Ship | 1 Combat Aviation Battalion 1 Transport Aircraft Formation |
| The Philippines | 7,420 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Infantry Battalion • Number of Troops: 1,496 | - | - |
| Thailand | 6,326 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Infantry Battalion • Number of Troops: 1,294(2,274) | 7 Frigate Ships 1 Transport Vessel | 1 Transport Aircraft Formation |
| The Netherlands | 5,322 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Infantry Battalion • Number of Troops: 819 | 3 Destroyer | - |
| Colombia | 5,100 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Infantry Battalion • Number of Troops: 1,068 | 1 Frigate Ship | - |

⁷ คณะกรรมการจัดทำหนังสือประวัติศาสตร์ไทยในสงครามเกาหลี กองบัญชาการทหารสูงสุด, ประวัติการรบของทหารไทยในสงครามเกาหลี, หน้า 325

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|---|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Greece | 4,992 | • 1 Infantry Battalion • Number of Troops : 1,263 | - | 1 Transport Aircraft Formation |
| New Zealand | 3,794 | • 1 Artillery Battalion • Number of Troops : 1,389 | 1 Frigate Ship | - |
| Ethiopia | 3,518 | • 1 Infantry Battalion • Number of Troops : 1,271 | - | - |
| Belgium | 3,498 | • 1 Infantry Battalion • Number of Troops : 900 | - | - |
| France | 3,421 | • 1 Artillery Battalion • Number of Troops : 1,119(1,185) | 1 Destroyer | - |
| The Republic of South Africa | 826 | - | - | Combat Aviation Battalion |
| Luxembourg | 100 | • 1 Infantry Platoon • Number of Troops : 44(48) | - | - |

Countries That Provided Medical Support : 5 Countries

| Country | Number of Troops Deployed | Size of War Participation | |
|---------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | Number of Troops on Duty | Support Unit |
| Sweden | 1,124 | 154(162) | Red Cross Hospital |
| Denmark | 630 | 100 | Hospital Ship |
| India | 627 | 70(333) | 60th Field Hospital |
| Norway | 623 | 105(109) | Mobile Army Surgical Hospital |
| Italy | 128 | 72 | 68th Red Cross Hospital |

Figure 1 : The Participants' countries under United Nations
And Size of war participation

○ Countries That Provided Medical Support



○ Countries That Deployed Combat Units



Figure 2 : *United Nations' Allies*

จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY

I was fascinated to choose this research as a topic for my Master's degree due to the scholarship that I received way back in 2011 at Hankuk University for Foreign Studies, Korean War Scholarship. Another reason was my curiosity about the Korean War dolefulness. Also, I would like to know how the Thai soldiers lived during the war until my grandfather returned.

1.2 Research questions

- What are the factors for the Thai force to join the Korean War under the UN command?

- During the war and post-war period, how did Korean government express their attitude to Thai army force?
- In the post-war period, what were the project and welfare that the Thai-Korean government provided to Thai-Korean War Veterans after returning from the Korean War?
- What kind of the participation of Thai-Korean War Veterans and their family toward the gratitude and welfare's projects are.

1.3 Research Objectives

- To understand the reason why the Thai government determined to send Thai troops to join with the United Nations.
- To study how South Korea became a developed country after Thailand sent troops to join with the UN and how they express gratitude to the Thai-Korean War Veterans.
- To explore the perception of troops of joining with the United Nations to get benefit from South Korea and the Thai government as gratitude to Korean War Veterans.

1.4 Hypothesis

Most of the gratitude from South Korean to Thai-Korean War Veterans are concentrated on two aspects. First, is the gratitude directly to Thai-Korean War Veterans and second is the gratitude to Thai-Korean War Veterans' families.

About the gratitude directly to Thai-Korean War Veterans, such as revisiting project and other projects that praised the honor to the Veterans. This kind of gratitude could make the Veterans and their families have proud of their dedication.

In the future, it can be assumed that direct gratitude to the Veterans its will be decreased because the numbers of living Thai-Korean War Veterans are slowly decreasing.

Another point of the gratitude is supporting to the heirs. The opportunity of South Korean to gratitude directly to some Veterans was too late because their heirs passed away before the gratitude project was started. The heirs are also the future of family providing the gratitude to Thai-Korean Veterans will give an opportunity to Thai-Korean War Veterans and families to improve their better living.

Clearly speaking, after the War ceasefire agreement, every Thai soldier who spent their life one year in the battlefield already received a pay for battle noted from the interviews from them. If nowadays South Korean did not return any gratitude to the Veterans, they will be fined. Even though, South Korea was become a developed country more than Thailand, on the other hand, South Korea still remembers how Thai Veterans helped them in the past, although over 65 years ago. This is one of the big points of this thesis, to find out why South Korea was doing gratitude to every country helped them during war period.

One of the possibilities was a Confucianism's teaching. In the history of Korea, Confucianism was a famous teaching. The gratitude is one of the most important thought of Confucianism because it is the property of Moral person and respect to elder⁸ (ธนะรัตน์ ทับทิมไทย, 2555) .Therefore, South Korea was doing gratitude to Thai Veterans by this reason. In the future, although the Thai-Korean War Veterans will pass away but the relationship between each country and the story of their sacrificed will be forever.

⁸ธนะรัตน์ ทับทิมไทย, หลักความรู้ศาสตร์สี่แขนง. (2555). สารระอบรู้ ศูนย์สุพรรณบุรี, บทความ, สถาบันขงจื้อ มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏสวนดุสิต วิทยาเขตสุพรรณบุรี

1.5 Scope of the Study

- Researching the gratitude from South Korea that providing to Thai-Korean War Veterans and families.
- Interview existing Thai-Korean War Veterans and their families who received the gratitude from South Korea, and the story of their sacrifices

1.6 Research Methodology

This thesis is based on qualitative research that is using two methods. Primary research- data researching is based on Books, multimedia, interview, and official documents and Secondary research- data is based on thesis literature, reports, and articles related to the Korean War.

Primary data rescues

The interview is separated into 3 sections: reliable information about the Gratitude from South Korea, the recipients' viewpoint, and the opinion of Koreans' thoughts about the Gratitude.

Section 1: Gather information about the recognition that South Korea has given to Thai-Korean War Veterans. In this section, you will know the information from Thai Korean War Association by interview of 3 persons as follows:

- 1.1 The president of Thai Korean War Association,
General Bandit Malai-arisoon
- 1.2 The Vice president of Thai Korean War Association,
Air Marshal Weerasak Kaenmanee
- 1.3 The Secretary of Thai Korean War Association,
Group Captain Ronnayut Hiranburana

Section 2: The interview about Thai-Korean War Veterans families' impressions on the gratitude, and how they access and utilize this gratitude. In this section, there are 5 Thai-Korean War Veterans families who provided information. As follows:

1.1 Fakon Family: interviewee Ms. Phitsmai Fakon (daughter of Second Lieutenant Pook Fakon)

1.2 Saehan Family: interviewee Lieutenant Saroj Saehan

1.3 Kongsuk Family: interviewee Captain Prasom Kongsuk

1.4 Pisutsak Family: interviewee Mrs. Kanikar Liptapanlop (daughter of Lieutenant General San Pisutsak)

1.5 Pamornniyon Family: interviewee Chief Petty Officer First Class Preecha Phamornniyom

In the interview, what factors make the researcher made a decision to interview these 5 Thai- Korean War veterans' families?

- The provenance of the 3 criteria for interviewing all five families is to consider as follows;

1.1 The interviewee must be a Korean veteran Or family members of Korean veterans from 1950-1954 only

- The researcher would like to interview veterans or the family of veterans who are rewarded for various projects from the Korean agency. These various projects those who are eligible to be considered must be Korean veterans who participated in the battles from 1950-1954 only or must be a Korean veteran in the 1st to 5th generation only. The 5 families that the researcher interviewed are also in the 1st to 5th generation as well.

1.2 The variety of compensation from South Korea received in each family.

- The 5 families that the researcher decided to interview are diverse in their compensation from Korean agencies. For example, in the case of the Fak-on family (batch 2nd), Korean veterans have died since 1996. This family has not been in contact with the Korean Veterans Association since the beginning that causes having no knowledge of the various compensation programs at all. Until heir, the grandson of a Korean veteran got to know from an acquaintance about the scholarship for a Master's degree in South Korea. Therefore they have contacted with the Korean Veterans Association and brought in compensation in various projects such as Peace Camp for Youth Project, Master's Degree Scholarships at Hangeuk University(한국외국어대학교), South Korea then participated in the Revisit project of a wife and daughter of a veteran.

- The case of the Saeharn family (batch 5th) and the Bamornniyom family (batch 3rd) were an interview in which the researchers had the opportunity to meet Korean veterans who went to go to the Korean War during the period of violence (1950-1954). Therefore, in terms of rewarding the surviving veterans there are differences from compensation through family.

- In the case of Kongsuk family (batch 5th), the reason why the researcher is interested in this family because this family is an example in the event of a survey coordinator's compensation from various projects. Although this Korean veteran is still alive and meets all compensation criteria, the tracking searched for the past Korean veterans quite clearly that need to be improved to be able to access Korean veterans or more family members and faster than before. Because all these 5 veterans are now quite old, if the veterans have a chance to be rewarded or honor while you are still alive. This act is considered a complete reward.

- The case of the Phisutsak family (batch 4th). Veterans from the Phisutsak family went to go to work in Korea as well. In contrast to the 4 veterans mentioned earlier, with different ranks, the veterans of this family went to war service as commissioned officers while all 4 of them previously went to service in the Korean War situation as a noncommissioned officer. Therefore, the nature of working in war is different making the researchers hoped to receive new information from these differences. And one interesting issue of the Phisutsak family is that although they have received various compensation proposals for veteran families, this family chose not to accept offers as they wanted to sacrifice for other families. However, during the time when the little Angles group came to perform in Thailand, thanks to Friendship and the support of Thai veterans. This veteran has received a special invitation from the Korean ambassador to Thailand to receive a medal honored by the Little Angles, which is awarded to only one individual per country.

1.3 Restrictions on seeking for a family of veterans

- According to the researcher searching for the numbers of the soldiers who went to the Korean War service in the amount of 11,786 persons, divided into approximately 6,000 fighters (21st Infantry Regiment). Currently, the Embassy can only contact 1,000 people, about 100 of whom are still unknown where and are still alive or not, the embassy is trying to find out. Hence searching for veterans and veteran families is hard. The researcher was advised by three families of the Korean Veterans Association, which are the Saehan Family, the Phisutsak Family and the Bamorn niyom Family. Contact you to ask for an interview. The Fakon family is the researchers' family, which is interesting because of Korea's compensation, although the veterans have died for a long time. As for the Kongsuk family, neighbors who knew the Kongsuk family helped the researcher.

Section 3: The interview of the Korean people about the ideology of gratitude for comparing with the teaching of Confucius, That is why South Korea's agencies are returning the favor to Thai-Korean War Veterans by helping them and their families financially and giving scholarships as well. And, the interviewees of this section are as follows:

- 3.1 Lee Jae Seok (이제석) : This person used to work at the Korean War Memorial foundation while the researcher was studying in South Korea.
- 3.2 Hyun Yang Won (훈양원) : This person works at the Republic of Korea Embassy of Thailand as a Korean-Thai interpreter and has an understanding of Thai cultures and its society.

Secondary Data Research

The secondary data research is divided into four sections. It consists of English and Thai books, online, multimedia and articles, official documents, and concerning the thesis.

Section 1: Books and Articles are from the National Library and the Library of Chulalongkorn University. The details that are mention there is to help the researchers understand the beginning of the Korean War and the joining of Thailand to this war. Also, some articles are mentioning the thought of Confucianism. For instance, the Biography of Confucius, the teaching of Confucianism about the value of gratitude, and the linking of Confucianism with Korean's life.

Section 2: Online Multimedia and Articles are such a big help for this research because of its number of data to choose from them. Information and data which come from online articles have imparted a lot in this thesis. The Confucius' teaching about gratitude has made the researcher clearly understood why and how it affects

Korean now and then. Another circumstance is that parents usually impose gratitude to their children by telling folktales.

Section 3: The official Documents are helpful pieces of evidence about what and how the gratitude of South Korean has been providing to Thai-Korean War Veterans. According to section 3, there are shreds of evidence that the researcher gathered from two places; the Thai-Korean War Veterans Association and The Embassy of the Republic of Korea, Bangkok. They generously provide the famous and significant pieces of evidence, which South Korean has given to Thai-Korean War Veterans and their family, both regular gratitude's programs and special gratitude's evidence.

Section 4: This section, the thesis is very helpful for referring to the previous information that addressed also the relationship between Thailand, the USA, and South Korea during the war period especially the participation of Thailand under the United Nations commander, and other significant reasons of the United Nations' members. There are theses that concern with the gratitude from The War Veterans organization of Thailand that separated the gratitude by the rank of medals for Thai Veterans and their family. In the case of Korean War Veterans, every Thai-Korean War veteran received a Victory medal and can use its benefit followed by the Royal Thai government gazette.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW AND RESEARCH DESIGN

There are 2 sections in this chapter. First topic identified the Thai government's justification for sending troops to support the Korean War with the UN. Second, according to South Korea's gratitude to Thai-Korean war veterans, what was South Korea's reputation or concept that had made them give the gratitude for sacrificing Thai-Korean war veterans in the different ways. Joining in the Korean War in the first segment has several potential interpretations. It was not only perceived or based on the mindset of Thai but also other external considerations that the United Nations' proposal was approved for Thailand. Many published books such as, *the History of Thai troops in Korean War* published by the Ministry of Defense⁹ (กรมยุทธศึกษาทหารกองบัญชาการทหารสูงสุด, 2541) and 65 years of courageous Thai soldiers written by Thepphanom Wi Panma¹⁰, (เทพพนม วี ปาลมา, 2558) could support these causes.

For example, the content in the History of the United Nations Powers in the Korean War, Thailand is a member of the United Nations that means, written about the reasons for joining the United Nations in the Korean War of Thai government; Thailand will protect the sanctity of the United Nations. Korean conflict with the Korean people ended with cruelty and unfairness. Another argument is that Thailand will be promoting civil rights and world peace. Around the same time, the Thai government was aware of communism's threat. UN participation is one way of

⁹ กรมยุทธศึกษาทหารกองบัญชาการทหารสูงสุด. (2541). ประวัติการรบของทหารไทยใน สงครามเกาหลี. กรุงเทพฯ: กรมยุทธศึกษาทหารกองบัญชาการทหารสูงสุด

¹⁰ เทพพนม วี ปาลมา. (2558). สงครามเกาหลีและการเข้าร่วมสงครามของประเทศไทย. 65 ปีทหารกล้าสงครามเกาหลี. กรุงเทพฯ : พิมพ์ลักษณ์

stopping and removing Thai people's enemies when they are outside the world. Thailand is the land of freedom, and participating with the UN will show that Thailand still trusts in the political system and respects it.¹¹ (The Ministry of National Defense of the Republic of Korea,1972)

According to the paper, Natee Chiamcharoen wrote "*Thailand's allying with the United States in the Korean War 1950*," explains that the Thai government had to show the stance towards the policies of its administration through democratic means. Moreover, Thai government's honesty in supporting the UN can demonstrate the greatest contribution from the Kingdom of Thailand. Before the beginning of the Korean War, communist threat remained a concern in Thailand. In addition, China has declared it will be a communist republic. It meant that Asia was home to two important communist countries; the Soviet Union and China. Thailand understood, however, that the challenge of communism could exist, so being an ally in the Korean War issue became a chance for Thailand to show that both the government and the United States backed democracy. This also was a perfect chance for the Thai government to work with one of the world's most influential countries; the USA.¹² (นที เจียมเจริญ,2545)

In addition, the second segment that the Thai government wanted to send troops to participate with the UN was their inside country political issue among Thai citizens that was Anti-General Plaek Piboonsongkram. The explanation for this was that he emerged from the coup d'état, but not from the presidency. This makes other groups; he'd been opposed by Royal list party and Pridi Banomypong group,

¹¹ *op.eit, intro*

¹² นที เจียมเจริญ. (2545). การเข้าร่วมเป็นพันธมิตรของไทยกับสหรัฐอเมริกาในสงครามเกาหลี พ.ศ. 2493 (วิทยานิพนธ์รัฐศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต). กรุงเทพฯ : จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย. *Research Background*.

for example. Cooperating with the US, the country claimed, would help the nation preserve greater order¹³ (ณัฐพล ใจจริง,2552). Another explanation, after communism was declared to be the Great China. Thai government had worried about the Chinese population in Thailand spreading communist policies to poor Thai citizens. Thailand's relationship with China has also been bad. This is why the USA was strongly sponsored by General Plaek Piboonsongkram¹⁴ (ธานี สุขเกษม,2525)

2.1 The Thai government's support for the Thai military returned from the war.

The Thai ministry army sent Thai troops to join the War or the Pacific War in Greater East Asia. Before that, the soldiers sent to fight the war demobilized without assistance from any job roles that made Thai veterans and their families face many problems. Therefore, Thailand's War Veterans Association was established on February 3, 1948 to assist Thai veterans who served in any war; such as World War II, Korean War, Vietnam War, and so on. (องค์การทหารผ่านศึกในพระบรมราชูปถัมภ์)¹⁵

In the case of the Korean War, termination of fire arrangement after it has been ended by military command. Thai Forces returned back to Thailand and started to live as they did before they entered the war.

There are numerous records in memory of Thai-Korean war veterans and families that testify to how they were helped by the Thailand War Veterans Organization. According to Yuthtakarn Rachakang (2016), the study of the Structural

¹³ ณัฐพล ใจจริง. (2552). การเมืองไทยสมัยรัฐบาล จอมพล ป. พิบูลสงคราม ภายใต้ระเบียบโลกของสหรัฐอเมริกา พ.ศ. 2491-2500 (รัฐศาสตร์มหาบัณฑิต). กรุงเทพฯ : จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย หน้า .22-24

¹⁴ ธานี สุขเกษม. (2525). ความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างไทยกับสาธารณรัฐประชาชนจีน: วิเคราะห์แนวนโยบายต่างประเทศของไทยที่มีต่อจีน พ.ศ. 2492-2515. คณะรัฐศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์. บทที่ 7 หน้า 303-310

¹⁵ องค์การทหารผ่านศึกในพระบรมราชูปถัมภ์, ประวัติและความเป็นมา http://thai veterans.mod.go.th/new_v2/wvo_v2/history.html

Process in Assisting Thailand's War Veterans Organization under the patronage of His Majesty the King and the United States. Department of Veterans Affairs (2016) said it was very difficult and uncertain in the early days when it was created to provide Thai veterans the valuable services. It was renamed Thailand's War Veterans Association under His Majesty the King and U.S. patronage. Veterans Relations Agency, which has two avenues to help the programs. First, the provision of primary support by financial requirements and second, non-monetary assistance. For example, the organization's money funding would help soldiers and family whether they become injured through service or death. Non-monetary assistance has supported life on a permanent basis, such as employment, health, schooling, and accommodation.

The Veterans and their families can receive different benefits from the programs of The War Veterans Organization depending on the form of medals. The decorations should be divided by military level to be 4 ranks and provide Thai Veterans with assistance.¹⁶ (ยุทธการณ ราชแข็ง,2559)

The Veterans and their families can receive the different benefit from The War Veterans Organization services depend on the kind of Medals. The medals can be separated by the rank of services to be 4 ranks to provide the help to Thai Veterans. (องค์การทหารผ่านศึกในพระบรมราชูปถัมภ์)¹⁷

The soldiers who entered the Korean War who were disabled as the handicaps who should be listed first. The medal of this category was called 'The Badge of Courage (Dusadee Mala).' The soldiers who died on the battlefield, their

¹⁶ยุทธการณ ราชแข็ง. (2559). การศึกษาระบบโครงสร้างการสงเคราะห์แก่ทหารผ่านศึก: กรณีศึกษาองค์การสงเคราะห์ ทหารผ่านศึกในพระบรมราชูปถัมภ์ และกระทรวงกิจการทหารผ่านศึกสหรัฐอเมริกา. (รัฐศาสตร์มหาบัณฑิต). กรุงเทพฯ : มหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์. หน้า 632

¹⁷ op.eit,บัตรประจำตัวบัตรชั้นที่1, form <http://thaiveterans.mod.go.th/wvoth/welfare/cis1.htm>

families and friends, may still claim the same decoration, however. For the general Thai-Korean War veterans, they had received the second rank of services and a decoration called "The Victory Decoration (Chaisamorapoom in case of joining with UN)"¹⁸ (อรุณรัสมิ์ ปกมนตรี,2537) While all of these awards have a separate requirement, the reward is provided for the veteran; married couple, parents , and children¹⁹(สุชีรา สวานตะโก,2560) .Such supports provide welfare assistance, employment counseling, counseling for agricultural land management, loan service, medical services, support for freedom and honor promotion, as well as support for funeral welfare. (องค์การทหารผ่านศึกในพระบรมราชูปถัมภ์)²⁰

2.2 The Gratitude from South Korea to Thai-Korean War Veterans

Not only has Thai Veterans Organization assisted Thai-Korean war veterans but it has also been provided by South Korean government and other non-governmental organizations. Because of South Korea 's prosperity, particularly its strong economic stability, they have, in general, never ignored any country that used to support them when they were in the most difficult condition, and Thai-Korean War veterans were among them. South Korea followed thankfulness. Two groups in Thailand, first from the Thai-Korean War Veterans Community, and second from the Republic of Korean Embassy, cooperated in the programs. South Korea's gratitude cannot happen if none of South Korea's organizations were backed. The Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs was one of the most important organizations to thank for many benefits to veterans of the Korean War and families in every country that

¹⁸ อรุณรัสมิ์ ปกมนตรี. (2537). การศึกษาสุขภาพจิตของทหารผ่านศึกพิการที่ได้รับการบำบัดในแผนกผู้ป่วยในโรงพยาบาลทหารผ่านศึกคณะสังคมสงเคราะห์ มหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์. หน้า 3

¹⁹ สุชีรา สวานตะโก. (2560). แนวทางพัฒนาการให้การสงเคราะห์แก่ทหารผ่านศึก กรณีศึกษา การสงเคราะห์ด้านอาชีพ องค์การสงเคราะห์ทหารผ่านศึก (รัฐศาสตร์มหาบัณฑิต). กรุงเทพฯ : มหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์. หน้า 23

²⁰ op.eit, รูปแบบการสงเคราะห์, from http://thaiveterans.mod.go.th/new_v2/wvo_v2/succor.html

also helped South Korean during the War period. Such as the scholarship for Thai-Korean War Veterans' descendants, living in Thailand (สำนักงานผู้ช่วยทูตฝ่ายทหาร สถานเอกอัครราชทูต สาธารณรัฐเกาหลี ประจำประเทศไทย, 2563)²¹ and the bachelor's degree onboard scholarship. (สำนักงานผู้ช่วยทูตฝ่ายทหาร สถานเอกอัครราชทูต สาธารณรัฐเกาหลี ประจำประเทศไทย, 2017)²²

The key aim of this study is to demonstrate how South Korea's goodwill is spreading to Thai-Korean war veterans and their families. This gratitude is in many ways offering and expressing to them.

In addition, this thesis was made to find out how the Thai-Korean War Veterans and their families were implemented and perceived after receiving gratitude from many projects.

2.3 The Relation between Confucianism and Korean's life

According to many South Korean projects which had to provide Thai-Korean war veterans and their families showed that Confucianism's teaching about gratitude affected the life of the Korean. Besides the gratitude, other Confucius teachings were transmitted, and in the past, together with Korean citizens, became a Korean basis for life till nowadays. Through this section the history of Confucius would be explained and demonstrated how important the teachings of gratitude were to the Korean people. This can be explained why South Korea always thanks any nation that has supported them.

²¹ สำนักงานผู้ช่วยทูตฝ่ายทหาร สถานเอกอัครราชทูต สาธารณรัฐเกาหลี ประจำประเทศไทย, การรับสมัครขอรับทุนการศึกษาของทายาททหารผ่านศึกสงครามเกาหลี ประจำปีการศึกษา 2563

²² op.eit, 2018 Scholarship Program for Descendants of UN Korean War veterans, (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies)

Such religions have been taught appreciation, particularly for parents and benefactors, according to the world's main religions such as Judaism, Islam and Christian.

Peninsular Korea has been a region of Buddhism for over 1000 years. Confucianism during the early Joseon Dynasty had tended to concretize the thoughts and ways of Korean life. After the capital city had been moved from Gaeseong (개성) (currently in North Korea) to Hanyang (한양) (the name was changed to Seoul), [서울], the Great King Tejo (태조대왕) established a new kingdom as the Joseon dynasty (조선시대) and made the Confucian teachings the rule of the land. Buddhism played slightly fewer roles, and until today Confucianism had become a practice in Korean people's daily lives. (ดำรงค์ ฐานดี)²³

2.4 The History of Confucius

Confucius, the great Chinese philosopher, lived in 551-479 BC or more than 2250 years ago, but his ideas were still passed on and continued to this day²⁴. (มาลีณี คัมภีร์ญาณนนท์,2552)

It had been a horrible era in China during his lifetime. His real name was Chiew, Kong (มธุรส ศรีนวรรณ์,2558)²⁵ being the given name. He was born in Lu state city of Zhou, China's Eastern Zhou dynasty (Wikipedia,2020)²⁶. He was born into a small but decent family. He was very hard at bringing money to help the family. His

²³ดำรงค์ ฐานดี,เกาหลีในยุคอาณาจักรโชซอน,ศูนย์เกาหลีศึกษา มหาวิทยาลัยรามคำแหง,หน้า 1-6

<http://www3.ru.ac.th/korea/article1/article4.pdf>

²⁴ มาลีณี คัมภีร์ญาณนนท์. (2552). ขงจื้อกับผลงานศิลปะที่หลากหลายมุมมอง,คณะโบราณคดี ม.ศิลปากร, หน้า 4-8 http://www.damrong-journal.su.ac.th/upload/pdf/76_3.pdf

²⁵ มธุรส ศรีนวรรณ์. (2558). เอกสารประกอบการสอนเรื่องศาสนาขงจื้อ. วิทยาลัยศิลปศึกษา มหาวิทยาลัยมหิดล , หน้า 2-3

²⁶ Zhou dynasty, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhou_dynasty

infancy was pretty difficult. His father died from being a child. His mother passed away so since the age of 17 he was orphaned.²⁷ (สุวัฒน์ ทาสุนทร,2559)

He had been different from ordinary kids. As a young age he was a shimmer as a monarch such as a parody of ancient rituals to experiment for justice like a successful king who was able to think on his own. He was a literate person, and attempted to travel to convey government virtue thoughts. He was later an intentional government officer, not only hoping to create better things, but also having to solve the problems of the country. (สุวัฒน์ ทาสุนทร,2559)²⁸

From age 17 to 30 he served in government affairs. The diplomatic problem was quite messy however. Hence he decided to resign in order to become a teacher. He needed to impart the skills required to reach the test to serve as civil servants, and he communicated both the theory of good government and the principle of human interaction. He had a number of students at the moment who were taught on good governance by different governors. When 51-year-old as governor of Lu state, he returned to his political role and obtained the highest rank as Prime Minister of the Ministry of Security at age 54. He ruled the nation through righteousness and justice. There were governors, especially the duke of three aristocratic families, who were trying to find the trick to perpetrate Confucius with the accusation of civil servants. Finally, he decided to devote the rest of his life to writing the philosophy of living according to his teachings. He left happily, at the age of 73 (เสถียร โพธิ์นันทะ,2533).²⁹

²⁷ สุวัฒน์ ทาสุนทร. (2559). *ความคิดของขงจื้อเพื่อสังคมที่เป็นสุข*, วารสารรามคำแหง ฉบับมนุษยศาสตร์ ปีที่ 32 ฉบับที่1, คณะอักษรศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยศิลปากร วิทยาเขตพระราชวังสนามจันทร์, หน้า 2

²⁸ *op.eit,pp.68*

²⁹ เสถียร โพธิ์นันทะ. (2533). *ขงจื้อสามัญชนผู้ยิ่งใหญ่. คัมภีร์ขงจื้อ* กรุงเทพฯ: สำนักพิมพ์ ก.ไก่. หน้า 43-98

2.5 The Teaching of Confucius

He had not only conveyed about the virtue and governed country during his lifetime as Confucius, but also wrote many books for all people who were interested in his teaching.

The book written by Confucius was separated for 2 groups of volumes, the first group called “*The 5 of Gieng*” and another called “*The 4 of Sue*”.

The book of volume 1, as follows, is the teaching of the 5 Gieng

- *Yi-Gieng*, The book speaks of the "shift of the world" collected from the ancient Chinese teaching books that were coupled with his description of the Confucian thoughts.
- *Shu-Gieng*, The historical book, on the Chinese law in 2400 BC.
- *Shi-Gieng*, the book of poetry that was described about the gods and earth.
- *Li-Gieng*, The ritual book on the ritual and social ways.
- *Chun-Tsiu*, spring and autumn annals book that explored the story of the Lu states and successful governors.

The Book of Volume 2, the 4 of Sue is explained as follows:

- *Ta-Hsio*, The book addressed higher knowledge and a respect for morality. Confucius had claimed this book was written.
- *Chun-yung*, a book of moderate practice, instruction on moderation.
- *Lun-Yu*, The Confucius teachings were discussed in the book. The Confucius student wrote it down.
- *Meng-Tze*, It's a book by Meng Chue who is Confucius' associate. He wrote that book 100 years after the passing of Confucius. (มธุรส ศรีนวิรัตน์, 2558)³⁰

³⁰ *op.eit.*, pp.2-3

According to books which Confucius were wrote. It can be inferred that his teaching followed the central precept of five ethical rules for living the teaching of Confucius which were guided to the partnership in society and the teaching of Confucius's theory of good life.

Key concepts of 5 ethical principles in living

Confucius' teaching was made up of five idea sources, which can be related to certain feelings. As contrasted with other faiths, the "heart" principle in Jesus Christ's theology is equally enjoyed as "heart" is based on other beliefs of this faith, or the same as the 10 Commandments and trinities. (เอกรินทร์ สีมหาศาล และคณะ,2553)³¹

1. The Faith; the trust in the human spirit has contributed to universal meaning. On the other term, human existence contributed to an interpretation of both good and bad. So the society can be living in peace.
2. Always being a good learner; he believes strongly that education will help people develop their knowledge and mindset that can lead to understanding and be a good model for others.
3. Maintain the social benefits; have a healthy relationship with each other for a peaceful society such as compassion, mutual respect and so on.
4. Creating good habits and attitudes; according to Confucius' teaching, relationships between people and others are the most important to keep the role of the cycles of society in the right ways; relationships between children

³¹เอกรินทร์ สีมหาศาล และคณะ. (2553). พื้นฐานหลักคำสอนของศาสนาคริสต์, สังคมศึกษา ศาสนา และวัฒนธรรม ป.5. พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 3. กรุงเทพฯ ฯ : อักษรเจริญทัศน์

and parents, husband and wife, relationships of fraternity, citizenship and government, and so on.³² (เอกพลณัฐ ญัฐพันธนันท์ 2010)

5. Maintain the strong traditional traditions and customs; it's enforcing social regulations as their habits can help improve people's life³³. (กรศิริ คตภูธร และชูชิต ชายทวีป, 2557)

According to the *main concept of 5 ethical principles for living* as mention previously, which was come from the idea of 4 based Confucianism's ethics; rén, yì, lǐ, zhǐ

1. Rén (Kindness and humanitarian); The sense of this lesson not only applies to the Governor's compassion to members of all classes of society, but also to individuals involved of households or societies would be goodness. The parents, for example, have provided everything to their child; thus, as their parents become older that their child would still help. In other words, the meaning of humanitarian does not focus solely on parents or family, but also on other benefactors or individuals who used to provide us with their help when we had to endure the difficult times. We may call these items "the gratitude"
2. Yi (Ceremony according to customary tradition); Confucius argues that rite and tradition are forces that govern people in society, and it gives each its precedent.

³² เอกพลณัฐ ญัฐพันธนันท์. (2553). ระบบเครือญาติในลัทธิขงจื้อกับปัญหาครอบครัวชั้น: การตีความผ่านคัมภีร์หลุนอี่ว ปีที่ 41 ฉบับที่ 1 มกราคม – มิถุนายน, วารสารสังคมศาสตร์, คณะรัฐศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

³³ กรศิริ คตภูธร, และชูชิต ชายทวีป. (2557). การศึกษาจริยศาสตร์ของขงจื้อ. วารสารวิชาการมหาวิทยาลัย กรุงเทพมหานคร. Vol 3 (No.2), Abstract.

3. Lǐ (Righteous justice); the rite and custom are the factors for controlling society, according to Li's teaching, so that the role of Li should be followed by justice.
4. Zhǐ (Wisdom); Besides Rén or the value of virtue, wisdom, or Zhǐ is also important for human life, since the value of wisdom could help to solve a problem itself. It transmits to other men, too. Wisdom could, in another sense, help people understand the fact of nature and philosophy for living.³⁴
(กลุ่มไทยทำปรัชญา สารานุกรมปรัชญาออนไลน์ฉบับสังเขป สำนักงานกองทุนสนับสนุนการวิจัย,2554)

Another value of Confucian teaching was clarified that people who would obey "the eight virtues" that deserved to call a real human being, since these are the key values of all the teachings of Confucius.

The teachings of "8 Morals"

"Confucius's teachings emphasize that morality is important more than knowledge because morality is a tool to direct who can use knowledge. This will lead to good or poor outcomes that depend on morality"³⁵ (สุวัฒน์ ทาสुकนธ์,2559). "The following 8 virtues is composed of;

1. Gratitude; for parents and benefactors it means thanks, since appreciation is a human interaction of morals. The children must respect and honor their parents and benefactors and they must praise them as soon as possible.

³⁴ กลุ่มไทยทำปรัชญา,แนวความคิดสำคัญในจริยศาสตร์ขงจื้อ(2554),สารานุกรมปรัชญาออนไลน์ฉบับสังเขป, สำนักงานกองทุนสนับสนุนการวิจัย, <http://www.parst.or.th/philospedia/confucianism.html#31>

³⁵ *op.eit.*, pp.83

2. Reconciliation of the relatives; the older should forgive and the younger should be careful to understand that they were born from the same womb, drinking milk from the same womb.
3. Uprightness; do not do bad things for yourself, for your families and for the benefactors.
4. Being Honest; keep the value of the words spoken, and carry it out in its upright ways.
5. Ethics; Human ideals, by nature, are nobler than animals. Without it, do not distinguish itself from other animals.
6. Being Righteous; it's meant to be a person who knew what the right things to do, and always avoid doing the wrong things.
7. Less of Desires: do not take stuff from other people without the permissions to be as yours.
8. Be shame to do the badness; be feel ashamed to do the bad things and avoid to doing them.³⁶ (ขจรฤทธิ์ รักษา,2557)

According to the teachings of 8 virtues and the sense of Rén which revealed that gratitude is one of them as seen by the examples by the researcher. Therefore, if we find Confucius' instruction, it can be seen that all of them were taught humility, appreciation, uprightnes and morality. Such instruction interacts completely with, and integrates as one.³⁷ (พันเอก ไชยสิทธิ์ ตันตยกุล,2561)

³⁶ขจรฤทธิ์ รักษา. (2557). คำสอนของขงจื้อ.

<http://oknation.nationtv.tv/blog/kajohnrit/2010/02/15/entry-1>

³⁷ พันเอก ไชยสิทธิ์ ตันตยกุล. (2561). ความสัมพันธ์ทางสังคมแบบเครือข่ายของจีน หรือ “กวนซี” 关系 (Guanxi). <http://www.vijaichina.com/articles/954>

Confucius also separated gratitude to 4 types; do not bring shame to the benefactors, take the hard duty instead of the benefactor, and be gentle and obey their instruction to the benefactor with respect and sincerity.³⁸ (มูลนิธิการกุศลมุกดาหาร,2553) Sangaroon Kanokpongchai said that gratitude affects helping society to be the unique. The children have to express their gratitude to their ancestors. The younger people will be happy. The teacher is to be grateful to the pupil. Even if we have someone who used to help, we have to pay back every time we get a chance. Most practices of the Chinese people expressed the gratitude, such as in the Chinese funeral rite (Gong Teck). Family members who have come down from the dead will wear sackcloth to express their gratitude.³⁹ (แสงอรุณ กนกพงศ์ชัย,2550)

2.6 Respect the gratitude of Korean people

The appreciation was profoundly ingrained in Korean culture, and cannot be cut off, even in modern times South Korea has grown considerably. The definition of appreciation was periodically transferred. Cultivating Korean gratitude has been passed on in many forms to another generation, such as everyday tradition, family and other teaching. One way to express it is storytelling.

은혜를 갚은 까치(Magpie's gratitude)⁴⁰ is a Korean folk tale speaking of a philosopher wandering in the woods and seeing a big snake attempting to eat baby birds. Father and mother bird were trying to shield their kids but they couldn't

³⁸ มูลนิธิการกุศลมุกดาหาร. (2553). คุณธรรม 8 ประการของท่านขงจื้อ

<http://www.tekkacheemukhor.com/webboard/index.php?topic=193.0>

³⁹ แสงอรุณ กนกพงศ์ชัย. (2550). การอบรมขัดเกลาของครอบครัวจีนในสังคมไทย, วิถีจีน-ไทยในสังคมสยาม

ศิลปวัฒนธรรม ฉบับพิเศษ, มกราคม. หน้า 235-237

⁴⁰ Dachshund of dream, 은비까비의 옛날옛적에 11 화 은혜갚은 까치 , From

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JRLHnBUwug>

because the snake was really large. The philosopher saw the situation, and decided to shoot with his arrow at the snake. The snake died, and small birds were saved. The philosopher proceeded to walk through the forest as he rained. He found an old building, and tonight asked the owner for a stay. The house owner was a woman who was living alone after her husband was murdered. She prepared to him a nice meal and a warm place to sleep. He ate a lot and he fell asleep. Next to him the woman emerged, not in a pretty face, but she was a very big snake and twisted at him. He said her husband was the snake he killed and now he wanted to avenge him. The philosopher explained why this snake had to be killed, and begged her for his life. And she offered him a chance to let him go. She gave him living condition. If before early morning the bell had to go off 3 times. She would let him go, but without getting out of the building, he had to ring the bell at the temple on the mountain. The philosopher felt that only God could help him, and that he could do nothing but pray. The alarm had gone off twice. It's too late, she should make him sleep. The bell on the mountain suddenly went off 3 times. The Snake did not believe her husband wanted her to kill the philosopher. She finally let the philosopher go home. He went up to the mountain to find out the solution anyway, the philosopher still asking why the bell rang. Those who rang the bell to save his life were not individuals, but rather parents of the little birds. Two birds died ringing the bell because of head injury. Thus the two birds are showing their gratitude.⁴¹ (Namuwiki,2020)

Not only this one, but there are so many legends, showing how Korean favor returns to those who support them when they need one such as the Gratitude from the frog (은혜를 갚은 두꺼비), Tiger Gratitude (은혜를 갚은 호랑이), Deer Gratitude (은혜를

⁴¹ 은혜를 갚은 까치 이야기 (The gratitude of Magpie story)

<https://namu.wiki/w/%EC%9D%80%ED%98%9C%20%EA%B0%9A%EC%9D%80%20%EA%B9%8C%EC%B9%98>

값은 노루). These tales have the same style that allowed the animal to be rescued by a human being from danger and then ended up offering the gratitude.

Furthermore, the anecdote about the appreciation that shows how it was handled by Korean citizens. Korean people's interview can help confirm this fact as yet another evidence. This study interviewed 2 Koreans working in various occupations and different age levels by following:

LEE JEA SEOK (이재석), a 40-year-old man working in a hotel at Gyeongju City, was talking about the gratitude that “은혜를 받았으면 언제든지 반드시 갚아야한다. 누구에게 도움을 받았으면 다시 돌려줘야 한다고, 어릴 때 부터 부모님에게 배운것이다. 은혜는 돈이나 금보다 소중한것이다. 받았으면 반드시 갚아야 한다고 생각한다” (If anyone helps me, I'll help him back. My parents taught me to show gratitude to someone who helps me. Gratitude is more valuable than money or gold. And we have to apply this kind of experience to ourselves.)

HYOUN YANG WON (훈양원), former PhD student, Department of Thai Language, Chulalongkorn University and current job is a scholar and interpreter of South Korean Embassy of Thailand. He said he had never known when he was a child that Thailand was sending troops to fight in the Korean War. Research book on Korean history doesn't include many details. Actually, as he understood the Thai soldiers' sacrifice, he was thankful and indebted to the Thai people for helping his nation be at peace as it now is. It also brings South Korea back to democratic independence. Unless there is no support otherwise, by now South Korea will be a country in the darkness of the military dictatorship. There will be no different innovations. Citizens in South Korea may not be happy, and have developed without support as it is today.

According to Magpie's story and the views of both interviewees, while Confucius' teaching has been taught to Korean people for over 1000 years, it has still been influenced by Korean society until now. In addition to the gratitude, we can see the impact of Confucius on Korean daily life such as being honest with the duty and gratitude to benefactors including the government, with respect to the elderly (parents, teacher, senior or elder). On Korean movie or Korean drama we can see this form of Confucius, particularly the situation in schools or companies. Korean has a personal Confucianism relation management framework. This traditional was transmitted to help make South Korea a developed country in very short time after Korean became. ⁴² (พิชาภพ พันธุ์แพ,2559)

Anyways, during Korean War period, South Korea itself could not survive without the help from other countries and The United Nations. South Korea was one of the poorest countries in the world when the war was started. After that, over 20 countries came to South Korea to protect their freedom. Every UN member understood the situation of South Korea at that time. From 1950 up to the present day, South Korea becomes one of the progressive countries in the world. Their economic status drastically accelerated for a short ample of time, and this becomes their prowess by helping other nations. Although, South Korea becomes a developed country, but in the hardest time, a huge of soldiers from all around the world was fowling to save the independent of their nation. They never forgot the help from those nations. After the founding of the Military Relief Agency (Veterans Administration) on 1961, 5 August, South Korean government operated their help to Korean War Veterans in country. On January 1, 1985, the Military Relief Agency was

⁴² พิศาภพ พันธุ์แพ. (2559). บทความเรื่องการจัดการแบบเกาหลีได้นำศึกษาและจับตามองวารสารเศรษฐศาสตร์และบริหารธุรกิจ มหาวิทยาลัยทักษิณ, ปีที่ 9 ฉบับที่ 1 มกราคม – มิถุนายน 2016, หน้า 4 -8

changed the name as the Ministry of Patriots & Veterans Affairs (MPVA) and stated to gratitude other countries that used to help them during war period. Thailand was one of those nations. ⁴³ (Ministry of patriots and Veterans Affair,2020)

Anyways, the researcher has an opportunity to interview of Group Captain Ronnayut Hiranburana, secretary of Thai-Korean War Association, about the gratitude that Thailand has received. At first time, the gratitude started from the donation. Many South Korea's companies donated budget to help. South Korean government was a representative to give the donation to the Association. Since Chun Doo-hwan (전두환) president period (1980-1988), the president Chun Doo-hwan came to visit Thai-Korean War Veterans Association, and build the monument for thankful Thailand that helped South Korea in Korean War. This monument can be the symbol that South Korean will not forget the generousness of Thailand and Thai forces. After that, the gratitude was proceeding gradually with many projects as see nowadays.

The relationship between Soft Power and the gratitude of South Korean to Thai-Korean war veterans

- What is Soft Power?

The definition of the soft power of Joseph Nye is the power of creation, charm, or influence with three important power resources which are culture, values, and foreign policy which are different from the traditional power called hard power, which is the power of force from the use of military power and economic power with the power of resources through coercion and payments⁴⁴

⁴³

Ministry of patriots and Veterans affair, History of MPVA <https://www.mpva.go.kr/english/front/mpva/history.do>

⁴⁴ ไชยสิทธิ์ ตันตยกุล, (2017) . ศูนย์วิจัยยุทธศาสตร์ไทยจีน สำนักงานวิจัยแห่งชาติ. 19.24.2017 วันที่เข้าสืบค้น 18 มิถุนายน 2563

- Compensation from the Korean agency to Korean Thai-Korean veterans is considered as one of Soft Power or not?

Based on research on the nature of rewards given to veterans by South Korean agencies, both Thais and United Nations members participating in the Korean War, it is possible that these programs may be included as soft power projects. Considering various projects not related to money support (Money Support), it is found that under Joseph Nye's concept there are many projects considered to be Soft Power, such as the Revisit project. Veterans and veteran family members have returned to the land they used to protect their freedom with life, but from Soft Power's point of view this is part of the international relations policy. Although it is not specifically linked to both governments, it has influenced the country's people to offer a sense of friendship between South Korea and the closely connected invited countries.

Another glaring example is the community Peace Camp for Youth. The participating members are the descendants of 21 United Nations Korean veterans who had participated in the war. Camp participants can learn about the history of the Korean War in the Korean War Memorial Hall, the United Nations Memorial Cemetery, and the Demilitarized Zone, and learn about Korean culture, travel, manufacturing, and technology, all known as Soft Power.

The compensation program from the South Korean agency to Korean veterans is classified as an OEDC or not?

- What is OEDC?

OEDC stands for Organization for European Economic Co-operation, which was originally established to help solve the economic problems of European member states after World War I. The member countries have important conditions which must be democratic countries and accept the European free trade economy and world associations. Currently, there are 34 member countries including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and the United States as well as one organization being the European Union. The main duties of members

of this organization is cooperating with the international community to maintain regional and global economic stability. As developed countries, therefore have a duty to advice or support developing countries⁴⁵ Thailand is considered one of the developing countries in Southeast Asia with high potential.

Hence, the South Korean agency's response to Thai veterans' compensation is one of the OEDC that South Korea would have for developing countries or not. Therefore both methods are feasible. Because of some projects, the Ministry of Patriot And Veterans Affairs (MPVA) has drawn up clear guidelines on compensation for Money Support for Education and Human Security in order to determine which countries are appropriate to receive such assistance, such as domestic education funds, it is stated that the countries in which MPVA will raise funds, such as heirs. Veterans from Ethiopia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Colombia⁴⁶ or on public health support. The organization will explicitly state that low-income countries will receive this initiative and lack of health services.⁴⁷

On the opposite, compensation that is not part of the OEDC, such as the Revisit Program, Youth Peace Camp, Korean War Scholarship, etc., is considered a part of Soft Power. All who benefit from this form of project include not only Thailand but also other 20 countries around the world.

จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย
CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY

⁴⁵ ศูนย์บริการข้อมูลเศรษฐกิจระหว่างประเทศ กรมเศรษฐกิจระหว่างประเทศ กระทรวงการต่างประเทศ, (2561), ประวัติและการพัฒนา OECD, วันที่สืบค้น 20 มิถุนายน 2563, ที่มา <http://www.mfa.go.th/business/th/customize/16520-OECD.html>

⁴⁶ MPVA, (2020). *Primary and Secondary Student Scholarship*, https://www.mpva.go.kr/english/front/program/primary_scholarship.do

⁴⁷ MPVA, (2020). *Primary and Secondary Student Scholarship*, https://www.mpva.go.kr/english/front/cooperation/medical_support.do

Research Analysis

This thesis will analysis by present the fact of detail that received from primary research and reference by the secondary data to analysis the reason and the expression of the gratitude's of South Korea to Thai-Korean War Veterans and how it has a relation with Confucianism.



CHAPTER III

KOREAN INSTITUTIONS ON GRATITUDE EXPRESSION TOWARD THAI-KOREAN WAR VETERANS

This chapter will address the numerous occurrences of appreciation from South Korea given to veterans and families of Thai Korean War. According to the documents, it was found that South Korean gratitude was being sent by Thai Korean War Association and Thailand's Republic of Korea Embassy to Thai Korean War veterans and relatives. The South Korean Agency is the Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs handled for the loyalty of all nations who participated in the Korean War. Many groups, however, have gave thanks to survivors of the Thai Korean War, such as the Korean Disabled Veterans Organization, KOTRA, and the Korean War Memorial Foundation.

3.1 The Value of gratitude in Korean history

The National Merit Reward program has become a regular part of national recognition for the individual who maintains the protection and citizenship of the country. This compensation was transmitted by the founding nation to presently. There was a historical record of the Government Ministry of Merit Reward being named the 'Samguksagi(삼국사기);' the earliest annuals in Korean history is identified as being in the Silla period(신라시대) (around the 7th Century A.D.). 'Sangsaseo (상사서)' was the name in compensation of the Government Ministry of Merit Reward that granted worthy care and benefits to those who offered the esteemed compensation.

Throughout the Goryeo period(고려시대), this organisation updated the name to 'Gogongsa(고공사) and altered again in the last Korean dynasty; in the Joseon era(조선시대), it was renamed 'Chungheonbu(중헌부)' (later updated as Gongsindogam[공신도감]).

The ancient benefit structure appears remarkably identical to the modern framework, which has been provided the respected service to the community. The farmland, schooling and others had been given with traditionally ancient advantages for them and their families. ⁴⁸ (John E. Pike,2011)

The principle of awarding government appreciation to someone who has helped the nation, even though the time has gone by for several hundred years, but it has never changed. Anyway the concept of recognizing appreciation not just in Korea, but any nation in the world as well.

The Korean War was one of Korea nation's most notable battles. Extremely large civilians had died in the battle, and the government's respect for their sacrifices was the same as the past. However, in the case of the Korean War, not just their persons participated in this battle, other nations entered in this battle under the order of the United Nations. Thailand was one of them as well. According to the laws of Korea's Samguksagi, Directly stated, the nation's soldiers who participated in the Korean War were earned the appreciation after they returned to their country with US assistance. In the other hand, why does South Korea always give them the thanks? Is it going to be only USA? Why do South Korea provide for any nation?

The government has to give the compensation for appreciation to the individual who has made a profit to the country, according to the tradition of national merit reward. This can be one of the answers. Another explanation is that it originated from the South Korean term, which meant the teaching of Confucianism.

⁴⁸*The Historical of Merit Reward. John E. Pike — Director Gobalsucurity.org,*

<https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/rok/mpva.htm>

In case of thanks to Thai-Korean War Veterans, Thailand sent 23 batches of army troops or 11,776 men from October 22nd, 1951 to June 23rd, 1972 to the U.N. command in Korean War. ⁴⁹ (พิพิธภัณฑ์ทหารอนุสรณ์สถานแห่งชาติ)

South Korea organizations gratitude flowed to Thai-Korean War Veterans. There are plenty of the initiatives that various organizations are received and sponsored. Each section will present the groups that offer Thai-Korean War Veterans the appreciation and their programs.

3.2 The Organization that Provide the Gratitude to Thai-Korean War Veterans and Family

According to researching, there are four organizations.

3.2.1 Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs (MPVA)



Ministry of Patriots and
Veterans Affairs



국가보훈처

When applied to Thailand's organization, it was meant to be like the Thai Veterans Organization to give praise or support to the veterans who went to battle to defend the counties from its enemies. This organization was established under the name of the Military Relief Agency (Veterans Administration) on 5th August 1961. The Department introduced the principles of preference services for new veterans from developing countries such as USA, and from more conventional incentive plans to be offered.

⁴⁹ประวัติการรบในสงครามเกาหลีของกองทัพไทย, คำอธิบาย ณ อาคารประวัติศาสตร์ และพิพิธภัณฑ์ทหารอนุสรณ์สถานแห่งชาติ จาก http://www.thainationalmemorial.org/3_1_4.html

On 16 April 1962, the Military Relief Administration was promoted to the Relief Agency and on 1 January 1985 reorganized into the Ministry of Patriots & Veterans Affairs (MPVA). The organizational framework that took place in 1985 was designed to create a holistic solution between the effort of the government to offer incentives and to ensure the active involvement of the society in acknowledging the sacrifice made for democracy.

This ministry's appreciation to the veterans finds that domestic aid, including medical services, heir education funding, assistance and job counseling, loan programs, glorification and honor awards, as well as monthly grants to certain veterans.

In the case of Thailand and other countries, the ways of appreciation varied from the appreciation of the domestic. Being domestic, they cannot have all the profit because this organization has a small contribution fund, but their job is best to thank all nations. Though not Korean but as they secured South Korea's freedom, this appreciation also presented them with the ideology of Bohun (보훈)⁵⁰ ((형시영)Hyong Shi Yong,2008) and Confucianism. For Thailand, we have earned the thanks as follows from the programs of this organization;

⁵⁰ *The idea of Bohun (보훈), or Merit Reward (gratitude), is that the contributions and sacrifices of heroes should always be recognized as a model of noble patriotism. Because of their actions, adequate benefits are to be provided in order to maintain and ensure an honorable life for them and their bereaved families. To realize this formidable vision, the Ministry of Patriots & Veterans Affairs (MPVA), focuses not only on providing national meritorious persons with the benefits which they deserve, but also on working together with the general community to broaden and deepen public awareness of the reasons why national meritorious persons have earned our infinite respect.*

Overview of Korea's programs

1.1 *Revisit Korea Program*: This plan supported Thai-Korean War Veterans who entered the Korean War from 1950 to 1955 (before Ceasefire agreement). Furthermore, the Veterans who wish to enter this initiative can take one follower. Both veterans and supporters have to pay in discount rate for an airplane fare. The veterans would pay 50 percent and the follower would pay a maximum amount of 70 cents. This program is given three times a year, during July, October and November to spend about seven days in South Korean. According to Thai-Korean War Veterans interview, almost Thai Korean War families entered this initiative and were very impressed with South Korean welcome. Any Thai Korean War veteran who enters this program will receive an Ambassador Award called 'Ambassador of Peace' from the interview. The president of the Defense Ministry will offer this award at farewell session.



Figure 3 : All Participant who joined Revisit program will receive this certificate for Thank you from South Korea

โครงการ Revisit Korea Program 2019

โครงการเยือนประเทศเกาหลี 2562

คุณสมบัติ

- ทหารผ่านศึกเกาหลี: รวบรวมในช่วง 25 มิถุนายน 2493 – 25 ตุลาคม 2497 หรือทายาท
- ผู้ติดตาม: เป็นทายาทหรือบุคคลในครอบครัวเพื่อสะดวกในการดูแลทหารผ่านศึก

| ช่วงเวลาการเดินทาง | จำนวน |
|---|----------------|
| 25-30 กรกฎาคม 2562 (ช่วงเวลานี้สำหรับทหารผ่านศึกเกาหลีที่ยังมีชีวิตอยู่และผู้ติดตาม) | 2 ท่าน (1 คู่) |
| 21-26 ตุลาคม 2562 | 2 ท่าน (1 คู่) |
| 9-14 พฤศจิกายน 2562 | 2 ท่าน (1 คู่) |

- ไม่เสียค่าใช้จ่ายยกเว้นค่าโดยสารเครื่องบิน (ทหารผ่านศึกเกาหลีเสียค่าใช้จ่าย 50 %, ทายาทเสียค่าใช้จ่าย 70 %)
- การคัดเลือก ทางสถานทูตจะให้สิทธิ์แก่ทหารผ่านศึกเกาหลีที่ยังมีชีวิตอยู่และยังไม่เคยไปเยือนเกาหลีหลังจากสงครามก่อน หลังจากนั้นจึงจะให้สิทธิ์ทายาททหารผ่านศึกเกาหลีที่ยังไม่เคยไปเยือนเกาหลีตามคำเชิญจากรัฐบาล ผู้ที่เคยไปแล้วสามารถสมัครได้หลังจาก 3 ปี
- ทุกท่านที่เดินทางจำเป็นต้องซื้อประกันการเดินทางด้วยตนเอง และมีสุขภาพแข็งแรงในการเดินทางไปต่างประเทศ (ประกันการเดินทางสามารถซื้อได้หลังจากได้รับแจ้งเรื่องการเดินทาง)
- ผู้ที่ได้รับการคัดเลือกจะได้รับการติดต่อภายในเดือนมิถุนายน 2562

เอกสารสมัครประกอบด้วย

1. Attachment 1 ลงชื่อยินยอมในการเข้าร่วมโครงการ Revisit Program 2018
2. Attachment 2 มี 2 ส่วน คือแบบฟอร์มของทหารผ่านศึกเกาหลีและผู้ติดตาม (หากเป็นทหารผ่านศึกใช้เอกสาร Veteran Roster / หากเป็นทายาทใช้เอกสาร Bereaved Family Roaster/ ผู้ติดตามใช้เอกสาร Companion Roster)
3. Attachment 3 เซ็นรับรองการเปิดเผยข้อมูลส่วนตัว
4. Attachment 4 ดมคำถามถึงสงครามเกาหลี
5. Copy passport ของทั้ง 2 ท่าน
6. ราชกิจจานุเบกษาระบุชื่อทหารผ่านศึกเกาหลีได้รับเหรียญชัยสมรภูมิที่สงครามเกาหลีตามช่วงที่กำหนดเบื้องต้น
7. บัตรทหารผ่านศึก
8. เอกสารอื่นๆที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการเปลี่ยนชื่อหรือนามสกุล

- ผู้ที่สนใจสามารถขอรับเอกสารสมัครได้ที่ inbox หรือส่งอีเมลมาที่ paninee11@mofa.or.kr

ส่งเอกสารตัวจริงภายใน 15 มีนาคม 2562

ถึง สำนักงานผู้ช่วยทูตฝ่ายทหาร
สถานเอกอัครราชทูตสาธารณรัฐเกาหลี
23 ถนนเทียมร่วมมิตร รัชดาภิเษก ห้วยขวาง
กทม. 10310
โทร. 02 247 7537-9

Figure 4: An Announcement of Revisit Korea program



Figure 5: Group picture of The Veterans Who Joined Revisit program 2019

1.2. *Medal Presentation:* This medal was named "Ambassadors of Peace." Currently, this medal will be presented to Thai-Korean War Veterans who entered the Revisit Program. It will be provided to veterans participating in battle batch (1950 – 1954) the same as the Revisit Program. In the case of several Thai-Korean War Veterans who did not enter Revisit scheme, Thailand's Republic of Korea Embassy knew they would be accepted because Thai soldiers fought lot, defending the Republic of Korea's independence and democracy. Thai military courage in the Korean War has built a massive respect for Thailand. In the bravery, purposeful, particularly in the battle at Porkshop Hill where Thai soldiers were picked up and defied a large number of enemies before the nickname "Little Tiger" was earned.



Roster (แบบฟอร์มประวัติ)

รูปถ่าย

| Full name ชื่อ-นามสกุล | Age อายุ | Date of Birth วันเกิด | Occupation อาชีพ |
|---|--|-----------------------|--|
| Veteran Name ชื่อทหารผ่านศึก | | | -- |
| Descendent ชื่อทายาท | Relationship ความสัมพันธ์ : | | |
| Address & Tel No. ที่อยู่ - เบอร์ติดต่อ | Address of Descendant ที่อยู่ เบอร์ติดต่อทายาท | | Veteran ชื่อของทหารผ่านศึก เบอร์ติดต่อ |
| | | | |
| Person to contact in case of emergency ผู้ที่สามารถติดต่อได้ยามฉุกเฉิน | Name ชื่อที่สามารถติดต่อได้ยามฉุกเฉิน | | Address - Number ที่อยู่ - เบอร์ติดต่อ |
| Veteran Information during the Korean War ข้อมูลของทหารผ่านศึกเกาหลี ระหว่างสงคราม | Time Service ระยะเวลาที่เข้าร่วมรบในสงครามเกาหลี | | |
| | Rank ชื่อยศในสงคราม | | |
| | Name of Unit ชื่อหน่วยสังกัดทหารผ่านศึก | | |
| Major battle การรบครั้งสำคัญ | | | |
| Highest Rank in the Military ชั้นยศสูงสุดในราชการทหาร | | | |
| Have you gotten the Ambassador Peace Medal ท่านเคยได้รับเหรียญเชิดชูเกียรติ "ทูตสันติภาพ" หรือไม่ | | | Yes เคย () No ไม่เคย () |

Application for Ambassador Peace Medal Program

Figure 6: Application for Ambassador Peace Medal Program

Nowadays, this award is still issued to Thai-Korean War Veterans who are unwilling or reluctant to revive the Korean Republic Embassy's Military Ambassador Service to identify Thai-Korean War Veterans in war batch combat who are now alive for this medal.



Figure 7, Figure 8: the picture of Ambassador Medal providing event

1.3. *Peace Camp for Youth at South Korea:* A service has been given to descendants of Korean War Heroes with experience in the history of their grandfather's courage. The tasks will be as attending seminars and visiting Korean historic sites to get acquainted with their forbears' efforts and accomplishments. We will witness Korean society, transportation, factories and development first hand, which compares strikingly with Korea's agrarian existence during the period when its grandfathers worked here and visits the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and the United Nations Memorial Cemetery.

The program was distributed twice a year, June Round 1 and July Round 2. The sponsors are also funding for this initiative not just from the Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs (MPVA), South Korea's major private business like Lotte. For the quota of descendants of Thai-Korean War Veterans, it depends on the organization's cap. Thailand had a quota of around 10 people to enter this program each year, or maybe 2 or 4. The young people who entered this initiative had to pay 50 per cent of the fare for the flight.



*Figure 9: Group of Picture of Korean War Descendent
With the President of MPVA*

2019 Youth Peace Camp

It is a pleasure to announce the 2019 Youth Peace Camp program for the grandchild of the Korean War Veterans. This program's objective is to enhance understanding among new generation regarding the Korean War and bring together the descendants of the Korean War veterans of all UN participating countries.

Eligibility

- Grandchildren of the Korean War veterans who were in service during the Korean War (1950-1954)
- Korean War veterans' grandchildren who are attending universities or colleges (including graduate school) with GPA 2.5 or higher, no criminal records, recommended by Head of University, dean or professor
- Those who have not visited Korea before by the Korean government's invitation
- Those who are able to communicate in English

Number of Participants: 6 students (Thailand)

Period: 30 June – 6 July 2019

Program Support

- Economy round-trip airfare 100%
- All expense during staying in Korea will be fully covered by the Korean Government (MPVA) including accommodations and meals for 6 nights & 7 days.

Application

- Application form
- Agreement
- Copy of passport
- Transcript, education certificate, copy of student card
- Copy of ID card, household registration (including parents)
- KWW royal gazette and KWW ID card

Program Schedule (Tentative)
30 June – 6 July 2019

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| June 30 | Arrival Registration |
| July 1 | Kick-off ceremony |
| July 2 | National Cemetery/ Team mission |
| July 3 | DMZ Tour |
| July 4 | War memorial/ Team mission |
| July 5 | Seoul Tour/ Closing ceremony |
| July 6 | Survey Departure |

To apply

- Request application through paninee11@mofa.or.kr or message through inbox
- Send scanned application to paninee11@mofa.or.kr and forward original application with 1 set of copied documents to:

Office of Defence Attaché
Embassy of the Republic of Korea
23 Thiam-ruammit Road, Ratchadapisek,
Huaykwang, Bangkok 10310.
Tel: 02 247 7537-9, Fax: 02 247 7546

Remark:

- Applicants must have GPA at least for one semester in University, College or Graduate School
- Only short-listed applicants will be contacted
- In case of cancelling the participation after the student is selected and the flight tickets are issued, the student shall be responsible for the ticket cancellation and other expenses may occur.

Deadline: 30 April 2019

Figure10: The Announcement of 2019 Youth Peace Camp



Figure 11: Korean War History Tour at Korean War Memorial Monument



*Figure 12: Performance of Thai Korean War Descendent on last day
At farewell Party.*

1.4. *Scholarship (Degree support in Korea; bachelor, master, and doctoral degrees):* Such services are given not only to Thailand's descendants of Thai-Korean War Veterans but also to those UN participants who joined the Korean War. For the descendants of Thai Veteran who had to join this initiative, during the 1950-1954, his or her father had to fight the Korean War and would use English in daily life. The scholarship grants monthly payments for insight as well as pocket money.



*Figure 13: the picture of 2011 Scholarship Award Ceremony
For Descendants of UN Korean War Veterans*

It cannot predict how many scholarships will be given as there is confusion over the grant by the organization. According to an interview with the Thai-Korean War Veterans Association, which is the co-operator between the foundation and Thai-Korean War Veterans and families, this scholarship had been granted to the descendants of Thai-Korean War Veterans from 2011 to the present day, every year the allocation figures are unknown. It is based on the scholarship distribution that the agency offers to other nations.

- Scholarship supporters

Cooperators endorsing this scholarship specifically state that this scholarship is not the same as other scholarships offered to Thai-Korean War Veterans and families by the association (MPVA). This kind of appreciation has spent a long time offering the scholarship like Bachelor's degree that students have to spend about 5 years studying, Master's degree and Doctor's degree can be invested for 3 years (every student has to learn Korean language and pass Topik (한국어능력시험) exam at the beginning of the year, so they can enter the university). That means the expenditures the organization needs to pay per person to the student was a very big amount. Therefore, MPVA's agency has partnered with other organizations including the Korean War Memorial Fund, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, to fund monthly pocket money and intuition payments.

1.4.1 *Korean War Memorial Foundation*

Figure 14: A Symbol of Korean War Memorial Foundation who has been supported with MPVA about the scholarship of Korean War Veteran's Descendants





Figure 15: The Scholarship Student of Korean War Memorial Foundation



Figure 16: The Scholarship's Student Participated in Event of Korean War Memorial Foundation, 2011



Figure 17: The Scholarship's Student Participated in the event of "한번도에봄이옵니다" At Korean War Memorial Monument

In addition to promoting the Korean War Memorial Fund, there are other donors associated in the donation toward this fund as being shown in Figure 16

후원기관



Figure 18: the supporter of the Korean War Memorial Foundation.

1.4.2 *Hankuk University of International Studies*: According to the gratitude of the scholarship for the descendants of Korean War Veterans, HUFV is the primary university supplying the students with the tuition. The recipient would earn a full scholarship of 100 percent from the Korean language to the benefit of the university.



Figure 19 : Logo of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies.

1.5 *Government Scholarship*: This scholarship has been given to descendants of Thai-Korean War Veterans who study in Thailand at a bachelor's degree in primary school and the supporting money may vary from the school level. MPVA and the Korean War Memorial Foundation gave this scholarship for twice a year for Thai students. This condition of scholarship is that either their grandfather has to enter the Korean War during wartime (1950-1954) or 1-5 batch.

รับสมัครรับทุนทายาททหารผ่านศึกเกาหลีประจำปีการศึกษา 2562
(ระดับมัธยมศึกษาเท่านั้น)

สถานเอกอัครราชทูตสาธารณรัฐเกาหลีประจำประเทศไทยในนามของประชาชน ชาวเกาหลีรู้สึกซาบซึ้งต่อการเสียสละของเหล่าทหารไทยที่ได้ยืนหยัดต่อสู้เพื่อปกป้องอิสรภาพและประชาธิปไตยของสาธารณรัฐเกาหลี เพื่อเป็นการแสดงความระลึกถึงต่อการอุทิศตนของเหล่าทหารผ่านศึกไทย สถานทูตฯ ได้ดำเนินงานโครงการหลากหลายด้านเพื่อทหารผ่านศึกเกาหลีรวมถึงทายาท เช่น กิจกรรมกลับไปเยือนประเทศเกาหลี โครงการศึกษาต่อประเทศเกาหลีระดับอุดมศึกษาสำหรับทายาททหารผ่านศึกเกาหลี เป็นต้น

ในการนี้ทางสถานทูตฯ รู้สึกเป็นเกียรติอย่างยิ่งที่จะเป็นตัวแทนของกระทรวงกิจการทหารผ่านศึก (Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs) โครงการนี้ได้ริเริ่มตั้งแต่ปี พ.ศ. 2553 โดยการสนับสนุนจากเจ้าหน้าที่รัฐบาลเกาหลีและองค์กรต่างๆ ผู้ที่ประสงค์ขอรับทุนสามารถสมัครได้ตามรายละเอียดด้านล่าง หมวดเขตรับสมัคร 3 พฤษภาคม 2562

รายละเอียดและคุณสมบัติผู้ขอทุน

- เป็นทายาททหารผ่านศึกที่ร่วมรบในสงครามเกาหลี (ช่วงปี พ.ศ. 2493-2497)
- กำลังศึกษาอยู่ระดับมัธยมศึกษา ปีการศึกษา 2562
- ทหารผ่านศึกเกาหลี 1 ท่านให้สิทธิบุตรหลานได้ 1 คน
- หากเป็นนักเรียนที่กำลังจะเข้าชั้นมัธยมศึกษาชั้นปีที่ 1 ต้องมีเอกสารยืนยันการเข้าเรียน เช่น ใบเสร็จรับเงินจากทางโรงเรียนระบุชื่อของผู้ขอทุน หรือเอกสารที่ได้รับคัดเลือกเข้าเรียน
- ผู้สมัครต้องไม่ได้รับทุนหรือสมัครรับทุนที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการเป็นทายาททหารผ่านศึกเกาหลีกับองค์กรอื่นๆ มาก่อนในปี พ.ศ. 2562
- การมอบทุนจะมีขึ้นในช่วงปลายเดือนพฤษภาคมหรือต้นเดือนมิถุนายน พ.ศ. 2562
- ผู้ที่ได้รับทุนจะได้รับจดหมายเชิญรับทุน หรือการติดต่อทางโทรศัพท์ อีเมล หรือที่อยู่ให้ไว้

หลักฐานประกอบการสมัคร

- แบบฟอร์มประวัติของผู้ขอทุนโดยกรอกทั้งภาษาไทยและอังกฤษ พร้อมติดรูปถ่าย
- สำเนาราชกิจจานุเบกษาในกรณีสงครามเกาหลีที่ระบุชื่อของทหารผ่านศึกเกาหลี
- สำเนาบัตรประชาชนและสำเนาทะเบียนบ้านทหารผ่านศึกเกาหลี
- สำเนาบัตรประชาชนและสำเนาทะเบียนบ้านของบิดา มารดาผู้ขอทุน
- สำเนาบัตรประชาชนและสำเนาทะเบียนบ้านของผู้ขอทุน
- ใบรับรองการศึกษาของผู้ขอทุน สำเนาผลการเรียนและสำเนาบัตรนักเรียนหรือนักศึกษา
- เอกสารอื่นๆที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการเปลี่ยนแปลงชื่อ หรือ นามสกุล

ขอใบสมัครและส่งเอกสารได้ที่

สถานเอกอัครราชทูตสาธารณรัฐเกาหลี
23 ถนนเทียมร่วมมิตร รัชดาภิเษก
ห้วยขวาง กรุงเทพฯ 10310
โทร. 02 247 7537-9, โทรสาร.02 247 7546
E-mail: paninee11@mofa.or.kr
Facebook: www.facebook.com/th.kr.descendants

18 เมษายน 2562

Figure 20: The Announcement of Republic of Korea Government's Scholarship in 2019

What are the different criteria for giving education to veterans' heirs in Korea?

- Scholarships that Korean agencies provide to the Korean veterans' heirs can be divided into 2 types which are

- Funds funded by government agencies: these types of grants are everywhere. Government agencies in Korea raise money and allocate funds to the Republic of Korea Embassy in Thailand, and those eligible for funding must be the descendants of veterans who only served in the Korean War between 1950 and 1954. This scholarship will be granted to the heirs who study at the primary, secondary and tertiary level (bachelor's degree) or equivalent level, with only 1 Korean veteran per 1 scholarship entitled. The number of receivers will be different each year. In 2016 and 2020, for example, grants the amount of money to be offered to students at various rates. There is still some confusion, as the number of donations is not apparent.

- Private-funded grants: Grant through the Veterans Association Eligible applicants must meet the same criteria as government grants. It is only the heirs of combat veterans (1950-1954), which each year, private funding agencies will vary from year to year. There will be financial support from Lotte, a large division of the private sector.

- Scholarships providing
- Education support at all rates must split the payment into the account 2 times a year, with the fund receiving ceremony only once a year.

| Year/level | 2559 | Rate per 1 person | 2563 | Rate per 1 person |
|------------------------|------|--------------------|------|-------------------|
| Primary School | - | - | 60 | 3,000-6,000 |
| Junior High School | 60 | 6,000-10,000 | 50 | 6,000-10,000 |
| Senior High School | 60 | 6,000-10,000 | 50 | 6,000-10,000 |
| Bachelor Degrees | 20 | 10,000-15,000 | 80 | 10,000-15,000 |
| Amount of Scholarships | 140 | About 1,500,000/ปี | 250 | About 1,700,00/ปี |

Table 5: the example of scholarship in 2559⁵¹ and 2563⁵²

⁵¹ สถานเอกอัครราชทูตสาธารณรัฐเกาหลีประจำประเทศไทย, (2553), ทุนสนับสนุนการศึกษาแก่ทายาททหารผ่านศึกเกาหลี, สืบค้น 18 มิถุนายน 2563

⁵² Ibid, การรับสมัครขอรับทุนการศึกษาของทายาททหารผ่านศึกสงครามเกาหลีประจำปีการศึกษา 2563, สืบค้น 18 มิถุนายน 2563



3.2.2 *Korea Disabled Veterans Organization*

This organization was established just 1 year after the Korean War ended and numbers of Korean soldiers were seriously wounded to be a disabled individual. Thus, on May 15, 1951, government started assisting at first. Two years after the Korean War, along with troops and officers, the figures for critically wounded rose further. In 1953, the government of South Korea reorganized to be the name of "The Korea Disabled Warriors Association" and updated again with 1963 legislation.

During the wartime which the government of South Korea confronted but did not leave behind the wounded soldiers. Red Cross aid and other nations medicines were sent to South Korea in the name of the United Nations; such as the United States of America, Indonesia, Australia, Denmark, Italy and so forth, except for seriously wounded troops. The government needed to provide them with a service in the case of wounded troops, hence, the thanks that South Korea first offered to their troops came from their consciousness.

After raising people from the chaos of war in South Korea, they found that not only did their troops have a severely wounded and disabled veteran. Many countries that entered and were injured in the Korean War do have lingering disabled veterans. For Thai disabled veterans, the Korea Disabled Veterans Organization (KDVO) would like to thank them for supplying Thai disabled veterans and one follower with Revisit service twice a year and 100 percent eligible. On the last day of operations, all Korean War Injured Veterans who completed this initiative will receive the Envoy of Peace Award



Figure 21: Thai disabled Veterans in-group picture



Figure 22 : Farewell's Party at Last Day of the Programs.



Figure 23: Thai Korean War Disabled Veteran





3.2.3 Korean Trade Promotion Corporation, Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency (KOTRA)

After President Park Jung Hee's(박정희) 5-year plan (An Economic Development Project), South Korea's economy developed rapidly, especially export business and foreign direct investment (FDI). Many Korean business companies have expanded around the world to other countries; such as LG, Samsung, Posco, etc. Thailand is one of the countries most involved in tourism for Korean companies. There are nowadays several South Korean companies in Thailand whatever the major corporations like LG or Samsung; SMEs like Beauty Store, Food Company or Restaurants are doing their business in Thailand's main city.

It is important for the staff for these firms to grow or pass on the business opportunity. The descendants of the Thai Korean War Veteran got a decent chance from KOTRA and other businesses who wanted to help the descendants of Thai Veteran find a career. For primarily 3 purposes, therefore, they developed this system.

- To support Thai-Korean War Veterans fighting for South Korea.
- To constantly encourage the descendants of Thai-Korean War Veterans by partnering with the Korean group.

- The Social Responsibility of KOTRA Bangkok and the Thai- Veterans Organization.⁵³ (Star Update,2557)

According to KOTRA's 3 key reasons for setting up this initiative, we may believe that South Korea has not forgotten the traumatic past and still seek to give credit to those who helped them out of those pains, despite the period that has passed over 60 years.

This service was given in 2014 to descendants of Thai-Korean War Veterans at the Imperial Queen's Park Hotel in the event of the CSR Job Fair.



Figure 24: Thai-Korean War Veterans and Descendants were joining in Program's Orientation

⁵³Information,(2014) <http://www.starupdate.com/?p=208282>



3.2.4 Embassy of the Republic of Korea of Thailand

Taekwondo and Basic Korean Class: All of these programs were developed from Thailand's Republic of Korea and supported the descendants of Thai-Korean War Veterans. Such services were transmitted at Little Tiger House, Thai Korean War Veteran's Village, Ramintra 27 on every Saturday from Korean director. According to the primary statistics, these services have been given exclusively for descendants of Thai-Korean War Veterans but other community residents also join the class. This revealed to the Thai Korean War Veteran's neighbor about the friendliness of the system director, Korean instructor and Thai Korean War Veteran descendants.

The Korean instructor who teaches Korean and taekwondo languages is from a separate organization. The embassy invites the Korean Culture Center cooperative to be a volunteer as well as a coach from the Thailand Taekwondo Association to be a volunteer.

We should distinguish the gratitude for two forms in this program; in the sense of an Entity for the embassy and personal gratitude. Even though the embassy cooperates with the teachers to educate the descendants of Thai-Korean War Veterans, they prefer to do this job without pay. This situation clearly proves that South Korea's appreciation does not mean for the organization but for the citizens of South Korea who see a benefit in what Thai Korea War Veterans did before 65 years

ago. They are ready to express their appreciation to Thai-Korean War Veterans who dedicated to their country.



*Figure 25: Taekwondo Class at Thai-Korean War Veterans Village Ramintra 27,
Little Tiger Building*



*Figure 26: Korean Class at Thai-Korean War Veterans Village Ramintra 27,
Little Tiger Building*

Conclusion

From this segment, we can infer that there were 4 organizations that gave Thai-Korean War Veterans and their families the appreciation and other entities were helping the organization. Despite the gifts from other businesses, the thanks can't happen. Not only Thai-Korean War Veterans and their families who gave South Korea gratitude, but also other nations who entered the Korean Wartime. The United States of America in particular, sent loads of soldiers to support South Korea. This means the contributions to benefit agency heads like MPVA, Korean War Memorial Foundation, and others, how many they have earned. When South Korean businesses do not offer an interest of appreciation, other projects like nowadays definitely cannot be granted thanks of all the organizations. It can show how Confucianism's philosophical issues with the Korean people are solid. We may say, Confucianism's instruction of "the love" is one of the thankful educations. The appreciation suppliers feel good as they see the recipients impressed and the recipients feel pleased and proud of themselves because they are already recognized and valued by the next generation as heroes.

According to primary study, some Koreans who knew and impressed with the dedication of Thai-Korean War Veterans should be thankful for certain things such as teaching Korean language or teaching Taekwondo to the descendants of Veteran. It was not found much in the case of Thai-Korean War Veterans but was present in other cases such as foreign affairs such as KOICA⁵⁴ or the Korea International Cooperation Agency.

⁵⁴The Korea International Cooperation Agency was founded as a government agency on April 1, 1991, to grant aid programs for developing countries by implementing the government's grant aid and technical cooperation programs that focused mainly on meeting the basic human needs (BHNs) of developing countries and on fostering their Human Resource Development (HRD).

CHAPTER IV

INTERVIEW THAI KOREAN WAR FAMILY AND THE GRATITUDE FROM SOUTH KOREA

In this chapter, the survey with Thai-Korean War Veterans and their families is the main study material that includes evidences and knowledge from people who have direct feedback from South Korean agencies 'appreciation.

The research indicated that Thai Korean War veteran and relatives from 5 families: Fakon Family, Saehan Family, Kongsuk Family, Pisutsak Family and Pamornniyom Family are seen in the study. In addition, there is a special interview with Air Marshal Weerasak Kaenmanee, Vice President and Reception of the Royal Veterans Association who expressed his perspective on South Korea's gratitude to Thai-Korean War Veterans.

4.1 FAKON FAMILY



Figure 27: Solider Pook Fakon with Korean women



Figure 28: Member Card of Thai-Korean War Veterans

Detail of Veteran

Korean War Veterans' name: Second Lieutenant Pook Fakon

Year of War Participation: July 22nd, 1950 – July 18th, 1951

(Batch 2 of 21stRegimental combat team)

Interviewee: Phitsamai Fakon (Daughter)

The Participation of Korean War, and after returned from the War.

Grandfather Pook Fakon was possibly about 19-20 years old when the Korean War occurred. Like other Thai citizens, he had joined with the military because of conscription into military service. When Thai government agreed to enter Korean War, he had also assembled to work at war. In fact, he wanted to enter the war because his family was very small, had a case of loan issue with the landlord among other stuffs. Several services were given by the Government; such as medical care for himself and his mother. Moreover, he wanted to volunteer for the Korean War.

He was awarded the Victory Medal (Chaisamorapoom) upon returning from the war but did not receive any privileges from this decoration. Since he is now an officer, his governors will take advantage of the advantages that the government offers. He used Victory Medal (Chaisamorapoom medal) benefits for his children and wife instead. Therefore, the Chisamorapoom card was issued and this card grants them different privileges. They also got a book of Korean veterans with photos of all family members.

The Gratitude from South Korea



*Figure 29: Wife and Daughter of Thai Korean War Pook Fakon
(Mrs. Peung Fakon and Ms. Phitsmai Fakon)*

According to the interview, Grandfather Pook Fakon's family negotiated with the Thai Korean War Association after returning from war early on, but the connection was gone after moving to live in the present location. At the time, the Thai-Korean War Veterans Association had no wieldy role in attitudes toward Korean War veterans and their families. Thus, he was only satisfied with the support Thai War Organization offered him. In 1995, he passed away resulting in Fakon Family and Thai Korean War Association certainly had no relation. In 2010, Korean War Veteran Pook Fakon's grandchild received an email from his Korean teacher about the Youth Peace Camp given to descendants of Korean War Veterans and the Revisit program. The Fakon family had been shocked by all of these projects. Therefore, for more information he immediately contacted the Thai Korean War Association and eventually, he received the scholarship.

- Revisit Program

About the first initiative, revisit plan, this plan supported veterans of the Thai Korean War who entered the Korean War during 1950-1954 and a follower to return to South Korea again for being grateful for supporting Korea while they had a tough time.

The Fakon family has an incentive for Mrs. Peung Fakon and Ms. Phitsmai Fakon to join this project. Ms. Phitsmai Fakon shared her understanding of the group's friendship with program leader. Most soldiers already had seen counselors, physicians, officers and family. She had a chance to chat with one nurse. Her age was about 70 years old and she could not walk. She had to live on wheelchair. She claimed that Korea was not like this when she arrived in South Korea 60 years ago. This has been difficult.

She came alone to pursue this project now because she has no relatives, Ms. Phitsmai Fakon said.

Before Ms. Phitsmai approached this nurse at the airport, she had already seen this nurse lying in wheelchair. Once she arrived in Korea, Korean troops became the only ones to help with easy travel. This system offers 50 percent of the ticket price. Additionally, all food or lodging given free by the Government of South Korea.

Ms. Phitsmai said this program seems to be created to show Thai-Korean War Veterans and family thankful from their hearts for the sacrifices of Thai soldiers who helped them in rough times. This program offered wonderful receptions; namely, healthy food, fantastic lodging and cultural display. The program's final day was genuinely remarkable. There was joined with Farwell party, the president of the association said among all participants that he was very pleased to welcome all who came and joined this project. After he finished walking outside the auditorium, the soldiers stood in line, turned their faces in the same direction, then raised the sword and let us walk through it. This memory was very impressive.



Figure 30 : The Sword Arch

- Peace Camp for Youth

Another initiative was given to grandchild Mr.Rattapakorn Fakon in 2010 named "Youth Peace Camp."

The Youth Peace Camp is a program, which brings together about 10 Thai youth to participate in activities produced by the Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs (MPVA). Not only was this program for Thai youth but there were also young people from other 16 United Nations countries who assisted South Korea to participate in this program during the war whatever the troops or food. Mr.Rattapakorn Fakon has spent seven days in July 2010 completing this program. There are also events set up for the seven days to help visitors recognize Korean War and Korean Culture; such as the Korean War Memorial Museum Touring Program, Busan(부산), DMZ(판문점) or Korean War Lecture Series. The delegate of Thailand performed traditional Thai dances and Muay Thai for their audiences before returning a farewell session.



Figure 31: One of Program activities' were presented by South Korea Newspaper.

Feeling about the gratitude providence of South Korea

Ms. Phitsamai Fakon said that the South Korean appreciation which was way beyond belief. She claimed that every veteran of the Thai Korean War and their families never felt that their relatives had lost it. South Korea's appreciation was strongly impressed and made their Thai Korean War hero, Pook Fakon, proud. It proved that South Korea has never forgotten veterans of the Thai Korean War and their sacrifice and bravery even though it has already passed 60 years. Ms. Phitsamai Fakon, Fakon family representative said she was very thankful for the generosity of the program director of revisit offering her the chance to participate. That means they have learned that veterans of the Thai Korean War have already passed away but still have relatives. This program gives the relatives like her the chance. Many people who went with her to revisit program were impressed with that mentality and it revealed how South Korea's honesty is.



Figure 32 : Ms. Phitsamai Fakon with American and Korean of Korean War Veteran's Descendants

4.2 SAEHAN FAMILY



Figure 33 : Solider Saroj Saehan in Korean War 1953

Detail of Veteran

Korean War Veterans' name: Lieutenant Saroj Saehan

Year of War Participation: 1953 – 1954 (Batch 5 of 21stRegimental combat team)

Interviewee: Lieutenant Saroj Saehan (Thai Korean War Veteran)

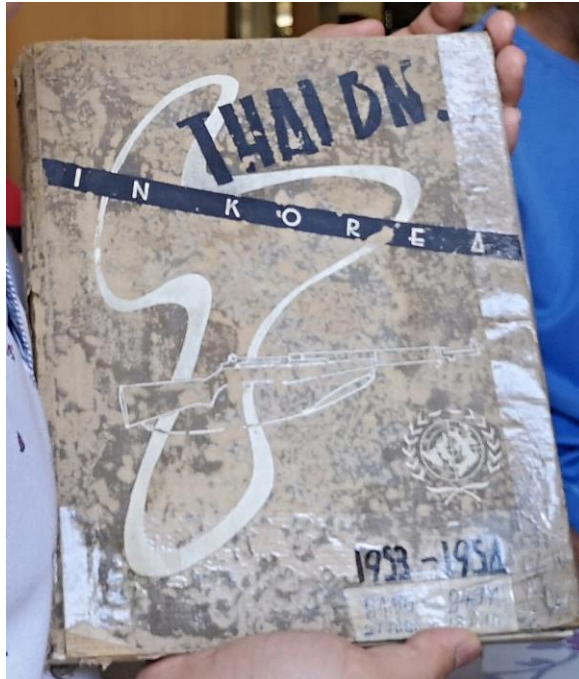


Figure 34: Memory book of Thai Korean War Batch5, 1953-1954

The Participation of Korean War and after return from War

Grandfather Saroj Saehan's story is the most comprehensively among 5 interviews as he was given all the information by himself and his memory is believable. Therefore, I think this interview will be the positive benefit for other investigators

Grandfather Saroj Saehan was a soldier who began the Korean War early. Aged 21, he entered the Korean War. He went to Korea in 1952, 5 batches of the 21st Regiment Combat or Ceasefire Agreement, then. He thought the politicians worried about the Korean War realized many civilians were dying. Thus, it was effective with the Ceasefire agreement.

In fact, no one in his family had agreed with his determination. On the other hand, he was deterred and this led to a big problem among members of his family. He chose his mind, at last. He went to 11th Infantry Regiment to get the task done.

When he was returning to his home, he met his friends who had just returned from War Batch 4 and several people asked him "Don't go! It is pretty dangerous!! "But it was too late, he has applied already.

His party took a boat from the Holonaru ship at the pier named "ThaRatchawadit," sailed to Japan's Sasebo and then relocated to the Korean peninsula for American ship name "General." From Bangkok to Korea, it took 17 days for a time. The voyage was challenging but not quite like the rice-shipping ship's first batch war. In fact, the first US-supported batch was not completely. His batch was entirely sponsored by American products such as clothing, weapons, food with a major ship called "Nation." They built the tents by themselves for the lodging.

Upon transporting for 17 days, He worked his way into Kyo-dong (경동) Governments in South Korea had been welcoming. There was a band of honor in the military greeting welcomed them as heroes.



Figure 35: The Band of South Korea was greeting Thai Forces (Batch 5)

During the war situation, he explained South Korea's climate, everything had been lost. There was also smoke left from burning stuffs. North Koreans all burned.

Upon returning to Thailand he got the Thai-Korean War Veterans' Victory Coin (Chaisamorapoom) and Royal Coin of King Rama 9. Every Thai veteran in the Korean War received both of these medals.



Figure 36: Royal Coin of the King Rama 9 for Thai-Korean War Veterans

Grandfather Saroj also talked about the Thai Government's appreciation at the time to Thai-Korean War Veterans. He said the Thai government was very small, since they could not be offering that much appreciation. Anyway, Thai-Korean War Veterans gained money by leaving the war by giving them a \$1 a day, 30 cents payment from the USA. (At that time, \$1 could exchange for \$20 baht) However, in fact, he said most Thai soldiers joining the war knew America gave them \$7 but somebody in government corrupted it.

The gratitude form South Korea

He said that very good luck about South Korea's gratitude to his family, because he lived in the village of Thai-Korean War Veterans. If there are updates about the Thai Korean War Association's appreciation services, his family will know early than other veterans who live on another side.

Moreover, his family was happy while attending the association of South Korea since not many Thai-Korean War Veterans are still alive in this village even though its name is Korean War Veteran village. Most of the visiting people are high school or university students visiting him and his family asking what South Korea has been like in the past and giving him souvenirs.

Saehan family entered two programs of South Korea's gratitude, a revisit program and descendants' scholarship.

- Revisit program

Grandfather Saroj talked about Revisit program that Colonel Park Kwang Rae (박광래 대령), Republic of Korea's Defense Attach invited him several times to enter and also gave him a pocket money. His wife and daughter joined in as well. Everything was so fantastic when he was doing this program. Most things made him feel like a hero though he had never thought about it before. Especially Ambassador's night was in farewell party giving ceremony. He also commented on this appreciation since returning to Thailand, proud and grateful. "Around 60 years ago! However, they still not forget Thai-Korean War Veterans," he said.



Figure 37 : The Souvenir from Revisit program

- A Scholarship for Student in Thailand

Apart from the Revisit program, the Saehan family got thanks from South Korea. This family has been granted another appreciation initiative, which is the scholarship to his grandchildren. His grandson; this scholarship has been earned by Mr.Poom since he had been studying at Matthayom 1 until now (Matthayom 6).

Researcher asked about Mr. Poom's bachelor's study plan that has a plan or not to study aboard in South Korea. His grandmother said he does not need to go aboard while he could need Thai Korean War Association's scholarship abroad as he wants to study graphic design in Thailand. He might change his mind in the future, anyway.



*Figure 38: Grandson of Thai Korean War Veteran, Lieutenant Saroj Saehan
Feeling about the gratitude of South Korea*

Grandfather Saroj Saehansaid thank you for the gratitude although over 60 years passed for not forgotten Thai-Korean War Veterans and their family for still keeping convey to next generation of Veterans whatever their child or grandchild.

Now Korea is more stable than Thailand but keep in mind how Thailand supported them through their tough times. South Korea's gratitude project has made him and his family proud of his commitment.

According to Grandfather Saroj Saehan's interview, the researcher can sense how proud he was, the human value of not being born for himself or just being proud of their success. Grandfather Saroj Saehan has the potential to show that achievement or dignity is something created and many people have understood its importance. That is just another example of life's great performance.



Figure 39: Grandfather Saroj Saehan and Researcher



Figure 40: Grandfather Saroj Saehan during Korean War period (1953-1954)



Figure 41: Grandfather Saroj Saehan was showing the bus of USA that brought to South Korea for used for War service



Figure 42: March of United Nations forces



Figure 43: The Ambush practice of Thai army

4.3 KONGSUK FAMILY



Figure 44: Captain Prasom Kongsuk (Current Rank)

Detail of Veteran

Korean War Veterans' name: Private Prasom Kongsuk (rank during Korean War participated)

Year of War Participation: 1953 – 1954 (5 Batch of 21stRegimental combat team)

Interviewee: Captain Prasom Kongsuk and Mrs. Praphai Kongsuk (wife)

The Participation of Korean War and after return from War

Captain Prasom Kongsuk, age 90, lives with his wife (new married) in Paholyothin 59 ally Sodsai village. For Grandfather Prasom's story, the researcher was aided in collecting knowledge from his wife Mrs. Praphai Kongsuk because Grandfather Prasom is very elderly and most of his memories have already vanished in the past but certain incidents or significant names have been preserved in his memory.

His rank at that time was a private one before participating in the Korean War. He can recall that his Korean War batch is 5, and the researcher attempts to locate his name in Thai-Korean War Veterans' 5 Batch Yearbook and sees his name there.

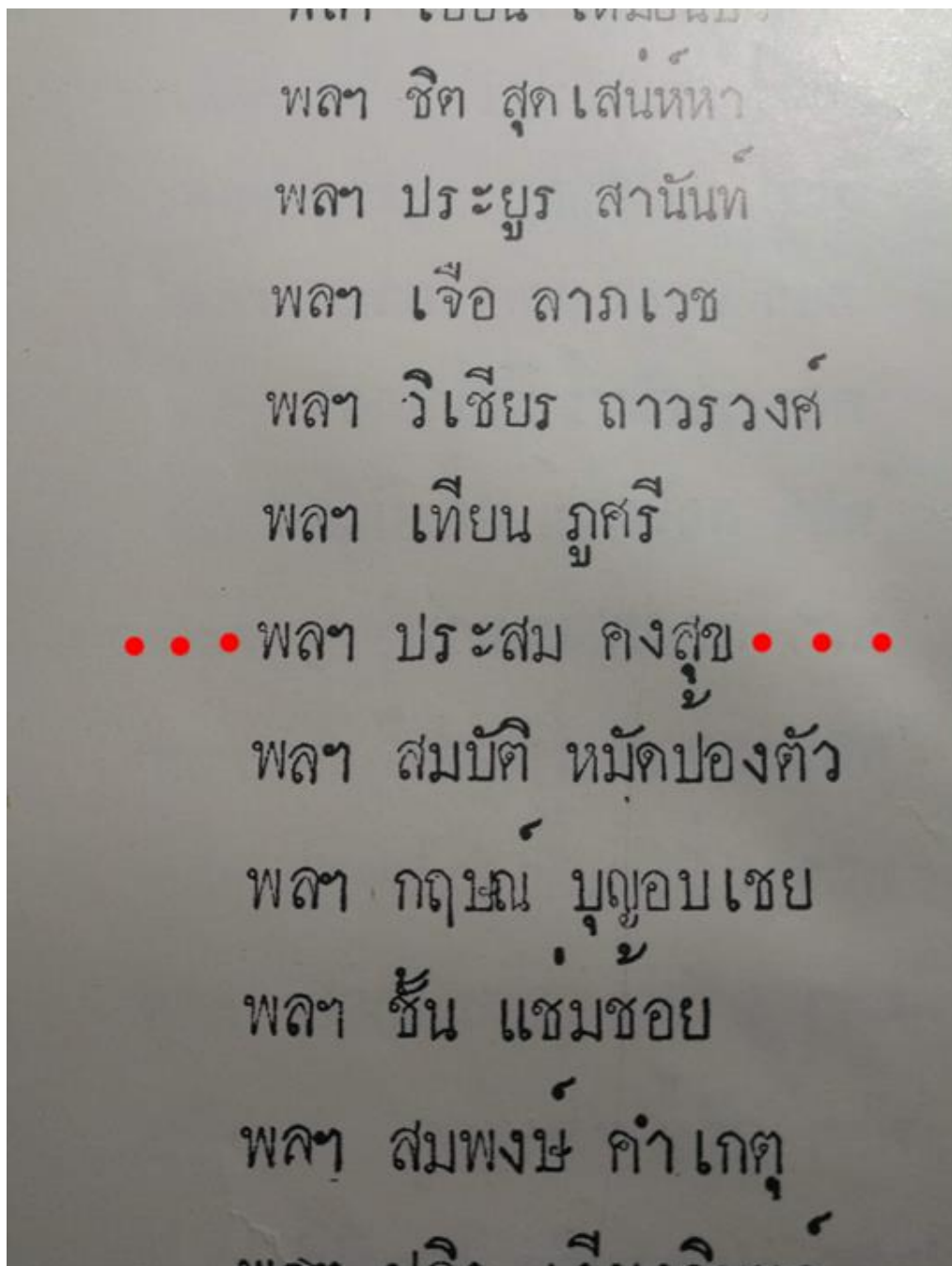


Figure 45: Name of Grandfather Prasom Kongsuk in Yearbook Batch number 5 of Thai-Korean War Veterans

Grandfather Prasom also recalls that he sailed with a rent ship from Thailand to enter Korean War then move to another Japanese vessel at Sasebo. Hence, his words suit grandfather Saroj's interview, since we can presume both grandfather Prasom and grandfather Saroj took the same ship to enter Korean War.

The researcher tried to ask for more information about what happened in the Korean War, but Grandfather Prasom could not remember too much. He just said it cold and scary. The action was hard to include more information, we spoke, and we agreed to avoid talking about the Korean War and moved to other topics.



Figure 46: Grandfather Prasom Kongsuk and Aunt Praphai Kongsuk

The question was changed to his life after returning from the Korean War. It was another war that concerning with communist. Thai government also sent the troops to participate as well. It was the Vietnam War. During the War, he got an injury while participated, and was disabled by using artificial iron arms and legs.

Having joined both War, he was awarded the Korean War Victory Medal, Vietnam War Victory Medal and King Rama 9 Royal Coin for the Korean War, Vietnam War and other honorable medals. Unfortunately, when what he cannot recall was where all these medals were held, it was regrettable.

He had lived with ex-wife, son and daughter in a Thai Korean War Veteran village until he settled here at SoiPhaholyothin 59. He had split and decided to live alone at SoiPhaholyothin 59 until 1996, and had met with Aunt Praphai then has been living together until now.

Regarding the benefits of Grandfather Prasom's involvement in War was close to other Thai veterans. He provided the Thai Veterans Organization support or protection for the veterans. His income upon retirement comes from military service pension, war service injury insurance supporting, Lottery ticket selling quota, and Chaisamorapoom medal medical care facilities for him and his wife, along with other benefits.



Figure 47: parts of Grandfather Prasom that using benefit for these cards.

The gratitude from South Korea and Feeling about the gratitude of South Korea

There is very fascinating situation in the situation of grandfather Prasom. He had lived in the Korean Veterans Village after returning from the Korean War but had not been in contact with the Thai-Korean War Veterans Group. Therefore, the interview showed Grandfather Prasom never got any benefit or thanks from South Korea.

The link with his children had also vanished when he moved to present locations. Aunt Praphai said his daughter is employed at Ramindra Thai-Korean War Veterans Village in Germany, and his son stayed with his mother. He did not deal for ten years with them. Regarding South Korea's gratitude to Thai-Korean War Veterans, Mrs. Prabhai said there would be nobody to get the association's gratitude because the combat details are with him. If his son really demands to get the gratitude, he will contact him.

While hearing Grandfather Prasom's story, the researcher told him about South Korea's gratitude. The South Korea intended to thank Thai-Korean War Veterans for their service. When he heard it, he was overcome with tears, and said that he was so grateful that even though it was a long time ago, South Korea had not forgotten Thai Veterans. Sadly, he knows nothing about it, because he has no relation and his kids never spoke about it. Nonetheless, realizing that South Korea is not pretending it is all right, he was very happy.

The researcher offers him the opportunity to work with him and his wife on the Revisit project to have the opportunity to return to South Korea, but he declined it because he is too old and tired to walk. His legs and eyes are not healthy. Especially about the Korea War, he cannot recall many details.

However, the researcher thinks he was a soldier who risked his life to participate in the 1955 Korean War that was barely a moment since the ceasefire agreement settled down. In Thailand, it is very difficult to locate veterans of the Thai Korean War who fought still alive in the 1950-1955 periods. When they were alive, their lifespan will be anywhere 90-100 years. Hence, it is rather fitting in the case of grandfather Prasom to receive the Medal Ambassador of Peace. Therefore, the researcher offered to help him reach out to the Thai-Korean War Veterans Organization and that is going to be the greatest reward before his life ends.



Figure 48: Grandfather Prasom Kongsuk and Researcher

4.4 PISUTSAK FAMILY



Figure 49: Captain San Pisutsak joined in Korean War in 1951, Batch 3

จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย (Rank during War)

CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY

Detail of Veteran

Korean War Veterans' name: Lieutenant General San Pisutsak (current Rank)

Year of War Participation: 1951 – 1952 (Batch 3 of 21stRegimental combat team)

Interviewer: Korean War Veterans' daughter (Mrs. Kannikar Liptapanlop (Pisutsak))

The Participation of Korean War and after returned from War.

Thailand sent soldiers during the Korean War to support the war by converting 1-5 into turns and had to fight on the frontline. After the peace deal, the

Thai military's responsibilities will be in the form of supporting the Korean War to defend the front line. Grandfather San Pisutsak had been a soldier in the situation. His rank at the time was also captain and was the same rank as he entered the Korean War in 1952-1953 in the third class.

Grandfather San Pisutsak, who passed away six years ago and could say Thai-Korean War Veterans are missing another person in the history of Thai Army honor. He was one of the military officers who served with other private troops in Korean War. Therefore, certainly his background would vary from that of most private soldiers. Sadly, for other generation studies, we cannot interview him and gather all the knowledge held within this study. We only have the tale that Grandfather San communicated to his daughter (Mrs. Kannikar Liptapanlop) and the details certainly cannot be complete as he conveys it.

Anyway, the photo that Grandfather San took it of Thai Army mission during the Korean War and his friends is complete in order to express the story of Thai-Korean War Veterans in the Korean War.



Figure 50: Grandfather San, other military officers and the soldier under command, worship before leaving at Wat Phra Kaew



Figure 51: The Atmosphere of Thai Soldier's Families who sending them at Tha Ratcha Woradit Harbor



Figure 52: According to the short note of this page, this is battle line of Wyo-Ming, supporting troops



Figure 53: according the short note of this page, this is battle line of Naeo Chon, his group spent time for 2 months here as a supporting troop that eight persons were died.



Figure 54: the ceremony for Remember 8 of dead soldiers at Naeo Chon battle's line



*Figure 55: According the short note of this page,
The ceremony of Victory medal provided at Kyo-Dong*

After he had returned to Thailand, Grandfather San continued his job as a military officer. Khun Kannikar said his father even told her something about how he felt during the Korean War when she was young. He was scared that his party was standing at the front line of battle much of the time. Nobody knew when he would strike the attackers. The worst weather for Thai soldiers was very terribly cold particularly when they went up to a high mount.

When grandfather San was 85-86 years old, he and his daughter had the opportunity to travel. They headed out early in the morning to see Doilnthanon; unexpectedly, grandfather San was talking about the moment he was in South Korea. He said the kind of feeling at the time was the same as South Korea, but it is too funny, two street sides had plentiful fogs. It was nothing that he could do.

"Are you afraid?" She asked her father?

"Why didn't I? Because people die every day"

The gratitude from South Korea and Feeling about the gratitude of South Korea

A South Korea's appreciation has come to Grandfather San Pisutsak at the age of almost 90. While several South Korean thanks programs were offered to Thai-Korean War Veterans and their families but Lieutenant Grandfather San's families did not participate in any project because he was too old. However, there is one project from South Korea that Grandfather San was invited; the series was called "The Little Angels"



Figure 56: The Little Angels, little voice of peace who have travelled around the world for only one word "Thank You"

They also traveled to demonstrate their success in military and other ways to all countries that sponsored South Korea at that time, and Pisutsak family was invited to watch the show directly from Thailand's South Korean Embassy.

At first, the family declined because Grandfather San was difficult to travel but the diplomat said, "There is an award that Grandfather San wanted to receive." Therefore, the family had decided to receive a medal, but not participating to watch the shows.

Grandfather San had hosted the embassy of the Republic of Korea under the assistance of the Embassy. He got the Korean War Hero Award from Little Angles. The medal-giving ceremony was not incredibly large but full of honor citizens including all military diplomats in Thailand and their wives from South Korea. This attitude of appreciation from South Korea showed that Thai-Korean War Veterans had to demonstrate sincerity.



Figure 57: The Little Angles Korean War Hero Medal of Grandfather San Pisutsak



Figure 58: Pisutsak Family on the Medal Receiving Day

Khun Kannika has looked at South Korea's thanks to Thai-Korean War Veterans. It is good that the South Korean government has arranged numerous events to honor Thai-Korean War Veterans who have supported their country in the most difficult times. Everybody is kid for the Little Angles group's success. This point is considered ideal for educating young people to learn their nation's history and that the younger generation should not overlook the importance of the Thai soldiers who supported South Korea.

The gratitude is not just money, only a little gesture to let Thai-Korean War Veterans know that Koreans still appreciate their support, which would be a great happiness to them. If directly speaking, any Thai Korean War veteran who entered the war earned their pay because they backed to Thailand. Many Thai soldiers who went to Vietnam War, East Timor, and the gratitude had stopped because they already had income but South Korea still has other systems of gratitude.

A large amount supplied to other countries participated in the Korean War not only South Korean government did not afford to move on so that too much capital but a lot of business firms or, in another word, "country owner" are cooperating with this plan. When look back for Thai soldiers who fought like Grandfather San in Korea 60 years ago, few allowances were made after he had returned to Thailand. It helps Thai-Korean War Veterans feel closer between the two countries and their families because of South Korea's assistance.

As a daughter, she became very proud as she sees her father's pictures. On the advent of Korea's Korean War Memorial Day, South Korea institutions given the event to Thai-Korean War Veterans and their families; such as remembrance service, meeting party, or giving happy New Year invitation. She felt most Thai-Korean War Veterans like her father should be proud. When the group had arranged an event and welcomed the veterans to come and see each other, they made them happy. Veteran descendants will also know each other. Like her family, the doctor of one army is a relative of her father who was a dead wife at the time when he went to war. They had become very close friends since they returned to Thailand. In fact, all family descendants have are mates in next generation. These things are another great asset for the veteran family too.



Figure 59: Khun Kanikar Liptapanlop (Pisutsak), interviewee

4.5 PAMORNNIYOM FAMILY



*Figure 60: Petty Officer Second Class Preecha Phamornniyom
(Rank during Korean War)*

Detail of Veteran

Korean War Veterans' name: Chief Petty Officer First Class Preecha Phamornniyom

Year of War Participation: 1952-1953 (4 Batch of 21st Regimental combat team)

Interviewee: Chief Petty Officer First Class Preecha Phamornniyom

The Participation of Korean War and after returned from War.

Grandfather Preecha Phamornniyom initially worked as a naval officer before engaging in the Korean War. His rank was second-class Petty officer. He had decided to support the war before the Korean War erupted. Being executed in the form of a naval battle deployed in Japan not like an army on the front line. Thai naval research may claim as a support service, damaging numerous coastal areas such as bridges, railway stations, or damaging waterways between North Korea and South

Korea to send North Korea's army and China had the hardest time crossing the 38th parallel to the South Korean one. A cold weather and having to sit in the ship all the time were one of the problems of Thai Naval forces when they entered with Korean War. They had not a lot of potential to offshore. The seaside air was warmer than the ground.

Thai Naval would also have the chance to offshore at UN Navel headquarters in Sasebo, southern Japan. In the 42 parallel above the 38 parallel, they would get into Korean peninsula near the Yellow Sea while battling. This was in the North Korean zone. Around the time, around Chongjin city(청진시), where there were about 100 nautical miles from Vladivostok, Russia, the mission was dismantling North Korea railway.



Figure 61: According this Picture we can clearly understand the Mission of Thai Navel belonging Grandfather Preecha conveyed.

He started his work as a naval officer, upon returning from the Korean War. He won 2 decorations, Victory Medal (Chaisamorapoom) and Award of the United Nations. For the advantage of the Victory Monument Award, he clarified that it can be used as a voucher for water and power to minimize public transit rates. The power bill is around 12 units and can be discounted. The water charge is one third, but this value is rarely used by his kin. He had agreed to retire from military service, and was granted last rank as First Class Chief Petty Officer.

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รายนามผู้ได้รับเหรียญชัยสมรภูมิ ๒๕ กุมภาพันธ์ ๒๕๑๖

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| จำโท พัดถภ ธาริกบุตร | |
| จำโท วิเชียร คล้ายหมอง | |
| จำโท เต๋อช นงษ์ยะธา | |
| จำโท ชุมพต บุญจัน | |
| จำโท สุวิทย์ ตะโกภู | |
| จำโท อินตง ทนงศักดิ์ | |
| จำโท ประกอบ เหลืองอร่าม | |
| จำโท ชุมพต กองแก้ว | |
| จำโท บัญญัติ ศุภฤทธิ | |
| จำโท อุดร พุททวงศ์ | |
| จำโท ประไพ มีประเทศ | |
| จำโท ปรีชา ภมรนิม | |
| จำโท พยอม ก่อชัยไม้ | |

Figure 62: Name of Grandfather Preecha in the List of Victory Medal Receivers

The Gratitude from South Korea and Feeling about the Gratitude of South Korea

Grandfather Pracha's family has been approached from early establishment until now through the Thai-Korean War Veterans Association. When the organization has news or specifically events, they will remind him to join everytimes. Nowadays information such as Line and Facebook is simpler and easier than in the past. Having an appointment is very comfortable such as setting a wreath, cerebrating to a new ambassador, or if welcome party and ceremony at the village of Thai-Korean War Veterans and so on.

- Study aboard scholarship program

He said something about South Korean appreciation for hearing about the news frequently for both scholarship support and other events to honor Thai-Korean War Veterans and their families. MrsWaePailinPhamornniyom is Grandfather Preecha's granddaughter. She earned a scholarship at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies to study Master's Degree in South Korea. They all studied overseas with other grandchildren, and they already had their funding scholarship in that region.



Figure 63: Khun Waepailin Phamornniyom and Her Grandfather Preecha Phamornniyom at graduation Ceremony of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, South Korea

- Revisit Program

Another service his family got was the Revisit program, which Korea's Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs (MPVA) given annually to Korean War veterans. Grandfather Preecha had 4 chances of returning to South Korea. He was so inspired and proud every time he entered this initiative, and returned to South Korea. He said Thailand is only one aspect of the achievement of the United Nations and it cannot be achieved without Thailand or other countries because they had cooperated with each other on one mission that supported South Korea. Most Koreans were also said to have engaged in this program that "you are my idol" even one phrase could not be as confident and joyful as he was.

Every soldier who went to this initiative would receive a Medal for the Ambassador of Peace. The President of the Ministry of Defense gave it in farewell session to other Thai-Korean War Veterans who have not completed this scheme, the Republic of Korea's Military Attach Assistant will seek to locate and send it to live Thai-Korean War Veterans.



Figure 64: The Ambassador of Peace medal of Grandfather Preecha Phamornniyom



Figure 65: Joining Revisit program of Grandfather Preecha Phamornniyom

Finally, with South Korea's appreciation to Thai-Korean War Veterans he talked about his feeling that was pleased that South Korea never forgot and still respected Thai veterans. Whenever he attended some function and heard the phrase "You are our hero", it's too hard to explain how proud he is of it.



*Figure 66: Joining of Korean War Memorial Ceremony
At Thai Korean War Association*

4.6 Special interview form Thai Korean War Association



Figure 67: Air Marshal Weerasak Kaenmanee (left) Vice President and Reception of Thai Korean Veterans Association and Air Commander Yudhayut Buranhiran (Right) Secretary of Thai Korean Veterans Association

In this special interview, the interviewer kindly received for this special interview from Air Chief Marshal Weerasak Kaenmanee, Vice President, Association and Receptionist, Thai-Korean War Veterans Association and Air Commander Yudhayut Buranhiran, Secretary of the Thai Korean Veterans Association. The scope of this interview focused on the association's past. Association rescue process, Coordination of payments from the association's South Korean department and the association's workers feelings about the appreciation that Thailand has been given to South Korea. The researcher is hopefully that received content from this interview

may help to fulfill some missing facts or the information that were not answered to be clearer.

Compensation from various agencies of South Korea to Thai-Korean War Veterans, In view of the directors Thai-Korean War Veterans Association under the Royal Patronage

The numerous gratitude; for example a Thai Korean war veteran or Medal of Honor return mission to South Korea, Korea will send the award to an Ambassador of Peace and will also send funds to support it. All veterans and their children attended scholarships and the Youth Program peace camp was offered to descendants of many veterans of the Korean War all over the world to participate together in events. Thailand must pick individuals who have strong English language contact to participate. The number of people attending based on the commitment made to the budget. There are also other youth camps, which private sector organizations had arranged.

First, he had talked about aboard scholarship program. The bachelor's degree scholarship program is offered to the veteran heirs to study at South Korea. They do not have this scholarship every year. This scholarship is cooperated by Korea embassy, and Thai Korean War Association, which have communicated it to Thai Korean War Veteran families. However, there are other scholarships have been supported by Thai Korean War Association and the Embassy of South Korea to Thai-Korean War Veterans' heir.

He began talking about his South Korean sense of appreciation. First, he said every Thai Korean war veteran must say "thank you" to South Korea because they have not forgotten and supported us with several programs. Not everybody knew that when Thailand's prime minister relocated to South Korea. The first phrase that

leaders of South Korea told him was "thank you." What is it like to say thank you? The message is not only welcome to attend their meeting, but it means more sincerely thanking Thailand for helping Korea when it was a tough time. When we look further into South Korea, that is not just the terms, honesty takes practice with it, not just saying it mentioned by Air Marshal Weerasak. He was continuing not just for the Thai prime minister's tale. Every time there was some case in the Thai Korean War Association that entered Korean, they wrote a note saying, "You are our hero," and gave it to them.

The working style of the Thai Korean War Association has been very conveniently styled in the past, as most of the members were former military members or Thai-Korean War Veterans. Therefore, at 70-80 years, their age belongs. They were not acquainted with using computers. Many procedures were not employed to preserve and retain proof. Even so, there are several initiatives coordinated by South Korea in Thailand but these stories have not been properly documented. Once the experience is over, everything, too, is gone. Only the illusions existed and it was hard to make the others believe.

Air Commander Yudhayut Buranhiran is a younger than any officer in the past or at present, from the definition of a new secretary of association. He knows how to make use of the advantages of modern content in manufacturing. During the operating time, any detail in this is registered and saved to the machine. The vice president was very thankful to this secretary at this point, and if he had not come at this point, the organization had no clear proof to show. One initiative was a private enterprise, funded by the Korean government. They came to paint Thai Korean War Association's old wall (this wall was built about 60 years ago), that is why it looked modern.

The participants in this project were students attending Army School from the province of Chungchongnum (충청남도). The vice president said, "Without you (Thailand) there are no us (South Korea)" was one phrase he was heard by himself from one participants. According to the sense of this phrase, it indicates how he feels about South Korea's gratitude that may be surely impressed by him.

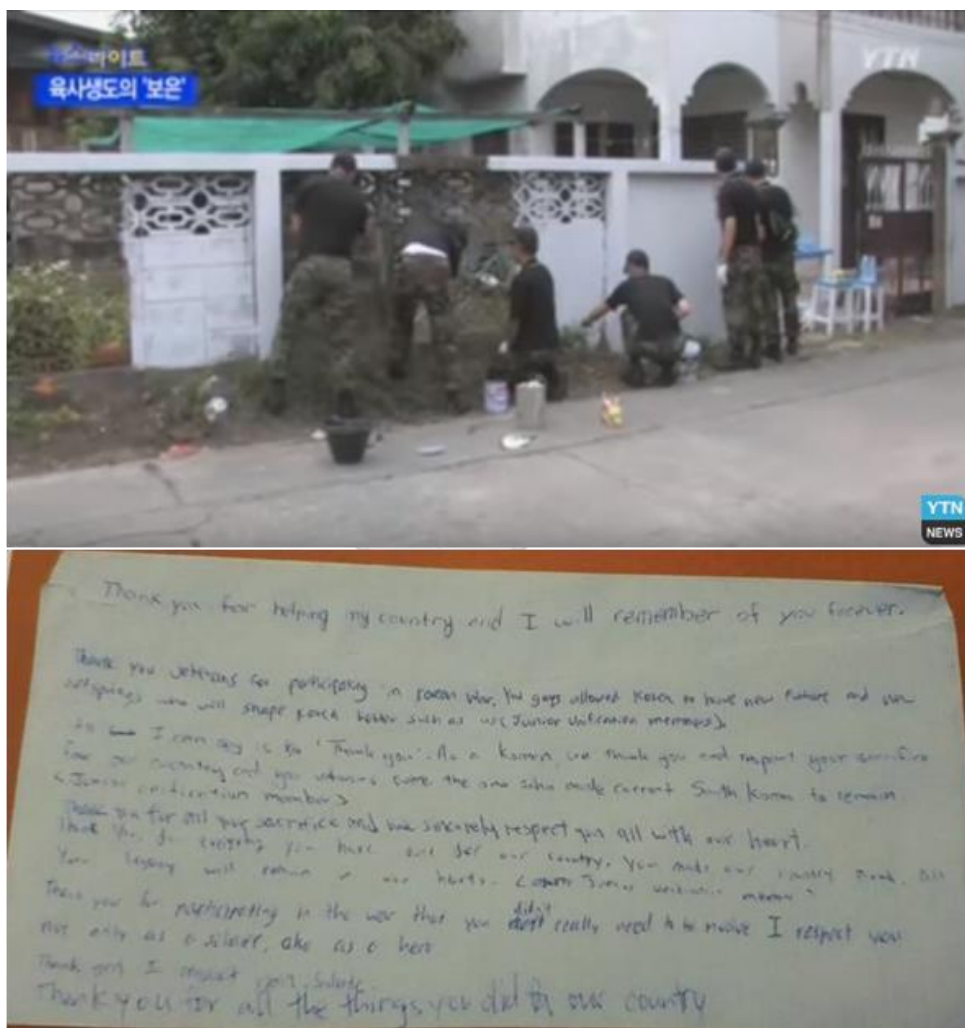


Figure 68: of Army School's student from Chungchongnum province and their notes.⁵⁵ (YTN NEWS,2013)

⁵⁵ YTN NEWS, 육사생도.태국 참전용사 마을 찾아 '보은' From

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7TcZPbrUztw>

The Secretary of the Thai-Korean War Veterans Association, Air Commander Yudhayut Buranhiran, started expressing his thoughts of one agency that was visiting the group. He cannot recall this agency's identity; they joined the official of the Thai Korean War Veteran Organization with one ceremony. The operation ended and Thai soldiers were congratulated as they were saluted by all Koreans on the field. That is the greatest traditional reverence in Korean culture that likes to worship at the feet in Thai adults. All the veterans who took part in the event felt incredibly proud. They never imagined they have earned such a high appreciation and never wished before, Air commander Buranhiran Yudhayut explained.

According to Air Commander Yudhayut Buranhiran explained about the gratitude of the Chungchongnum provincial Army School resident. It can be inferred that this appreciation varied from Air Marshal Weerasak Kaenmanee's explanation. This initiative was not the appreciation that was often said at first to Thai-Korean War Veterans, and families including Air Marshal Weerasak Kaenmanee. However, the appreciation was granted to veterans of the Thai Korean War based on their opportunity and supported for monetary. The extraordinary appreciation may be named.

One thing that must be accepted regarding South Korea's gratitude, Thailand wasn't just one nation that fought in the Korean War. This suggests the thanks will be applied to other counties that also took part. The unique appreciation from organizations in South Korea is somewhat different. The agency, who intended to meet or set up a function for Thai-Korean War Veterans, would be partnering with South Korea's embassy next year, otherwise their proposal will have been transferred to the Thai-Korean War Veterans Association. This kind of unique appreciation would include their efforts to make the Thai-Korean War Veterans family happy, prideful,

and establish good cooperation with South Korean agencies; such as the Pumassi(푸맛이) and Jejudo (제주도)Veterans Association.

The event from Pumassi organization⁵⁶

A Korean corporation had become an autonomous charitable group called Pumassi organization in the previous year. They came to Thailand, and made a Thai Korean War Association party and ceremony. This system should coordinate with the embassy of the Republic of Korea. That was the first time since the creation of an organization. They honored them by washing feet from Korean Youth who came to enter the ceremony, standing together to wash their feet and clean their feet well to show their sincere appreciation to Thai-Korean War Veterans.



*Figure 69: The Pumassi's participants were washing
And wiping Thai-Korean War Veterans feet (picture1)*

⁵⁶ Pumassi HQ, 태국에서 은혜를 갚은 품앗이운동본부의 활동, From <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nm1SbuvOjvM>



*Figure 70: Pumassi's participants were washing
And wiping Thai-Korean War Veterans feet (picture2)*



Figure 71: New Korean Generation with Thai-Korean War Veterans



Figure 72: General Bundit Malai-arisoon, the president of Thai-Korean War Veterans Association was also joined in this Ceremony



Figure 73: Colonel Park Kwang Rae, Defence Attache of the Republic of Korea was looking at his new nation bloods that were expressing to their Heroes with Impressiveness

The event of Jeju Veterans Association

The program was co-operated by the Jeju Veterans Association and the Korean Embassy Republic of Thailand to provide free medical care to Thai-Korean War Veterans and their families. In addition, they also did exercises around Korean communities to students at Wat Ampawan University, Air commander Buranhiran Yudhayut said.

Perhaps this kind of appreciation is extended to veterans of the Thai Korean War and their families not always relying on agencies. This mindset of showing South Korean institutions remains a joy to all Thai-Korean War Veterans too. This kind of two things that South Korean gave Thai-Korean War Veterans were only a few examples, as it had so many in the past he said.



Figure 74: Doctor, nurse and volunteer from Jeju Veterans Association



*Figure 75: having lunch together with Thai-Korean War Veterans' officer
And Veterans*



Figure 76: Medical Service Activities (Acupuncture)



*Figure 77: The activities, which were made by visiting group from Jeju
At Wat Ampawan School*

Thai Korean War Association and other associations' differences

Air Marshal Weerasak Kaenmanee said that for them to stay on the work, this appreciation was still. It makes them proud to be employed at this organization. When heading to groups with other veterans, such as the Vietnam Veterans Association or the Anonymous Veterans Association (in the case with Lao War). Every training like this should have been like this. There is little action at all, for example, at the Vietnam War Foundation. Nobody had come to call. Combat in Vietnam was the biggest mission only waiting for Thai troops. The organization helped them as much as they could when they got ill. He carried the wreath when they died, and gave it to his son. There will be a celebration each year to see friends who have fought together and all of that.

Memorial on country war day, their organization will go to the Kanchanaburi War Memorial for the wreath ceremony for Vietnam War Memorial. Like the others, it will be at Thupataemee in Laos War and at Chonburi in Korean Conflict. He believes that his commitment to work was the strongest decision of all according to final photos of the work.



Figure 78: Thai-Korean War Veterans Memorial Monument in Chonburi, Thailand



Figure 79: The Represents of republic of Korea were laying wreaths in Korean War Memorial Day at Korean War Memorial monument Chonburi, Thailand



Figure 80: the represents of Thai military were joining in Korean War Memorial Day at Korean War Memorial monument Chonburi, Thailand

The invited of Thai-Korean War Veterans Association as the witness of gratitude giving

Air Marshal Weerasak Kaenmanee also talked about award giving and the Award about Peace Envoy. This is given to veterans of the Korean War. Throughout the wartime, the Korean military negotiators will search out Korean veterans who have not earned this award to give it for his memory and express appreciation even for a grant for financial assistance to veterans and their descendants. The award is issued after a living veteran has been identified by the embassy. The embassy will arrange a medal-acceptance ceremony in a suitable place for veterans and families to attend the function and invite participants from other parties to celebrate. In particular, the Association of Korean Veterans is invited to congratulate each time. If it's in Chiang Mai, Ubonratchathani, Pattani or Bangkok planning conferences. It'll be a party inside after the award ceremony is done. For instance, in the case of Korean

War Veteran grandfather Arun Seniwong Na Ayudhya being in the press, this person is very easy to find and he has already earned this medal.



Figure 81: Ambassador of Peace Medal giving Ceremony of Grandfather Arun Seniwong Na Ayudhya and the scholarship of his Granddaughter

The history of Thai Government Supporting to Thai Korean War Veteran Association

In the past, Air Marshal Weerasak Kaenmanee said the group had no funds to support Thai-Korean War Veterans because only a few contributions had been made. It came from the viewpoint of the Prime Minister Field Marshal Plaek Pibulsongkram at the beginning of the creation of this organization; he saw that Thai veterans returning from South Korea had no employment. Others biked the tricycle to work or became an unqualified laborer. That had made the veterans of the Thai Korean War look rather sad. It is for this reason that the creation of this organization to look after Korean veterans in welfare began as it was provided by the Prime Minister. The

government has collected contributions from numerous enterprises, stores, and is giving them to the organization.

Two Leaders, Field Marshal Plaek Pibulsongkram and Field Marshal Thanom Kittikajorn also had sponsored the group. After that, funding from the government sector almost vanished. The organization was only waiting a year for the South Korean agencies to contribute capital. Each year it was around two to three thousand baths. Around the time of its formation, about 20 members among the association officers were slowly reduced to leave. Currently, there are only 4 staffs' helping with the job. The partnership committee is now from the initial 12 men, there are just 3 persons left. Our organization has announced numerous events that should be known to the public. The Korean government has formed the Patriot Ministry to specifically thank the Korean War Veterans, sufficiently to provide further contributions to support them. In addition, as seen, our organization has backed capital and different events. Such issues are our motivation to work.

The Sincerity of South Korea to gratitude every nations, who supported them in War period.

The researcher had an opportunity to have lunch along with the Korean Veterans Association committee. Throughout the dinner, we talked about the South Korean government's announcement that they carried out excavations to recover the remains of troops from other nations who fought in the Korean War. The United States became the first nation to return the bone of American soldiers to their families by the South Korean Government.



Figure 82: American soldiers were killed in Korean War's bones

From the case, Air Marshal Weerasak said that in war conditions the hunt for the soldiers' bones died was very difficult. Often, if they were lost, it was almost difficult to go back and recover the soldiers' body since the enemy would advance into their land as they fail and the soldiers were shot would have died there. Using a mark, then, by pinning the gun down to the ground to let us know there are bodies here but often the moment of death does not allow this to happen. Since, they have to revoke to fight the next battle with the enemy.

In the case of Thailand, there are lists of soldiers for 7 men who have died. All 7 people are thought to have died in the battle. Five of them are Army, two are Naval. This was presumably killed by sharks under the custody of the navy who could not be identified when their body came back to the bottom. Now they are still looking for bones from the military force, the latest reports say they found 1 person in the north close to the 38 parallel, he added.

He was once invited to see the Bone quest initiative of Korean veterans to return to their countries. It was not a little undertaking since the bones were absolutely rooted about 60 years ago. Authorities must use metal detectors to identify, as the shot will hold the iron in their body or the shoe's eyes, and the dog tag that will distinguish the established body's nationality. If some skeletons do not have a dog tag that is to be noticed by other items like Cap mark socks, and so on. This is not even over as they were discovered. They have to identify DNA linked ones. When it suits, they give the bones to the families of veterans. Most people might presume that after 60 years have passed; why still have to try again? To his view, that is one of the honesty that South Korea needs to confer on veterans of the Korean War and their families. Yes, it remains bones, but these are the heroes' bones, as well as their grandparents and kin. Imagine how happy they were when the family returned together.



Figure 83: Dog tags of American Soldiers during Korean War

Such issues had made the idea known to humans. Having a soldier to offer a medal or just take the bones back to the family after wartime. We were doing it because of the value recognition and our thanks for the goodness we showed them a long time ago.

Air Marshal Weerasak said about South Korea's appreciation for being one of the Korean War veterans, every word they thanked them, every service or function they had provided to Thai-Korean War Veterans and their families. It is really difficult to tell how good he feels.

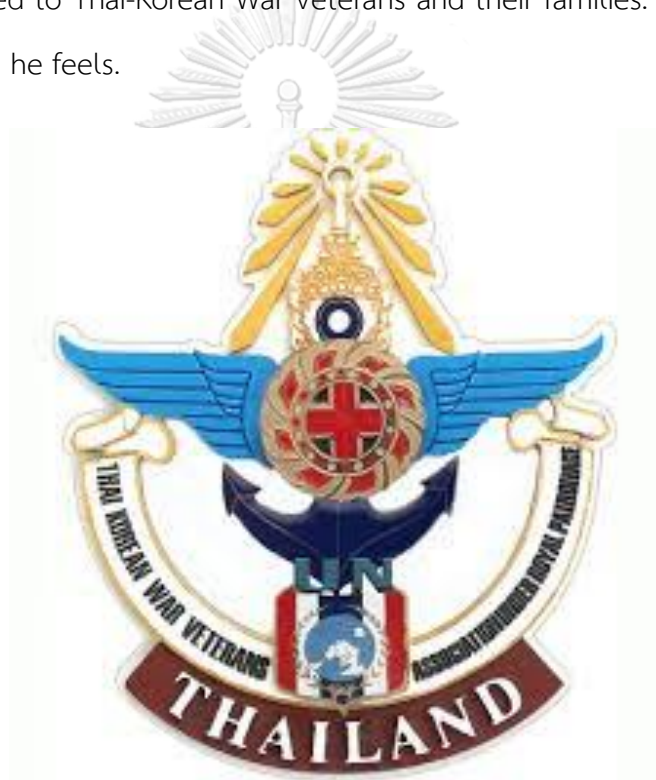


Figure 84: The Symbol of Thai-Korean War Veterans Association

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

The cease-fire deal has halted the Korean War for more than 70 years. South Korea has taken a short time to restore all facets of its society. Finally, where's been Asia's, new commercial tiger. This is an economic growth story for South Korea.

Although the Korean War is passed over 60 years ago, but they did not shy away from acknowledging their country's reality. While those predecessors were Korean or non-Korean, they were welcomed, and appreciated by all of the predecessors who served throughout that period. According to the Korean War, troops from every corner of the world such as Britain, Canada, Latin America or Asia come for participating. Thailand was definitely one of those. South Korea also recall Thailand's once provided assistance to their independence. That made South Korea's appreciation had poured into veterans of the Thai Korean War and their families.

The researcher explored causes that led to the Korean people do not forget the Thai-Korean War Veterans' sacrifice. We may conclude that the benefactor's appreciation is as a human consciousness established in both teachings and beings. For Korean, Confucian Teaching has embedded the idea of appreciation in the past.

According to study, established in the early era of the Joseon(조선) Kingdom Era, the first King, Taejo(태조대왕), introduced the Confucian teachings to be a part of the Korean people's life used to replace Buddhism in lawmaking. In Korean culture and way of life, the practices documented in Confucian scriptures are used. Confucian teachings have stressed morals rather than intelligence, as morals must guide the intelligence that is used to achieve positive or poor outcomes that are influenced by itself and society.

Some of the best practices that would be the first are loyalty to parents and benefactors because we have learned that Confucius's teachings reach a culture like China, Japan or Korea or other nations. We are more passionate about appreciation than other countries that do not have Confucianism's teachings. The display of appreciation in Korean culture can be seen in many rituals such as ancestor worship, going home on New Year's Day, Korean folk tales, and so on.

When did South Korea play a role in rewarding Korean veterans?

Korea was subdivided into two sections after the war ended. South Korea was ruinous from the war, and the country's growth took more than 10 years. In the beginning, after the war ended, the Koreans had to wear with dictators and oppressive leaders again, before General Park Jong Hee (박정희) (almost) carried out a coup in 1961 and drew up a five-year export-focused development program. It was at this period that the Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs was established (1961) under the name Veterans Office Military Relief Office and renamed to its present name in 1985, with the main mission of supporting the Korean veterans who were hard to provide better quality of life.

The return of South Korea to Korean veterans internationally, according to MPVA records, states that the Revisits project was the first project held in 1971, which has invited many Korean veterans to work and continue to this day. Currently, more than 30,000 Korean veterans have participated in this project.

South Korea began to have more concrete returns to the international community in 2005. Various projects gradually emerged together with the funding of the project whether public or private.

Workshop Outline

| Year | Presentation Topics | Date and Venue | Invited Nations |
|------------|--|--|--|
| 2018(14th) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationwide memorial ceremonies and programs • Fostering a network between UN allied nations | 9.17-9.22 Millennium Seoul Hilton Ahn Junggeun Memorial Museum | U.S.A. Australia Canada New Zealand |
| 2017(13th) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Snapshot of policies for discharged servicewomen • Comparison of veterans agencies in each country | 9.26-9.30 War Memorial Sejong Government Complex | U.S.A. Australia Canada New Zealand |
| 2016(12th) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implications of the Korean War on world history • The role of the Armistice Agreement and UN Command • Ways to improve rehabilitation policies for veterans | 9.6-9.11 Samjung Hotel | U.S.A. Australia Canada New Zealand |
| 2015(11th) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to strengthen cooperative ties among UN allied nations and to help maintain the ties for the next generation • Education program to enhance patriotic spirit • Customized Welfare service for elderly veterans | 10.21-10.22 National Assembly | U.S.A Canada Australia Germany |
| 2014(10th) | <p>Medical support system for Veterans Affairs Veterans employment support program Direction for foreign affairs in Veterans Affairs to raise awareness on the importance of the Armistice agreement, the UN Force Participation</p> | 10.13-10.14 National Assembly | U.S.A New Zealand |
| 2013(9th) | <p>Commemoration of 60th Anniversary of Armistice and succession to Next Generation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterans Policy and Job Creation measure | 9.3-9.4 National Assembly | Australia Canada New Zealand U.S.A |

| | | | |
|-----------|---|--|--|
| 2012(8th) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Compensation for persons of national merit ▫ How to facilitate rehabilitation program ▫ System and program to enhance love of nation | 9.3~9.4 Grand Convention Center | Australia Canada Turkey New Zealand U.S.A |
| 2011(7th) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Physical examination system for re-judgment of national meritorious persons and examination standards regarding national meritorious persons with tinnitus, post-traumatic stress disorder and/or complex regional pain syndrome ▫ Provision of medical services to aged national meritorious persons, etc. | 9.1~9.2 SamJung Hotel | Australia Canada Germany New Zealand U.S.A |
| 2010(6th) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ How do the public (central/federal and local governments) and private sectors cooperate to ensure effective delivery of services for veterans ▫ Key activities of the veterans' organizations for their members and Community in general, and their ways to cooperate with the central/federal and local governments | 8.26~8.27 KimKoo Museum | Australia Canada France Germany New Zealand U.S.A |
| 2009(5th) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Commemoration ceremonies to inspire patriotism ▫ Policy and systems for rehabilitation of veterans | 8.31~9.1 KimKoo Museum | Australia Canada Germany New Zealand Taiwan U.S.A |
| 2008(4th) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Administration of National Cemeteries and Burial Benefits ▫ Employment support and assisting readjustment to civilian life | 9.2~9.3 KimKoo Museum | Australia Canada France Taiwan U.S.A |
| 2007(3rd) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Classification system for progressive diseases ▫ Long-term care and nursing for aged veterans | 6.26~6.27 War Memorial | Australia Canada France Taiwan U.S.A |
| 2006(2rd) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Disability evaluation and benefit system ▫ Health care for aged veterans | 8.28~8.29 KimKoo Museum | Australia Canada France Taiwan U.S.A |
| 2005(1st) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Introduction of each nation's veterans program | 6.22~6.23 KimKoo Museum | Australia Canada France Germany Taiwan U.S.A |

Figure 85: International Workshop of MPVA

Thai-Korean War Veterans and family were earned gratitude from much Korean organization coordinating between government and private businesses, researchers found that the gratitude from South Korean to Thai-Korean War Veterans and divided into two types; daily gratitude and unique gratitude.

- *The regular gratitude*

For each year, the daily appreciation was granted to Thai-Korean War Veterans and families with the amount for programs and participants in set schedules. Most of services are led by the Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs (MPVA), and other departments also work with MPVA with their programs.

According to information received by the Thai-Korean War Veterans Organization, there are 10 projects sponsored by Thai-Korean War Veterans and family. Standard appreciation can be divided into two types; **financial aid compensation and non-monetary compensation**, which can be used by the manager as a divider between the two categories; money using a blue background and non-monetary compensation use a white background from Table 1. Based on Korean institutions financial assistance for veteran Korean families. There are two programs and both fund scholarships for Korean war veterans, which is another way to help reduce the burden of the Korean veteran families.

Moreover, benefits will cover initiatives contributing to educating 5 heirs (4, 5, 8, 9, 10), job development services for 1 successor project (7) Honorary program for Korean veterans and veteran family members. 4 Works in Korea (1, 2, 3, 6), in total 10. Fallsows:

| No. | Project Name | The condition of gratitude receiver. | Time | Supporter | others |
|-----|---|---|-----------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Revisit South Korea (Must pay 50% airplane ticket for Veterans or family's member and 70% for follower) | Thai-Korean War Veterans who joined in fighting period and one follower. | July October November | Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs | 3 times for 1 year |
| 2 | The Decoration of bravery giving Ceremony | Thai-Korean War Veterans | Depends on situation | Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs | Searching and giving by the Military attach assistant of Republic of Korea |
| 3 | Peace Camp for Youth at South Korea (Round 1) ,(Round 2) | Child or Grandchild of Thai-Korean War Veterans joined in fighting period. (10 person) (Bachelor degree student) | July | Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs and Korean private organization for example: Lion Club, Lotte | Every year |
| 4 | Scholarship at South Korea | Child or Grandchild of Thai-Korean War Veterans who joined in fighting period. (Last term of high school) | November | Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs | Every Year |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---------------------------------|---|--|
| 5 | Supporting a scholarship for Student in Thailand by South Korea government | Child or Grandchild of Thai-Korean War Veterans who joined in fighting period. (High School and Bachelor degree) Child or Grandchild of Thai-Korean War Veterans (High School and Bachelor degree) | April and October | Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs, Embassy of Republic of Korea, Thailand, Korean War Memorials Foundation, other South Korea companies | Twice a year Every year |
| 6 | Revisit for Thai Korean War handicapped Veterans | Thai Korean War handicapped Veterans and 1 follower | October or depends on situation | Korea Disabled Veterans' Organization and Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs | |
| 7 | Job providing for Thai-Korean War Veterans at Thailand and South Korea | Child or Grandchild of Thai-Korean War Veterans | Depends on situation | KOTRA | |
| 8 | Basic Korean study | Child, Grandchild and family's member of Thai-Korean War Veterans | Depends on situation | Republic of Korea Embassy of Thailand and Thai Korean War association | Study place: Thai-Korean War Veterans Village, Ramintra 27 and Thai Korean War association |

| | | | | | |
|----|--|---|------------------------|--|---|
| 9 | Supporting a scholarship for Student in Thailand | Heir of Thai-Korean War Veterans, GPA 2.00+, parent income not over 45,000 Baht | Depends on suitability | Thai Korean War association | Thai Korean War association |
| 10 | Tae Kwan Do study | Child and Grandchild of Thai-Korean War Veterans | Depends on suitability | Republic of Korea Taekwondo club of Thailand | Thai-Korean War Veterans Village, Ramindra 27 |



 Financial aid
 Non-monetary

Table 6: Regular gratitude projects from South Korea

- *The special gratitude*

The unique appreciation is without set dates, the number of recipients and the name of the organization, although there are many organizations that honor Thai-Korean War Veterans, such as the Pumassi and Jejudo Veterans Groups. The advantage that Thai-Korean War Veterans and families will earn this appreciation is a joy, confidence and positive friendship between the families of Thai-Korean War Veterans and the agencies of South Korea.

Anyway, both of the appreciation shows that South Korea will not neglect veterans of the Thai Korean war. When looking at the daily appreciation plan, it could be found that many thanks have been granted to the descendants of the Thai Korean War Veteran. Most Thai Korean veterans had passed away, but were still holding their descendants. This is a means for the chance for the South Korean government to reward them for serving their country and their descendants. The student particularly, because they are their family's future. Therefore, the firm needs

to be a part of helping to the Thai-Korean War Veterans' heirs has built a positive future.

Another fascinating thing about South Korean appreciation was given to Thai-Korean War Veterans only combat time during the war from 1950 to 1954 or 5 lots among all 23 lots.

The classification of compensation between the military combat models (1950-1954) and the main military ceasefire agreement and the role of both groups of soldiers during that time.

- The gratitude of the Korean organization to Thai veterans can be split into two groups: the first group that fought from 1950-1954 (shift 1-6) and the second group was the Korean War service from 1955-1972 (shift 7-23) According to an interview with Air Vice Marshal Wirasak Kaenmanee, Vice President of the Korean War Veterans Association and Ronnayuth Hiranburana Naval Fight, Assistant Secretary. It ranges from version 7 until version 23. This later version is the governing service for the Korean War, as it was the responsibility of the armistice agreement to carry out various tasks. The model is regulated by the Korean War in the form of a military garrison, of which only 3 countries deployed forces before the final seconds of the UN withdrawal, including America, Turkey and Thailand, about 176 individuals each.

- Therefore, considering the compensation of the Korean agencies to various nations not just Thailand, which mainly limits the return to the first 6 models but also to other countries around the world due to the limited budget allocation in the world⁵⁷

While in the future the Thai Army's Korean military service will be compensated with salaries as decided by the Thai government, but the descendants

⁵⁷Rattapakorn Fakon,(2020), *the special interview of Ronnayut and Werasak , the gratitude from South Korean to Thai Korean War Veterans, Korean Studies, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok*

of those veterans also seek compensation from generations 1 through 6 earned to this day.⁵⁸

In this situation, the Thai Korean Veterans Association's Vice President and Secretary represented that all revenue from the Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs, the key agency for the appreciation to Korean War veterans, came from contributions made by several Korean businesses in both public and private spheres. The salary of one year is rather unfair and the return of such a government to the veterans does not only benefit one nation but also honor all the countries that fought in the Korean War. The United States, in fact that being a pioneer in the Korean War and sending more than 3 hundred thousand troops to serve in the conflict. Therefore, it is important to set a limit to the appreciation for the Korean veterans, as reasonable as possible. For years, in this paper, the appreciation program cannot explicitly distinguish the number of individuals who got the payout. It is based on the funding provided and allocated to the Korean War Veterans Organization of different countries by the Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs.

According to this thesis interview, it was found that most Thai-Korean War Veterans would receive the gratitude from Revisit program and Scholarship supporting heirs' money. There is one case of the interview among Thai-Korean War Veterans still alive. He has not been received any gratitude from South Korea.

Thai-Korean War Veterans Captain Prasom Kongsuk, the 5th batch of 21st Regiment serving during the 1954-1955 Korean War, the last year of combat on the Korean Peninsula prior to the truce agreement. This interview case can demonstrate that South Korean gratitude to Thai-Korean War Veterans still has some deficiency in

⁵⁸ คณะกรรมการจัดทำหนังสือประวัติศาสตร์ไทยในสงครามเกาหลี กองบัญชาการทหารสูงสุด, (2525), ประวัติการรบของทหารไทยในสงครามเกาหลี, พิมพ์ครั้งที่ 2, หน้า 73, กรุงเทพฯ

coordinating with veterans who are still alive and can take immediate action. The veteran still lives with his wife at the age of 88. It is quite regrettable that the writer is unable to collect all the information accurately because he experienced serious memory loss. At least, he recalled that since returning from the Korean War, he has not contacted the association and received no compensation from South Korea, even though he had lived with his ex-wife and two children in the Korean Ramindra Veterans Village before moving to live with his current wife in 1992.

If this interview is known, it is quite likely that his comments are accurate as of the Korean organization that piloted the international return to combat in the Korean War, the Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs was founded in 1961 and started to play an international role after 1985 when Captain Prasom moved out of the Korean veteran village. Hence, if possible, locating a Korean veteran who has never earned gratitude from the South Korean government is a proposal that the researcher would like to recommend to locate the Thai-Korean War Veterans' missing contract because they are courageous heroes who would deserve to be grateful. The contact with these Korean veterans and the Korean Veterans Organization, which is a central organization, serves to organize more difficultly because of the age and without immediate loving relatives.

Referred to this conclusion, especially the special interview of Air Marshal Weerasak Kaenmanee, it may clearly show that South Korea has a strong attitude to show their sincerity to Korean War Veterans to all nations. They have recognized the value of the merit with various agencies such as Pumnasi, bringing many youths to learn about the history of Thai aid, and created activities to impress to Thai-Korean War Veterans. The researcher hopes this research will help to inform people who interested in South Korea's gratitude to Thai veterans and reflect another corner of the Korean people that they do not see Thailand as an underdeveloped country. On the other hand, there are also the numbers of Koreans who still remember that once

Thai soldiers have sacrificed their lives to save their country and made it possible for South Korea to be a free nation until now.



Figure 86 태국한국전쟁참전기념

*The Memorials of Thai Participation in Korean War at Pocheon (포천),
South Korea*

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