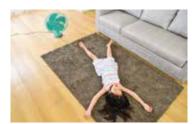


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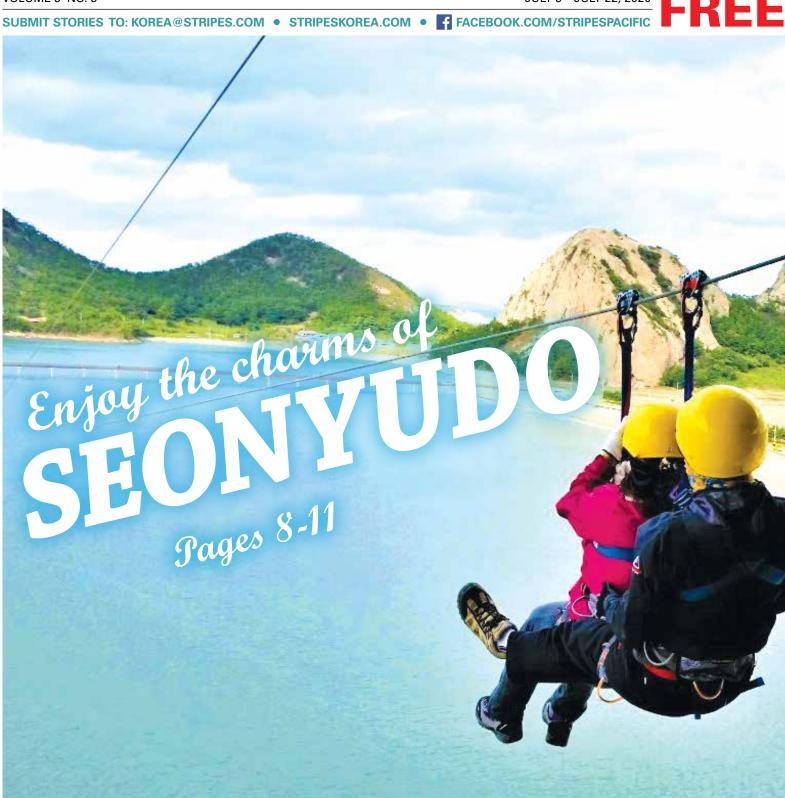


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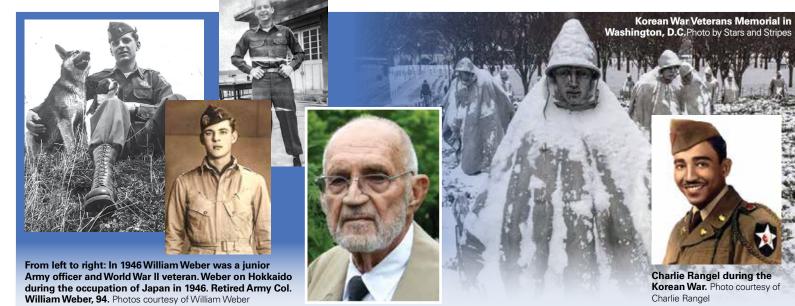
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orean War vets look back with pride

BY SETH ROBSON, STARS AND STRIPES Published: June 21, 2020

etired Army Col. William Weber, a Chicago native and veteran of World War II, arrived in Korea in

1950 as a company commander with the 187th Airborne Regimental Combat Team soon after the fighting started.

By February 1951 he was headed home after being se-

verely wounded by enemy mortar fire in 12-hour a battle to hold a hilltop position.

"The first time I got hit I lost part of my arm," he said. "A couple of hours later I lost part of my leg."

EXCLUSIVE NEWS FROM:

Weber, now 94, knew his wounds were grave but believed it was his duty to stay in command and prevent Chinese attackers from taking the hill.

"I had responsibility for my men," the three-war veteran said. "We were sur-

rounded so evacuation of wounded personnel was not possible."

The Americans held the www.stripes.com hill and by daylight the next morning the Chinese had

been defeated, he said.

Weber was one of more than 5 million Americans who served in the Korean War, which lasted from 1950 to 1953. Friday marks the 70th anniversary of the day

when the North Korean People's Army crossed the 38th parallel into South Korea.

More than two million Korean War veterans are still alive today. Here are some of their memories.

'Dead Americans all around me'

Nighttime bugle calls on Nov. 27, 1950, alerted New Yorker Charlie Rangel and his buddies that the enemy was near.

"We heard Chinese saying we were surrounded," recalled the former enlisted member of the 2nd Infantry Division and longtime congressman, now 90.

Chinese troops had crossed an icy river and dug into mountains overlooking the troops' position.



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"To this day nobody has explained to me how the entire 8th Army was surrounded by the Chinese," Rangel said.

On Nov. 30, the Chinese attacked.

"It was horns, bugles and countless Chinese and guns and screaming and yelling," he said. "There were dead Americans all around me."

Rangel was shot and blown out of a weapons carrier and found himself under the vehicle as the Chinese overran the position.

"I knew my life was over," he said.

But when Rangel came out from under the truck, he found dozens of stunned members of his unit. Rangel climbed over a mountain and made his way back to United Nations lines.

"Forty people followed me, and three days later they were pinning a medal on me in the hospital," he recalled. He received a Bronze Star with "V" device for valor.

Rangel said he never had a bad day after Nov. 30, 1950, when so many of his comrades died needlessly.

When he came home from the war, he dedicated his life to civil rights and working in Congress as a Democrat from New York.

"When I talk to Koreans who want to honor me, I'm honest enough to say that in 1950 when I was called on a Sunday morning to go to Korea, I had no idea where Korea was," he said.

"When it was over, I thought the last thing I would want to do was return to that hellhole. Korea was flattened to the ground," he said.

It took some amazing people to rebuild South Korea through hard work

and technology into a powerful democracy and American ally, he said.

"Who knows what could have happened if South Korea had fallen to the Chinese, whether Japan would have been next or the Philippines," he said.

"You have to pay for democracy, and you have to make certain you keep democracy going, free and democratic, an example for the whole world," he said.

'Seoul was rubble'

Charles Garrod, 86, of Delaware, spent 18 months in Korea, from 1952 to 1953 as an enlisted Air Force radio maintainer with the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing at Suwon.

It was his job to relay forward



Left: Charles Garrod spent 18 months in Korea Courtesy photo Right: Charles Garrod, 73, stands during the playing of the South Korean national anthem during a ceremony marking the 57th anniversary of the Inchon landing. Photo by Ashley Rowland Stars and Stripes

observers' warnings of "red air attacks" — using a public address system to tell troops to douse lights and fires and man weapons stations.

"Thirty minutes later Chinese bombers would fly over us and bomb a fake base made up of inflatable aircraft and buildings several miles south," he said.

Garrod's last memory of the war is of walking through South Korea's battered capital.

"I had such a dispirited view because there was almost nothing standing. Seoul was rubble," he said.

He remembered the Korean people as always struggling, in trouble and living in fear.

"When I came back in 2007 and saw Seoul as it is today, my mind couldn't get around it. It went from rubble to magnificent," he said.

After the armistice

Jody McLead, 89, a retired Air Force noncommissioned officer, arrived in South Korea in 1953, shortly after the armistice.

He was assigned to the 310th Fighter Bomber Squadron, which was soon flying escorts for prisoners of war returning to the north, he said.

The F-84 Thunderjets flown by the squadron had seen extensive service during the war. They had plenty of battle damage, and South Korea was littered with unexploded ordnance, McLead said.

Almost seven decades later, the former airman is still working in South Korea, as a contractor issuing specialized tools to mechanics at Camp

Humphreys. He's seen so much change over the years.

"The Koreans have really created a nice place to live," he said. "The Korean War created a situation that needed assistance and America and our allies came forth to do it."

'Obligation to protect'

Weber went on to fight in the Vietnam War during his 38-year Army career. Seven decades later he's convinced that America did the right thing getting involved in Korea.

A nation must choose how it will address issues elsewhere in the world, whether it will remain aloof or become involved, he said.

"The Korean War was one that as a nation we became involved to prevent the spread of Communism into free areas of the world," he said. "It wasn't that the U.S., per se, was threatened by the actions of the Chinese communists and the Russians. We had an obligation to protect the people of South Korea. It was important that the free world took a stand against armed aggression."

The great tragedy, he said, is that the Korean people, with thousands of years of history, remain divided.

"When I look at it from the standpoint of history, I can conclude that this conflict we were involved in was justified in that the result was a betterment for the world at large and in particular, the people we were defending," he said.

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Forgotten War' set stage for decades of tensions

BY KIM GAMEL,
STARS AND STRIPES
Published: June 22, 2020

SEOUL — The Korean War is often called
the "Forgotten War" in the United
States because the 1950-53
conflict was overshadowed between World
War II and Vietnam.
However, the legacy of the stalemated Cold
War-era war looms large over the divided penin-

sula, setting the stage for decades of tensions as North Korea builds up its nuclear arsenal while the United States and China vie for influence in the region.

On June 16, North Korea blew up an inter-

Korean liaison office on its side of the border and threatened to redeploy troops that had been withdrawn from the frontier as part of a 2018 military agreement.

That prompted an unusually angry response from South Korea and raised fears of renewed hostilities after the collapse of peace talks and parallel U.S.-North Korean nuclear negotia-

th Korean nuclear negotiations.

As the 70th

anniversary of the June 25 start of the war approaches, here's a look at the war and its lasting impact on the Koreas and the United States.

Question: When was the Korean Peninsula divided?

Answer: The former kingdom, which had been occupied by the Japanese from 1910 to 1945, was divided into a communist North and a U.S.-backed South after World War II. Two Army colonels, Dean Rusk and Charles "Tic" Bonesteel, were tasked with drawing a border that would be agreeable to the United States and the Soviet Union. Rusk, who later became a secretary of state, recalled the moment in his memoir, "As I Saw It."

"Neither Tic nor I was a Korea expert, but it

seemed to us that Seoul, the capital, should be in the American sector. We also knew that the U.S. Army opposed an extensive area of occupation," he wrote. "Using a National Geographic map, we looked just north of Seoul

for a convenient dividing line but could not find a natural geographical line. We saw instead the 38th Parallel and decided to recommend that."

After negotiations aimed at reunifying the peninsula failed, separate countries were established in 1948, with Syngman Rhee elected in

U.N.-supervised elections in South Korea and Kim Il Sung taking power in the North.

Q: When did the war start?

A: On June 25, 1950, about 100,000 North Korean troops poured



Two U.S. Army Soldiers of the 772nd Military Police Battalion and North Korean People's Army (NKPA) soldier they have just captured. Photo by Alex Klein, DOD

across the border and pushed toward Seoul after Soviet leader Josef Stalin gave Kim Il Sung the green light to invade South Korea and unify the peninsula under communist control. The United States and the Soviet Union had withdrawn most of their troops by the time of the invasion, but the Soviets left the North Koreans far better armed for battle. The ill-equipped South Koreans were caught by surprise and forced to retreat south. The U.N. Security Council approved a U.S. resolution calling for an "immediate cessation of hostilities" and the return of North Korean forces

to the 38th Parallel. The Soviet Union missed its chance to veto the resolution because it was boycotting the Security Council over the U.N. refusal to recognize the communist People's Re-

public of China as the true Chinese government.

STARS STRIPES.

Worried about the spread of communism, President Harry S. Truman ordered U.S. forces to Korea under U.N. auspices within a week of the invasion and appointed Gen. Douglas MacArthur to command the combined forces. Truman didn't seek a formal declaration of war from Congress, insisting America's presence on the peninsula was no more than a "police action." But Congress voted to extend the draft and authorized Truman to call up reservists. "This was

U.S. Army Master Sgt. Francis Connors defiantly plants a U.S. flag on Sandbag Castle while under heavy Communist fire. Photo courtesy of DOD

TENSIONS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

the first part of the domino theory," said Michael Alexander, a retired colonel and the historian for the South Koreabased 2nd Infantry Division. "It was the first hot flash in the Cold War."

Q: Why did the war last so long?

A: The North Koreans pushed the U.N. forces back to a defensive line on the



A U.S. Army M26 Heavy/Medium Pershing tank leads, followed by a pair of M4A3E8 Sherman tanks and another M26 Pershing and support vehicles, as the column moves across the Hwanggang River on logs placed on the riverbed with the aid of Korean laborers. Photo by Edwin T. Tarr, DOD

southeastern tip of the peninsula known as the Pusan Perimeter, but a daring amphibious assault behind enemy lines at Inchon forced the North Koreans to retreat and allowed the allied troops to recapture Seoul in September. MacArthur predicted troops would be home in time for Christmas dinner.

But victory was short-lived after the five-star general decided to make a push north of the 38th Parallel toward the Yalu River, capturing Pyongyang while prompting the Chinese to enter the war in late November as the Americans neared their doorstep.

"We had the war won. MacArthur was right. We would have been home by Christmas. The North Koreans were defeated," Alexander said in an interview at his office at the military museum on Camp Humphreys.

"But the U.S. over-reached, then China gets involved," he said. "They overwhelm us with sheer manpower, and they push us all the way back to south of Seoul."

Mainly U.S. and French forces won a decisive battle in February 1951 at Chipyong-ni, dealing a severe blow to the Chinese and eventually leading to the start of armistice talks in July. But fighting persisted for more than two years amid troubled negotiations.

Q: Why is it called the "Forgotten

A: For one thing, Truman sought to prevent it from becoming a major conflict so he labeled it a "police action." It also fell between the patriotic fervor of World War II and the first televised war in Vietnam. The murky end result also failed to capture the American public's imagination since there was no clear victory. The Korean War Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C., wasn't finished until 1995. The military also censored much of the media coverage.

Melinda Pash, the author of "In the Shadow of the Greatest Generation: the Americans who Fought the Korean War," said support for the war was initially high but dropped as the country failed to mobilize. "By the time you get to 1951, when you're looking at the front pages of newspapers as I did for my book, you're going to see everything but Korea — the stock market, union strikes, even UFOs," she said in a telephone interview from her home in Fayetteville, N.C. "It doesn't affect most Americans."

Q: What was the damage?

A: More than 36,000 American troops died, according to the Pentagon. 7,580 remain unaccounted for after being lost in the war, with most remains irretrievable in North Korea. Both Koreas were devastated by three years of fighting and estimates of the overall death toll mostly civilians — range from 3 million to 4 million. North Korea was particularly hard hit by airstrikes, including the use of napalm, which experts say helps explain its hatred of the United States.

O: Why are American service members still stationed in South Korea?

A: The fighting officially ended at 10 p.m. July 27, 1953, after a U.S. Army general and a North Korean general acting on behalf of Pyongyang and China signed an armistice in lieu of a peace treaty, agreeing to suspend open hostilities and



U.S. Army soldiers man a machine gur emplacement, with a Browning Model 1917.30 Caliber water-cooled machine gun, overlooking a bridge as they cover the opposite ridge Photo by R.J. Sorace, DOD

establishing the Demilitarized Zone that divided the peninsula as a buffer between the forces. South Korea's president refused to sign it in frustration that the peninsula had not been unified, but Seoul has supported the agreement, which stands today.

The United States and South Korea signed a mutual defense treaty two months later, keeping tens of thousands American troops on the divided peninsula. That has led to periods of high tension, but open conflict has not resumed.

"The Korean War is also a great example of how wars don't stop when the shooting ends," Pash said. "If you look at relations between China, South Korea, North Korea, Japan and the U.S. today, they continue to be shaped by that longago war."

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an urban legend heats up in the

BY CHIHON KIM, STRIPES KOREA

very time I clean the electronic fan in this devilishly hot weather, I recall an old urban legend from my childhood: death by fan.

Some Koreans believe that if you sleep with a fan on in an enclosed space, like a room with the door shut, you will die. This may sound absurd to you, but it's no joke to some, and it dates back decades. Even in the 1990s, I remember my parents keeping the legend alive and telling me to keep the door open when I slept with the fan on.

Where did this improbable story start? Depending on who you ask, the origin differs. One of the stranger stories is that the South Korean government created the myth as propaganda to reduce the energy consumption of households during the 1970s' energy crisis. Never proven, this is more conspiracy theory than truth, especially since the rumor about fan death dates back further to Japanese colonial rule.

Although the origin of the myth isn't clear, the superstition about fan death has been fueled by the media throughout the years. The fears about electric fans date back to 1920s, when newspapers wrote about the risks of anoxia, which is a lack of oxygen.

In the early 1970s, a couple of newspapers warned readers about medical risks such as hypothermia. These reports also coincided with a few mysterious deaths in the summer. Of course, many believed they were fan deaths, and inaccurate reporting fueled that belief.

Even as recently as 2007, the media reported an unfortunate situation involving five college students who attempted suicide by fan death. The five survived, but the media said the reason they did was because one of the five turned off the fan, further fanning the flames.

Still, for the most part, people have begun to realize that there is no validity in so-called fan deaths. However, many older Koreans still fear death by fan.

Thanks to this fear, the electric fan industry has had to adjust. Fan makers added time functions and some fans even feature 32 different speeds. To find a fan without a



timer function is extremely rare in Korea because of the fear of fan death.

Though I know the idea of it is a little silly now, I must admit that I still set the timer on my fan. Sleeping with the air conditioner on is not part of the urban myth, so these days that's how I sleep. And whenever there is a fan on in a closed room, I am somewhat uncom-

fortable. A feeling that I'm sure I won't shake anytime soon.

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Speakin Korean Summer

- Please turn off the fan. Seonpunggi kkeojuseyo
- Do you know where I can get a cheap fan?

Eodiseo seonpunggi ssage sal su inneunji arayo?

- I don't sleep with the fan on. Nan seonpunggi eopsineun motjayo.
- Please turn the fan this way. Seonpunggi baram ijjogeuro haejuseyo.
- Where is the air conditioner? Eeokeon eodi isseoyo?

Fan - Sonpunggi Air conditioner - Eeokeon Summer - Yeoreum

Rimokeoneun eodi isseoyo?

Please turn the AC down. Eeokeon ondo jom natchwojwoyo.

Vhere is the remote control?

- It's hot outside! Bakke eomcheong deowoyo!
- What is the temperature? Myeot doyeyo?
- Can you set the timer on the fan for one hour? Seonpunggi taimeoreul
- hansiganeuro matchwo jullaeyo? ■ I would like to purchase a fan.
- Seonpunggi sago sipeoyo.

Humidity - Seupgi Bedtime - Chwichimsigan Electric bill - Jeongise

Ventilation - Hwangi Heat wave - Pogyeom

– ChiHon Kim



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STORY AND PHOTOS BY MATTHEW KEELER, STARS AND STRIPES Published: June 11, 2020

or those living on or near Camp Humphreys, it's difficult to overlook the large building outside the pedestrian gate that belongs to the La Mesa Mexican restaurant.

The popular sit-down restaurant had its name plastered on nearly every exterior wall. Unfortunately, its lease expired.

The good news is that all is not lost. La Mesa's owners merged its Mexican-inspired menu, along with its staff, with Flying Geckos, another restaurant they own nearby, closer to the Dongchang-ri gate.

Established about a year ago and becoming a success for its smoked ribs and brisket, Flying Geckos absorbed what remained of La Mesa, said manager Hong Jae-sun, and has since rebranded as La Mesa Flying Geckos.

The restaurant is open year-round; doors open ribs and brisket, each starting at 19,000 won

every day at 11 a.m. and food orders are accepted until 9:30 p.m. The bar, which serves a wide variety of beer and cocktails, will remain open until the last customer leaves, Hong said.

The idea of a Mexican-style menu merged with an assortment of smoked barbecue initially posed a personal quandary: Which item to choose? But I came for the smoked meat and forced myself to look past the chicken tacos, my favorite dish.

Geckos' options for smoked meats consist of





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STORY AND PHOTOS BY CHIHON KIM, STRIPES KOREA

hen you live overseas, exploring the local food can be fun. But, for those times when you're craving a taste of home, burgers might come to mind. Outside Camp Humphreys, a diner is serving up the American beef, bacon and breakfast classics you may be

craving.

I stumbled across JJ's American Diner on Facebook and what drew me in was their signature burger – the Monster Burger (KRW 17900 or \$15). A thick, allbeef patty piled high with fresh tomato slices, fried pickles, three slices of American cheese and then, three deep-fried mozzarella sticks, between two burger buns, this monster is likely to give you lockjaw. As far as the

taste, the cheese sticks overpowered the patty but the generous amount of beef included in this burger was satisfying. The Monster Burger is perfect if you're not on a diet or worried about clogging your arteries and are looking for something to make your taste buds sing!

Though their Monster Burger was the first thing to catch my eye and stomach, I also sampled their Bacon Deluxe Cheeseburger (KRW 9,900 or about

\$8.30), a classic burger with the standard toppings, plus a side of crinkle-cut fries. I enjoyed this burger but felt the pickles lacked crunch and tang. Despite that, the beef in the deluxe was juicy, had a decent char and was cooked to the right amount even without telling the kitchen how I like the burger cooked. The bacon wasn't crisp, which is the way I prefer it, but the kitchen will cook it just the way you like, just

make sure to ask when you order. Much like the bacon, the small portion of fries that accompanied my burger were not too crisp, but unlike the bacon, the fries were also not very special. For a beefier burger, I suggest adding an extra patty for 2,000 won.

Beyond burgers, JJ's American Diner also offers a vast selection of sandwiches, salads and desserts. What's more, they offer all-day breakfast. Craving steak and eggs? JJ's has them. Hanker-

in' for some chicken and waffles? JJ's serves this, too, along with pancakes, omelettes and more.

The restaurant itself is worth a visit for the film memorabilia and U.S. street scene photos, alone. They have indoor and outdoor seating perfect for nice al fresco meals. It's a good place to enjoy holidays and special occasions as it is very roomy and comfortably seats about 100.

JJ's American Diner is Hwang Jincheol's third

ADDRESS: 93-4 Anjeongsunhwan-ro 222 beon-gil, Paengseong-eup, Pyeongtaek-si, Gyeonggi-do

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facebook.com/

jjsdinerkorea/ (Every Tuesday, they offer free kid menu with other adult entrée

menu.)



attempt at opening a restaurant. After his first shop opened six years ago and didn't do so well, Hwang visited the States to learn cooking from his American father-in-law and picked up the burger recipe he now uses at JJ's. The burger recipe Hwang learned is working, as the Camp Humphries community flocks for more.

Let JJ's American Diner calm your cravings and let its décor take you back to the diners in the States. They also offer daily specials worth checking out and even give free kid's meals with an adult entrée purchase every Tuesday.

kim.chihon@stripes.com

(about \$15), and pulled pork and chicken for 16,000 won each.

Sharing a meal with my wife, we agreed on the ribs and brisket platter for two for 35,000 won. The meal came with multiple sides, including fries, pork beans, coleslaw and buttered toast, enough to satisfy us both and bring a few scraps home to our favorite

The meats were extremely tender, as you might hope for from a smokehouse. The ribs and pulled pork are smoked for four hours, the brisket is smoked for 11 hours and the chicken entree is smoked for two hours, according to the chef.

The house sauce smothering the ribs, while tasty, has a slight Asian inspiration. A very small amount of spices was detectable, but not overpowering.

The establishment has plenty of space and an additional building to host larger parties just next door. The patio provides outdoor seating with large umbrellas, a flower garden, a swing and an open view to

watch the sun set over Camp Humphreys.

Bring your friends, family or co-workers as their English menu has something to potentially satisfy anyone, even the kids. Flying Geckos' menu includes various pizzas, pastas, salads and calzones, each for roughly 15,000 won.

keeler.matthew@stripes.com Twitter: @MattKeeler1231

ADDRESS: 53-1 Wonjeong-ri, Paengseongeup, Pyeongtaek-si, Gyeonggi-do, or GPS 36.970714, 127.041087

DIRECTIONS: Roughly half-mile from Camp Humphreys' Dongchang-ri gate; walking or a taxi recommended.

HOURS: Open daily at 11 a.m; last food order 9:30 p.m.

PRICES: Mexican entrees range from 13,000-20,000 won; smoked entrees range from 16,000-19,000 won per serving

DRESS: Casual **PHONE:** 031-691-6699



Enjoy the charms of Gunsan's Seonyudo Island

STORY AND PHOTOS BY CHIHON KIM, STRIPES KOREA

y trip to Gunsan was a series of unexpected accidents and coincidences. It started out with a rear-end collision on the highway — a great way to initiate a trip, but the worry soon subsided as I was set on enjoying and continuing this journey despite the rocky start.

This detour gave me an unplanned stroll along Jangmi-dong Street near

Kunsan Air Base and a visit to the Sinheung-dong, the area where weathy Japanese merchants and landlords lived during the Colonial Period. This last point of interest was a suggestion by one of the guests at the lodging where I spent the night. My visit to the region was made all the more interesting by this series of events and some of the interesting characters I met along the way, which also led to exploring and learning more about the beauty of the West Sea and the charm of Seonyudo Island.

kim.chihon@stripes.com



Seonyudo Island

Seonyudo Island is one of the West Sea's hidden treasures. Taoist hermits were said to gain their miraculous powers here. Today, this island is considered the most beautiful of the Gogunsan's 63 islands.

Trek the easy trail

Seonyudo Island is connected to the nearby Munyeodo, Jangjado, and Daejangdo islands, so you can enjoy all of them on foot.

Course A is 11 kilometers long and includes stops at Manjubong, a prayer lighthouse, and Daejangbong peak. This 140-meter-high peak will give you great views of the surrounding scenery and Seonyudo Island.

Another great spot is the wooden deck along Seonyudo's northern coastline. From the deck, you'll get a stunning view of the open seas and the calming sounds of the waves hitting the shore. Check out Myeongsasimni Beach with white sands stretching across 1.5 kilometers great for a picnic and swimming on a hot summer's day.









Zipline across the ocean

For adventure-seekers, there's nothing quite like a zipline. Try your hand at this thrilling attraction near Myeongsasimni Beach's entrance. The Seonyu Sky SUN Line is 45 meters above sea level and at 700 meters long, is the longest over-ocean wire in South Korea. Hop on and when you land back on your feet, you'll be on Solsum Island.

From afar, I didn't realize this was a zipline, but then I heard the screams by those zipping through. I couldn't resist and did not regret the thrilling ride over the glittering ocean waves. Sky SUN Line also offers boat and yacht rides to other islands at reasonable prices.

ADDRESS: 136, Seonyubuk-gil, Okdo-myeon, Gunsan-si, Jeollabuk-do

Use Waze to drive to Sky SUN Line (선유 스카이썬라인): https://waze.com/ul/hwy3gu2nde

HOURS: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Mar-Apr), 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (May-Jun), 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. (Jul-Aug), 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Sep-Dec), Closed in Jan & Feb.

PHONE: 010-8422-7334, 063-463-5602



Mud flats and clam digging

South Korea's mudflats on the Yellow Sea coast are considered the world's top five, and many tourists visit every year as the large variance in sea level provides an optimal oppor-

tunity to experience this unique marine phenomenon. To enjoy this attraction, you will be charged 5,000 won (about \$4.15) to catch sea creatures and rent digging gear. I picked the wrong time to visit because

the tide was too high, and I couldn't dig for clams at all.

ADDRESS: 78-3 Seonyudo-ri, Okdo-myeon, Gunsan-si, Jeollabuk-do

Use Waze to drive to Seonyu Island parking lot: https://waze.com/ul/hwy3gsrksr HOURS: Weekdays 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., Weekends 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Rent an electric scooter

One of the most convenient (and most fun) ways to get around is by electric scooter or bicycle. I was running low on time so I didn't get to enjoy this feature during my visit. There are many rental shops around the island offering scooters at prices ranging from 15,000 won (or \$12.42) to 20,000 won per hour. This mode of transportation will help you get the most out of sightseeing, so consider it when planning your trip.

Rental Shop

ADDRESS: 111, Seonyubuk-gil, Okdo-myeon, Gunsan-si, Jeollabuk-do

HOURS: Weekdays 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., Weekends 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PHONE: 010-7428-8989











Explore the hidden spots

Yeongjongdo

TRAZY.COM

eongjongdo Island is an island at the west coast of Incheon and it is concentrated with airport logistics, travel, and tourism. Although it's not a widely known tourist destination, there are many hidden spots where you can have a wonderful time with your family and friends!

Now, let's dive into the hidden must-visit spots of Yeongjongdo Island!







Courtesy photos

Masian Bakery

One of the must-dos at Masian Beach is to stop by Masian Bakery and enjoy the incredible ocean view at the cafe. Masian Bakery is popular for its delicious delicacies and it has the wonderful spot where you can appreciate the best sunset view. There is also a photo zone where you can take a picture of the sign 'I love (heart mark) Masian' just like 'I love (heart mark) New York'!

ADDRESS: 155 Masiran-ro, Jung-gu, Incheon
HOURS: Everyday 10:30 a.m.~ 9 p.m. (Break Time 2 p.m.~5 p.m.)
Opening hours are subject to change.



Paradise City is a luxury hotel in Yeongjongdo Island, Incheon. Not only it's a perfect place for accommodation, but also there are many attractions you can enjoy! For example, there are casino, shopping plaza, and Club Chroma. There are fine dining restaurants as well, such as On the Plate, a premium buffet restaurant, La Scala, an Italian gourmet restaurant, RAKU, a trendy Japanese restaurant, Imperial Treasure, a premium Chinese restaurant, SERASE, a modern Korean restaurant, and many more.





Moreover, there is an indoor theme park, called Wonder Box! It's a night-time carnival themed indoor amusement park where you can enjoy 10 different carnival rides and be mesmerized by extravagant performances and mini-parades.



Masian Beach

Masian Beach is located near Incheon International Airport and it is where you can fall in love with the beautiful West Sea! This beach is unique in that you can experience both wetland and sandy beach at the same time. From Masian Beach, you can see Silmido Island, which was the filming location of the famous fact-based Korean movie 'Silmido (2003)'. Walking along Masian beach will make you feel relaxed and peaceful.



Cimer

Last but not least, you shouldn't miss out on Cimer where you can experience the luxurious spa, jjim-jilbang (Korean style sauna) and pool at Paradise City. Wrapping up your trip at Cimer is highly recommended since you can relieve your stress and anxiety while recharging your energy at Cimer. Visitors of all ages can enjoy a unique combination of European-style spa and Korean-style sauna. Delicious dining and drinking options are provided for the pure relaxation you truly deserve!

If you want to fully enjoy Yeongjongdo Island in a day, simply book hassle-free 1 day tour, departing from Seoul. Round-trip transportation, English-speaking staff, and entrance fee to Cimer (Aqua spa zone and Jjimjil spa zone) are all included.

Book Incheon Masian Beach & Cimer at Paradise City 1 Day Tour here:

https://bit.ly/2Uyg5zZ





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SEONYUDO: Baking up some fun on beautiful island





ADDRESS: 177, Jungang-ro, Gunsan-si, Jeollabuk-do, Use Waze to drive to Lee Sung Dang (이성당): https://waze.com/ ul/hwy6herk29

HOURS: Mon-Thu, Sun 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fri, Sat 8 a.m. to 10 p.m

PHONE: 063-445-2772

WEBSITE: http://leesungdang1945.com/

Lee Sung Dang Bakery

If you're hankering for some sweets or a carb fix, make sure you visit the oldest bakery in South Korea. And it's located near the Hwadam Inn. The bakery run by Japanese during the Colonial Period, but Koreans took it over after World War II ended in 1945.

JULY 9 – JULY 22, 2020

The bakery's signature

items are the sweet red bean bread and vegetable bread. I tried to get my hand on the popular red bean bread but was unsuccessful as the lines were long to get into the store.

Lee Sung Dang Bakery has an annex shop where I was able to sample other delicious breads. The reason this bakery is famous is not just because of its long history or the taste of its bread. The owner is known for donating bread to the local orphanages and nursing homes in the community.

The bakery was a good place for me to wrap up my long travel to Gunsan with its various and delicious slices of bread and a cup of tea.



nized inn is only a five-minute-walk from the Museum of Modern History. The Hwadam Inn is a two-story wooden building which was originally a family home during the Japanese colonial era in 1932.

On the first floor, there is

On the first floor, there is a four-person room where I stayed. The second floor has double and triple rooms featuring Japanese tatami floors. The guesthouse is known for its nightly party where guests are invited to share travel tips and food together.

If you have no idea where to go in Gunsan, this is probably a good spot to meet likeminded people with good ideas of where to go. The owner of the accommodation speaks English and also offers inexpensive tours (20,000 won) which will show you the secret, locals-only spots.



STRIPES KOREA 11



ADDRESS: 28 Jungang-dong, Gunsan-si, Jeollabuk-do PHONE: 010-9292-4970 WEBSITE: https://hwadaminn. modoo.at/





BY MAURICE LINEMAN, HAPS KOREA MAGAZINE

or those of us who live here, Korea has both an urban and natural lifestyle, which allow us to enjoy the 'Land of the Morning Calm'. In a country that has more vertical than flat land, the Republic of Korea has a surprising amount of wetlands which are both accessible and inaccessible.

While wetland conservation was not a primary goal in the industrialization of Korea, the politicians of the time did see fit to join the Ramsar Convention, which has become the primary force behind the global conservation of wetlands of international importance.

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, or just The Ramsar Convention, has its origins in 1971, at the city of Ramsar in Iran, where an international agreement was reached that focused on the conservation of wetlands at the global scale. It was the first of the large intergovernmental environmental agreements with its foundation in 1971 and coming into force in 1975.

Korea as a nation joined the Ramsar Convention in 1997 with the submission of its first Ramsar site The High Moor, Yongneup of Mt. Daeam in Gangwan-do. When Korea joined Ramsar in 1997, it agreed to continue to conserve wetlands within its national boundaries.

Since 1997, Korea has continued to have wetlands ratified for inclusion to the global list of Ramsar sites, and thereby to uphold its agreement to the Ramsar Convention.

Korean Ramsar sites

To date, Korea has had 21 accessions to the Ramsar List. Each of these wetlands was included for different reasons and therefore each has its own unique attractions for visitors. While all of these wetlands can be visited, some, due to their location requires more of an excursion to reach, but if you are interested in visiting, they can interesting in their own right.

The High Moor, Yongneup of Mt. Daeam — Gangwon-do

The first of Korea's Ramsar sites, Yongneup is a considered a high moor, which is a wetland found at a higher elevation, and it is identified by vegetation that is typically or a woodier form. The site is two bogs surrounded by a broadleaved forest. It is also the only high moor in Korea, and as such possesses some of the only peat bogs found in Korea. Access to the site is controlled, but with planning, it can be obtained. Found in the wetland are species like the Korean fire bellied Toad, the Goral, the Small-eared Cat, and the Flying Squirrel.

Upo Wetland — Gyeongsangnam-do

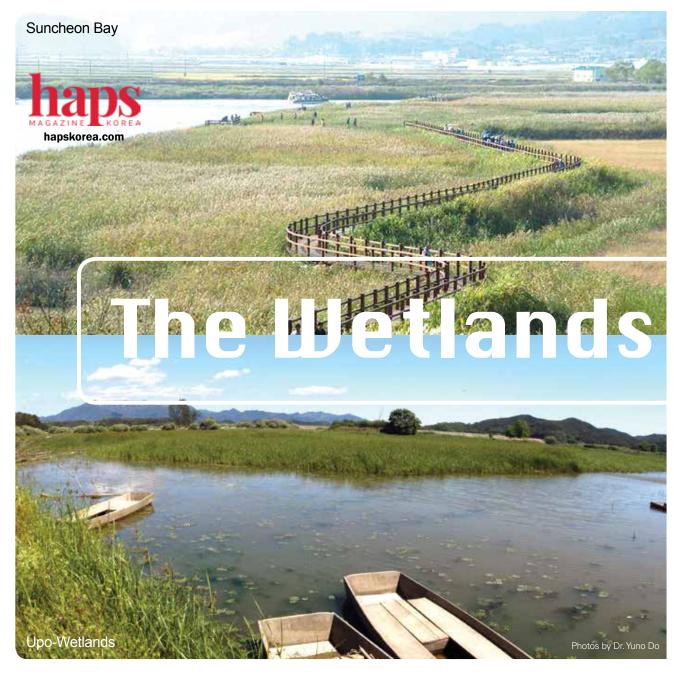
The second of Korea's accessions to the list, Upo wetland is also a Nature conservation area. The site is the largest undisturbed wetland in Korea. There is a wetland conservation hall near the wetland that is used to support tourism and education. The site is open yearround; however, during the winter the wetland provides a migratory stopover for many waterfowl, making it very enjoyable for birders.

Jangdo Island High Moor — Jeollanam-do

This wetland, which is the largest high moor found within the Korean peninsula, has more peat bogs. The wetland hosts 294 species of plants, 146 species of insects, 5 amphibian and reptile species, and 44 bird species. Due to the large abundance of rare and endangered species, all activities are strictly controlled; however, there are plans to develop ecotourism in the area so visitors can enjoy the natural beauty of this unique wetland.

Suncheon Bay — Jeollanam-do

Suncheon Bay, or Suncheon man, is a marine wetland. An estuary subject to tidal fluctuations, the wetland possesses both tidal flats and intertidal marshes. The



diversity of habitats produces a corresponding diversity of organisms in the bay, which includes the black-faced spoonbill, Nordmann's Greenshank, the Spoonbill Sandpiper, and the Relict Gull. In Korea, it is the only wintering site for the Hooded Crane (Grus Monacha), and hosts more than 1% of the population of migratory waterbirds (the Common Shelduck, the Eurasian Curlew, Saunders Gull and the Kentish Plover). In conjunction with this, it has some of the largest giant reed grass beds in Korea. In 2004, the Suncheon Bay Natural Eco-park was established to promote conservation of wetlands and their cultural values, and in 2016 the Ramsar Regional Center-East Asia moved here from Changwon, where it was established in 2008.

Mulyeongari-oreum — Jeju-do (Island)

A unique type of wetland, this crater lake is found on the top of an 'oreum' a secondary volcano on Halla mountain on Jeju Island. It hosts two endangered species; narrow-mouthed frog and the giant water bug. Near the wetlands access trail, one can find pitcher plants. Currently, a wetland visitor center and nature trails being constructed near the wetland. Be aware, access to the wetland requires climbing a very long stairway.

Moojechineup — Ulsan

The oldest high moor in Korea, Moojeechineup is 10,000 years old and has the most well-developed peat layers with slightly acidic water. There are a number of rare and nationally endangered species present and provides habitat for about 197 species of insects. It is named

after a ritual prayer for rain in the Ulsan area.

Du-ung Wetland — Chungcheongnam -do

A unique wetland even in Korea, this wetland is a freshwater lagoon surrounded by a sandy dune system fed by groundwater. The unique structure of the wetland allows it to support a number of Korean endangered species, including the Korean golden frog, the Narrowmouth Boreal digging frog, and the Tiger lizard. In total, the site hosts 311 plant species, 8 mammal species, 39 bird species, 14 amphibian and reptile species, and 110 species of insects. Tourism and recreation are currently restricted at the site.

Muan Tidal Flat — Jeollanam-do

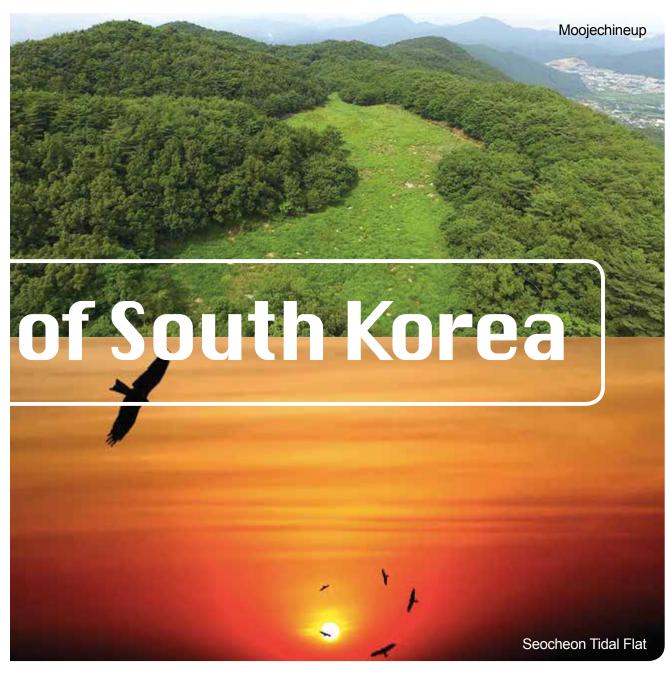
This wetland protected area, in South Jeolla Province, is an undisturbed intertidal sand-mudflat on the west coast of Korea. The sites are in an inner bay and provide habitat for Saunder's Gull, Black-faced Spoonbill, and the Chinese Egret. As well, it is a spawning ground for approximately 357 species of fish which are a source of food for migratory waterbirds using the East Asia-Australasia Flyway.

Ganghwa Maehwamarum Habitat — Incheon

Located close to Incheon city, this is one of the smallest Ramsar sites globally. The wetland is a man-made rice paddy near the city that was purchased as habitat for the endangered Maehwamareum (Ranunculus kazusensis makino). The site is subject to eco-friendly farming practices, due to this practice, the site also acts as a refuge







for plants, insects, and fish, which then support migratory birds.

Muljangori-oreum Wetland — Jeju Island

This wetland, like Mulyeongoreum before it plays an important role in groundwater recharge. Principally a wetland created out of a crater lake, the wetland is surrounded by a forest of deciduous trees. The site hosts several endangered species including the Peregrine Falcon, the Fairy Pitta, Black Kites, and Black paradise flycatchers. Culturally the site is considered to be one of the three holy mountains on Jeju Island and is associated with the giant goddess Seolmundae. Access is available but is limited, and like the other sites located on Halla Mountain, it is achieved by climbing a very long staircase.

Odaesan National Park — Gwangwon-do

This wetland site is three small fens at about 1000m above sea level. They provide habitat for a number of endangered species and other species such as the IUCN designated vulnerable species Musk deer, Long-tailed goral and Water deer. Owned by the government, this site is designated as non-accessible due to its national status.

Seocheon Tidal Flat — Chungcheongnam-do

Seocheon tidal flat is a marine wetland protected area and is a combination of sand-mud flats that are important as spawning and nursery grounds for migratory birds and fish. The flats provide habitat for the Saunder's Gull, the Spoon-billed Sandpiper, and the endangered Spotted Greenshank. The site also supports 1% of the population

of the Eurasian Oystercatcher. Locally there are 125 species of fish including the River Puffer, the Koran Rockfish, and the Japanese Eel. The flats also play a role in offsetting tidal surges, facilitating filtration of pollutants and sewage, and a local fishery that includes clams, octopus, and the Korean shrimp.

1100 Altitude Wetland — Jeju Island

This wetland is found at an elevation of 1100m within Halla san national park and is part of a UNESCO world heritage site, and a Biosphere Reserve site. It is a montane wetland composed of a number of pools and marshes. The locally low gradient promotes water recharge and storage that supports a number of populations of animals only found on Jeju Island. Visitation to the site is managed by the Mt Halla Visitor Centre. In the wetland proper are built walkways that allow the visitor to move around the wetland. Due to the overlapping management, the site is managed as a World Heritage Site, A Man and the Biosphere site, and a Ramsar site.

Gochang and Buan Tidal Flats — Gomso Bay

Located in Gomso Bay, these two protected areas (Buan Julpo Bay Wetland and Gochang Tidal flat Wetland protected Area) are important migratory waterbird habitats on the west coast of Korea. The site is a habitat for the endangered Oriental White Stork, Saunder's Gull, the Far Eastern Curlew, the Kentish Plover, and the Dunlin.

Dongbaekdongsan — Jeju Island

Another wetland found on Jeju Island, Dongbaekdongsan is a nationally designated wetland conservation site. Important as a source for groundwater recharge, the site supports populations of the endangered species Cheju Salamander, the Cheju Mankyua, Isoetes Sinesis, along with the Mandarin Duck, and the endangered Boreal Digging Frog.

Jeungdo Tidal Flat — Jeollanam-do

This tidal flat wetland protected area is found in South Jeolla province and was traditionally a local source of salt and a traditional fishery. The site provides nursery and refuge habitat for fish and insects, which are used as a food source for migratory waterbirds using the East Asia-Australasia Flyway.

Ungok Wetland — Jeollabuk-do

Found in South Jeolla Province, this wetland is composed of Ungok lake and Obaygol wetland. The wetland was historically used as a rice paddy but was then abandoned. The site is a habitat for the Chinese Water deer, the Seoul frog, the Common Kestrel, and the Chinese Goshawk, both which are natural monument species which have Korean cultural heritage value. The site is also the location of a Dolmen World Heritage site (Dolmen are a type of megalithic tomb, where two (or more) large stones support a flat capstone).

Han River-Bamseom Islets — Seoul

Two small islands located in the Han River in Central Seoul, they are the only remnants of naturally occurring riverine islands in the Han River. The water near the islets provides a spawning and nursery ground for several indigenous fish species, including the Korean striped bitterling, the Korean spined bitterling, and the Korean oily shiner. The location is also a breeding ground for Spot-billed ducks, and Black-crowned Night Herons.

Songdo Tidal Flat — Incheon

Located close to Incheon, this tidal flat is a coastal wetland protected area and is composed of two sections on the coast of Incheon city. The site is an important feeding and roosting area for threatened waterbirds like the Black-faced Spoonbill, the far-eastern curlew, the great knot, and Saunder's gull. The site also supports 1% of the Eurasian Curlew. Traditionally the site was a local source for fish and clams.

Sumeunmulbaengdui — Jeju Island

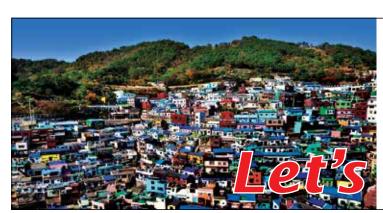
Another montane peat wetland on Halla Mountain, it occurs in a secondary volcanic cone on the slope of Halla Mountain. This wetland plays an important role in recharging and storing groundwater, which is very important in Jeju Island, due to the nature of the island geology. The volcanic nature of the island influences its water state and thus having wetlands that enhance groundwater recharge is beneficial to the area.

Hanbando Wetland — Gangwon-do

The most recent accession to the Ramsar List from Korea, the Hanbando wetland in Gangwon province is a riverine wetland located in a meander consisting of a number of riffles and pools that support a rich biodiversity of local and endangered species in Korea. The site is situated above the limestone, which alters the water quality to provide alkaline water, this affects the habitat and creates a very unique assembly of plants and organisms that can live in alkaline conditions. The name of the site, Hanbando, suggests that the site resembles the Korean peninsula, which increases the symbolic value of the site.

Maurice Lineman

Maurice Lineman has been involved with RAMSAR since 2008, focusing on wetland and wetland culture conservation throughout East and Southeast Asia. He has facilitated wetland conservation projects throughout the region.



hapskorea.com explore Korea





f a great cup of coffee and fresh baked goods in a beautiful setting sounds like a luxury you've been missing, then Dewdrop in Pyeongtaek's Anjeong-ri neighborhood is where you want to go.

This café is an excellent spot for a nice, relaxing chat over some caffeine with friends or even for a quick fix to go. You can find Dewdrop only a short and convenient 15-minute walk from Camp Humphreys' walkthrough gate.

This family-run shop operates on the belief that coffee is a beautiful object and treat it as such. Kim Bo-kyeong, the owner's eldest daughter, studied master roaster with seven years of coffee roasting experience. The two daughters' skills complement each other beautifully in the drink and dessert menu. The family's talent doesn't end there, as the impressive building and interior was designed by their mother, an architect.

A STARS AND STRIPES COMMUNITY PUBLICATION

The café is tucked away from the busy streets, which allows it to maintain a relaxing atmosphere. Simultaneously, the two-story interior and rooftop provide plenty of room and seating options for patrons to enjoy quiet time.

On a late evening visit, friends and I were delighted to spend



On my first visit, I went for the java chip chocolate frappe for 6,800 won (or \$5.65) after long deliberation. My friends went with a latte and a hot ginger

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lemon tea. My frappe was blended to perfection and just the right amount of sweetness. We enjoyed our drinks and our conversation so much that we stayed until closing time.

Since that visit, I've also been back to try their siphon coffee, a Dewdrop bestseller, and their sweet potato latte. The siphon coffee comes in two different options - Specialty Single Origin, roasted in-house with a pleasant taste and aroma, and House Blend, which is roasted in Seoul and offers a full-bodied and smooth cup.



What makes this coffee unique is the brewing process. The coffee maker looks more like a mad scientist's lab setup than a brewer. Coffee grounds brew through vapor pressure between two chambers in the siphon. The coffee extracted has more caffeine than what a regular drip coffee holds. I tried the Einspanner (Café Vienna), a sweet version of House Blend for 6,500 won.

Siphon coffee takes a little longer than other coffee brewing, but you can call in advance so your delicious cup is ready when you are.



And if the coffee hasn't convinced you to visit Dewdrop, their desserts are sure to do the trick! They serve many different cakes, including Oreo and strawberry, but my favorite was the gooey chocolate cake for 6,800 won.

Check out the preservative-free bread and macarons made from high-quality ingredients and no artificial flavorings. The café also accepts cake orders for special occasions (two days in advance).

Dewdrop's menu has many sweets and drink offerings, so I'm intent on trying as many as possible. I haven't been disappointed so far. Give it a try next time you're up for a quick walk and a relaxing time over a fantastic cup of coffee.

kim.chihon@stripes.com















by Margie E. Burke

Stripes Sports Trivia

On July 4, 1939, this Major League Baseball player was the first to have his number retired. It was also on the same day as he announced his retirement from The Yankees. Who is the Iron Horse?

Answer

Гоп Серид



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agi (baby)

Language Lesson

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Crossword **ACROSS** 1 Whale groups 5 They may be loaded

9 Razor sharpener 14 Grand tale 15 Corner pieces 16 TV teaser

17 Disnev's Willie 19 Varnish

ingredient 20 Horse handler 21 Nearly wipe out

23 Picked up the tab 25 For that reason

26 Wheelchairfriendly

30 Indian dignitary

34 Carpentry tool 35 Web address punctuation

37 Napkin's place 38 Fizzled

firecracker 39 Champion, as a cause

41 Little devil 42 Suffix with legal

43 Home addition?

44 Record company 46 "Nebraska" actor

Bruce 48 Kirk's ship

50 Big galoots

52 Motel offering

53 Scottish castle 57 Shelled slow-

mover 61 First sign of

spring

62 Two-sided

64 Path to the altar 65 Unwanted look

66 Virus in 2003

67 Mythical goat-

man 68 Nervous

69 Sitter's charge

1 Coin in Cancún

2 Chooses, with

3 South Beach, for one

4 Surgeon's blade 5 Remains of a wreck

6 U.N. workers' grp.

7 Outfitted

8 Big name in beauty products

9 Bit of parsley

10 Shake

11 Santa

12 Skip over

13 Southern side?

18 Childhood illness

22 Mustard family plant

24 Non-essential

26 Stated further

27 Small jar 28 Autumn drink

29 Swell up

31 Suspect's out 32 Bond-Bond link?

33 Eden fruit

55 Lean to one side 36 Lend a hand 40 Take the helm 56 Served up a

49 Old-school

53 Pastoral sounds

54 Soprano solo

phone

51 Phony

45 Recliner part whopper 47 That is to say

58 Carhop's load 59 Carefree adven-

ture

60 Ultimatum ender

63 Journey segment

Answers to Previous Crossword:

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S E C T N E E D S

SUDOKU Edited by Margie E. Burke **HOW TO SOLVE:** 3 9

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Each row must contain the numbers 1 to 9; each column must contain the numbers 1 to 9; and each set of 3 by 3 boxes must





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BY JAMES MYERS. USAG HUMPHREYS PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE INTERN

CAMP HUMPHREYS — The U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys Family and Morale, Welfare and Recreation offers two recreation centers to enhance the quality of life for the Humphreys community.

The Downtown Recreation Center (DRC) and the Community Activity Center (CAC) are open to all active duty service members and their families; retirees; Department of Defense, Non-Affiliated Fund, and General Service employees; the Korean Augmentation To the United States Army; Korean nationals; and all contractors that work on Camp Humphreys.

All children are welcome to use the facilities. However, there are age restrictions: children 15 years old and younger must be accompanied by an adult; those 10 years and older must present a dependent ID card; and those 16 years and older can use the facilities unaccompanied.

Other patrons must have a garrison or U.S. government issued ID card to check out or rent equipment in the facilities.

Not only do these centers offer multiple services to stay active and socialize, they also ensure that all visitors can enjoy a safe and clean environment. A team of dedicated staff practices enhanced sterilization procedures, sanitizing all equipment three times a day and between each individual use. They also provide liquid hand sanitizers and sterilizing wipes at all stations for individuals to use at their own discretion.

"We have prioritized a proactive approach to keep these services available," said Marcus Washington, Humphreys Recreation Branch chief. "It is important to us to remain open and provide a safe place for our community."

With these heightened hygiene measures in place, visitors can enjoy regularly scheduled programming, which includes a wide array of board, card, and role playing games. For the more digitally inclined, there are recurring video game tournaments at the main DRC video game station.

The DRC also offers small group activities, including a pool table, table tennis, foosball, and various board games, such as an extra-large game of checkers or chess. Further, it has a collection of music rooms, which contain pianos, percussion sets, guitars, and karaoke equipment.

"At the Downtown Recreation Center, our objective is to lack nothing in our



The DRC offers small group activities, including a pool table, table tennis, foosball, and various board games.

programming," said Washington. "Our goal is to turn this facility into the model recreation center for everyone in the U.S. Army to emulate."

Washington also explained his vision for expansion, which includes a recording studio in the music hall and a large kitchen for cooking classes and competitions.

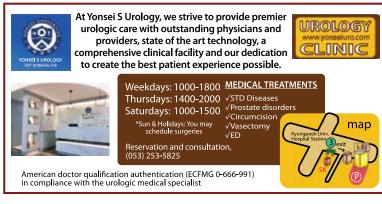
The DRC is located behind the commissary, and it is open daily from 11 a.m. – 8 p.m.

Another opportunity to engage in physical activities is the Community Activity Center, located in Bldg. S-110, a.m. - 7 p.m. on weekends.

a short walk from the Humphreys Army Lodging. It is a smaller center, but the location is ideal for in- and outprocessing service members and families. To relieve stress, visitors can rent a bike to ride around the post perimeter or play video games at one of the provided stations. Pending repairs, they can also take advantage of the six-lane lap pool.

The CAC is closed on Wednesday.

It is open from 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. on weekdays and from 10





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