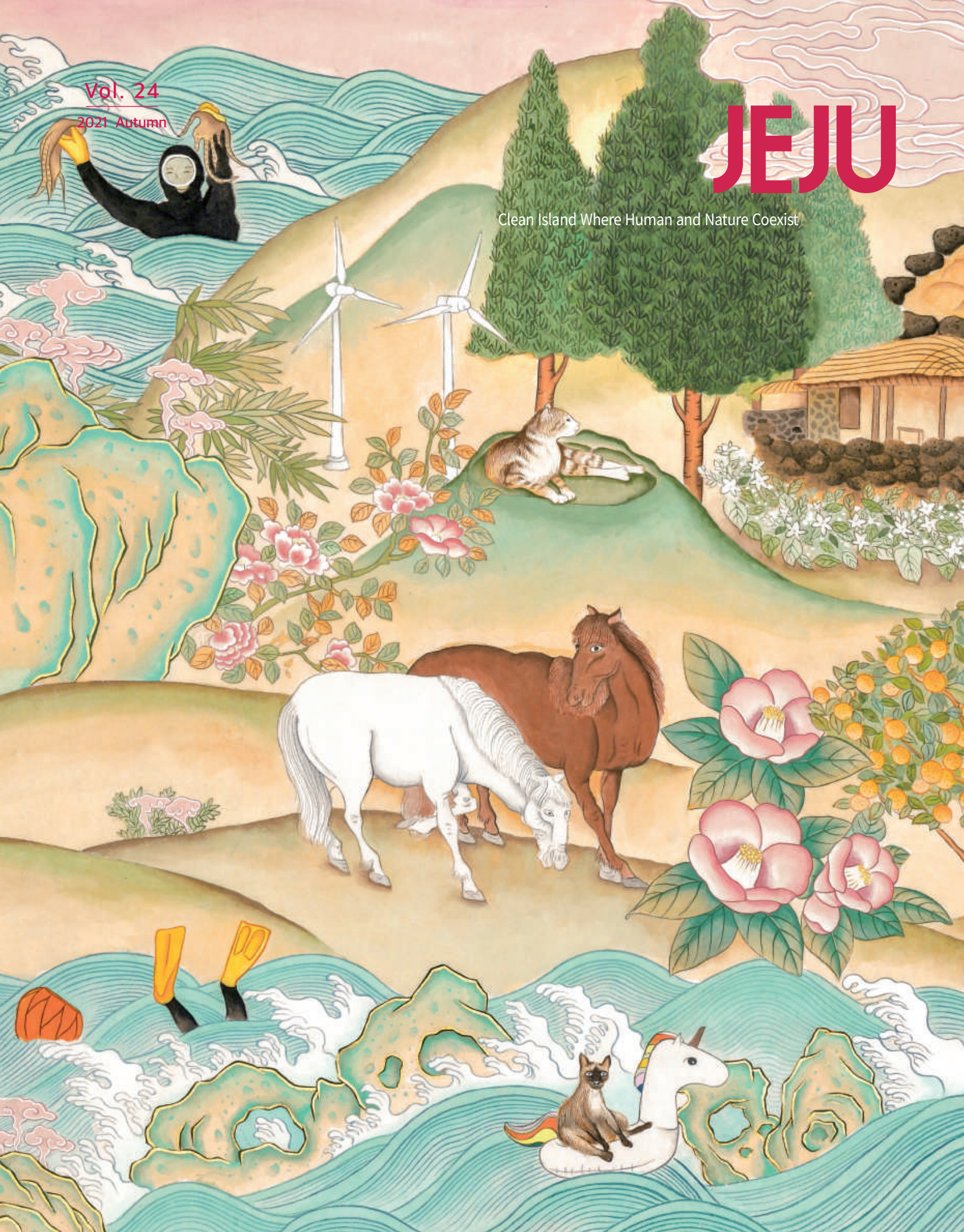


Vol. 24

2021 Autumn

# JEJU

Clean Island Where Human and Nature Coexist



## The letter from Tamra

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Tamra(Three Kingdoms-Unified Silla periods)

Shell Mound in Gwakji-ri, Jeju-si

Length 6.5cm Width 11.8cm

## Abalone Shell Knives



Due to the geographical characteristics of an island, Jeju, surrounded by the sea, was abundant with large shellfish. So naturally, cases of making and using various household items with hard shells have been identified in a lot of relics.

A large number of abalone shell arrowheads discovered at the Gweneji Cave site in Gimnyeong and abalone shell knives found in the shell mound in Gwakji-ri are great examples of the fact that the shapes are similar to the stone arrowheads and half moon-shaped stone knives discovered in other regions, but their materials were obtained from the sea.

It is one of unique cultural elements developed by adapting to the natural environment in Jeju, which lacks the kind of stone suitable for making stone tools.

Although the nature of Jeju is a barren island with insufficient resources, it has given more to Jejuians who have been grateful for what has been allowed and lived in harmony rather than conquering nature.

From Tamra in September 2021

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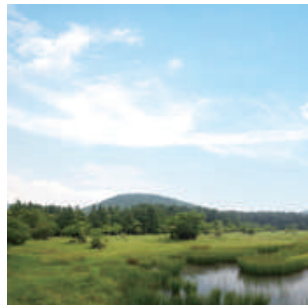
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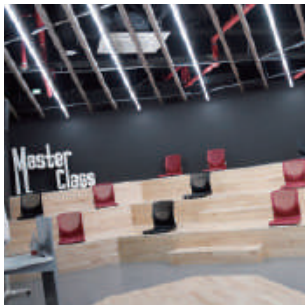
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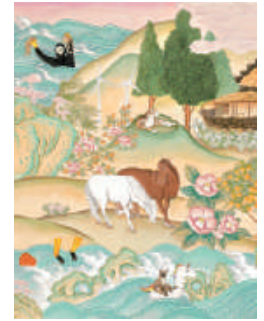


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#### COVER STORY



#### The Painting of Jeju

Illustration in 2018 by Lucy Sson, a Korean folk pop painter  
Color on Korean paper, 66x184cm, Part of the painting

I expressed my own painting of Jeju Island in Minhwa style (Korean traditional art) by collecting memory fragments about Jeju like the old map of Jeju in the old days.

PHOTO SKETCH 1



**The Feast of Light, Autumn in Jeju**

Silver grass fields rocking with bright silvery waves, white buckwheat flowers blooming like snow on buckwheat fields, persimmon-colored autumn leaves falling on every deep valley of Mount Halla, and the indigo sea resembling the blue sky



Autumn in Jeju is a feast of light. The reason Jeju, which is full of autumn colors, shines even brighter is that you are with Jeju. / Silver grass field in Eoem-ri, Aewol-eup, Jeju-si

PHOTO SKETCH 2



**Each Meaning Given by Nature**

This is the autumn landscape of Hanon Paddy Fields. 'Hanon' means a huge rice field in Jeju dialect. Currently, it is the only paddy field ecosystem and a wetland in Jeju where rice farming is only possible thanks to the spring water from the crater.



Even though Jeju island consists chiefly of basalt with the poor water retention capacity, there are wetlands all over Jeju. So animals could drink, horses and cattle grazing, and Jejuians could live depending on them. The meaning of the wetland given to us by nature of Jeju is probably true symbiosis. / Hanon Crater in Hogeun-dong, Seogwipo-si

## The season of the harvest: autumn in Jeju

Autumn is the season of the harvest. The buckwheat flowers in full bloom as if covered with snow and the scent of citrus ripening to yellow further enrich Jeju's autumn. These days, farmers are busy sowing winter radishes to grow during the winter.

It is said that just by looking at the growing crops, farmers' hearts are full of joy and they feel pleasantly full even if I don't eat. However, the reality of Jeju farmers is that their worries have been increasing as much as the joy of harvesting. In addition to chronic supply and demand instability caused by overproduction, various issues such as the need for urgent distribution improvement, the development of eco-friendly agriculture, and the creation of new added value through crops should be considered together. By doing so, it will be the true fruit for both farmers and consumers to finally smile brightly.

To this end, Jeju is fostering Jeju agriculture, which has been propping up the local economy, and is implementing various pro-agricultural policies not to let a drop of the farmer's sweat go in vain but to let it bear abundant fruit. Also, both farmers and residents are cultivating happiness for Jeju's tomorrow.



#### FEATURE 1

- Super talented farmers in Jeju
- The story of Jeju agricultural products that even Jejuians do not know about
- Sweat now shed by farmers makes them shine later: Jeju agricultural policy

People's views on farming are quite different from before. No more reluctant farming! Farm income comparable to the salary of large corporations has become something to envy. Farming has also become something that someone with the expectation of quiet rural life dreams of at least once. In fact, there is a phenomenon that leads to the return of various generations to farming and the urban to rural migration. There are super talented farmers in the main flow of change who are altering the way people look at agriculture through their own stories of farming success.

We met the farmers in Jeju who said that farming is competitive enough and worth the challenge. Although their stories vary and their agricultural varieties are different, they unanimously say that despite the hardships, farming brings adequate rewards to farmers. They believe farming is a new blue ocean that can create infinite added value with fresh ideas, which can give children and family a healthy tomorrow. Furthermore, they hope to share everything they know together if their challenges and experiences change the perception of agriculture and serve as an opportunity to approach farming from a new perspective. Talented farmers in Jeju are leading the success story of the message that agriculture is the foundation of a nation. Thanks to them, agriculture in Jeju is receiving new attention and is being newly highlighted.

I will grow Jeju mandarins that are pure and safe for my kids to pick them up and eat them up

## Super talented **farmers** in Jeju

Witten / Photographed by Editorial Staff

# JEUJU



I've realized farming is attractive.  
It gives me the sense of accomplishment that is something I've never felt before.



If you praise and reward yourself enough for your efforts with positivity and trust in what you do, There is no job as enjoyable and rewarding as farming!



Constantly looking for something new without staying in reality and doing something without ceasing, That's all I know how to do.



# FARMER

## My workplace is a playground for my children and everyone

Lee Seung-beom, farmer of Kkotgyul  
(Flower Mandarin Orange) Farm



Kkotgyul(Flower Mandarin Orange) Farm is located in Daepo-dong, Seogwipo-si. It is an impressive place with a view of the wide sea that stretches down the hill. We met Lee Seung-beom, the owner of Flower Mandarin Orange Farm who named the farm with the meaning of "making mandarins that are more delicious than flowers."

After his father was diagnosed with stomach cancer in 2012, he quit the hotel job he had been working at for five years and began to walk the path of a full-time farmer. Although he voluntarily chose to follow in his father's occupational footsteps, he struggled to run his farm with the knowledge he had learned by watching his father while helping his parents at his school. He asked people around him and tried hard to follow what he was told, but the results were disastrous. It was difficult for him to live on the income that that was incomparable to the salary received at his previous company



Not wanting to be like this, I decided to learn everything from farming to marketing. The following year, he entered the Graduate School of Industry at Jeju National University and started studying the theory of agriculture. Immediately after graduating, he learned practical skills for mandarin orange farming at Jeju Agricultural Meister University because he realized that the theories he had learned in graduate school also had limitations. "It was a very valuable time for me. Finally I figured out how to do the farming. As I got one-on-one teaching and practice from various experts, I gained confidence like knowledge is power. The more confident I became, the more fun I had at farming."

Since then, Lee Seung-beom has developed a new habit. He goes to work at 6 a.m. every morning. When he didn't know what to do, he used to go to his farm late and procrastinate for a variety of excuses. However, as he knew farming and gained confidence, he wanted to go to the farm as soon as possible in the early morning. Even he had some sleepless nights in the expectation of doing what he had been thinking and planning in his farm, waiting for the break of dawn. The more he knows, the more he has to do.

The latest variety of mandarins developed in Korea was also introduced for the first time in the country, and it was named 'Kkotgyulhyang' after the name of his farm, and harvested for the first time in five years last year. While he was at it, he completed eco-friendly agricultural college in 2018 and additionally studied eco-friendly fruits at Agricultural Meister University last year in the hope of growing pure and safe mandarins that my children can pick and eat right away. During the last 10 years of engaging in full-time farming, Lee Seung-beom has been a professional farmer, majored in agriculture and farming mandarins for more than 7 years.

"Even if they are naturally ugly-looking due to the use of less pesticides, let's grow mandarin oranges that are sweeter and healthier than ones grown with pesticides. As my farm is not only my workplace but also the playground where my kids come and play, I put safety and health above all else. I tell my children to pick mandarins, kiss them, and eat them without any hesitation. I am confident enough to safely feed my children." With such confidence, it was possible for him to convert his citrus orchard to an picking farm that is open to anyone, and to generate multiple streams of income and better profit than when just selling



according to the existing shipment system. Since the start of the picking farm, the number of visitors has steadily increased. Last year, more than 6,000 people visited his farm despite impact of COVID-19. In other words, the number of his visitors is the outcome of his hard work and generates income for CEO Lee. Lee Seung-beom, who dreams of a happy orchard playground where children can comfortably pick and eat mandarin oranges, is planning to remodel his farm into a space where people with disabilities can enjoy picking experience comfortably. He expressed his wish to promote the excellence of Korean mandarin oranges by replacing all citrus varieties with domestically developed varieties. He mentioned three things when asked about his own secrets and skills that wisely overcame difficult moments and obstacles such as breed renewal, facility investment, eco-friendly farming methods and the operation of his picking farm. The first is diligence, followed by a spirit of challenge for something new. Finally, he cited the ability to understand the consumption patterns of the industry and to benchmark the good examples from others in changing trend of surroundings. His tips may seem simple, but the key is whether you can practice and carry on with his advice. With his perseverance and effort, young farmer Lee Seung-beom is a talented farmer in Jeju.



## Agricultural job: How do you grow produce and who do you sell to?

Yang In-hyuk, farmer of Farmer on Island



In a lemon orchard in Hwabuk-dong, Jeju-si, close enough to downtown, there are lemons ripening that are a little unfamiliar produce in Jeju. The lemon orchard belongs to Yang In-hyuk, who runs the run an online store, Farmer on Island.

It has already been 15 years since Yang In-hyuk, who used to be a professional photographer after majoring in photography, became a full-time farmer. He even thought about selling of the orchard left behind by his mother when she passed away in 2006. However, it was not easy for him to do it, considering the traces and memories of his parents who had cultivated the orchard all their lives. It was an unexpected life of a farmer with an unfamiliar job that I started by declaring to my family that I would try it, but now that I think about it, the choice I made at that time was the best choice in my life.No matter what anyone says, Mr. Yang



says that farming is the best job he would like to pass down to his children. As he looks around his greenhouses, he feels the pride and infinite affection in his hands as he touches his ripening lemons. Let's listen to the story of Jeju lemon from him. Although lemon first began to be cultivated in Jeju around 2003, the public awareness of Jeju lemon is still low enough to ask, "Does lemon grow in Jeju?" It was only five to six years ago that the high-quality value of Jeju lemon such as abundant juice, freshness and safety became known to consumers and attracted attention. Compared to imported lemons that have been treated with chemicals for a long shelf life, Jeju lemons are fresh and safe as they are locally harvested and delivered directly from producing districts to consumers. As the excellent quality of Jeju lemon has become recognized, its market has grown and the number of cultivators has steadily increased.

Yang In-hyuk also decided to quit the citrus farming and to grow lemons after much consideration. It was an unfamiliar breed with no experience, and it was an new attempt with unknown results, so it took him a long time to make a decision. In the end, two directions were created: "growing agriculture" and "selling agriculture." It took him two years to figure out how to raise lemon and who to sell to. Indeed, it was not a short time, and it was a decision through sufficient

review and a feasibility study and all his hard work and determination is really paying off. His decision on how to grow it is organic farming as an environmentally friendly alternative to conventional agriculture. Organic agricultural products are agricultural products grown without the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers while pesticide-free agricultural products are partially grown with less than 1/3 of the recommended amount of chemical fertilizers instead of using pesticides.

In fact, less than 10% of the lemon farms in Jeju are growing lemons organically, as they are so vulnerable to pests that they require more labor. However, consumer response to organic lemons have exceeded his expectations as he said, "You can see fruitful outcome as much as you put in effort. target customer. Luckily, his knowledge and experience is demonstrated in his target market strategy. Mr. Yang, who studied culinary arts before majoring in photography, knows how to handle lemons as a food ingredient and is able to recommend various recipes to consumers. All of his lemons produced last year were sold through direct online sales with the small package delivery service and a higher yield is expected this year. When Yang In-hyuk was also asked about his talent and farming secrets, he mentioned farmer professionalism. He said, "First of all, I'd like to tell you that farming is a very attractive job. In my experience, the feedback on farming is definite. I wonder how many jobs can give you satisfaction as much as you effort. I would also recommend to my daughter to start farming, to study agriculture and to become a professional farmer. There is no job as enjoyable and rewarding as farming if you trust for what you do and give yourself enough praise and rewards. I think that having a positive future vision with a positive mindset is my strength as a farmer."





We visited a farmhouse in Jeju that grows apple mangoes, commonly referred to as the queen of tropical fruit, through smart farming practices. We talked about Jeju apple mango and smart farming on Go Yeong-ju's farm, which are neatly organized.

Apple mango is one of the varieties of mango, and a type of “Irwin” mangoes. Unlike common mangoes that have a yellow color, it is named because it has a red color like an apple. On Jeju Island, since 2015, the number of its growing farms has increased, and more than 100 farms are currently cultivating it. Among them, Go Yeong-ju is a latecomer who only recently started growing mangoes.

He used to work at a foreign restaurant company for a long time and to run his own restaurant, but It was apple mango cultivation



that made him take on the challenge with the idea of finding a job that he keeps working steadily in his silver years. Although the initial investment cost was burdensome, he thought that it was well worth investing in because it is one of profitable high income crops. Go Yeong-ju's managerial mind and ability to analyze and apply data accumulated while working in the restaurant industry was very helpful in running his apple mango farm. In fact, apple mango is a tropical fruit, so if you want to grow it in Jeju, where the climatic conditions are different, it means that there are a lot of things that require more careful and detailed management, such as stabilization of temperature and relative humidity. Above all, it is the smart farm system that enables his data analysis power to be directly applied to his farm operation. He can control the temperature and humidity inside his greenhouse using the data obtained in real time through the temperature and humidity sensor. Also it is possible for him to determine when to open and close the roof of his greenhouse to control the amount of sunlight.

Since there is no definitive answer on which conditions are effective for growing crops in agriculture, the key to the standard for applying better conditions in the next year is the crop data accumulated through the smart farm system after cultivating under various conditions this year. Even with this data alone, the smart farm system is becoming a reliable helper for Go Yeong-ju. He said, "More than 80% of farm management tasks have to be done manually. But thanks to the smart system that takes care of the remaining 20%, it helps a lot. You can also monitor the farm condition in real time from the outside, so you can comfortably go out without worries. I have high hopes for evolution of smart farm technology." It has been three years since he started cultivating apple mangoes, and after tasting the fruits of his first



harvest in June, he is excited and full of anticipation for the many things he has planned for the future.

“Farming is an appealing career. It gives me a sense of accomplishment that I couldn't taste in previous jobs. What I need to do in the future is to achieve better investment outcomes as farming is a business. So I'm busy every day and have high expectations for my future. However, I learned from farming apple mango that I should never be greedy. There must be 1 or 2 per branch, a set number of fruits, and if there are more fruits, the rest must be picked in advance. If you leave them bearing a lot of fruits, eventually they will not grow properly and all of them hardly become fruit commodities,”

said Mr. Go. On behalf of Go Yeong-ju, who emphasized that greed is not allowed, I hope that the farm is full of appetizing apple mangoes next year.



## From an ordinary housewife to an eco-friendly traditional Jang (Korean sauce & paste) promoter

Bu Jeong-seon, CEO of Jeju Moolmaru Doenjang School



She had hated and after graduating from high school left recklessly her farming village where she was born and grew. However, her career, marriage, and ordinary urban life in the city came to an end as a result of her husband's failure in business and unintentionally she had to take over his responsibilities. Her life with nowhere to go. It happened to her 24 years ago, in 1997.

Reluctantly, she started a farming job that she never wanted to do. However, after 10 years of returning to farming, she has become a representative farmer of Jeju, winning the Female Farmer Award, the New Knowledge Farmer Award, and the Jeju Farmers Grand Prize, and has transformed herself into an eco-friendly traditional Jang promoter. On the way to Daerim-ri, Hallim-eup, to meet her, the CEO of Jeju Moolmaru Doenjang School, it was pouring rain.

In the first year of her farming, onions grown by renting a field had




good prices and yielded positive results. She didn't know well about farming, but she had a hunch and decided what kind of crops should be grown. Moreover, the following year, she farmed chives and offered a job of cleaning them to local aged women who have no work to do. The prepared chives were sold at a much better price and the number of customers increased. She did not always make success in farming, but gradually her life got better and more financially stable. Until then, she had only cultivated in simple field farming.


Her relationship with doenjang (soybean paste) began in 2003 when she applied with six local female farmers to the support project of the Rural Workforce Services to Job Seekers. When her team tried to make processed food as recommended by the Agricultural Technology Center, she was looking for a great business idea, thinking about what processed food can last longer. Her team decided to start a business with doenjang and wanted to set to work in earnest.. Each of the six people invested more money to set up a business with enthusiasm, but their business went bankrupt. She said," We just thought that after making it the way others make doenjang, it would be sold as a good food product, but there was no market for it. There was no one buying it, so we didn't have proper income for more than a year and everyone was scattered. The situations forced me to run the business on my own."

She wanted to let go of everything, but giving up was not easy and she couldn't afford to give up. She snapped out of it and put considerable effort into saving the business. She benchmarked famous and gourmet doenjang, and got commercial training and business educational courses such as processing, distribution, and marketing. While I was searching food ingredients for my own differentiated product, "broccoli", which was grown a lot in the village, caught my eye. In the end, 'Broccoli Powder Cheonggukjang' was developed and patented (Korean Intellectual Property Office No. 0129536). The next challenge was organic fermented doenjang.

"Customers think the doenjang and gochujang (red chili paste) sold at the supermarket are the same quality as traditional doenjang. However, there are no good bacteria or bad bacteria in them because these products are sterilized rather than naturally fermented. So they cannot be called fermented doenjang,"she explained. The doenjang and ganjang (soy sauce) produced by CEO Cheok-seon with organic ingredients and traditional methods were certified as 'traditional food' by the Korea Food



Research Institute. In recognition of the effect of the product, she was awarded the Commendation for Agricultural and Forestry Technology Development, the Best Woman Farmer award, and the Jeju Grand Prize for the Best Farmer. Truly she has become a so-called star farmer. It was natural for the sales to increase because the quality and effectiveness of the product were directly recognized by consumers. In particular, an opportunity has been opened up to pass down the healthy traditional taste to children growing up as she began supplying eco-friendly ingredients for school meals. That is why she makes fermented doenjang and ganjang in the traditional way, and tries to teach how to make doenjang through her Doenjang School. She said, "There are a lot of kids these days who don't even want to try a bite of traditional fermented doenjang. Although you know it is good for your health, it eventually becomes unfamiliar and away from your table. I think the first priority is to introduce the taste of Korean food to our children rather than the globalization of Korean food." After a while, the heavy rain stopped, and the sun began to shine. Some pure haze was rising from her Jangdokdae (an outside space, used to store or ferment food).When asked about the secret of success to become Jeju's representative female farmer and her unique talent, she gave a short answer: "Like our traditions, constantly continuing to search for new things without staying in the comfort zone, doing something without a break, that's all I know how to do." 



## The story of Jeju agricultural products that even Jejuians do not know about

Written by Kang Jae-nam,  
head of Jeju News Center of Korea Farmers and Fishermen Newspaper

The agriculture sector is the mainstay of the economy, which accounts for 8.8%, 4.9 times higher than the nationwide 1.8%, as of 2020. About 80,000 people, or 11.5% of Jeju's population, are engaged in agriculture. The current state of agriculture in Jeju is that Jeju ranks second in the nation for farm household income and net farm income, with farmland at 3.75% of the national level, and ranked first in farm household assets in the country. On the other hand, it is also the reality of Jeju agriculture that agricultural products representing Jeju are gradually being pushed into a crisis situation. The main agricultural products of Jeju, which are harvested in winter, are citrus fruits, the national vitamin, and winter vegetables that are responsible for the winter table. However, it is not easy for Jeju agriculture to overcome the opening of the agricultural product market to free trade and to battle the wave of climate change. For example, climate change changes regional differences in the agricultural landscape, bringing the movement of mandarin orange and winter vegetables cultivating fields from the southern coast to the northern part of Gyeonggi-do.

As one of the alternative ways to maintain Jeju agriculture is to adapt to the flow and change of the times. Farmers in Jeju continue making new attempts to cultivate various tropical crops such as mangoes and papaya for the continuation of agriculture in Jeju. Let's find out Jeju's unique agricultural products and new varieties that even Jejuians are not familiar with or do not know well about.

### Jeju citrus fruits, natural sources of vitamin, aren't all the same?

As there is 'Jeju Citrus Day' on the 1st of December, citrus, an excellent source of vitamin C, is a representative fruit of winter in South Korea. You can get the recommended daily amount of vitamins with just one or two Jeju citrus fruits these days, when it is important to boost immunity to prevent coronavirus infection.

Jeju citrus is largely divided into common citrus fruits such as Nojionju, Tyvek, and Winter Onju, and late-harvested ones such as Hallabong, Cheonhyehyang, and Redhyang. Although each variety has different characteristics and taste, many Jejuians cannot tell the difference between them.

The more you know Jeju citrus fruits, the better you can eat what kind of citrus fruits you want. Let's take a look at Jeju citrus, the representative agricultural product of Jeju. In general, Jeju citrus fruits are Onju mandarin oranges which are commonly cultivated and eaten in Jeju. They are divided into Gungcheon, Heungjin, Gungbon, and Memgi depending on the seedlings and separated into Geukjosaeng, Josaeng, and Jungmansaeng depending on the harvest period, which are mostly cultivated in outdoor farming fields.

The fastest-harvesting Geukjosaeng fruits have a slightly lower sugar content than regular ones, but they have the advantage of being supplied early so you can enjoy them first. Josaeng is the most cultivated citrus in Jeju and is harvested from mid-November to the end of December. Jungmansaeng is harvested from December, stored, and supplied the following year.

According to the citrus cultivation method, it is divided into Tyvek, House mandarins, and Bigarim. Tyvek is a type of citrus fruits grown by covering an orchard with a soil covering such as non-woven fabric in order to reflect sunlight on the fruits and ripen them well. It has a higher sugar content by reducing water absorption and tastes better than Noji mandarin oranges, which is why it is highly favored by consumers. While House Mandarins are grown in a greenhouse by controlling the temperature by heating, Bigarim is a type of tangerines whose moisture is controlled so that rainwater does not permeate with no extra heating in the greenhouse. Both types have a higher sugar content than open-air citrus fruits. As Bigarim is harvested from January to April and House mandarins from April to October, the supply structure of citrus fruits is carried out smoothly all year round.

Along with the citrus growing season, there is a kumquat called Kkingkkang that you can enjoy tasting from March to May in the spring. Kumquats are small tangerines about the size of a finger and can be eaten with the peel in one bite.

The summer mandarin oranges are large and have thick skins. They have a stronger bitter and sour taste than sweet, so you can enjoy them in tea or sweet ade drink. There is also Yeonggyul citrus that Lee Hyori once drew attention for by making canning yeonggyul citrus in Jeju. In addition, there is Jeju Putgyul that is recently attracting attention as it is known to be effective in preventing aging, obesity, and dementia. In fact, it is an unripe Onju mandarin orange harvested between August and September. It is known as a green tangerine to the public due to its dark green peel, but there is a green tangerine, a Jeju traditional tangerine. Thus, it is named Putgyul by the Jeju ordinance in order to avoid confusion of their names.

### Attempts to develop new domestic varieties for Jeju citrus fruits

There are not many varieties of Jeju citrus fruits, but most of them are imported from Japan. It is not easy to develop a new variety because it requires more than 10 years of demonstration time to foster a new variety. However, for Jeju citrus fruits and sustainable Jeju agriculture, the Rural Development Administration and the Jeju Special Self-governing Province Agricultural Research and Extension Services are steadily working on to foster domestic varieties.

The domestic breeding new varieties of citrus fruits are Sangdo-josaeng, Gaulhyang, Dalkomi, Seolhyang, Suneat, and Inja-josaeng, which are developed by the Jeju Special Self-governing Province Agricultural Research and Extension Services. In addition to those types, there are Harye-josaeng, Mini-hyang, Winter Prince, Yellow Ball, and Jegam na No. 57, etc. by the Citrus Research Institute, the Rural Development Administration. So far, new varieties have just started to be supplied to farms, so their production is low. These citrus varieties will be popular Jeju citrus fruits after distribution to farms in Jeju is completed.



## New domestically developed varieties Jeju citrus fruits in the Future

It is true that most of the existing Jeju citrus fruits produced in Jeju were imported from Japan, but it is expected that you can enjoy a wider variety of Jeju citrus fruits all year round with the addition of new domestic varieties. These days, "Living with COVID-19" scheme is being talked about the COVID-19 pandemic that makes people and farmers difficult. To strengthen your immune system, having some citrus fruits is a great way to recharge your body and give yourself a bit of a boost. Now it is a good time to learn new Jeju citrus fruit varieties.



### Suneat

Suneat was discovered as a Hallabong branch mutation in 2007. That is why it is similar to Hallabong. This new variety was registered as "Suneat" in 2016 after investigation by the Jeju Special Self-governing Province Agricultural Research and Extension Services. Suneat has been distributed across local citrus farms with a high penetration rate, and some farms have already harvested and supplied it to market.



### Dalkomi

Dalkomi is a crossbreeding of Goldenhyang and Setomi, and applied for a new variety in 2020. Dalkomi harvested in December has an average sugar content of 14.3 degrees Brix and an acid content of 0.95%. It increases sugar content well in moist soils.



### Sangdo- josaeng

Sangdo-josaeng was registered as the No. 1 variety among Onju mandarin oranges in Korea in 2013 as a mutant variety discovered in mutant branches of mandarin trees in 1996. Sangdo-josaeng is harvested in November. Its average sugar content is 8.9 degrees Brix and the acid content is 0.88%.



### Harye-josaeng

Harye-josaeng, a hybrid of Ipgan-josaeng and Hagyul in 1992 by the Rural Development Administration, was first selected in 2001, cultivated in 2004, and registered as a new variety in 2015. This variety, harvested in November, is similar to the Gungcheon-josaeng from Onju mandarin oranges, and is characterized by strong resistance to cold and a rapid decrease in acid content.



### Gaulhyang & Seolhyang

Gaulhyang, which applied for a variety in 2018, and Seolhyang, which applied for a variety in 2020, are a crossbreeding of Goldenhyang and Redhyang. Gaulhyang is harvested in mid-to-late November and Seolhyang in January. Gaulhyang has a thin skin, no peeling-off phenomenon, and is sweet with an average sugar content of 13.4 degrees Brix and an acid content of 0.71%. Seolhyang has a very high sugar-acid ratio with an average sugar content of 15.1 degrees Brix and an acid content of 0.9%.



### Yellow Ball

Yellow Ball, which is a hybrid citrus fruits of a cross between Cheong-gyeon and Haruka, was applied for a new variety in 2020 and is harvested between March and May. Its average sugar content is 12-13 degrees Brix, and its acid content is about 1%, which is characterized by a soft texture and yellow skin and pulp.



### Winter Prince

Winter Prince is a breed that was bred by crossing Harehime and Taejeon Byeonggam, and was applied for a new variety in 2017. It is harvested from November to December, and has an average sugar content of 12 degrees Brix and an acid content of 1.04%, similar to Golden Hyang.



### Mini-hyang

Mini-hyang, which is a cross between Giju and Ponkan, was made a variety selection after 14 years of crossbreeding and registered as a new variety in 2019. It is harvested in January and its average sugar content is 16.3 degrees Brix and the acid content is 0.68%. It is a small fruit variety of about 30g, which is sweet in taste and small in size compared to other varieties, and is sold in smaller packages to be suitable for small households.



### Jegam na No. 57

There is Jegam na No. 57, which is being nurtured by crossbreeding Golden Hyang and Heungchun-byeonggam. This variety will be selected for final selection after an empirical investigation. Compared to the Golden Hyang, it has a high sugar content, a soft flesh, and a deep red color.

## Future food in Jeju 'Subtropical crops'

Currently, subtropical crops in Jeju are cultivated on small farms with small-scale supplies of multiple varieties, so it is not a scale to be captured by separate statistics. However, as the food culture pursuing health and safety becomes mainstream, subtropical crops from Jeju, which are superior to imported agricultural products in terms of cleanliness and safety, are attracting attention, and the number of cultivators is gradually increasing. I look forward to Jeju, the mecca of subtropical crops in Korea.



### Apple mango

Apple mango is a type of "irwin" mangoes and has a high sugar content as sucrose accounts for most of its deep yellow flesh. It is a subtropical fruit and popular with tourists in Jeju. Imported mangoes are fumigated and treated with certain chemicals due to problems with the distribution process, but Jeju mangoes are supplied after ripening and taste much better than imported ones.



### Avocado

Avocados, which is rich in nutrients and in heart-healthy fats, contain very little sugar and are used as an energy food for diabetic patients. Avocados are insensitive to light and the branches are easily broken and torn by the wind, so they are being cultivated in greenhouses.



### Kiwifruit

Kiwifruit grown in orchards accounts for the largest proportion of subtropical crops cultivated in Jeju. A number of kiwifruit varieties are being cultivated, from native Chamdarae to Gold Kiwifruit, Red Kiwifruit, and Mecca Green Kiwifruit. Global company Zespri is also concentrating on Kiwifruit production by recruiting farmers in Jeju. As domestic varieties, Jessie Gold and Halla Gold have been distributed and are trying to attract the taste of consumers.



### Baekhyanggwa

Baekhyanggwa, which is called as Passion fruit, was named to mean that it has a hundred flavors and scents. It has a tough outer rind and seed-filled center with fleshy, sweet and somewhat acid pulp. In Jeju, it is possible to harvest twice a year on the heating cultivation, and consumption is increasing due to its high sugar content, aroma and acidity.



### Guava

Guava, which is cultivated in a non-heated plastic greenhouse in Jeju, is juicy and sweet, so it is often used as jam. It is rich in vitamin C, which is good for high blood pressure and colds. As known to reduce blood sugar levels and diabetes risk, its leaves are used as tea, and the fruits are used for food, processed foods, and food decoration.



### Banana

Bananas were cultivated in greenhouses in 1981, but they suffering a loss of competitiveness due to import liberalization, which forced local farmers to stop growing them in Jeju. In 2006, eco-friendly bananas began to be cultivated again on a trial basis, and since 2016, their yields have been also on the rise as the number of cultivators increases. Although Jeju-grown bananas are more expensive than imported ones, they are growing as a representative subtropical crop in Jeju, along with kiwifruit and apple mango, as they meet the popular demand for safe food.



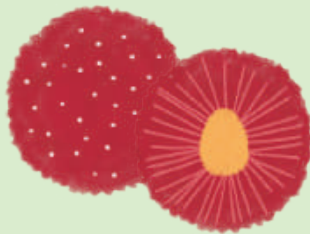
## Lemon

Lemons are more expensive than Jeju mandarin fruits. They are expected to be a crop for diversity in citrus cultivation. They are mainly harvested from November to January. They have a strong sour taste due to their high content of vitamin C and citric acid, and are widely used in beverages such as ade by squeezing lemon, and as a cooking and vinegar as an ingredient for cooking as well as baking.



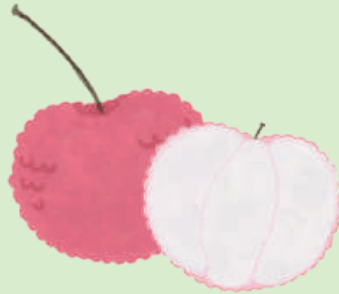
## Papaya

Papaya, which is called the fruit of angels and weighs up to 3 kg, is a subtropical crop with a high sugar content of 13 degrees Brix. Its red pulp is fragrant and sugary. Unripe papayas are often roasted like vegetables, and papaya stems and leaves can be used as ingredients for meat dishes and as a natural bath product.



## Red bayberry

Red bayberry in rain-sheltered growing in the winter was introduced in 2010. It can be harvested from late June, and it is small as 10-20g, but it has a sweet and sour taste with 11 degrees Brix and an acid content of around 1%.



## Lychee

Lychee said that Yang Guifei liked the most, and the Jeju Special Self-governing Province Agricultural Research and Extension Services introduced a second-year seedling in 2010 and got its first fruit in 2015. Most of the Lychees distributed in Korea are imported from Southeast Asia, and they come in frozen after steaming and low-temperature treatment, but Jeju is the first in Korea to supply them in the form of fresh fruit. The sugar content is around 19.7 degrees Brix, which is of better quality than imported ones.



## Olive

Olives, called gifts from a goddess, are also grown in Jeju. Unlike other subtropical crops, they can be cultivated in the open field in Jeju. The consumption of olives used for extracting oil or pickling is increasing according to the recent wellness trends. Although they are not yet cultivated for income in local farms, they will be a new source of income in Jeju and are expected to be linked to the 6th industrialization to agriculture.



## Dragon fruit

Dragon fruit, named because the shape of the fruit resembles that of a dragon biting Yeouiju (a magic stone), is a subtropical fruit used as a natural health food in Japan to help promote healthy digestive function. It is commonly seen in salad bars in hotels and restaurant franchises. It is known for its vibrant red skin and sweet, seed-speckled pulp. In Jeju, only two types of red and white are cultivated.



## Atemoya

Atemoya also known as the custard apple is a hybrid between sugar apple and cherimoya. Each piece of the rind with bumpy skin protrudes and is cone-shaped. It is widely used as a diet food because of its low calorie. Atemoya, which is cultivated in non-heating greenhouse and matured after harvesting in December, is a very sweet fruit with a sugar content of 17-20 degrees Brix.

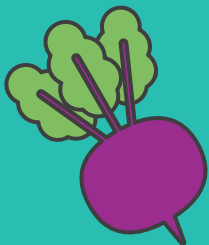
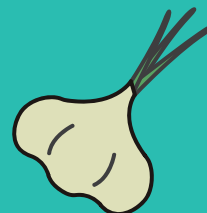


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## Sweat now shed by farmers makes them shine later: **Jeju agricultural policy**

Written by the **director at Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs,**  
Jeju Special Self-governing Province

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Jeju is the premier winter vegetables producing center of Korea due to its natural environment preservation and warm temperate climate that never drops below freezing even in winter. 100% percent of radishes, 76.6% of broccoli, 39.3% carrots and 34.6% of cabbages are produced in Jeju among the major vegetable production areas in Korea. 99% of the citrus fruits in Korea are harvested in Jeju. Jeju Island is like a national winter food storage. In terms of the size of the economy, agriculture and fishing occupy 8.8% share of Jeju revenue, which is five times the national average. In fact, agriculture is the backbone of the Jeju economy.

As agriculture is the core industry of the local economy, Jeju Province is making efforts to improve farm households and the agricultural environment through various agricultural policies. In order to overcome rapid population aging in rural areas, the Jeju provincial government supports the agriculture workforce and nurtures future agricultural leaders centered on young farmers. The top priority is to establish an agricultural support system in response to climate change and to foster new crops as income sources. Furthermore, it concentrates on the preservation of the ecological environment, such as fostering eco-friendly agriculture, and the spread of the social and environmental value in sustainable agriculture. In addition to agriculture, in the livestock sector, the Jeju provincial government makes efforts to preemptively respond to infectious diseases of livestock and to establish the human and environment-oriented livestock industry and systems with higher farm animal welfare standards, such as the supply of safe livestock products.

Looking into the current agricultural policies in Jeju in more detail, first of all, in order to spread the public value of agriculture, the use of chemical fertilizers is restrained and the supply of eco-friendly agricultural materials is expanded. Moreover, the Jeju provincial government strives to overcome the crisis of Jeju agriculture through agricultural disaster insurance, improvement of a drainage system in flood-prone areas, and the expansion of the agricultural water resources development project, and to recover the rural economy through agricultural management and farm income stabilization and risk management.

The agricultural market has chronically suffered difficulties every year due to demand and supply uncertainty caused by the imbalance between supply and demand in Jeju agricultural products on account of farmers' preference for a particular crop. In order to solve these problems, various supplementary support measures are being prepared. The Jeju provincial government

is expanding administrative and financial support to establish a multi-item, small-volume production system by dispersing a high concentration of particular crops and to shift from conventional agriculture to smart farming.

To promptly respond to changing consumption patterns since the outbreak of COVID-19, some institutional improvements, such as expansion of e-commerce and online auction system for producing directors, are also being promoted. In order to establish the autonomous supply-demand control system centered on the producer council by farm product, Jeju Province makes efforts to manage both the demand and the supply of agricultural products and to stabilize prices of them through soil ecological quality conservation projects, the expansion of the Jeju-type agricultural price stabilization policies, and a self financing scheme for local farmers.

Above all, through the operation of the Food Plan Integrated Support Center, which is a comprehensive control tower for the production and distribution of domestic agricultural products, the Jeju provincial government focuses on the goal of improving the distribution structure and efficiency of logistics process of Jeju agricultural products, including citrus fruits with its administrative capability. Through it all, it can contribute to ensuring the competitiveness of Jeju agricultural products and the improvement of farm household income.

In the livestock sector, the Jeju provincial government is planning to manage livestock manure properly by expanding the reuse of purification treatment along with the policy of swine manure treatment for thorough management of pig manure. In addition, the prevention-centered animal quarantine system has been established to strengthen the complete blockade of infectious livestock diseases and to maintain the non-occurrence of malignant infectious livestock diseases.

As mentioned, Jeju agriculture is a life industry that supports the local economy. Under the belief that Jeju agriculture must survive in order for Jeju to survive, the Jeju provincial government is focusing on supporting local farmers with appropriate administrative capacities and all available administrative power so that the sweat of farmers is not in vain. Through close consultation among administrative organizations and division of roles, the provincial government is doing its best for the stable production and distribution of Jeju agricultural products. Above all, the provincial government will listen to Jeju farmers and promote inclusive communication policies and services of agriculture that puts the hope of the farmers as our top priority.

## The Soil Environment Conservation Project

Groundwater of Jeju Island, a life-giving water and its nature is the most treasure and precious asset that we must protect and pass on to our descendants. To this end, it is urgent to induce the conversion from conventional farming that has relied on chemical fertilizers and pesticides to environmentally friendly farming methods. The Jeju provincial government and the Jeju Free International City Development Center (JDC) are working together to promote the soil environment conservation project.



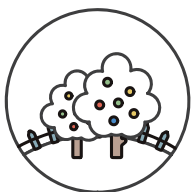
### Organic fertilizer support project for the soil environmental quality

It is a support program to create a sustainable agricultural environment and the public value of eco-friendly agriculture with the goal of preserving the soil and groundwater environment of Jeju. The Jeju provincial government provides 14,000 tons (700,000 bags) of organic fertilizer to GAP certified farms and local farms to improve productivity and to relieve the burden of farm management fees by supporting eco-friendly agricultural materials.



### The Gelatin and Chitin degrading microorganisms (GCM) pilot program

GCM farming method as a solution for modern agriculture prevents nematodes and pathogens by proliferating beneficial microorganisms in the soil through mass culture of gelatin and chitin-degrading microorganisms and promotes crop growth, improves quality, and increases productivity. It is one of effective farming methods to promote ecological and environmental protection and to reduce current costs of agricultural production by minimizing the use of fertilizers and pesticides. Moreover, with the increase of eco-friendly agricultural products in yields and nematode damage to fruits and vegetables growing in a greenhouse is being decreased.



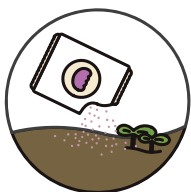
### Green manure seeds support project

Green manure crops are crops that are used as fertilizer by directly plowing the above-ground parts after growing plants for a certain period of time on farmland. It has been at the forefront of not only improving soil health but also establishing the foundation of sustainable environment-friendly agriculture through reducing the use of chemical fertilizers by growing green manure crops, increasing soil organic matter content and reducing excessive soil salinity.



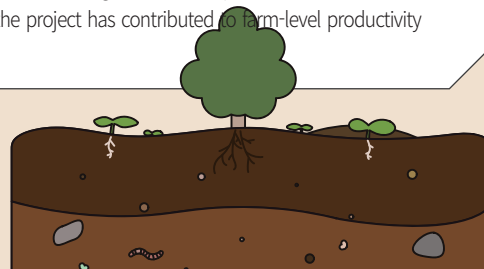
### Support for supply of microorganisms for sustainable agriculture

This support project is to restore health to agricultural soil by providing eco-friendly agricultural materials to reduce the use of chemical fertilizers and conserve and enhance soil quality through supplying microorganisms (16,000ℓ) from microorganism culture facilities in the regional eco-friendly agricultural complex in Seongsan-eup, Seogwipo-si.



### Agro-ecological soil conservation project

Crop yield and quality are decreasing due to soil nutrient imbalance and increase in soil transmitted helminth infection due to repeated agricultural practices every year. In order to improve this, the agro-ecological soil conservation project is to promote high-quality soil by non-cultivation or promoting green manure crops. In addition, through controlling the supply and demand of winter vegetables and expanding the cultivation of crops by establishing a cooperative system with the National Agricultural Cooperative Federation and the Korea Agro-Fisheries and Food Trade Corporation, the project has contributed to farm-level productivity and household income.



# The Creation of High-added Value through Rural Convergence Industry(Sixth Industry)



Jeju Rural Autumn & Winter Experience Tour Map  
© Jeju Sixth Industry Support Center



## What is the rural convergence industry(sixth industry)?

It refers to activities that promote the vitalization of the local economy by creating new added values and local jobs through convergence of the secondary industry of manufacturing and processing using tangible and intangible resources (primary industry) of rural areas and the tertiary industry of services such as experience and tourism



## What is the rural convergence industry for?

- **Farmer** : In addition to the sale of agricultural products, it promotes stabilization of farm management by creating added value through secondary and tertiary industries.
- **Consumer** : Consumers and visitors can take a new approach to understand agriculture and rural life and share values as they experience and enjoy rural lifestyle with safe, reliable, fresh local food made by local farmers and beauty of the countryside.
- **Rural area** : It promotes revitalization of local economy by creating mutually beneficial local jobs



## What Jeju Special Self-Governing Province and the Jeju Sixth Industry Support Center work on

- To conduct the new or renewal certification services and the post management for nurturing the 6th industry business entity
- To provide on-site training, education and professional counseling to solve business problems effectively
- To operate the 6th industry antenna shops to identify consumer trends and to promote effective product marketing
- To hold the international fair to expand the 6th industrial product market and to extend strong export growth
- To carry out the promotion of experiential tourism with smart farm

## The Comprehensive Measure of Supply-demand Stabilization of Winter Vegetables

As vegetable supply is insufficient on the mainland in the winter, Jeju is the biggest supplier of winter fresh vegetables in South Korea like a national food storage from winter to spring (November to May of the following year). However, certain crops are intensively cultivated, leading to overproduction and a great uncertainty in the supply and demand of agricultural products. In order to prevent this, a comprehensive policy during pre- and post-harvest to manage both supply and demand is crucial.



### The promotion and expansion of the Jeju-type checkoff programs

In order to deal with annual repeated instability of supply chains and to strengthen the role of self-regulating producer organizations, the Jeju provincial government is only one among local governments that is adopting and operating the Jeju-type checkoff organizations. Starting with carrots in 2015 and expanding to winter radish in 2019 and cabbage in 2020, the checkoff organization for broccoli is being established in 2021. The provincial government has supported the project budget up to a maximum of KRW 1.4 billion, and strengthened the capabilities of self-financing organizations every year, such as supply-demand control, public relations, and research.



### The promotion of the drone observation project for winter vegetables

To provide accurate production statistics, which is the basis of supply and demand policy, to agricultural sites, for the first time this year, the Jeju provincial government conducts a drone observation project jointly with the Korea Rural Economic Institute (KREI). The project is to provide production information to agricultural sites after finally determining the accurate cultivation area by comparing and verifying the agricultural land reported and drone observational results through the reporting system of culture area which is already implemented. With the project, the provincial government will plan to control supply and demand based on crop production information from more precise data rather than intuition.



### The promotion of the vegetable price stabilization system

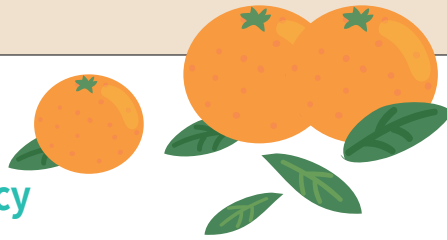
For winter radish, garlic, and onion crops, the government is promoting the control of the supply quantities and advance supply in case of disequilibrium such as a drop in prices for the quantity contracted with the Agricultural Cooperatives through the vegetable price stabilization system of the government. In the case where the price falls in spite of implementing demand and supply policies, By preserving the income of 80% of the average price of the wholesale market, it has contributed to the farm household income stability.



### The promotion of the Jeju-type price stabilization management system for agricultural production

For carrots, cabbage, and broccoli, which are excluded from the list of the supply and demand policy, the Jeju-type price stabilization management system for agricultural production has helped local farms to bolster managerial stability. The system sets the base price of the target management by adding the cost of capital and the distribution cost of the previous year to the operating cost over the past three years and makes up 90% of the difference when the average monthly market price falls below the target management standard price. In June of this year, the first price stability management system was implemented for cabbage crops, and 1.46 billion won was provided to farmers.

# The Economic Driving Force in Jeju: Jeju Citrus Fruit Industry Support Policy



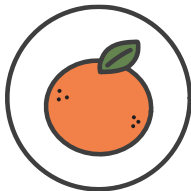
## The price stabilization management of field-grown mandarin oranges produced in 2021

If the average price of the five fruits and vegetables at Garak Market in Seoul is lower than the target standard price of management (the average operating cost over the past three years + the distribution cost of the previous year), up to 90% of the difference is made up. In order to support farmers who are expected to have a hard time in their farming activities in the next year due to the drop in Jeju Citrus Fruit prices, the first price stabilization management of field-grown mandarin oranges has been implemented in South Korea and has supported local farmers.



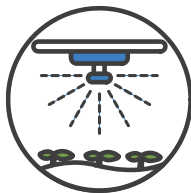
## The expansion of direct delivery of Jeju agricultural products to consumers

In 2016, for the first time in the nation, the Jeju provincial government began to implement the distribution system in which producers sell agricultural products directly to the final consumers without going through the wholesale market. Since 2019, by adopting aT (Korea Agro-Fisheries Trade Corporation), its focus has been to diversify the distribution channels of Jeju citrus fruits such as expanding direct supply to grocery product markets, catering companies and school meal services, adapting to a post-COVID-19 era. This project has the effect of reducing distribution expenses and increasing farm household prices by cutting wholesale market listing fees and encouraging short distribution channels.



## Establishment of economic farms for the production of sweet citrus fruits

Jeju mandarin oranges have been a key contributor to the local economy to such an extent that they were called 'university trees' until the 1970s and 1980s as parents in Jeju were able to pay their children's tuition fee. However, the 40-year-old Onju citrus orchards occupy some certain areas, showing a limit in improving the sugar content. In order to meet consumer demand, the Jeju provincial government is stepping up efforts to establish economic orchards for the production of high-quality citrus fruits, such as the renewal of varieties capable of producing citrus fruits with high sugar content and the transplanting of mature trees.



## The establishment of smart farm for fruit trees with ICT

A smart farm is an emerging term that refers to a farm that can automatically monitor the growing environment of crops and remotely manage irrigation, pests, and so on by utilizing ICT to increase yield, improve quality and reduce the overall labor force. The orchard smart farm project is to support facilities, equipment, and information system equipment for the introduction of the smart farm system to orchards, subsidizing 50% of the total project cost up to 100 million won per farm.



## The pre-inspection system for Geukjosaeng and late-harvested mandarin oranges

There were certain cases where unripe mandarin oranges were sometimes shipped to the fruit market to get a better price for the advantages of advanced shipment such as Geukjosaeng and late-harvested mandarin oranges. A thorough pre inspection system was implemented to enhance consumer confidence. Local farmers who want an early supply of their agricultural products must get the inspection of sugar and acidity level in them through the agricultural products processing center of the Jeju Citrus Agricultural Cooperative Federation to meet the product standards for market sale.



## Quality improvement in citrus fruits by measuring sugar content with the optical sensors

On the conclusion of a Free Trade Agreement (FTA), imported fruits with high sugar content are leading the fruit market for all seasons, and consumption of sweet fruits such as Shine muscat grapes and strawberries increases all the year round. Jeju Province has innovated in the distribution process of Jeju citrus fruits with a high sugar content by measuring sugar content using the optical sensors (54 places). The spread of small-scale optical sensor sorters has been expanded to select and supply delicious citrus fruits that are desired by consumers.





## Fall into the melody of Jeju

The melodies that brighten up the colorful autumn scenery are coloring Jeju. With a fanfare played on a trumpet as if cooling off the hot summer heat, Jeju labor songs, which have been with Jeju people's lives, resonate and inspire excitement in listeners. Although Jeju is called Samdado, which means Jeju has an abundance of are wind, stone, and women, it is an island with the melody in various songs and music flowing as much as the melody of the wind. Jeju traditional folk songs comforted Jeju people during hard work of rowing and chasing anchovies and grinding grain in a stone mill from rough and barren land. The music played with wind instruments planted seeds of hope with the power of music after overcoming the painful scars of war. And so, Jeju's music has flowed through the entire island. Popular music musicians also have their base in Jeju and share their feelings and emotions with others by their melodies. These days we may have to be physically apart from each other, but this fall in Jeju, we look forward to a brighter tomorrow in communion with Jeju's music that comforts you like an old friend.



### FEATURE 2

- Jeju story by laborsongs
- Major Gilbert and Teacher Ko Bong-shik and the Jeju International Wind Ensemble Festival
- JEMU, the cradle of popular music in Jeju



# Jeju story by labor songs

Written by **Go Yeong-rim**, director of the Jeju International Culture Exchange Association

Photographed by **the executive committee of Jeju labor song performance**

Korean people enjoy singing. Whenever they have fun, a song comes out naturally. Whenever they are gathered together, there must be a song. Sometimes they take turns singing songs, and even for a good singer, they instantly create a stage and let him or her sing songs. Noraebang (a singing room) is part of culture of the country and is really popular among Koreans of all ages. Literally it can be said that Koreans are the ones who cannot live without music. When I was studying in France in the 1980s, I wondered why French college students didn't sing like Korean college students when they were gathered. I drew the conclusion that Koreans have a moment to empathize and communicate while singing together.

In retrospect, there were a lot of songs of minyo (Korean folk song) at the root of this culture where Koreans enjoy singing. Minyo that passed into oral tradition varies from region to region in terms of its inherent features of various types. Many folk songs (Minyo) handed down from generation to generation on Jeju Island as well, and they are divided into three types: Nodong songs (work songs), Yuhui songs (Chang-minyo for the entertainment), and ceremonial songs. Unlike Chang-minyo, which have been handed down

mainly by government offices, Jeju labor songs by oral tradition among the common people contain the story and environment in which the Jeju people lived. Their difficult labor in farm fields, in the sea or at home and the sorrows of real life are honestly portrayed in their lyrics. Jeju labor songs are a musical outcome that is sometimes created alone and sometimes jointly by applying melodies to these lyrics.

Professor Kim Young-don, who laid the foundation for the study of Jeju Minyo, in his book, "Jeju Minyo", says, "Even when singing labor songs while working, in some cases, the lyrics merely function to improve labor efficiency, while in other cases, literary experience is enjoyed passionately with mind and emotion. Jeju people sing Jeju folk songs during productive activities and are immersed in artistic experiences as poets simultaneously."

Each person became a poet and a creator and made a work song. In daily life or work, with my family or my neighbors, on the land of Jeju or in the sea, in the rain or in the sun, sometimes softly or sometimes with a sigh, daily life and labor were captured in a



song. Those songs have been handed down through generations, and the stories they created and left are the medium that speaks to us. If you imagine the sorrows of life and the pain of hard work engraved in every verse of the lyrics of the work songs, you will understand why Jeju labor songs, which have been sung for a long time, still touch the hearts of many people.

Suddenly, a heartbreaking story comes to mind. As soon as her son sang a song to her elderly mother, who was suffering from a disease in which her memories were erased one by one, she sang along with him. When her son sang the song, "Haenyeo rowing song", which she used to sing while working in the sea to raise her children when she was young, his mother sang the song with her eyes twinkling. The son was deeply impressed by the fact that the song would not be erased from his memory, no matter how severe his mother's illness was. The song that she sang over and over again throughout her life must have been engraved on her heart.

### “leodo Sana! leodo Sana! leodo Sana!”

(Let's live in a utopian paradise.)

There will be no Jejuans who do not know this repetitive chorus lines of Haenyeo rowing song. Haenyeo sang this labor song while accompanying the rowing of the boat to the location for advanced diving or swimming to the taewak(a flotation device). They cheered each other up as some haenyeo led to singing and the others sang together. There's nothing Jeju mothers wouldn't do for all their children. They had to feed their family and make money to support their children to get a good education. When you listen to the song "The Sound of Melhuuri", the energy of the sailors who are enjoying the joy in a boat filled with mel (anchovy) is vividly conveyed in the song. The rhythm of labor catching anchovies with a hook net is reflected in the sound. After returning from the sea, the house is full of millets and barley that need to be pounded. A mother and a daughter are holding a mortar and pounding the hard grain together. When an aunt comes, the three of them are pounding their grain in a mortar. While they are singing the labor song, "The Sound of pounding", the rhythm of the mortar movements is constant along with the song so that they do not deviate from each other at their repetitive movement. Their grief over tough life is also pounded away with the labor song.

Is there any song that more vividly describes the life of Jeju women than the song The Sound of Weaving a Mangeon? Jeju women sitting in a group used to weave a mangeon, a type of headband woven with horsehair, while talking back and forth about the song. You can also hear funny lyrics that describe the members of the in-laws as a rooste, a hen, Kosaengi( a sort of fish), and an octopus to express their hard married life.

While singing the song, "The Sound of Cholbi(mowing grass)", which made people not get bored of working for a long time, Jejuans worked together through Sunuleum(the noun form of a verb meaning “exchange labor”) in wide fields in mid mountain areas to prepare forage to feed horses and cattle, which are indispensable for field farming. They should get excited as they repeat the chorus “It's Hongaegi!” while cutting grass that would be stored in winter with thought about feeding their horses and cattle that are like family members.

Seeds must be sown in the field after winter and before spring arrives. In windy Jeju, the seeds sown in the rough volcanic soil were often blown away by the wind, so they had to tread the ground to create a firm seed bed with a horse. In "The Sound of Stepping on the Field", a good-voiced singer began to sing the song with “Worro-Wol-Wol”, leading a horse and then the others sang along the chorus, stepping on the field. It is a song created by Jeju's

In 2020, a demonstration performance for the launch of the Jeju labor song performance was held at Ko's House (Jeju Sarangbang) near the Sanjicheon Stream in Jeju-si.





1



2



3

1, 2. In 2021, the Jeju labor song performance held at Hyangsadang, Jeju-si.  
 3. In 2021, the Jeju labor song performance held at Soam Memorial Hall in Seogwipo-si.

unique farming method, and it is a labor song that is only found on Jeju Island nationwide.

In agriculture, weed control is critical for maintaining high levels of crop production. . While pulling weeds, a group of people gathered in the millet field or in the bean fields and sang the song, "The Sound of Weeding" Without this song, it was difficult for Jeju people to overcome the monotonous work. "Let's gather together and carry the weeds before the sun goes down on the mountain." In this song, you can feel each other's encouragement to hurry up and finish weeding. When they returned home dusting themselves off, they had to grind beans on a millstone. The song, " Grinding Sound' is the song that they sang while turning the mill.

For those living on Jeju Island, the barren island for farming, the days of labor were continuous, and even when the seasons changed, tough work goes on and fills their daily lives. Though the labor was difficult, there were work songs, so they let complaints, fatigue and sadness be taken away by singing the songs. But in the 21st century, there is no need to do this kind of hard work because the world has changed with time and the way we live and work has also changed. Still, there is something that touches our hearts when we listen to Jeju labor songs. Anyone who was born and raised on Jeju Island would empathize with this feeling. In other words, each of us has faint memories of the lives of our mothers and grandmothers.

There is a concert project to begin empathizing by sharing the memories of the experience with people. "The Regular Concert of Jeju Labor Songs" was launched in the summer of 2020 and continues into 2021. Literally, it has the purpose of making it possible for



people to naturally experience Jeju musical traditions and cultural heritage while performing Jeju labor songs. The stage is set on meongseok (a straw mat), and the singers sing without speakers and microphones. The performance allows us to revisit old memories and moments through the songs like time travel. A sound of singing from the yard of a house fills the air over doldam (a stone fence). You can tell what kind of work is being done in the house just by listening to the sound. The work they did with sunurum (mutual aid) in the village community was accompanied by songs. The labor songs are the spiritual heritage of Jeju. As the singer and the audience face each other closely, they sometimes make eye contact and say, "Good job!" When you add chuimsae (encouraging remarks), you see the blurring of the boundary between the singer and the audience.

The Regular Concert of Jeju Labor Songs plays an essential role in the true succession and inheritance of traditions. You may have come across Jeju labor songs at traditional festivals that you never learned at school or sang at home. There are many words and expressions that you can learn about Jeju traditional culture and life you may never experience firsthand in Jeju labor songs. If you follow the melody of a song, you feel familiar as if it were a song you knew before. This inexplicable feeling of familiarity is probably due to a latent shared genetic factor. If you go to the performance hall on a fixed date and time in the concert schedule every week, you can enjoy Jeju labor songs for about an hour. The concert in an outdoor space, in the yard of a rustic house, take place in a convivial atmosphere with natural sounds that could not be enjoyed in other concerts. It is not be common for audience to enjoy listening to birds singing and the wind during any concerts. Moreover, in the Regular Concert of Jeju Labor Songs, where only human voices are delivered without instrumental accompaniment, you can focus on the lyrics of the song and truly feel the unique taste of the melody.

This performance was possible because there was a solid

consensus between the young singers and the concert planning team with the group of Jeju representative folk songs. In particular, many hours of practice of the cast members is the decisive factor that make this concert successful. In the summer of 2020, the Jeju Nongyo Preservation Society (Important Intangible Cultural Property No. 16. of Jeju Island) willingly performed at the concert that was held four times at Ko's House (a traditional Jeju house) in Jeju-si's original downtown, near Sanjicheon Stream, and the Regular Concert of Jeju Labor Songs was successfully launched. The Jeju Nongyo Preservation Society, which belongs to the Halla Arts Troupe was founded by the late Lee Myeong-suk, an important figure in the history of Jeju Minyo as the master singer. Now it is led by Kim Hyang-ok and Kim Hyang-hee, who became the master singers and the holders of the important cultural properties after her mother Lee Soo-ja. In the concert in 2021, along with the Jeju Nongyo Preservation Society, the leodo Folk Art Troupe also performed on the stage as a cast team. Established in 2004 under the leadership of master singer Hong Song-wol, the leodo Folk Art Troupe has performed hundreds of performances at home and abroad, and plays a central role in sharing Jeju folk songs with the public.

Young singers also willingly performed at the Regular Concert of Jeju Labor Songs in 2021, vividly showing the present of Jeju where Jeju folk songs as intangible cultural heritage is being passed down from generation to generation. Bu Hye-mi and Kim Bo-ram are singers who will lead the next generation of Jeju folk songs, standing on various stages including festivals as well as the Regular Concert of Jeju Labor Songs. Bu Hye-mi, who has a clear but sad voice with mature technique and Kim Bo-ram, who has an honest yet powerful and cool voice These two singers play a role in determining whether the traditional music heritage of Jeju Island is potentially sustainable across generations.

There are some wishes about the Regular Concert of Jeju Labor Songs. First of all, let us feel and think about the identity of Jeju people together. I hope that the concert serves as an opportunity to preserve the ongoing cultural legacy of Jeju folk songs by acknowledging the role of traditional culture and values of Jeju labor songs. In addition, when students are provided with many opportunities to engage in singing Jeju labor song once a week at school as well as at the concert hall, it will be an effective way of natural inheritance of tradition. Here comes the day when

you can hear the melodies of Jeju Minyo in public spaces like streets. What if, when pedestrians cross a street at a crosswalk , they could hear Jeju folk songs instead of the dull mechanical sounds at traffic lights? What if some Jeju labor song would be the first one that tourists in Jeju would hear in Jeju International Airport or Jeju Ferry Passenger Terminal as soon as they arrive in Jeju ? Just imagining how impressive it would be makes my heart beat. Even though the Regular Concert of Jeju Labor Songs did not start as a tourism business, it is one of cultural resources that are to be the major attraction of cultural tourism in Jeju. If you go to Hawaii, you can appreciate the beauty of the Hawaiian tradition of hula dancing, which has its origins in ancient history as a ritual dance, and if you go to Spain, you can enjoy watching a real flamenco show. Certainly, some tourists who visit Jeju want to experience the traditional Jeju culture and art with Jeju local people. Why not Jeju? As much as flamenco and hula dance, it can be said that ones of the traditional Jeju arts that represent Jeju are Jeju labor songs.

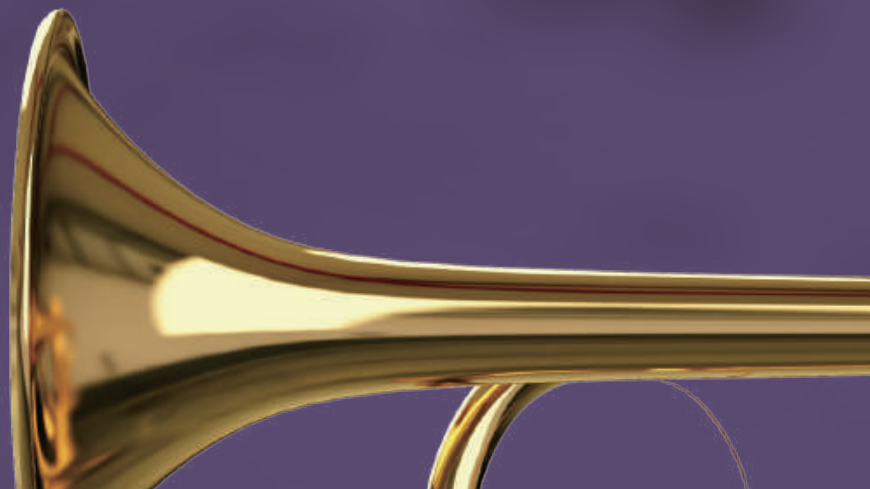
My grandma used to sing a lullaby, ‘Wong-I Jarang’, to me. My memories of that time are still vivid. As she waved me to get a better sleep in agi gudeok(baby cradle), she gently crooned , “My baby is good. My good baby! Wong-I Jarang, Wong-I Jarang.” On Juju Island, there would be no one who grew up without listening to his mother or her mother's lullaby, ‘Wong-I Jarang’. Songs are powerful and timeless. You have lived and worked with the encouragement and comfort that only the old songs can bring. Songs bring back some of your special moments of your lives that you have forgotten. I hope that Jeju labor songs will revive the spirit of Sunuleum by summoning the common memories from Jeju people. 🌿

Scan the QR code and enjoy listening to Jeju labor songs.



# Major Gilbert and Teacher Ko Bong-shik and the Jeju International Wind Ensemble Festival

Written by and photo courtesy of **Lee Sang-cheol**, chairman of the Jeju International Wind Ensemble Festival Organizing Committee



In early August last year, when preparations are fully underway for the Jeju International Wind Ensemble Festival, I received a special message from Mr. K, a native of Jeju, who was struggling to lead a local wind band in Asunción, Paraguay, on the other side of the globe. He and his wife sent their recorded saxophone and song through KakaoTalk to express their gratitude to those who were worried about the couple after they had recovered from COVID-19. He played the saxophone in the wind band in high school and was a member of Neulnorae singing mission that traveled nationwide after being discharged from the military band.

When he returned to Korea a few years ago, I introduced him under the nickname “Major Gilbert of Paraguay”, motioning a 70-year-old story of Major Gilbert in Jeju. He reminded me of Major Gilbert, who tried to plant hope with the power of music in the midst of the catastrophe of the Korean War as I saw him say with joy that he would go back to Paraguay with new instruments after receiving the used brass musical instruments provided by his acquaintances. Just as Jeju wind music was able to take root 70 years ago thanks to the major’s help, the man from Jeju is giving hope and comfort to young people and local communities with a wind music in a distant country. I think this is a story that continues to impress following the story of the late Catholic priest Lee Tae-seok, who created the brass band from the South Sudanese village of Tonj in South Sudan and his story was made into a widely viewed television documentary titled “Don’t Cry, Tonj.”

These days, we often hear new stories of cases similar to Mr. K. As if they repay a past kindness, they pass it on in poor countries around the world. These stories are about Jeju people carrying on the musical spirit like harmony and regard for other people’s feelings through wind music. Whenever I hear these kinds of stories, I am so happy and grateful. It seems that Jeju wind music has inherited the musical spirit of Major Gilbert in the old days and has continued in the world today. Furthermore, all these efforts have been put together, and Jeju wind music has been filling the world with golden melodies under the name of the Jeju International Wind Ensemble Festival. With the status of the Jeju

International Wind Ensemble Festival, Jeju has emerged as a world-class brass orchestral mecca as well as domestic. 70 years ago, it was a meeting of two persons that made Jeju wind music took root and all of these stories possible.

### The birth of Jeju wind music

The origin of Jeju wind music can be traced back to some elementary schools during the Japanese colonial period. However, it was not enough to call it a wind band because it was a small group of signal trumpets and drums for the purpose of signaling for controlling communications on student discipline and even they couldn’t reach the level of playing a piece of brass music properly. After liberation, more diverse wind bands were active at Jeju Agricultural Middle School and Jeju Middle School, but their improvement was minimal. After the outbreak of the Korean War, the Moseulpo Army 1st Training Center Army Band was close to forming a band. The following year, Major Gilbert went to his appointed post in Jeju.

### Major Gilbert



Major Charles Everett Gilbert (1912~1998) served as the deputy commander of the United Nation Civil Assistance Command, Korea(UNCACK) in Jeju for 1 year and 7 months. Although it was a short period of time, the achievements he made to

Jeju are enormous. He devoted his heart to creating a wind band of orphans at the Korean Orphanage, who had been rescued by Col. Dean Hess and brought to Jeju during Korean War. He taught while touring the wind bands of Jeju Middle School and Jeju Agricultural Middle School, and assisted Ko Bong-shik and actively contributed to the founding of the Ohyeon High School Concert Band. Major Gilbert gave away some musical instruments for this wind band, conducted ensembles periodically, and provided valuable sheet music.

His teaching tour of the Korean orphanage and other school wind bands became the pivot of Jeju wind music activities, enabling





Above from left: Major Gilbert and Ko Bong-shik with the Ohyeon High School Concert Band; Major Gilbert's contribution to American Music Magazine.



large-scale joint performances with the military band of the Moseulpo Army 1st Training Center and the chorus of Shinsung Girls' High School and Jeju Girls' High School. The Ohyeon High School Concert Band performed tour concerts on Jeju Island in collaboration with the Military Band of the Moseulpo Army Training Center and also participated in the National Brass Music Contest of the 4th Yeongnam Arts Festival (now Gaecheon Arts Festival) held in Jinju, Gyeongnam in 1953 and won the grand prize.

It was a splendid achievement made by "the sons of Jeju" on the mainland across the sea. In difficult times amid the scars of war, the wind music was a real ray of light for people and planted hope. In a situation where there were no artistic activities, war orphans and youths became the central agents of creating art culture in the local community. Probably Jeju Island was the only region that was the most active in wind music activities nationwide during the Korean War.

Major Gilbert was a graduate of the University of Michigan and the Curtis Institute of Music. After working as the musician of the Curtis Symphony Orchestra, he organized and conducted the U.S. Military Band Training School and the Heidelberg University Band during World War II. Major Gilbert's achievement in Jeju

was to add music and mentorship to his original job, help with post-war economic recovery. Through wind music, he sowed seeds of hope in the hearts of war orphans and young people and brought comfort to the local residents. Thus his outstanding achievement was to deliver the true social utility of art.

In 1953, he wrote a magazine article for *School Musician*, an American music education magazine: "Can good music education care for the war-wounded youth and help them build a better future? I definitely believe so. I plan to do everything I can to help all children to achieve their dreams." He was a true expert with a high degree of ethics and social responsibility in his field.

On July 22, 1953, Ohyeon High School built a practice room for its wind band and named it "Gilbert Music Hall" to commemorate Major Gilbert as an opportunity to express their gratitude for his dedication that contributed to Jeju wind music. Along with Major Gilbert, there was Ko Bong-sik, who made the full-fledged brass band in Jeju and created a fundamental ground for the present Jeju wind music.



### Teacher Ko Bong-sik

After graduating from Jeju Public Simsang Elementary School (now Jeju Buk Elementary School), Ko Bong-sik (1923~2018) worked as a member of the brass band, the pride of middle school at Mokpo Commercial High School. He was a sensitive and caring person who was interested in literature, art, music, and photography, and his experiences in the brass band became the roots of his teaching career and artistic activities throughout his life. He obtained secondary teaching qualification by passing the state certificate examination, and later graduated from the Literature Department, Dankook University.

As a teacher at Ohyeon Elementary and Middle School, he was preparing musical instruments little by little with a desire to establish a school brass band, and finally met with Major Gilbert, who was assigned to Jeju, and with his help, the Ohyeon High School Concert Band was founded. Under his guidance and conducting, the brass band first participated in the Jinju Gacheon Art Festival in 1953, the year after its establishment, and continued participating 16 times until 1973.

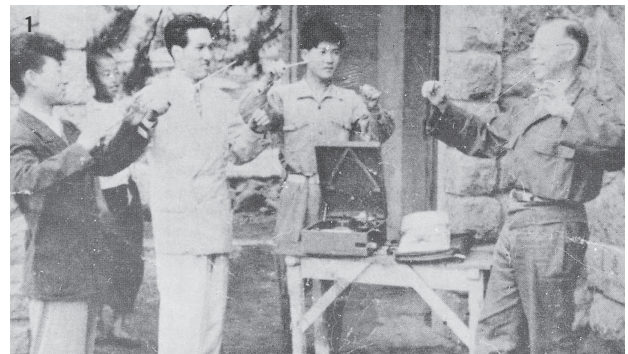
In 1958, the Jejin Yangju Yeyeon Monument was built on the campus of Ohyeon High School, and in 1964, the Jinje Yangju Yeyeon Monument was built in Jinje City Park. The exchange of Yeyeon Monument to commemorate the relationship between Jinju and Jeju through wind music was a valuable result of the art bridge between the two cities.

The teacher performed his duties as principal of Ohyeon High School, had his students cultivate the vast-flowing spirit through the Boy Scout movement at various schools in Jeju. He also contributed to the development of Jeju education and art by serving as the president of the Jeju Branch of the Korea Arts Council, the head of the Jeju branch of the Korea Wind Band Association, the organizing chair of the Jeju International Brass Festival, the 6th Jeju Island Superintendent of Education, and the dean of the Jeju Tourism College.

The meeting between Teacher Ko Bong-sik and Major Gilbert made creative energy that generated hope for Jeju wind music even in times when people were still suffering from the scars of the Korean War, by the fusion of the aspirations and challenges

from Teacher Ko Bong-sik within Jeju and external support from Major Gilbert.

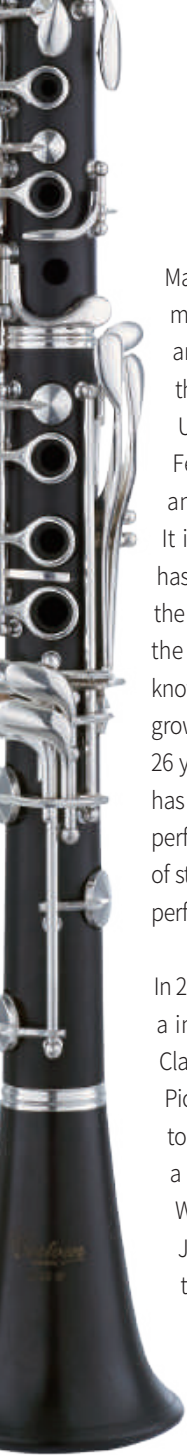
The beginning of the advancement of wind music in Jeju, a world-class wind music mecca today is rooted in the dynamic wind music activities of the two men during the war. Finally the firm root of Jeju wind music and their unstoppable enthusiasm were only revealed to the world through the Jeju International Wind Ensemble Festival.



1. Teacher Ko Bong-sik, who is taught how to conduct under Major Gilbert  
2. A view of the re-established brass band inauguration ceremony during the time of Oh Hyun High School

### The Jeju International Wind Ensemble Festival

The Jeju International Wind Ensemble Festival, which started in 1995, is the 26th this year, and the Jeju International Wind Ensemble Competition, which is held together, is the 16th. The two axes work together to enhance the synergy effect. It is known to the world as a Jeju-style music festival specializing in wind music, and Jeju summer is filled with the golden melody of wind music and the resonance of wind. It is the world's largest competition for all brass and percussion instruments.



Many years have passed since then and the former Jeju Concours members are active as members of world-famous orchestras, and they are also participating as judges of the Jeju Concours that produced them.

Unfortunately, at the Jeju International Wind Ensemble Festival in August of this year, famous foreign performers and wind ensembles were not able to meet the audience. It is regrettable that the meeting with famous foreign artists has been cancelled for a second consecutive year as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, it was a great harvest to meet the young Korean musicians who started to make their name known to the world, and to see the young people of Jeju who have grown up to be comparable others on the global stage. As with 26 years of history, the Jeju International Wind Ensemble Festival has grown year by year, and has been positioned as a venue for performances by world-class performers. Besides, there are a lot of stories of the years that are heartwarming beyond the ability to perform.

In 2010, the Jeju International Brass Festival Secretariat introduced a impressive photo under the name of "The President and a Clarinet Girl" excerpted from a book titled "The History of Jeju in Pictures," which compiled the 100-year history of Jeju from 1900 to 2006. It was a picture of a girl playing the clarinet in front of a presidential ministry who had visited Jeju during the Korean War. After the photo was released to the public, reporter Kang Jeong-hoon of the KBS Jeju Broadcasting Station searched throughout the country for her and finally found the girl, who had left a deep impression on the people in the eleven-year-old photo. Now, Yoo In- ja, who had been at a Korean orphanage at the time, was 69 years old and was living in Seongbuk-gu, Seoul. The following year, in 2011, the Wind Music Festival Organizing Committee invited her to the Jeju International Wind Music Festival Celebration Concert and



re-played the song he had performed in front of the president. After 60 years, the song, "Memories of Catfish" played by the old "Clarinet Girl" brought tears to the audience's eyes. Not only the audience, but also Yoo In-ja said that it was the most emotional, exciting day.

**I am Yoo In-ja called Clarinet Girl at the age of seventy. I was surprised how I got such a beautiful name and pleased with the overwhelming gift for me. It is like a dream to me. The scale of the Jeju International Wind Ensemble Festival was unexpectedly so large and grand, and the people who participated were so excellent that I don't think it was the stage where I dared to stand. ... 60 years have passed and for me, who suffered a war in childhood, is music a luxurious waste of time? Even after I left Jeju, which was only beautiful to me, my love for music has not faded away. When I had no choice but to quit playing the instrument, I cried a lot because my heart hurt as if I had lost a loved one. Now, I think that my family is like an orchestra consisting of my husband, children and me and I am like a conductor to lead my orchestra to playing a beautiful life in perfect harmony. But my love for music always remains deep in my heart and I can't hide it.**

June 2012, Clarinet old lady Yoo In-ja

Two years later, in 2014, with the help of Prof. Jang Ki-beom of Seoul National University of Education and Cho Myeong-joon Cho, a public affairs adviser at the US Embassy in Korea, I heard the news about Major Gilbert, Jeju wind music pioneer who made

3. Yoo In-ja, Clarinet Girl, playing the clarinet in front of former President Rhee Syng-man and his wife, who visited Jeju during the Korean War.
4. Yoo In-ja, Clarinet Girl, playing the song, Memories of Catfish, at the 2011 Jeju International Wind Ensemble Festival Celebration Concert.





If you scan the QR code, you can watch the Jeju International Wind Ensemble Festival Go bong-sik and Gilbert exhibition on VR.

5. Ms. Diane Arnold, daughter of Major Gilbert who visited the Ohyeon High School Music Center.
6. Major Gilbert giving the final command to the Ohyeon High Brass Band performing the farewell performance.
7. Ko Bong-sik and Gilbert's exhibition held as virtual reality (VR) exhibitions due to covid-19 pandemic.

wind music take firm root in Jeju. With the sad news that he passed away in 1998, I was contacted with his daughter Diane Arnold.

Ms. Diane Arnold, who was invited to the Jeju International Wind Ensemble Festival with her husband, and Yoo In-ja from Seoul hugged each other like sisters.


With Teacher Ko Bong-sik, they visited the "Gilbert Hall" on the first floor of Ohyeon High School's music hall and listened to the welcome performance of the Ohyeon High School Concert Band together with the graduates of the then 70s wind band. After the performance, Ko Bong-sik handed a picture to his daughter Diane Arnold, and she burst into tears.

On September 1, 1953, when his father, Major Gilbert, left Jeju, it was the appearance of conducting the wind band performance of Ohyeon High School, which was lined up on the dock to send him off on the deck of a military transport ship.

It was one of the photos in his album. Ko Bong-sik carefully took pictures of the activities of his brass band with his camera and made a photo album along with drawings and newspaper clippings.

Many things have been forgotten and disappeared over the years, but I could feel that a lot of stuff and relationships are closely connected with each other through music like destiny. It was an even more grateful moment for the Jeju International Wind Ensemble Festival to strengthen the bond of that relationship.

Furthermore, it makes me think again about the path and role that the Jeju International Wind Ensemble Festival should take.

The Salzburg Festival held in Mozart's hometown celebrated its 100th anniversary last year. The organizer of this festival, which was held with difficulty due to covid-19 pandemic, said, "The Salzburg Festival started as a project to combat existential crisis. I would like to hold the festival in this spirit because I see art as the meaning of life rather than decoration for everyday life." Famous festivals have their own local identity. Jeju wind music carried a powerful message to offer comfort and hope to local people in difficult times. Wind music is the music of the wind by breathing and the resonance of the wind. Sumbi-Sori, a long whistle-like sound, which results from the Haenyeo's hard inhalation after surfacing. After diving, taking a deep breath and surfacing, deeply approaches to Jeju wind music. It is the Jeju International Wind Ensemble Festival, which has been loved by the local people and has grown into the most Jeju-like art festival from Jeju, the land of wind, to the world. To go further, it is time for the festival to refine and brace itself up with will and can-do attitude for the next 50 or 100 years, based on the strong roots of Jeju wind music. I hope that Jeju wind music is recognized by all Jejuans as the pride and pride of Jeju, and as a special cultural product of Jeju. 

# JEMU, the cradle of popular music in Jeju

Written by and photo courtesy of Im Jeong-eop, the Jeju Contents Agency

## *Jeju Island and music*

In fact, the music production environment is a crucial part of the music production process. There are various processes to create a song and produce a track, from composing and writing lyrics that come up with original creative ideas to processing and refining music. After the process of recording, mixing, and mastering, music is delivered to listeners through a journey of distribution, promotion, and performance. In this creative process, the environment is a source of inspiration and creativity for musicians. Indie music artists who work independent of the major producers and entertainment corporations want to produce music under better circumstances and be in a different league from others. That is why Korean indie, is the independent music in South Korea. has developed and expanded from Hongdae (the surrounding areas of Hongik University) in Seoul, and more than 70% of the nation's recording studio and facilities are concentrated in Seoul. So, how about the environment of Jeju indie music and its artists? Are big fish in a small pond or in the sea? From the conclusion, in the case of Jeju, the two are compatible, revealing the unique direction of popular music.

Juju Island, which people have formed a favourable impression of, is one of the most popular tourist destinations in South Korea with tourist attractions and its own beautiful natural scenery. Because it is easier to access nature, such as the sea, mountains, and oreum, than in other regions, musicians in Jeju can be inspired

2020  
제주음악창작소  
뮤지션  
소케이스



by these natural elements and immerse themselves in music. Also, Jeju, where the tourism industry has developed, has regional advantages that is very suitable for holding events and festivals combined with the features of the tourism sector in region.

Although the performing arts sector has been impacted by the current COVID-19 crisis and has been hit hard, past statistics show that Jeju's musical infrastructure is relatively large compared to other regions.

According to the "Jeju Music Industry Survey"(2019) published by the Jeju Culture& Art Center, in Jeju , the number of cultural infrastructures per 1,000 people is 19.5, which is twice the national average of 8.2.and the number of operating days of the Jeju Culture& Art Center is also 270 days, which is almost twice the national average of 159 days. Jeju has a lot of opportunities to enjoy culture in everyday life through music, so it can be said that it is a region with a lot of opportunities for musicians to perform.

In addition to external infrastructure, internal attempts are being made to establish unique Jeju pop music identity beyond the limit of the island, based on musicians who have migrated to Jeju or who have spontaneously formed Jeju's indie scene (stage or flow of independent music).

On the other hand, in another aspect, Jeju is like such a small pond

for a big fish. According to the "Music Industry White Paper"(2019) published by the Jeju Culture& Art Center, the number of workers in the music industry in Jeju Island is less than 1% nationwide. The sales figure was also found to be 0.2%, which is very low compared to the national regional average.

In the survey of "Jeju Music Industry Survey" (2019), musicians in Jeju evaluated the fact that Jeju has more performance opportunities than other regions, but they are relatively concerned about the level of music, work environment and settings and show lower levels of satisfaction with the work conditions.

As can be seen from the results of the survey, Jeju lacks facilities in the music industry that as a whole includes a wide variety of roles, some creative and others more business-oriented, such as recording studios and music album production. In addition, there are difficulties in developing their own capabilities due to the lack of musical interaction and artists engagement with other musicians in other regions.

The absence of a high-level studio environment and the lack of infrastructure such as independent label services lead to the financial burdens on individuals in music production and have a fatal disadvantage in producing high-quality content in Jeju. Moreover, there are not enough agencies that specialize in music production and music marketing companies, artists in Jeju have to go Seoul to get them. It also clearly shows the limitations of the

cost required for music production and the expertise of producing and distributing promotional content. To fulfill the need of Jeju artists, JEMU was built on the site of the Seogwipo Arts Center on Jeju Island, which has coexistence of opportunities and limitations to the developments of music in Jeju.

### JEMU, Jeju Music Center

In 2019, to build ecology to revitalize the Jeju popular music industry, the Jeju Special Self-Governing Province and the Jeju Contents Agency achieved results the Jeju was chosen by the project to supported the creation of a music center held by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism.

With Seogwipo City taking part in the project, KRW 1 billion from the government and KRW 2.4 billion from the provincial government was invested to lay the groundwork for the Jeju Music Center, which would become the cradle of popular music in Jeju on the site of the Seogwipo Arts Center. The Jeju Contents Agency prepared a framework for the operation plan of the Jeju Music Center together with local musicians along with a multi-faceted survey of the Jeju music industry. It was a process of drawing the blueprint of a music studio under the motto of operating a differentiated music curriculum that takes advantage of regional characteristics and producing music contents of various genres. Eventually, this year, JEMU, Jeju music studio, was completed with a total floor area of 998.95m<sup>2</sup>, two-story building with one basement floor. On the first basement floor, a recording studio and creative space are prepared to support and nurture local pop music musicians. There are a space for creative cultural activities and an exclusive practice space for The Jeju Special Self-Governing Provincial Seogwipo Chorale on the first and second floors above the ground. Starting with the first opening showcase on April 19 and pilot operation on May 25, the operation began on July 1. It was a moment where everyone wished for the revitalization of Jeju popular music.

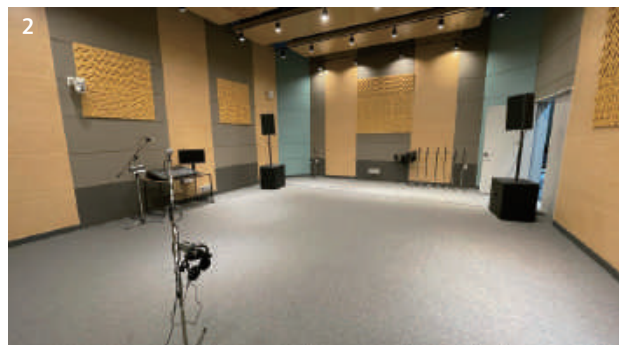
JEMU is operated in four systems: Sori-wat, Sori-nang, Sori-got, and Sori-bang (all the names in Jeju dialect). Sori-wat(field of sound) is to discover and manage the music resources of Jeju. It recruits and manages music industry workers, and operates information sharing meetings to revitalize the operation of JEMU.

Sori-nang (tree of sound) is a place where the "Jeju Record

Production Support Project" and the "JEMU Academy Education Project" are conducted to support the growth of musicians.

Last year, the albums produced with the support of JEMU through the Sori-nang program were <Jang Pil-sun/ Sorang, a single album> , <45RPM (Lee Hyeon-bae)/ Dreamer> , <Judo (Kim Jin-ho)/ Clouds of Jeju> , <Omar and the Eastern Power (Oh Jin-u)/ Sunshine> , <Hongoe(Fermented skate) (Eo Hyeong-jo)/For me> etc. You can listen to their music on various music sites. This

1. Studio A's control room equipped with a professional music production system.
2. Studio A stage for album recording and house concert space
3. Music exhibition space using inner passages, walls, etc.



year, 6 music teams have been selected and the album production support project for them is in progress, and on October 23, the music tracks of these 6 teams will be released at the Jeju Music Center Musicians Showcase. In addition, five teams are chosen for the JEMU Academy Masterclass course, which supports consulting education on the overall sound track production process, such as writing lyrics, composing, and mixing, and their albums will be released by the name of "JEMU Studio".

Sori-got (forest of sound) is to conduct the Jeju Music Studio Musician Showcase, a program to support the advancement of musicians. It will take place at the Red Oreum Recreational Forest on October 23 (Sat) this year.

Sori-bang (space of sound) provides a space to support creative music activities and to allow people to enjoy music. For information on using the facility, you can access the website of JEMU (jemu.kr). Priority is given to musicians who continue their music career or are about to begin in Jeju.

It is the wish of Jemu to help Jeju musicians grow and work as great artists who have insight beyond what everyone else can see, like a big fish out of a small pond. 🐟

## JEMU is



- a word formed from the initial letters of four words, Jeju, Emerging, Music and Utopia.
- a combination of two words, cJeju and Music.
- an abbreviation for Jem(fun) U(you).

It is a slogan that contains the will to make Jejuans happy and Utopia of emerging music by creating ecology for the revitalization of the Jeju popular music industry.



You can enjoy music and music videos on the JEMU website.



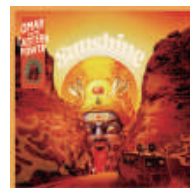
## The music albums produced with the support of JEMU



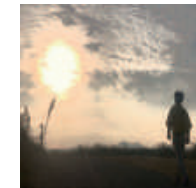
Jang Pil-sun/Sorang, a single album



45RPM (Lee Hyeon-bae)/ Dreamer



Omar and the Eastern Power (Oh Jin-u)/ Sunshine



Judo (Kim Jin-ho)/ Clouds of Jeju



Hongeo (Eo Hyeong-jo)/ For me

Ecology Treasure:

# Jeju Wetland

Written by and photo courtesy of **Moon Myeong-ok**, Jeju National University  
Research Institute for Basic Sciences

There are about 300 large and small wetlands on Jeju Island. The island is poor in surface water such as flowing rivers and reservoirs but abundant in wetlands. Even though it is a small volcanic island, why are there so many wetlands?

Perhaps the answer lies in Yongcheon-su (spring water) located mainly in coastal villages and Bongcheon-su (water tank) located in middle-mountainous villages and ranches.

Bongcheon-su is a wetland managed in a place that satisfies the topographical conditions where rainwater accumulates abundantly, and stagnant water is not removed quickly. The purpose of this wetland was for community's drinking water for local residents and cattle and horses in Jeju, where water is scarce. Among the wetlands of Jeju, Bongcheon-su is like a mirror that reflects the joys and sorrows of the Jeju people in the past. Although the past functions and roles of this place ceased, it has now faithfully served as the habitat for various animals and plants.

Wetlands distributed in Jeju are very different from wetlands on the mainland in terms of formation factors, shape, scale, and biodiversity. While most of the wetlands on the mainland are estuary wetlands, river wetlands, and mountainous wetlands, and their scales are very large, the wetlands on Jeju Island are small and mostly made from precipitation, and water levels fluctuate widely.

The wetlands of Jeju can be divided into several types; coastal wetlands, streams, reservoirs, small puddles appearing on wide rocky terrain, temporary puddles that appears in Gotjawal in the eastern region and where Jeju Mankyua is grown, a parasitic cone

type and low slope wetlands like 1,100 Altitude Wetland and Sumeunmulbaengdui Wetland. Except for coastal wetlands, streams, reservoirs, they are types of wetlands that only appear on the volcanic island, Jeju. In particular, crater-type wetlands and low-slope wetlands in mountainous areas have been designated and protected as Ramsar sites, which are designated to be of international importance under the Ramsar Convention, as they reveal important shapes and unique biota in terms of topography and geology for academic research and study.

The Ramsar List is the world's largest network of protected areas. Member countries shall designate at least one wetland in their territory for the "List of Wetlands of International Importance." By the end of August 2021, the convention has had 171 nations as members and 2,430 sites have been registered as Ramsar wetlands. The Convention focuses on conservation of wetlands. In fact, for a wetland to be designated to this list it must satisfy one or more of the criteria such as rare and unique wetland types and high biodiversity and conservation value suggested by the Convention for identifying wetlands of international importance. Wetlands registered on this list are named Ramsar sites, and the wetlands are recognized of international importance.

In Korea, 23 sites have been designated, of which 5 are designated and protected on Jeju Island, including Mulyeongari Oreum, Muljangori-oreum, 1100 Altitude Wetland, Wetlands of Dongbaekdongsan, and Sumeunmulbaengdui Wetland. It is the result of reflecting high biodiversity and conservation value of Jeju wetlands, which have rare and unique wetland types and provide habitat for many rare plants and animals.



Sumeunmulbaengdui Wetland



Muljangori-oreum

### **Muljangori-oreum**

Muljangori-oreum has a legend that Seolmundae Halmang (the huge goddess who made Jeju Island) drowned in this water. According to the legend, the depth of Muljangori-oreum was unknown, but Seolmundae Halmang, who was checking the deep waters of Jeju Island, fell into Sanjeong Crater Lake of Muljangori-oreum with its bottom open, endless depth. The wetland of Muljangori-oreum, like Mulyeongari Oreum, is maintained only by rainwater, but have a surprisingly abundant amount of water. Muljangori-oreum wetland is a mountain crater lake formed at the volcanic crater. It is listed as Ramsar site in 2008, as wetland protection area in October 2009, and Natural Monument No. 517 in November 2010. It has earned three designations of wetland.

Falcons, endangered wildlife class I, and two birds, grey frog hawks and Japanese paradise flycatcher as endangered wildlife class II inhabit in the area of Muljangori-oreum wetland. Natural monuments such as little cuckoos, hawk, and mandarin ducks are observed as well. Muljangori-oreum wetland is home to endemic plants like Jeju clubmoss, Sasa palmate Nakai, Spotted wild ginger,

Hallasan corydalis, and *Hepatica insularis* Nakai and also endemic species such as *Panorpa approximata* Esben-Petersen, Jeju Salamanderas and Jeju Striped Field Mouse.

### **Sumeunmulbaengdui wetland at the foot of Hallasan**

On Hallasan or Halla Mountain, standing 1950m above sea level, a wide field spread out surrounded by oreums. That is Sumeunmulbaengdui wetland. "Baengdui" (Bengdi) is a Jeju language that means a wide field. This site is an rare alpine wetland developed in the highlands of Hallasan, despite the geological features of a volcanic island where surface water is not common. In fact, mountain wetlands on Hallasan are very rare, because Hallasan has geological structure composed of porous volcanic rocks with high permeability. The site displays some unique examples of a wetland. In Sumeunmulbaengdui wetland, there exists a shallow crater lake with an impervious layer, which has a high water-retaining capacity. It is situated on the gentle slope of the volcano, surrounded by oreums, parasitic cones.

It is located in the center of Samhyeongje-Saet-Oreum, Noro Oreum, and Salpin Oreum. The terrain here is gentle compared



to the surrounding area, and the wetland is maintained mainly by water and rainfall from the surrounding streams.

Sumeunmulbaengdui was registered as the 21st Ramsar Wetland in March 2015.

In Sumeunmulbaengdui wetland, around the wetland, and in forests, species of endangered wildlife class I like falcons and species of endangered wildlife class II including purple-flower bladderwort, scarab beetles, stag beetles, *Argynnis nerippe*, Japanese paradise flycatcher, etc. inhabit. Sumeunmulbaengdui wetland is one of the representative mountainous wetlands of Hallasan, where peatlands (terrestrial wetland ecosystems in which waterlogged conditions prevent plant material from fully decomposing) are distributed, and has high geological value such as research on climate change in the past along with 1100 Altitude Wetland. Since it is located deep in the forest, there is relatively little external interference, and the high level of naturalness is maintained. It is the largest wetland developed on a gentle slope in the shape of explosion pit surrounded by oreums scattered around Hallasan.

Purple-flower bladderwort, an endangered wild plant, distributed in Sumeunmulbaengdui

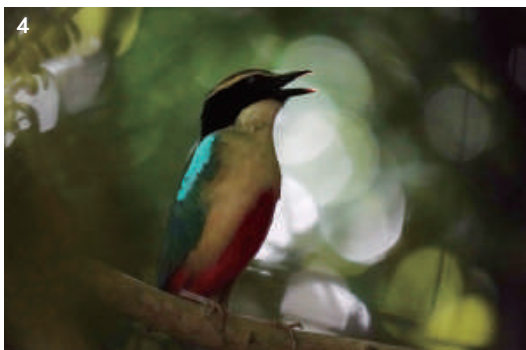




## Dongbaekdongsan wetland, deep in Gotjawal

Most of wetlands in Gotjawal are Bongcheonsu. The Gotjawal sites, which is covered by aa rubble flow, have high permeability. Therefore, it is difficult for water to flow or to be stagnant. However, the wetlands in Gotjawal sites can be considered as wetlands caused by the accumulation of water due to the combination of the impervious effect of lava flows and volcanic rock formations created on the surface of pahoehoe lava mixed with aa lava. One of the representative wetlands is Dongbaekdongsan wetland,

designated as a Ramsar Wetland. Considering the permeable geology of the Gotjawal sites and the evergreen broadleaf forest, Dongbaekdongsan wetland including Meunmulkak have high biodiversity and ecological value. It is known that 12 species of endangered protected wildlife are distributed in this wetlands: Jeju grapefern, a watershield plant, a giant water bug, scarab beetles, stag beetles, a buprestid, *Argynnis nerippe*, narrow-mouthed toad, a goshawk, a wood pigeon, a fairy pitt, Japanese paradise flycatcher, etc.



1. Dongbaekdongsan wetland
2. Jeju grapefern, endangered plant
3. Watershield plant, , endangered plant in Dongbaekdongsan wetland
4. A fairy pitt, endangered species around Dongbaekdongsan wetland



## Jeju grapefern in Gotjawal

Jeju grapefern grows only in the customized wetlands of Gotjawal. Just as aquatic plants cannot survive outside a wetland, so is Jeju grapefern. In 2001, the plant collected from Gotjawal was introduced as a new species, named *Mankyua chejuense* B.-Y.Sun et. al in the international scientific journal.

At that time, this discovery was the first terrestrial plant found to be endemic in Korea since the Japanese colonial period and was evaluated as a important "missing link" that would play a crucial role in elucidating the phylogeny of the fern. Jeju grapefern is a very small plant with a body size of about 10 cm. The place where this plant can grow is the low wetlands of Gotjawal, in which the bottom is rich in organic matter and there are many protruding rocks, and where water fills up during rainfall and then drains or evaporates within a short period of time (3-7 days, depending on conditions). As it can be said that it is the customized wetland, Jeju grapefern cannot be identified at all inn areas other than these conditions.

Plants growing in wetlands have very low tolerance to ecological limiting factors, so it is often known that they become extinct without being able to cope with rapid environmental changes. Jeju grapefern is evaluated as Critically Endangered (CR) on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List according to the international standard for endangered plants. It is just before the stage of Extinct in the Wild (EW). *Cymbidium Orchids*, *Sickle neofinetia*, *Psilotales*, and *Pincushion plant*, which we know as rare plants, do not even belong to the global endangered category because they are common worldwide.

Jeju grapefern is distributed only in Jeju area in the world. If it disappeared from Jeju, it would become extinct on Earth. Jeju grapefern was born in our land and given the name by us. Without the will and effort to preserve Gotjawal, a place where it can grow, there would be no object on Jeju Island to be called Jeju grapefern in the near future.

The organisms that can live in wetlands are very limited and unique due to temporary or long-term stagnant water, which is necessary. For wetland organisms, water is the biggest limiting factor that enables or prevents them from living for wetland organisms. All

because of water, organisms outside the wetland cannot survive in the wetland, and ones that depend on the wetland cannot survive outside the wetland. . In this sense, wetlands are sometimes expressed as Island on land. Creatures that live in the wetlands of Jeju Island dwell on an island within an island. There are about 300 treasure islands hidden in Jeju, a volcanic island. 🌿

Japanese paradise flycatcher dwelling in Muljangori-oreum



# Gwanghae, the sea of light, shines on Jeju



Written by and photo courtesy  
of **Oh Sin-ae**, Jeju Urban  
Regeneration Center

Jeju's Wondoshim, old downtown area, which can be reached in 10 minutes by taxi from Jeju International Airport, retains the traces of the most prosperous and splendid times in Jeju as the center of old Jeju. It is the history of Jeju where countless Jeju stories after stories have been piled up. But now, leaving behind a glorious past, it is slowly being forgotten in people's memory.

Our story begins right in here, the original downtown, a place full of memories and a stage of life for Jejuans. If you walk through the old downtown, you come across a sign stone for the site of King Gwanghae-gun's place of exile. It reads that King Gwanghae-gun was exiled to Jeju and ended his life while living here due to his punishment of wiri anchi(a form of banishment where a thorn fence surrounded or a thorny trifoliate orange tree was planted around the house of the exile). If you did not look carefully, I would miss and not know about the fact. Maybe you would think that it is just one of the numerous sign stones erected in the old downtown. What kind of stories do Jeju Island, King Gwanghae-gun, and the old downtown keep?

#### The only king who was exiled to Jeju

In our history, Jeju has been a remote region and a land of exile. As a place of exile that began in the Goryeo Dynasty, a lot of people were exiled to the distant island of Jeju to maintain power as a means of political conflict in the late Joseon Dynasty. Among those who went into exile, there is Gwanghae-gun, the only king exiled to Jeju for Injobjeong(The Coup of 1623). At first, he had been exiled to Ganghwa-do with his family. Unfortunately his wife, son, and daughter-in-law passed away one after another. King Gwanghae-gun, who was left alone, was transferred to Jeju in 1637, in the 15th year of King Injo, and began living in exile here in Jeju.

#### His turbulent life

Gwanghae-gun, whose personal name was "Yi Hon", was the second son of King Seonjo, born to Lady Kim (Gongbin), a concubine. It is said that he was extraordinarily intelligent at an early age. One day, to see the spirits of the princes, his father, Seonjo, set up a magnificent display of treasures and made them choose what they wanted and was very surprised that Prince Gwanghae only picked up a calligraphy brush, ink-stick and ink-stone unlike the other princes who tried to have better things.



Performance of condolences for the passing of King Gwanghae-gun

Also, he gave an unexpected answer to the king's question of what side dish was the best. His answer was "salt" with an explanation that it is an essential ingredient put in every dish. As he displayed high intelligence, King Seonjo was always wary of Prince Gwanghae even though he was a child. When the Imjin War (the war with Japan) broke out and the city was threatened, Seonjo fled to Uiju to avoid the Japanese forces, and Prince Gwanghae was proclaimed Crown Prince. In the place of weak King Seonjo, Prince Gwanghae ruled the country, commanding battles and taking care of the reconstruction of the nation after the devastating war. After Queen Euiin died in 1600, and King Seonjo took a new Queen as the king's concubine, Inmok, who gave birth to a son, Gwanghae-gun, and later the succession also became a matter of contention. Then, in 1608, King Seonjo died and Gwanghae-gun succeeded to the throne, the 15th king. After the enthronement, the legitimacy of Gwanghae-gun was questioned. Eventually, Gwanghae-gun had Prince Yeongchang executed after he was sent into exile, and then confined the Queen Mother to the palace.

In 1623, the Seo-in Faction, who was against King Gwanghae-gun, organized a revolt, deposed Gwanghae-gun, and put Injo on the throne in 1623. Finally, King Gwanghae-gun was expelled from the throne and exiled to Ganghwa-do.

### His life ended on Jeju Island

In 1637, in the 15th year of King Injo, a ship escorting Gwanghae across the rough sea arrived at Eodeungpo, now in Haengwon-ri, Gujwa-eup. It was the first step Gwanghae-gun took to Jeju. While imprisoned in the original downtown area where Jeju Mokgwana (the former Jeju government office) was located, he endured exile in a house surrounded by a thorn fence, unable to leave even a single step due to his punishment of *wiri anchi*. Ultimately, in 1641, on July 1 to the lunar calendar, he died of disease at the age of 67 in Jeju. Officials came down from Hanyang, the capital of Joseon, to hold the funeral of Gwanghae-gun, and they moved the mortuary to Gwandeokjeong and held a great ceremony. This was the first royal ceremony held in Jeju. According to Jeju folklore, it rains every July 1st under the lunar calendar, the same date of Gwanghae-gun's death. Jeju people call the rain *Gwanghaewoo*, and consider it a gift from Gwanghae-gun to relieve the drought in Jeju. On August 8, the 1st of July on the lunar calendar, this year, it also rained in Jeju.

### Meet Gwanghae-gun through urban regeneration

Jeju's Wondoshim, old downtown area, which contains the story of Gwanghae-gun we did not know well about, Gwanghae-gun might have wanted to remember and we should tell and share with the world. Can't this be a story of a region that create empathy and everyone can be involved in across generations?

Efforts are being made to go beyond the spatial and temporal meaning of Jeju's Wondoshim, to discover the hidden stories within, and to connect them to the other stories of our region that would shine on the old downtown area again through storytelling. The story of Gwanghae, which will begin again with our voices living in the present, is shared by various local communities working in old downtown area, local merchants and Jeju residents, organizations, and cultural planners who love the history and culture of Jeju.

In 2020, under the theme of "Gwanghae, awakening Jeju's Wondoshim!", Gwanghae-themed goods were developed in cooperation with local merchants in the old downtown area.



Time travel to Jeju's Wondoshim, the program "Gwanghae, walk on the path of light!"



Gwanghae-themed goods

Among goods, there are "glass paperweights" inspired by the poem, "Jeju Jeokjung" in the diary of Gwanghaegun, who was said to have been composed on his way to exile in Jeju, and "ceramic emblems" that contain the feelings of Gwanghae-gun, who set foot in Jeju as an exile, and the feelings of Jejuans who had to see the king who became an exile. In addition, pat-juk (red bean porridge), which is said to be the favorite of Gwanghae-gun, is served along with bing-tteok (Jeju-style radish-stuffed buckwheat crepes), a local traditional food, served in Pat-juk Bingsoban. In 2021, under the theme of "Gwanghae, meeting Jeju's Wondoshim", linked with the main anniversaries of Gwanghae-gun, including July when Gwanghae-gun was exiled to Jeju, August when he passed away, September when the great religious ceremony for him, etc., Gwanghae-themed products and participatory programs of cultural contents were introduced.

You can enjoy a time travel through the old downtown, following the story of King Gwanghae-gun, who became an exile from the king of Joseon. To help children understand and learn the history of the region more easily, there are book bundle programs that meet the stories of Gwanghae-gun and Jeju through picture books


and board games.

It is a time to walk around the old downtown, where Gwanghae-gun wanted to wander freely during his exile, and to experience the food and souvenirs that people would have made while missing him, facing the stories of Gwanghae-gun hidden, and real Jeju's Wondoshim that we did not know.



**Gwanghae-gun, the story of Jeju's Wondoshim blossoms again!**

The story of Jeju's Wondoshim and Gwanghae-gun is still ongoing. There are still many stories we do not know, and there are many who wish Jeju's Wondoshim to be revived and become a favorite place for people to visit together.

As I walk down this street in Jeju's Wondoshim today, I hope that people meet the original downtown more closely through Gwanghae-gun with enough time, and every corner of the original downtown is filled with new stories through Gwanghae-gun. 

1. One of Gwanghae-themed programs for kids 2. Gwanghae-themed humanities lecture 3. The history quiz show about King Gwanghae-gun 4. The Living Lab about King Gwanghae-gun





## Hong Yang-suk, the master of Jeongdong- beolrip

44 years  
that permeated  
the faded stems

The sublime truth that she has dedicated her all life to her work. The work makes her life brighten up, and sometimes lets her spirits and shoulders droop. Nevertheless, it is difficult for us to easily and dare to guess about her career as she sits down with fear and trembling to immerse herself in her work again. What's more, her work is so arduous that the cartilage of the fingers has been worn out and her flow has reached such a pitch that the retina of her eyeball has been sometimes torn. The 44 years she endured must have been a difficult time to train herself. Master Hong Yang-suk greeted with a bashful smile. Her smile is as gentle as the morning sun on her workbench.

Written by **Jeong Ji-eun**, author  
Photographed by **editorial staff**  
Photo courtesy of **Hong Yang-suk**



Scan the QR code to  
watch the video.



Above: The standard traditional Jeongdong-beolrip woven with one vertical stake and horizontal three-ply yarn.  
Below: Songki Gudeok-typed Jeongdong basket.

**"Jeongdong-beolrip" seems a little unfamiliar to readers. Could you please tell us about what Jeongdong-beolrip is?**

"Jeong-dong" in Jeongdong-beolrip means the stems of *Cocculus trilobus*. "Beolrip" is the Jeju language for bungeoji (a hat worn by low-level soldiers of the Joseon Dynasty). In the old days, it was called Jeongdong-gat, and it was a hat worn by ancestors with sangtu (male hairdo; a knot of hair on top of the head). It is mainly used as a sunshade or to protect the face in case of rain. It is so light, cool and comfortable as if you wore grass. The hat is strong enough that it can be used by three generations if stored with care in moisture. This Jeongdong-beolrip is a unique local cultural heritage found only in Jeju in the world.

**I am curious about the reason and process of succeeding Jeongdong Beolrip. In particular, was there an particular incident in which Jeongdong Craft penetrated deeply into your life?**

I had a serious illness when I was young, so I was sick all the time. I still continued my recovery at home, so it was hard for me to go out and hang out with my friends. The only place I was able to go was my uncle's house. My uncle used to always greet me warmly, saying, "Are you here?!" I remember my uncle handing me one of his favorite candies and then weaving a hat by the window in anbang(the main room).

At that time, my uncle worked there weaving Jeongdong hats for modern use. I guess I was more fascinated by the color of the affective stems than the hat itself. There were green grasses all over the roof and yard of my uncle's house. The scene that the green color gradually changed to brown that I love day by day penetrated deeply into my heart as if the fruit ripened with a sweet taste. I had fallen in love with that brown color, so I asked my uncle if he could weave a Jeongdong hat too. Finally, he gave me the permission to do it.

I remember that I probably began with a Kkamagwi cushion(the first process of making Jeongdong-bullip as part of the top of the head when wearing a hat). He encouraged me by praising me with words like that, "There is no child like you who can weave a hat well."



Hong Yang-suk, the master of Jeongdong-beolrip

From then on, every morning I went there to learn about Jeongdong hat and left there in the evening like an employee commuting to work. I was fascinated so deeply that I didn't even know how time passed and it got rid of mental clutter and cleared my mind while I was weaving one end over and one end under.

**Your first relationship with Jeongdong was not Jeongdong-beolrip, but the modern Jeongdong hat that my uncle was weaving. Please, tell me when you first encountered Jeongdong-beolrip and started devoting yourself to the work?**

After about two years of learning, I now had confidence that I could work on my own. It was 1979 when I was nineteen. Around that time, I went to the Jeju Folklore Museum and saw a wonderful object named Jeongdong-beolrip displayed in a glass display case. It was like something that attracted me to it made me frozen in front of it.

The following year 1986, my uncle called me when he heard that it would be designated as Intangible Cultural Heritage. He said that since the examination was passed by my works, he thought I should receive an Intangible Cultural Heritage title from the government. But, I dared not accept his offer and insisted he should get it. If it hadn't been for my uncle's instruction and encouragement, I would never have made Jeongdong-beolrip. I persuaded my uncle with a joke that the Intangible Cultural Heritage title would give him money to buy some candy that he loved. He was such a calm introvert that he was worried that his life would be busy with many visitors after getting an intangible cultural heritage title. After much deliberation, he eventually accepted designation for the first holder of Jeongdong-

beolrip as intangible cultural heritage. From then on, I went to the provincial government offices to hold exhibitions and demonstrations. It has been 44 years since then.

**Among your works, I've heard about that it took 14 months to make "Jeongdong-horsehair-beolrip". I would like to listen to the story behind the craft?**

Horsehair as a material was so thin and so soft that it was very difficult for me to work with. Almost except for the time to eat and sleep, I was immersed in the work, but the progress was too slow.

One day, I was startled by cloudy vision in my eyes, so I called an ambulance and went to the hospital. The doctor said, "What have you done? How come you have strained your eyes?" My retina got torn because I overworked with too much concentration for too long. The cartilage of my fingers that had been pulling the strong *Cocculus trilobus* stems all my life was already worn out. Jeongdong-horsehair-beolrip feels like it was made by melting my soul as I made it complete step by step, suffering from all sorts of illness. I wouldn't sell it even if someone purchased it for tens of billions of dollars. I was

1. She is trimming the stems of *Cocculus trilobus*. 2. The trimmed stems of *Cocculus trilobus*. 3. The trimmed and dried stems of *Cocculus trilobus* are being arranged.



immersed in a hope of keeping the traditions alive and the beauty passed on to onto the future generation in a hope of keeping the tradition alive and the beauty passed onto future generations. I plan to donate it to a museum in the future after I pass away.

**What is the biggest challenge that you have ever faced while inheriting Jeongdong Craft for a long time?**

Securing material, Cocculus trilobus stems, for Jeongdong Craft is always the biggest challenge. Cocculus trilobus stems, which used to be common in fields or oreums in the middle-mountainous fields, have almost disappeared due to exploitation and utilization there. There is an emergency in securing raw materials because the elderly who were collecting Cocculus trilobus stems as a group have passed away or given up on Jeongdong Craft. I was looking for another material to replace Cocculus trilobus stems, and I managed to find that Jiseung Hanji had similar properties to them. I bought Jiseung Hanji while traveling around Andong and Jeonju and now use it for my classes and experiential learning. One day, I could be greedy and say I want to grow Cocculus trilobus in my garden in yard to secure as much material as I need without worrying about it. I would like to weave Jeongdong-beolrip in the studio attached to my house, and nurture successors to make Jeongdong Craft more known to the public. It would be great if I could do everything from exhibitions to sales in one stop.

**You are passing on Jeongdong Craft to your daughter-in-law. I would like to know how the two of you came to create Jeongdong-beolrip together.**

I love this job so much, I've been doing it all my life, but it's really hard... I don't want to pass on this challenging job to my children. Moreover, I've had a strong desire to pass it down properly, so I've wanted to teach with all my heart to anyone



Jeongdong-horsehair-beolrip is more difficult to handle its material than other materials, so it is a work of art that she put a lot of time, effort and energy into for a long time.

who loves this work and cherishes traditions as much as I do, even if they are not family members. Meanwhile, I was very sick a few years ago. It was the most difficult time in my life, to the point where my heart was seriously hurt somewhere and my stomach churned just by looking at Cocculus trilobus stems. Then my daughter-in-law suggested like this: "Can I give it a try?" Just in case, I taught her a little, but her skill was good enough to learn it. My son said that she has so much fun that after their children fall asleep, she weaves hats and baskets by herself. She said, "It's nice to be able to focus on this work without any distractions and I'd love to follow your will and craft skill, so I will learn hard to keep the tradition well." There's no way I can explain to you how grateful I am and how proud I am of her. I don't want her to overwork to reduce health like me nor to get a reputation for great artwork. If she can make even one a year, I just hope that she is the bearer of the tradition and carrying



4



5



6



7

4. Mul-heo-beok in Jeongdong Mulgu-deok (a traditional water jug in a basket).

5. Jar-shaped Jeongdong basket.

6. Jeju Choga (traditional house)-shaped Jeongdong basket.

7. Jeongdong-ssibugae (seed basket).

8. Jeongdong earthenware vase.

9. Handbag-type Jeongdong basket.

10. 11. She is creating Jeongdong-beolrip.

forward the legacy, Jeongdong-beolrip and it continues from generation to generation and from century to century.

**In order for Jeongdong Craft to be passed on to our descendants as intangible cultural heritage, I think that marketing is of vital importance to it. Do you have any new plans for product diversification, sales or distribution?**

I expect that, of course, if we can secure material, Cocculus trilobus stems, for Jeongdong Craft and strive to spread the craft skill and techniques, you see a lot of various Jeongdong crafts created.

When such a time comes, I want to lead the way that individuals who make Jeongdong crafts go beyond simple hobbies and help household economy and the local economy through sales. For example, There would be a variety of ways to jointly operate an Internet shopping mall specializing in Jeongdong Craft, to participate in the existing Internet shopping malls of public institutions such as "Tamnao", to sell directly at Jeongdong Workshop, etc. Although there are still many tasks to be solved, I won't get overwhelmed, so I take it one step at a time without giving up.

**I would like to know what state of mind you have for your art works or what attitude you have toward it. Lastly, could**

**you tell me your wishes for the future?**

If your mind is not at peace, it is just painful and hard work. Since there is no tools, it is a job that must be performed only with your hands and mind. I work with a calm mind, thinking about appreciation, and respect for nature.





8



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That's the way I work now. Originally, the work of weaving something has both the power to focus your attention and the power to purify the mind. Elderly people who attend my Jeongdong crafts class also say, "There is something about this that attracts people. If I take it in my hands, I lose track of time weaving it. I can push all of the distracting thoughts out of my mind." I also agree and like what the elders said, so I have devoted my whole life to Jeongdong crafts with a consistent mind and attitude. I just want to preserve Jeongdong crafts, Remembering not to lose preciousness of life and nature and the wisdom of people. 212



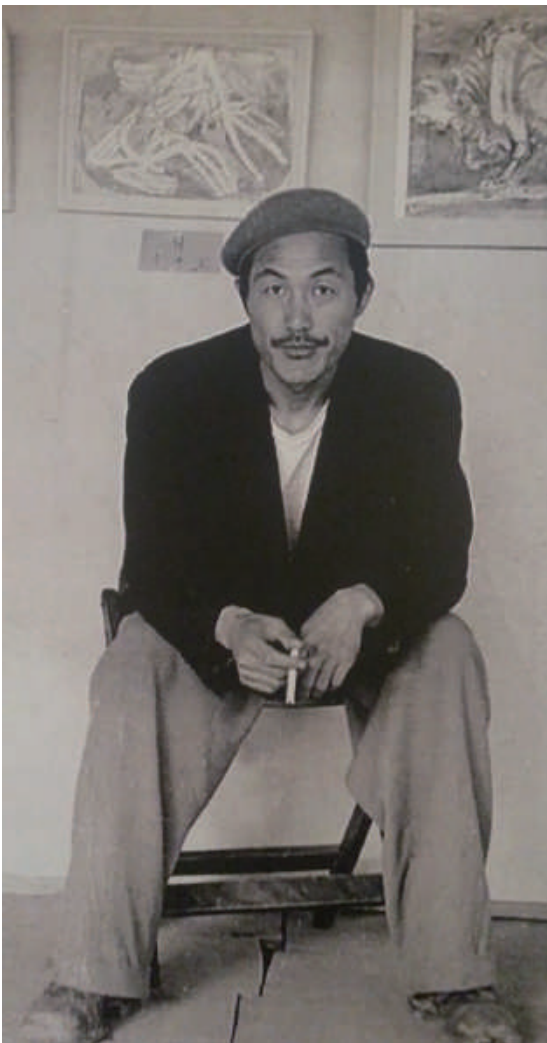
Return to Seogwipo after 70 years :

## The special exhibition of Lee Jung-seop's works

Written / Photographed by Jeon Eun-ja, curator of the Lee Jung-seop Art Gallery



KTOKH4.



©The National Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art.

Nowadays, there is hot news in Seogwipo. When it comes to Seogwipo, "Lee Jung-seop" naturally comes to mind. A lot of people pay more and more attention to Seogwipo and Lee Jung-seop. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, the special exhibition of Lee Jung-seop's works is being held, enjoying a great deal of public attention.

In the special exhibition, Return to Seogwipo after 70 years, twelve pieces of Lee Jung seop's works donated to Jeju Province from the so-called "Lee Kun-hee Collection" of the late Samsung Electronics chairman in April are showcased to the public for the first time. Most of these donated works contain memories of Lee Jung-seop's 40-year short life, the happiest days he spent with his family in Seogwipo, which was their refuge after fleeing from the plight of war from the North Korean city of Wonsan during the Korean War.

Among the donated works, the representative one is Scenery with Seopseom Island in the Distance. This work was painted by Lee Jung-seop in 1951 during his refugee life in Seogwipo. As the title of this exhibition suggests, the painting returned to Seogwipo after 70 years. I am deeply grateful to the family of late Samsung Group Chairman Lee Kun-hee, who highly appreciated Lee Jung-seop's works and willingly donated the precious artworks he had cherished for many years to the Lee Jung-seop Art Gallery.

The relationship between Lee Jung-seop and Seogwipo goes back 70 years. It was in early December 1950 that Lee Jung-seop escaped to safe refuge from North Korea. Shortly after the



Scenery with Seopseom Island in the Distance, 41×71cm, 1951

outbreak of the Korean War, he had to flee for safety with having nothing. When he left his hometown, he handed many of his artworks he had drawn up to that time over to his mother who had to stay behind to guard their house, feeling sorry and saying "Please, think of these works as me and keep them." He hurriedly boarded a cargo ship from Wonsan Port with his wife, two sons, two and four years old, and his nephew, Young-Jin Lee, and arrived in Busan three days later. After spending about a month in Busan, the Lee Jung-seop family fled for refuge to Seogwipo in January 1951 and stayed in Alzari Hill, a residential area, until the end of the year.

The late Song Tae-joo and Kim Soon-bok, head of community, provided a tiny room about 4.6 m<sup>2</sup> (1.4 pyeong) to the Lee Jung-seop family for free. Although there was not enough food and there was not enough space for his family to live together, he lived happily with his wife and two sons. His former residence is located in a beautiful place where the blue ocean spreads right in front of your eyes, so you can overview Seopseom Island to

the left, Munseom Island in the center, and Saesom Island to the right. He lived in here facing the ocean.

During his stay in Seogwipo, Lee Jung-seop drew portraits of three neighbors who died in the Korean War. Although he did not prefer to draw portraits, he drew their portraits by placing

Seopseom as seen from the Lee Jung-seop Art Gallery.



the small photos of the deceased on firewood piled up in the yard with a pity for the deceased and his family. Then, as a token of their gratitude, the neighbors gave the Lee Jung-seop family barley rice and sweet potatoes in return for their portraits. In the middle of winter, before Lee Jung-seop left Seogwipo, he had the landlord who willingly gave free accommodation to his family sit on the floor and then carefully painted his portrait in return for their kindness and help. His old humble house embraces his past story of his warm neighbors and him who had a good heart and a pure soul like a fairy tale.

After parking your car in the parking lot of the Lee Jung-seop Art Gallery and going up the quiet stone wall path and you will encounter his former residence. Although the painter passed away, you can feel as if you looked back to those days fondly. This is the power of space.

His former residence was purchased by Seogwipo-si in 1997 and restored to the 1951 state where the Lee Jung-seop family lived. The space lives and breathes like an organism. As the testimony of his wife, Lee Nam-deok Lee (her Japanese name: Yamamoto Masako), who later recalled that it was the happiest time for the family, the restoration of the residence was to commemorate

"the house that had a considerable influence on Lee Jung-seop's art world during his life in Seogwipo." From then on, a large exhibition room named after Lee Jung-seop was set up on one side of the yard to display Lee Jung-seop's original paintings and copies. In 2002, Seogwipo-si opened the Lee Jung-seop Exhibition Hall next to the residence to commemorate Lee Jung-seop's artistic spirit and creative mind, to promote the future Seogwipo culture and arts, and to inspire and encourage passion for creativity.

However, there was ironically no original painting by Lee Jung-seop in the Lee Jung-seop Exhibition Hall. In 2003, Lee Ho-jae, head of Gana Art Center, who recognized the importance of original paintings, donated 66 artworks of Korean artists, including 8 original paintings by Lee Jung-seop, and was finally able to register as a second-class art gallery. Also, in 2004, the founder and president of Gallery Hyundai, Park Myung-ja donated 54 works of Korean artists, including one original painting by Lee Jung-seop, so that it could be registered as a first-class art gallery. Once a space is created, people begin to develop rapport and communicate in there.

As time passed, the rapport and communication were passed to

Lee Jung-seop's residence in Alzari Hill, Seogwipo.





Lee Nam-deok donating her husband's palette to the Lee Jung-seop Art Gallery

his bereaved family in Japan. In 2012, Lee Jung-seop's wife, Lee Nam-deok, visited Seogwipo to donate the memorial keepsake palette from her husband, Lee Jung-seop when she was 92 years old. In 2014, Shin Ok-jin, head of Busan Space Gallery, donated 30 works related to Jeju Island, including a photo of Lee Jung-seop taken by Busan artist Heo Jong-bae. In 2015, Seogwipo-si Biotopia Residents Association also contributed his painting. Combined with the latest Samsung family donation, the Lee Jung-seop Art Gallery now owns a total of 299 items including 60 original artworks of Lee Jung-seop.

It is like a flower blooming on a parched land. 86.6% of the total collection was donated, and 40% of the original artworks of Lee Jung-seop were contributed. In this way, the history of the collection of the Lee Jung-seop Art Gallery was made in the process of sharing, cooperation and empathy with their support and passion. In fact, to make a certain area a cultural and artistic attraction is to have good works of art that can be shared with the public.

Lee Jung-seop's palette donated by Lee Nam-deok



The world's most admired art museums have become world landmarks through considerate donations, and the donated works evoke greater emotion and empathy by the stories of the donors.

Let's have a look at these donated artworks. 'Scenery with Seopseom Island in the Distance (1951)', 'Family on the Beach (1950s)', 'Children and Strings (1955)', etc. reflect his happy days with his family in Seogwipo. There are two silver foil drawings (1950s) including an image of crabs that is a deep connection between the Lee Jung-seop family and the Seogwipo era, and three postcard drawings (1941-1942). In addition, one cheerful watercolor painting called 'Boys Playing with Fish (1950s)', which contains his memories of the seaside in Seogwipo, 'Doves and Children (1950s)', which depicts a happy family with bright children, 'Two Children with Fish (1954)', which was sent to her sons as his gift in 1954, 'Sea of Hyunhaetan (1954)', which embraces his dream to reunite with his family, are all of his precious pieces of artworks. You can see some love letters being exhibited. In fact, Lee sent numerous letters to his wife and children hoping that they would soon be reunited.

Seogwipo-si has held the special exhibition, "Return to Seogwipo After 70 Years", featuring 12 donated pieces from Lee Kun-hee Collection, in order to provide the public with an opportunity to enjoy culture and art and to express gratitude to the Samsung family who willingly donated his valuable artworks.

The collection donated by Lee Kun-hee's family is displayed on the first-floor permanent exhibition room at the gallery. You can also see the footsteps of Lee Jung-seop Art Gallery with materials and artworks on the second floor. You can learn more

about him in the second-floor special exhibition room which presents media art using original images, a chronicle of Lee Jung-seob's life and art. The media art theater offers a few glimpses of his life as a friendly father. Some photo zones designed from the donated items have been installed at the entrance and rooftop of the gallery. The exhibition runs for six months from September 5, 2021 to March 6, 2022.

Furthermore, this donation by Samsung has triggered the Lee Jung-seop Art Gallery to make a new plan to expand its facilities by using the surrounding land. With the 20th anniversary of the opening in 2022 as the first year of the creation of a new art gallery, the goal is to create a space that can grow into a world-class art gallery in name and reality. This is the result of recognizing the Lee Jung-seop Art Gallery as an important cultural asset of Seogwipo, the cultural city. 🌊



Advance Reservation on the Internet  
The Lee Jung-seop Art Gallery provides an online reservation system due to COVID-19 restrictions.



1. Children and Strings, 19×26.3 cm, watercolor on paper, ink, 1955.
2. Family on the Beach, 29×41.2 cm, oil on paper, 1953-1955.
3. Crab and Children, 8.5×15cm, engraved on silver paper, 1952-1953.



**Lee Jung-Seob (pen name: Daehyang)**

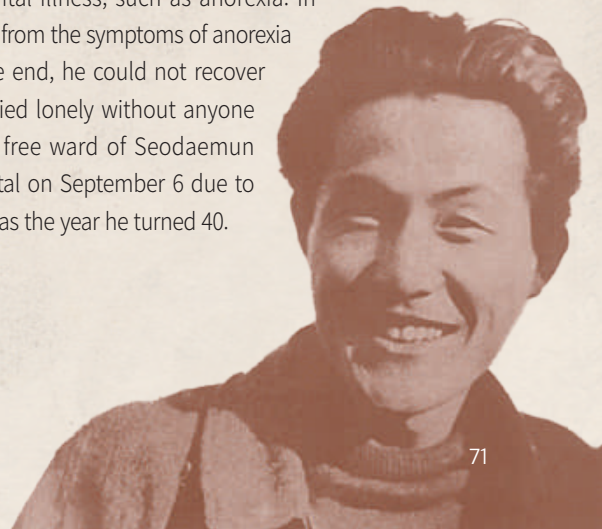
Lee Jung-Seob (pen name: Daehyang) was born to a wealthy family in Pyeongwon, South Pyeongan Province in present-day North Korea in 1916. In 1929, he entered Osan High School and received art instruction from Lim Yong-ryun, a painter and English teacher. At that time, Osan High School had many teachers with a strong national consciousness, and Lee Jung-seop was greatly influenced by them.

In 1936, he went to the Imperial Art Institute in Tokyo, Japan for Western Painting, but dropped out after a year. He was admitted to the art department of Bunka Gakuen University, which was known for its open and free atmosphere, and immersed himself in art anatomy, immersing himself in the study of human and animal skeletons. In 1938, Lee submitted five paintings to the 2nd Exhibition of the Free Artists Association, an event generally centered on the work of Japanese artists, and was selected not only for inclusion but received a major award. Around that time, he met Yamamoto Masako, a junior in the art department, and started go out with her. In 1940, he submitted 'Standing Cow', 'Bright Moon', and 'Cow's Head', and in the 5th Freedom Exhibition in 1941, he applied for 'Full Moon 2' and 'Cow and Woman' and were selected. In March, he graduated from university. In 1943, he exhibited at the 7th Art Creators Association Exhibition and won the Sun Award for 'Full Moon 3' and received a palette as a prize, which was donated to the Lee Jung-seop Art Gallery by Nam-deok Lee, who kept the palette for 70 years, regarding part of her husband Lee Jung-seop.

After returning to Wonsan in 1943, in 1945 Lee Jung-seop, got married to Yamamoto Masako, whom he dated



in Japan. At that time, he gave his Japanese wife the Korean name Lee Nam-deok. Their son Tae-hyeon was born in 1948, and the second son Tae-seong was born in 1949. Then, when the Korean War broke out on June 25, 1950, he escaped to safe refuge, Seogwipo via Busan and lived there for a year, leaving behind masterpieces from the Seogwipo era, such as Scenery with Seopseom Island in the Distance and The Fantasy of Seogwipo. However, happiness with his family ended after Lee Jung-seop moved to Busan in December 1951 because there was no house where his family could live together. To make matters worse, when he learned of the death of his Japanese father-in-law by telegram, he was forced to send his wife and two sons to Japan, and then he was separated from his family and spent lonely days in Korea. Lee Jung-seop, who made a living while living as a pier worker, organized Western painting group, Gijojeon, with Park Go-seok, Son Eung-seong, and Han Mook. Also, Lee became an active member of the Joseon New Artist Association, which was interrupted by the Korean War, and submitted works. Finally, he went to Japan with a seaman's card provided by his acquaintances and had a dramatic reunion with his family. Unfortunately, he could not stay long with his seaman's card, so he had to return to Korea after a week. In 1955, Lee Jung-seop held a solo exhibition at Midopa Gallery in Seoul to visit his Japanese family. A lot of his works were sold, but they were not paid properly, and the small amount of money that he only had was spent on his alcohol, etc. He had to go through the setback of failing to meet his family in Japan. From then on, Lee Jung-seop began to show symptoms of a kind of mental illness, such as anorexia. In 1956, he suffered from the symptoms of anorexia again, and in the end, he could not recover his health and died lonely without anyone watching in the free ward of Seodaemun Red Cross Hospital on September 6 due to malnutrition. It was the year he turned 40.





## Return to the taste of longing, **Memil-jobaegi**

Written by **Kang Jin-hee**, author /  
Photographed by **Editorial staff**

Sometimes gastronomic habits are a small trip to the past quietly. The humble food in childhood that you devoured to satisfy your hunger rather than indulging in taste feels precious only after a long time has passed. The boring dishes that were served on the family table for each meal as a teenager suddenly become delicacies and strongly attract you in the present. At the fringes of memory, repeated flavor experiences from childhood become a second instinct, taking us to the food like a time machine. In order to recreate the longing taste, you go into the kitchen with the ingredients from that old time as if packing a suitcase. You enjoy the nostalgic taste, not delicious taste as if you returned back to your childhood home. A Journey of taste into the past, which has come and gone countless times in someone's life, would remain as a person's gastronomic habit.

When buckwheat flowers bloom,  
autumn in Jeju is ripening



The buckwheat fields are over the hillside, and the buckwheat flowers have just started to blossom as if someone sprinkled salt all over the fields, which is breathtaking in the moonlight.

-Part of Lee Hyo-seok's <When Buckwheat Flowers Bloom>

In autumn, pure white buckwheat flowers blossom like snow under Hallasan Mountain, where autumn leaves are ripening beautifully.

Because of the short story of Lee Hyo-seok's <When Buckwheat Blossoms> published in Korean textbooks, people think of Bongpyeong, the setting of the novel, when they hear "buckwheat", but in fact, Jeju Island is the largest buckwheat plantation in Korea.

Jeju buckwheat is not too sensitive, so it grows exceptionally well in the barren Jeju soil made of volcanic ash and bedrock. Buckwheat, which has a short growing period of about 3 months, which can be double-cropped in spring and autumn, is one of hardy crops that could be relied on for food in famine years or filled the void in the old Jeju people's staple food and satisfies the hunger of Jeju people.

Buckwheat not only relieved the hunger of Jeju people, but also soothed the tired body of Jeju people with the rich nutrients contained in buckwheat. In fact, buckwheat is rich in vitamin B1, which is good for relieving fatigue, and vitamin B2, which helps skin and mucous membranes healthy. The flavonoid component

of buckwheat promotes the regeneration of damaged liver cells and helps to remove the waste materials from your body. The cold properties of buckwheat reduce heat in the body and relieve inflammation. In particular, the high content of lysine deficient in grains helps to build muscle, strengthen liver function, and absorb calcium. Above all, buckwheat has a high content of rutin, one of the flavonoids (a pigment compound found in plants), inhibits the formation of blood clots, helping to prevent heart disease and stroke. Buckwheat is rich in antioxidants that help blood flow smoothly, so it can be effective in preventing high blood pressure. As the Jeju proverb says, "You can eat buckwheat food even if you keep it in your arms", it is buckwheat that can be eaten raw. That is why buckwheat food is served every ceremonial occasion. Due to the component called tryptophan contained in buckwheat, it is a grateful folk remedy that removes hardened blood and strengthens muscles and bones when a mother gives birth.

In Jeju mythology, the story of Jeju buckwheat, which was brought from the Jade Emperor, the supreme ruler of Heaven by the agricultural god 'Jacheongbi' as the last grain, leads to the history of Jeju with Mongolia during the Goryeo Dynasty. The historical verification of Jeju buckwheat begins with the record that during the reign of King Chungryeol of Goryeo, Mongolia brought in buckwheat seeds along with military horses and sown them in the mountains in Jeju. As it was formed as a culture of Jeju traditional food, it has become the story of the life of Jeju people. Jeju buckwheat contains the rough life of Jeju residents.

## Comfort food rather than delicious food



For Mun hwa-ja (58 years old), who lives in Jeoji-ri, Hangeong-myeon, Jeju-do, choosing food itself was an undeserved luxury during her childhood when food was scarce. Without exception, of course, Jeju buckwheat was the staple food and snack. Moreover, finely peeled buckwheat rice became money, so it is said that her mother took it all to the market to make money. Instead, what was left for the family's share of the daily meal was the "dark flour mixed with buckwheat bran" that was rolled down on the floor after being milled.

Her mother who worked hard to earn a living on behalf of her father, who enjoyed drinking too much to take care of her family. Ms. Munhwa Mun, the second daughter out of four daughters, who still remembers helping her mother turn the millstone, said that because she was best at milling among her siblings, she used to hold the handle of the millstone from a young age and to constantly turn the heavy millstone as if she had born the heavy weight of poverty. "It is the technique of stacking two round stones on top of each other so that the shells come off slightly."

The process of turning buckwheat into flour was such hard work, but the recipe was nothing special, so it was easy to make and eat. It was a food ingredient that was grateful to busy Jeju women. She headed to her vegetable garden in yard saying, "If you have buckwheat flour at home at any time, you can make and enjoy memil-jobaegi without having to make up your mind." From there, I plucked a few pumpkin leaves that stretched out like a palm and put them in anchovy stock with buckwheat dough torn by hand and boiled it. That's it! Memil-jobaegi is ready. She says that for her husband, who usually likes meat, she cooks memil-jobaegi, adding a little bit of meat to the broth made from pork bones. She sometimes prepares the food as a hearty snack for the workers



who help with farming. Ms. Munhwaja, who has always cooked for someone, has also been treated with food by someone's work and heart. Right after giving birth, her mother-in-law cooked 'homemade buckwheat and seaweed soup' for the health of her daughter-in-law and grandchildren.

When ancestral rites and holidays come, Mun hwa-ja makes memilmuk (a type of jelly-like food) and memil-tteok (buckwheat cake). Even in the neighborhood, only she still makes the dishes by hand. After she got married, my parents-in-law and elders who admired her, who was making memil-muk, which she had cooked at home, saying, "How can you make it so easily?!" They still welcome this food. Because of the pain of having to stir for a long time to make memil-muk, when she ask my husband to help, he always helps. "But after finishing it, he waves his hand to tell her not to do it again." she said and laughed.

she wants their children to inherit her healthy diet, but is worried because they do not feel the same way, saying, "My children eat this kind of food if I make it, but they probably would not cook it themselves. What a healthy food with this pumpkin leaves and buckwheat!" She is a mother who hopes that you remember the taste of healthy food, and still makes memil-jobaegi for her family.

In the midst of an abundance of food, the memories of the tough and humble but healthy taste are gradually disappearing due to delivery food or fancy food. If you prepare traditional food with memories for your children even once in a while, in the future, the food will become a welcome food which they miss. The pleasant taste in comfort food stays in my heart longer than the delicious taste. 🍲



## How to cook Memil-jobaegi

### ✓ Ingredients

Jeju buckwheat, pumpkin leaves, pork backbone, garlic, salt, water

### ✓ Directions



**1** In advance, put pork backbone, garlic and salt in a pressure cooker and boil for about 1 hour and 30 minutes to make broth.



**5** Boil prepared pork backbone stock.



**2** Add salt and water to buckwheat flour to make dough. (Depending on your preference, you can make the dough the day before and let it ripen, or you can make the dough right away with lukewarm water.)



**6** When the broth boils, put the dough in your hand, and pull and stretch it with your right. Get it as thin as you can. Then tear it into bite-sized pieces. Drop it into the boiling soup. Add the trimmed pumpkin leaves to the soup.



**3** To trim the pumpkin leaves, cut the end of the stem as if peeling the skin of a sweet potato.



**7** Season with salt. The unique aroma of pumpkin leaves enhances the flavor.



**4** Remove the essence of the pumpkin leaves and wash them several times for a soft texture, then tear them into pieces by hand.



**8** If you boil it for about 5 minutes, Memil-jobaegi with the memory of the nostalgic taste is completed.

# Jeju and Juju people

Written by **Ko Yeonsuk**, author and vice president of  
The Jeju Writers Association



The car drove through the wind into the mountains and arrived at P. The smell of phytoncide is refreshing. On a winding roadside, a native Jeju lady in galot (a type of clothes dyed with unripe persimmon juice) is planting autumn wild flowers in a garnet. Unlike colorful flowers, wild flowers have a feeling of affection and harmonize well with the surrounding landscape. Appreciation bursts out of me, looking at the beauty of nature that remains intact. It is good that there are no tourists as it is not yet open. I can fully enjoy the quiet and secluded atmosphere in nature in a long time.

A thick, white mist swarms around. Basalt becomes darker depending on the weather. When it is about two hundred meters from the entrance, the basalt billet spreads out widely. It is startlingly strange to be identical to the topography of the Korean Peninsula. After passing by Bile and a small cave, there are rows of rocks that seem to have moved the black rocks along the coast.

I have walked for a long time and climbed the oreum. Surprisingly, there is a large dragon below.

It looks like it will soar through the sky someday, so it is just mysterious. soar through the sky, so it's just

mysterious. The other oreums that appear in the distance are also covered in a veil of mist and have a numinous atmosphere. The traces of time accumulated on the land of the free. It is divine as if an invisible deity lived somewhere over there. The wild land is wide bosom. I am standing still and completely captivated by awe. My soul echoes across the broad horizon.

Little ponies on the low hill are doing cute things. In the distance, several horses are leisurely drinking from a puddle. Once upon a time, Malteuri (horse herdsman) would have quenched his thirst there. If they found such a puddle on Jeju Island, where water was scarce, they would have run there.

Malteuri, who left home at dawn and drove dozens of horses all day. How would they satisfy their hunger if they were still hungry after eating all the barley rice they brought? Maybe they would satisfy their hunger by picking wild fruit? Even then, if their hunger was not satisfied, they would have dug up the rough and bitter roots and eaten them up. Those that they could not help but eating may have become the best medicine. That is because they were plants that had withstood the harsh rains and winds. Even Malteuri who overcame harsh rain and wind must have been raised as strong as tough roots.

The fellow travelers are shouting, "Hurry up and come down!", to me who has been standing for a while, fascinated by the tranquility of the greenery. They have been disappearing from the dragon's tail. I run out of breath and barely meet them. I blend in with them and become one with them. I can hear the breath of the ones who walk ahead. They seem to match their breath and stride pattern or their breath seems to ripple through their strides. Red lava stones on the ground are tiny and lovely. Footprints on this road are leaving traces here. On this road, now we are looking at the same scenery that my mother and father saw and my grandmother and grandfather had seen. It is sobering to think that roads record and preserve scenery. I pick up a lava stone sitting in the corner of the road. It is a Jeju volcanic stone that feels light and fluffy with its pores perforated. These tiny holes are traces of bubbles that had been boiling from volcanic activity long ago. The immense power of magma that flowed from the center of the Earth millions of years ago might still be spreading underground and in the sea. Now I hold the secret of the birth of the volcanic island in my hands. Suddenly, I think that Jeju may be the central hub of the sea.

What is Jeju Island like? Jeju Island is a gift of nature. Even when the whole country was frozen, in Jeju, wild vegetables and seafood could be harvested all year round, and even when the whole nation suffered from famine, no one starved to death here in Jeju.

This is because there is Gotjawal, where the four seasons coexist as well as Hallasan and the sea, and there was the spirit of Sunuleum (cooperative activities).

I went around the road around ville (a broad flat rock created by lava activity) and entered the small café in the outhouse. The café is fragrant with the scent of Jeju mandarin flowers. We sit around three or five and order homemade green mandarin tea. The primitive scenery coming in through the window is truly



refreshing and green. The vastness of the landscape clears the soul and makes you feel at peace.

Hot green mandarin tea served with mandarin peel gangjeong(sweet rice puffs). While savoring tea, I overhear a conversation from the next table where two women who are like mother and daughter. A young woman is frustrated.

“He has no sense of shame! Don't ever set foot there again.”

“But your brother will know this mother's heart. I don't know what to do. Anyway, I can't pretend not to know.”

“They all conspired together to cheat you. You've never received a financial gift from your son.”

“Jeju parents try not to receive gift money from their children. They always try to help them somehow as long as their body can move.”

“Take care of yourself. Do not work on the field and muljil(diving activities) until your back is bent. They didn't like the Galchi Hobak Guk (cutlassfish and pumpkin soup) you made.”

“It's because my daughter-in-law is the daughter of a wealthy family on the land, so she's not used to it. Mom should help her children live well all her life.”

Then their cell phone rings loudly, and they quickly leave. It's a pity. It was nice to hear the familiar Jeju language in a long time. The Jeju language has a lot of onomatopoeia, so the expressions are colorful and the words are vivid. A consonant "ㅇ" placed under a vowel is used a lot for contractions sounds intimate and friendly. Perhaps the feeling of homogeneity between people living in the same culture played a part, and their emotions touched me.

Jeju parents provided a place for their son to get married on the outer house, and the parents lived on the inner house. They ran their own household economy and ate separately. Of course, when we made a special meal, we shared it with each other. It can be said that it is a reasonable way of living that makes the separation of families clear and sometimes help together. Parents are close and secretly take on the role of caring, while helping their children independent. Jeju parents are the ones who do not want to receive any allowance or help from their children.

I still remember the conversations my grandmother had with her friends when I was little. “When your body moves, you have to live moving your body somehow.” It means that until your body moves, you have to do your best not to cause trouble to your children. It also means that you have to take care of your children until the day you die. Like a sticky stick to natto from soybeans, she tries to sacrifice her life for her children.

In Jeju, the relationship with people is also strong. Is it because of the many hardships, including Jeju 4.3? Jeju had to help each other while living as a shared destiny on the same boat at every difficult hurdle. It was the same in Jeju 4.3. As in Hyeon Ki-young's novel, 'the days when neighbors were chased by the mob on the one side, chased by the police on the other side, fleeing without rest on the street' tells the story. In the pitch-black darkness, when someone shot a light, you had to quickly find out who was hiding behind the light with your stylus, and above all else, you had to control your mouth. You had to keep silent. Since

1948, when the smell of blood was strong, many lives were lost. These are the years when people who did not know their ideology were branded as leftists and brutally killed. "Our words are law, so if we say you are a communist, you are a communist." said a punitive force.

Jeju people stand up and fight in the face of any despair without being discouraged. They never lost hope despite the strong winds and strong waves. We have something hopeful to keep our body and soul alive. That something exists not only for me, but also for the grandmother next door, the children running around on the playground, and the Jeju people living anywhere.

As long as life exists in time, it will continue to be perpetual. On the way back from P. Waves of silver grass on both sides are smiling brightly with lively movement. Jeju's autumn sky in harmony with silver grass looks more and more beautiful today. 🌻



Illustration by Kim beon

Jeju Geographical Names Reading in Jeju Language

# Gunsan oreum (Gunme Oreum)

Written by **Go Jae-hwan**, former emeritus professor of Jeju National University of Education

서귀포시 안덕멘 창천리(倉川里)에 잇인 ‘군산’엔 고르(려)말 목종 때, 지금부텀 1,200여 눈(년) 전, 군산이 생크(겨)났덴 혼 내륙(력)이 전해집네다. 이곳 창천리엔 흑문이 뛰어난 강씨(姜氏) 훈장이 글을 그리치는 서당(글청)이 셋수다. 어느 날 혼 아이라(가) 서당에 찾아와그네 안터레 들어오진 안후곡 밧긋디 앓아뉘서 글공뵈 따라그네 호고 잇엇수다. 훈장이 그 아이신디 누겐던 물(들)으난에 갈 곳이 엇던 경호는디, 굴목을 짚어주는 일이라도 호명 지낼 수잇게시리 호으(여) 도랜 부탁호자 훈장은 경호랜 호웃(엇)어마씀.

매날 아침 훈장이 동네 아이덜신디 글을 그리칠 때민, 아인 문둥에 웅크령 앓아뉘서 글 그리치는 소릴 듣곡 따라그네 헛수다. 기영(경) 삼 눈(년) 정도라(가) 지난 어느 날, 아이라(가) 이젠 떠나사쿠맹 호명 하직인술 올리는 거라마씀.

“그동안 은예에 보답호고자 호오난, 선성님이 원호시는 게 잇이민 골아주십서.”  
“원호는 건 엇저. 글 그리치는 건 나가 좋아그네 호는 거여.”  
“경호여도 뵈인가 원호시는 게 싯지 안후쿠과?”

아이라(가) 다시 문(들)자, 훈장은 원호는 게 엇뎡 호명도 혼잣말로, ‘이 앞이 흐르는 냇물 소리라(가) 귀에 호상 거슬리곡, 글을 그리치는 덕도 방애라(가) 뉘뎡 호명’ 중얼거렛(렷)수다.

그 소릴 바로 알아들은 아이라(가) 훈장신디 골앗수다.

“닐부텀 일뤼 동안 하늘이 어둑어지곡 베락이 치곡 천동 소리라(가) 요란해질 거우다. 호주만 절대로 방문(구들문)을 올거나 밧긋더레 나가시민 안 뉘네다.”

아인 이추록 이상호 말은 냄기곡 떠났수다. 훈장은 속으로 춤 이상호 아이 앵(랜) 생각호명도 아이라(가) 혼 말을 지크(켜)사켄 무음먹엇수다.

아이라(가) 떠난 다음 날부텀 방(구들) 밧기선 베락천동에 장훼비라(가) 내리치는 칠혹 그튼 날이 이어졌수다만, 훈장은 아이라(가) 당부호 대로 방(구들) 안이서 날이 개기만을 지디룻(렷)수다. 기영(경) 일뤼라(가) 지난 후 밧긋이 조용해지곡 날이 붉아오는 듯헛, 훈장이 방문(구들문)을 올라그네 밧글 내다봐근 금착 놀렛수다.

서당 앞이 예전엔 엇던(단) 새빨간 산이 노피 솟아 잇곡, 산이선 연기라(가) 피어올르고 잇엇수다. 귀에 거슬리게 흐르던(단) 낸 산 너머 북쪽더레 웬 크(겨)져 적막만 흘렛수다. 동녘사름덜도 갑조(재)기 솟아올른 산을 봐그네 다덜 놀렛수다. 경호곡 산이 생김새라(가) 군대에 친 천막인 군막 그트덴 해그네 그때부텀 그 산을 ‘군산’ 이앵(랜) 불렛뎡 홉네다.

훈장의 은예에 보답호쟁 내창을 웬기곡 그 자리에 산이 솟게 혼 아인 용왕이 아들로 훈장신디 글을 배우기(지) 올어그네 못더(터)레 올라온 거앵(랜) 혼 이와기도 혼디 전해옹네다.

Standard Language  
Interpretation

Gunsan, located in Changcheon-ri(倉川里), Andeok-myeon, Seogwipo-si, has a story handed down about the birth of Gunsan, which was created during the reign of King Mokjong in the late Goryeo period (about 1,200 years ago). Changcheon-ri(倉川里), there used to be a Seodang (the local private school during the Joseon kingdom) where the excellent scholar, Mr. Kang, taught writing.

One day, a child came to the village school and was sitting outside studying writing without coming inside. The teacher asked the child who you were. Then the boy said, "I have nowhere to go. Please let me stay here. I will do something such as heating rooms." The teacher allowed the child to do so.

Every morning, when the teacher taught the children in the neighborhood, the boy crouched outside the door and listened to the sound of teaching. One day, about three years later, the boy said farewell that he had to leave now.

"I'd like to repay your kindness, so please tell me what you want."  
"There's nothing I want. I only do that because I like teaching."  
"But there's something you want, right?"

When asked again, the teacher replied that there was nothing he wanted, but he muttered to himself, "The sound of flowing stream in front of me is always annoying to me and disturbs me in teaching literature."

The boy immediately understood the teacher and said to him.

"For seven days from tomorrow, the sky will get dark with thunder and roar. However, you must never open the door or go outside."

The child left after delivering a strange request to the teacher. Though the teacher thought that the was so weird, he kept in mind what the boy had said.

From the day after the child left, it was a pitch-black day with torrential rain and lightning, but the teacher kept what the boy had asked and waited for the sun to rise in the room. After seven days had passed, it was quiet outside and the day seemed to be getting brighter, so the teacher opened the door and looked out and was surprised.

In front of Seodang, there was a bright red mountain that had never been seen before, and smoke was rising from the mountain. The noisy stream was moved to north beyond the mountain. There was only silence where the stream used to flow.

Everyone was surprised to see the mountain that suddenly had risen. And it is said that the mountain has been called Gunsan since then because it looks like a military tent.

It is also said that the boy who moved the stream to repay the teacher's kindness and made the mountain rise there was the son of the king of sea and came to the land to learn writing from the teacher. 212

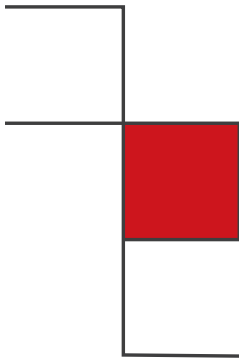


Illustrated by Lee A-reum

## Content Korea Lab Jeju: Creative bunker

Written by editorial staff /

Data courtesy of Content Korea Lab Jeju



In the digital age of the 21st century, content that realizes intangible values is the competitiveness of the cultural and creative era. There are a public institution in Jeju that supports and helps you to capture tangible values rather than regards your sweet dream as a strange floating cloud.

Content Korea Lab Jeju is a regional-based content creation and startup infrastructure. In order to provide business infrastructure and create a virtuous cycle ecology for the content industry, It officially opened on April 19, 2021.

Content Korea Lab Jeju was selected for a regional-based content Korea Lab construction and operation support project contest by Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism and received a total of KRW 2 billion, including KRW 1 billion in state funds and KRW 1 billion in local expenses. Located in Sinsan Park, the annex to the Jeju Contents Agency and the first basement floor have a new space of about 2,600m<sup>2</sup> to provide various educational programs and public services related to contents.



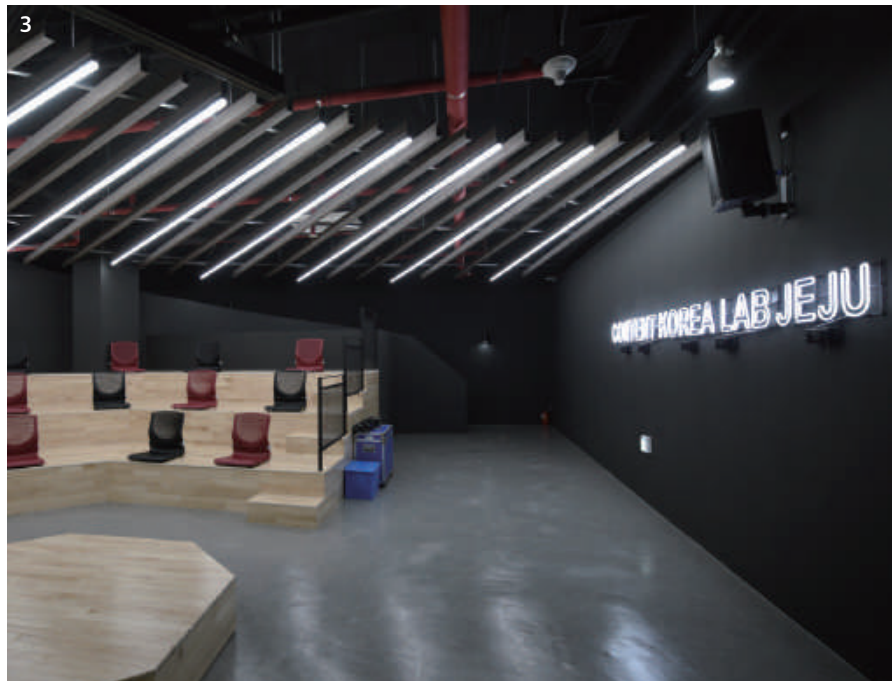
On the first basement floor, called the Creative Bunker, there is an education room for residents to enjoy and learn cultural contents. In addition, there are facilities for customized creative support step by step for content creators from the pre-start-up stage to the start-up stage.

In addition to the multi-purpose creative studio and individual creative studio where various creative activities are possible, you can also use the live studio (Studio 1, 2) that shoots various types of video, mixes sound, and transmits the produced video online. There is also an editing room in operation where various contents such as video and sound can be made available. Content workshops where you can make real products such as character goods can be used at any time if you know how to use basic equipment. In the future, other facilities such as a content exhibition room where companies in the province can exhibit and experience contents produced by the province will be gradually supplemented.

It has created four occupancy spaces for prospective start-ups and provides free rental so that they can be used as private offices for one year. Currently, there are four startup companies, including "YMJ Lap", which plan metabus services based on smart tourism, and "Jeju Underwater Drone". Equipment and space rental is available through the final approval confirmation process of the manager after filling out an application for facility use at least 7 days ago and submitting a portfolio related to the facility.



1. "Studio 1" where various contents related to video can be produced and transmitted online.
2. 'Residence space' that is being leased free of charge to start-up companies related to contents.
3. A large-scale open space for lectures and presentations, "Mudlecozy"





4. The view of the lobby on the first basement floor.
5. "Bakgeori" used as a space for presentations and education .
6. "Modajeong" serves as a networking, event venue, and cafeteria.


Although the first floor of the annex building is temporarily closed due to covid-19 restrictions, it is originally open to anyone like a public library, and anyone can use it at any time by registering on Content Korea Lab Jeju website and applying on-site. The annex consists of Modajeong, meaning gathering together, and Bakgeori and Angeori, named after the structure of a traditional Jeju house. Modajeong, which doubles as a cafeteria and a place for networking and various events, offers a panoramic view of the greenery of the city park.

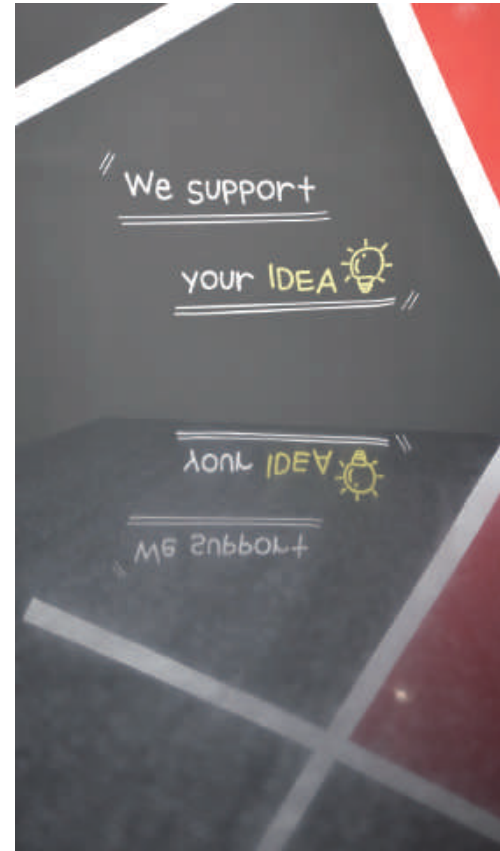
The spacious terrace and the whole window are elements that make you feel the coziness of the forest at the same time with a refreshing view. By comparison with any popular cafés, this place is perfect for gathering and sharing stories that will make dreams come true. Bakgeori, which has a seating capacity of 30 people, is a place for presentations and education, and Angeori provides a place in well - equipped facilities like small-scale screenings for a preview and a meeting.

Park Ki-seok, senior researcher of the Cultural Industry Team, said, "Among the 15 Content Korea Labs nationwide, Jeju has the advantage of being close to the local residents as well as nature because it is located in a city park. Currently, a significant number of creative experts in the field of culture and art have migrated to Jeju. We want to actively draw on their creative abilities so that they can collaborate with each other and to serve as a platform so that their abilities can be transmitted to prospective creators and citizens." He truly believes that the uniqueness and specificity of Jeju Island are the largest cultural resources to be utilized in the future.

Content Korea Lab Jeju provides fresh and diverse customized programs for Jeju local people, content creators, prospective entrepreneurs and early entrepreneurs so that their ideas can grow and be realized. Through these programs, the participation and interest of creators are being drawn. Participation and education are producing positive results that lead to actual start-ups. Next year, in order to further expand the public interest value of Content Korea Lab Jeju, a program to foster content companies after its start-up will also be prepared.

"Everyone has their own contents and imagination. Come to the 1st floor of the annex here overlooking the park and think freely in cozy atmosphere. Realize your creative ideas in the creative space on the first basement floor with a creative bunker. Just like our motto, 'We Support Your Idea!', Content Korea Lab Jeju generously supports and encourages people to achieve their dreams in reality", said Bak Seok-gi, who wants to send such a message.

If you have the seed of a small idea, if you have the seed of a small idea, a creative bunker, let's open the door of the creative bunker, Content Korea Lab Jeju. The door is already open to anyone, and no one has yet seen the flower of the seed. Let's quote the words of John Lennon, a member of the Beatles. "A dream you dream alone is only a dream. A dream you dream together is reality" 



**2021 CONTENT KOREA LAP JEJU Content Creation Center**  
**<Getting close to the equipment>**



The educational program that Jeju-do residents over 12 years of age learn the basic usage of content production equipment and makes prototypes by yourself.

• **3D printing practice**

- Application period : September 10, 2021 - October 18, 2021
- Program schedule : October 18, 2021 - October 18, 2021



• **3D hologram resin art**

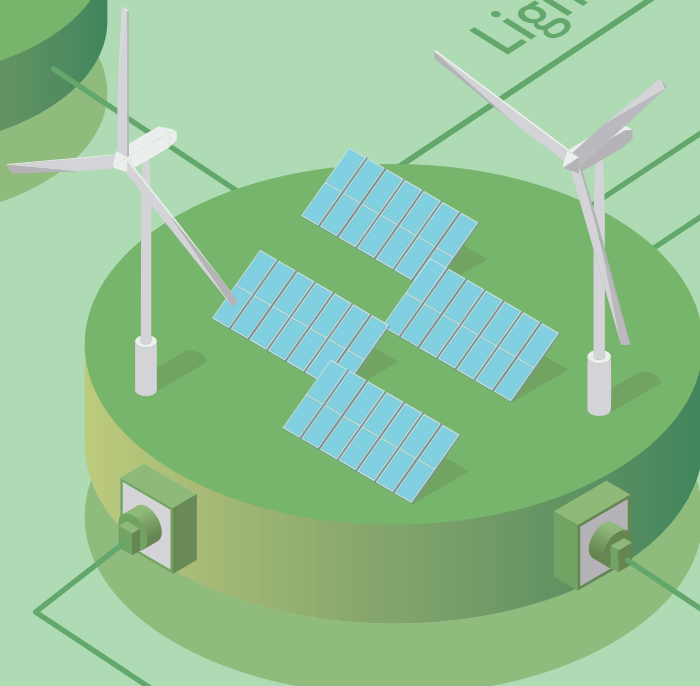
- Application period : September 10, 2021 - November 08, 2021
- Program schedule : November 08, 2021 - November 08, 2021





# Smart City Jeju, which builds an energy democracy

Written by **editorial staff** / Data courtesy of Jeju special self-governing province



Light and Wind to Green!

Green Energy





# SMART CITY JEJU

What if there was a way to share energy and trade freely with each other?

It seems like a story that will appear in a science fiction novel, but Jeju is one step closer to that dream. Last March, the Ministry of Land and Infrastructure finally selected Jeju Island as the target of the 'Smart City Challenge Project'. The Smart City Challenge is literally a challenge given to Jeju Island for the Smartization of clean energy in the city.

Specifically, starting with the service of lending eco-friendly means of transportation through the opening of 'GreeGo', a mobility operation platform in September, building a smart energy community based on renewable energy, and citizen-led 'e-3DA' based on a smart safety net. (Samda)', the vision of the future living city will be presented.

The 'Smart City Challenge Project' is expected to give wings to Jeju Island, which has been working hard in various ways for a carbon-neutral city. Jeju Island has accumulated more experience in renewable energy infrastructure than other cities.

Based on this, the road to a smart city has become much easier. It will be possible to create a convenient and pleasant Jeju by utilizing renewable energy in a more efficient way, as well as linking with green mobility.

Previously, Jeju has been leading the Green New Deal by promoting the Carbon Free Island (CFI) for over 10 years.

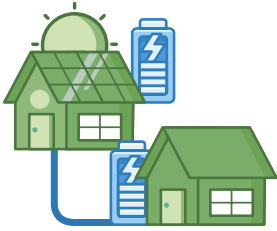
However, as CFI Jeju's performance is outstanding, problems are also occurring. For example, since 2015, many new and renewable energy power generation facilities have been built, resulting in output restrictions. Last year, as many as 19.5GWh of output was restricted, 3.3 percent of Jeju's total renewable power generation, and about 3 billion won worth of energy was discarded. Jeju has put forward "smart city" to solve this problem.

In Smart City, new and renewable energy can be collected in a power storage system (ESS) and used to charge electric vehicles, and through a power transaction platform, it can also form an energy independent village where residents directly buy and sell renewable energy.

In addition, it is possible to develop a technology to produce ESS by recycling waste batteries of electric vehicles and to become a smart hub for renting, returning, and charging shared mobility such as electric vehicles, electric kickboards, and electric bicycles at gas stations whose use has decreased due to electric vehicles.

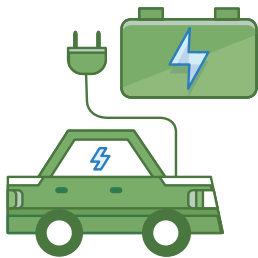
Jeju, which has taken a leap forward as a smart city with a higher level than before through business, will become a mecca of new and renewable energy that leads Korea and the world. Let's look at the detailed services of Jeju Smart City that challenges clean energy democracy.

### P2P Electricity trading service



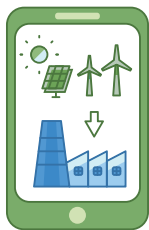
P2P (person to person), an individual-to-individual electricity transaction service, "Smart Hub", is a system that enables individuals to produce, store, and trade renewable energy in neighboring cities and villages without going through the electricity market or electricity sales company. Surplus electricity produced by home solar power generation, renewable energy of less than 1,000 kW (produced in schools, public institutions, apartments, etc.), and electricity stored in the power storage system (ESS) can be traded through P2P. By trading electricity between individuals, it is possible to choose from a variety of electricity rates, and it is expected to provide citizens with an opportunity to consume electricity rationally. This will create a new ecosystem that can efficiently use electricity in the entire process of power consumption.

### Mobile/Fixed ESS Power Supply Service



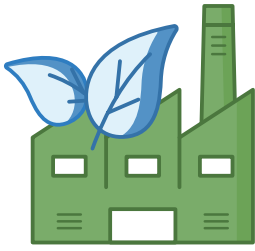
ESS power supply services will be developed for emergency power or power peak management of buildings based on power storage devices. This is expected to be a value creation service that creates an environment that uses battery resources efficiently and solves urban problems. During the power peak period, electricity from mobile ESS can be used to reduce the peak demand of buildings and can be used as extra power at travel destinations such as camping sites. In addition, it provides visiting charging services such as emergency charging for e-mobility. It is also possible to supply power by dispatching to places where emergency power is needed, such as fish farms, construction sites, and event sites. It plans to link demand-supply green mobility charging services by expanding the mobile ESS system for smart hubs to electric vehicle charging infrastructure such as tourist attractions, summer resorts, festivals, and performance halls.

### VPP service



VPP service refers to a virtual power plant that combines renewable energy and e-mobility based on infrastructure such as ESS, EV charger, and home ESS. For example, reduction resources such as buildings and factories are collected and supplied to the power market, and power generation resources such as solar and wind power of less than 1 MW are collected and supplied to small-scale power brokerage transactions. This can strengthen the management of small-scale distributed energy resources that cannot be grasped by power system operation. In addition, it is expected to induce the spread of new and renewable energy consumption and the structural change of the traditional electric power industry through the scale-up of power generation resources. In the future, small-scale power generation resource operation models such as surplus renewable electricity trading in villages that can become energy self-sufficient will also be developed.

## RE100 service




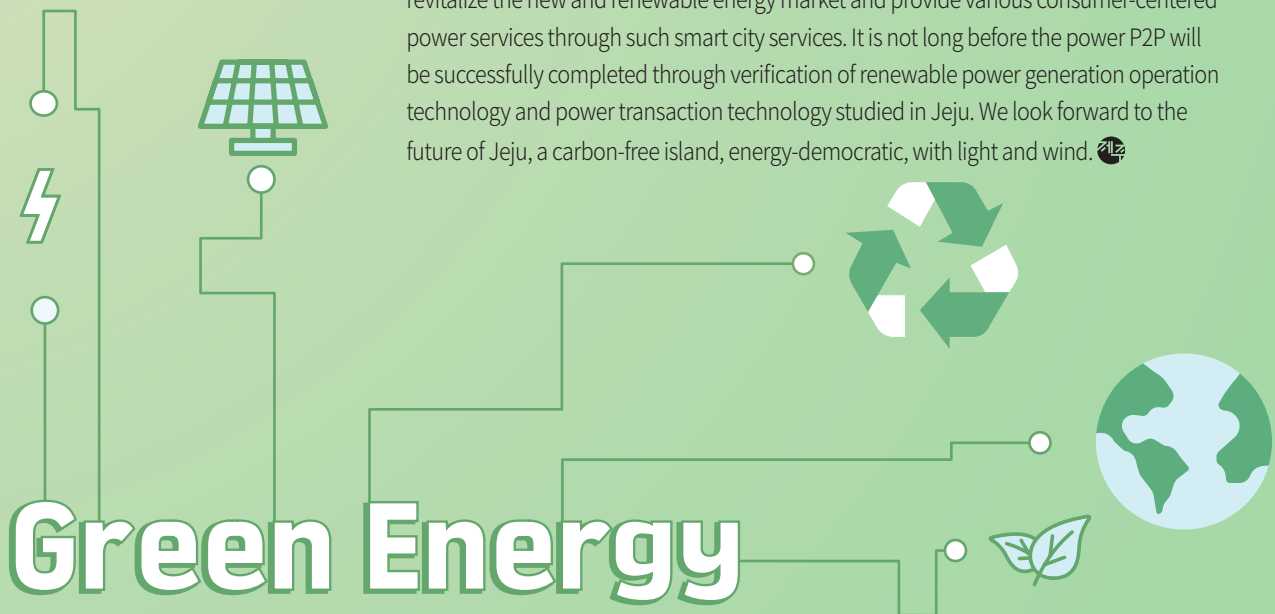
RE100 is an abbreviation of 'Renewable Energy 100%'. It refers to an international campaign with the goal of supplying 100% of the electricity used by companies with renewable energy. The Jeju-type RE100 service can provide a foundation for the global competitiveness of Jeju private companies and the realization of a carbon-neutral society. Specifically, it will find a base that provides renewable energy for charging power to electric vehicle charging service providers and list mile mobility operators. And by using fixed/mobile ESS built in smart hubs, new and renewable energy power produced by community towns in public institutions, buildings and housing units will be available for sale.

## Power supply service using EV waste battery ESS



It is a project to establish a sustainable resource virtuous cycle system by decomposing waste batteries from electric vehicles into packs and modules and recycling them into small ESSs (fixed, mobile, and home). For example, a battery that has decreased to 70% or less of its initial capacity is unsuitable for use in electric vehicles, but if the use is changed, it can be used for as little as 3 years or as long as 10 years or more. It is expected that various additional services such as EV charging, emergency charging, event power supply, power peak management, and diesel generator replacement can be provided by utilizing upcycled ESS. In addition, it can be extended to P2P transaction services in connection with e-mobility charging services.

Jeju expects to revitalize the new and renewable energy market and provide various consumer-centered power services through such smart city services. Jeju expects to revitalize the new and renewable energy market and provide various consumer-centered power services through such smart city services. It is not long before the power P2P will be successfully completed through verification of renewable power generation operation technology and power transaction technology studied in Jeju. We look forward to the future of Jeju, a carbon-free island, energy-democratic, with light and wind. 



# Jeju Autumn with public and free services

Written by editorial staff / Data courtesy of Jeju special self-governing province

There are many various public and free services in Jeju. "Public Wi-Fi Service" reduces the burden of Internet fees on smartphones. In addition, the "public information service" based on the Internet of Things (IoT) makes it easy for first-time visitors to find their way and provides integrated information on auxiliary facilities.

While taking a walk in the city center and nearby parks, you can also enjoy the autumn mood of the book season through a free audiobook.

Here are some public and free services in Jeju that are quite useful to know.



## Jeju public Wi-Fi

Jeju Island provides Jeju public Wi-Fi services that anyone can use for free at major tourist attractions, parks, traditional markets, Olleh roads, bus stops, electric vehicle charging stations, theme streets, and buses frequently used by residents and tourists.

From Gapado Island (Udo Island, Chuja Island) to the summit of Mt. Halla, you can use the free internet in a fast and comfortable way without worrying about internet charges.

As of the third quarter of 2020, a total of 4,644 Jeju public Wi-Fi services, started in 2017, were installed. And the Jeju public Wi-Fi service aims to install 6,000 by 2024. In terms of usage, it is calculated that the Internet cost to be borne by users has been reduced by an average of 857 million won per month by using public Wi-Fi (when 6.4 won per MB is applied for individual data purchases of 154TB per month). The number of uses is

continuously increasing. In the first quarter of 2021, the number of use cases reached an average of 4 million, six times higher than in 2020.

In particular, public Wi-Fi is also installed at the top of Seongsan Ilchulbong Peak and Hallasan Mountain, which have been difficult to build due to lack of communication infrastructure, enabling rapid response in the event of an unexpected safety accident. Don't forget to use public Wi-Fi without Internet charges when climbing Hallasan Mountain in the future. Please remember the wise secrets of living in Jeju to prepare for any possible safety accidents in advance.





### How to use it

- 1 Choose the public Wi-Fi name (Jeju Free Wi-Fi).
  - When riding a bus, "Jeju Free Bus\_WiFi\_ route number".
- 2 Agree on personal information and select an authentication method (direct input, SNS input).
  - When authenticating through SNS (Naver, Kakao), you need to log in with a registered account.
- 3 Registration of usage information.
- 4 Check the promotional page and use Wi-Fi.
  - The screen may differ depending on the device.
  - The promotional page can be changed by period.



Location of public Wi-Fi installation across Jeju

## Promotion of convergence services between public Wi-Fi and the Internet of Things (IoT).

From April to August, Jeju Dongmun Market and Jeju Maeil Olle Market, known as traditional markets representing Jeju, advanced Wi-Fi devices and developed various app services to enable Wi-Fi-based Internet of Things (IoT) services. From September, the upgraded IOT service will be provided to tourists and residents. Apart from the expansion-oriented public Wi-Fi installation to create a free Internet environment across the province so far, Wi-Fi-based IoT service is aimed at enhancing user convenience and revitalizing the local economy by selecting places mainly used by many tourists and residents visiting Jeju.

Through this service, if you connect to Wi-Fi at the airport gate exit or install the integrated app yourself, you will be able to use road guidance navigation at two traditional markets linked to "Kakao Navi" and "T Map" without having to run individual phone navigation. There is a "parking lot spare water service" that displays parking information and the number of parking spaces in public

parking lots around the market through a parking detection sensor installed in the road parking lot in Namsugak in Dongmun Market. With this service, you can check the degree of parking space for 12 parking lots and move directly to other nearby parking lots.

In addition, by using the "shopping mall location guide service" made with a Wi-Fi-based indoor walking map, you can search for shopping malls by name and item with photos, etc., and get directions from the current location to the desired shopping mall. In other words, it makes it easier for first-time visitors to find a shopping mall, making it possible to use various convenience services through one-time web access.



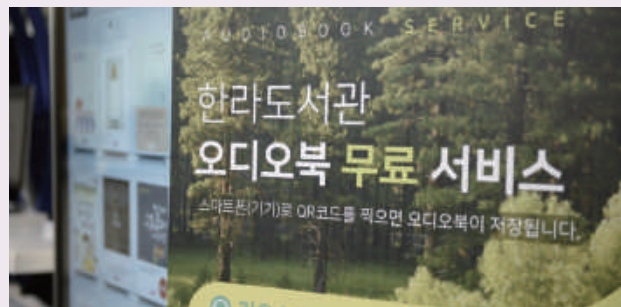
## Free audio book service at public libraries

If you don't have time to read books in your busy life in autumn, the season of books, we recommend free audiobooks. This is because, whenever and wherever you have a smartphone, you can listen to audiobooks stored in your phone and do other things in parallel. It would be nice to feel the fun of listening to books as if listening to music while taking a walk or exercising in the park in the commuting car. Jeju Public

Library rents audiobooks free of charge online and offline. For offline audiobook rental, you can borrow and listen to audiobooks for free on-site through kiosks provided in most libraries in the province. There is no limit to the number of loan certificates, but the loan period is limited to 30 days.

Online loans are also possible, but an integrated book membership card is required. If you do not have an integrated book membership card, you must visit one of the 15 public libraries in the province, including the Jeju Library (064-717-6400), for the first time. Integrated book membership cards can be used not only in the province but also in all public libraries nationwide, so it would be nice to visit the library at least once.

If you have an integrated book membership card, the process is simple. After registering as a member on the Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Public Library (Jeju Public Library) website ([jeju.go.kr/lib](http://jeju.go.kr/lib)), and confirming that the subscriber is the same person, he/she is recognized as a web loan member who can borrow books online. Afterwards, various multimedia books such as e-books and video books as well as audio books will be available free of charge through the integrated library website.



## The procedure for using it .....

### 1 Register as a member of Jeju Public Library (offline visit for first signup)

- After signing up for an external application through identification procedures (i-pin, mobile phone authentication) at the PC and information desk for each library, an integrated book membership card is issued at the site (free of charge)



Apply for a loan service for the book you want instantly.

## Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Public Library

Libraries in Jeju City	Tel	Libraries in Seogwipo	Tel
Halla library	064-710-8666	Sammaebong Library	064-733-1524
Woodang library	064-728-1503	Seogwipo Central Library	064-739-1516
Jeju City Miracle library	064-728-1504	Seogwipo Dongbu Library	064-767-1524
Jocheon library	064-728-1505	Seogwipo Seobu Municipal Library	064-739-9862
Tamna library	064-728-1506	Seogwipo Miracle library	064-732-3251
Aewol library	064-728-1507	Andeok Sanbang Library	064-794-2489
Hankyong Library	064-728-1508	Pyoseon Library	064-787-5488
		Seongsan Ilchul library	064-783-4227




### 2 Certified as a web loan member on the Jeju Public Library website.

- Access Jeju Public Library website (jeju.go.kr/lib)
- (for the first time only) If you enter the loan number (member number) and name issued by the library in the box of "My Own Library" > "Loan Member Information" > "Log in as a Loan Card" among the top menus, you can borrow books online or offline.
- Members who have already been authenticated as a web loan member can log in using the Jeju Island Self-Governing Province integrated ID.

### 3 You can freely use multimedia books such as audiobooks and e-books for free online.

#### Hope Book Direct Loan Service

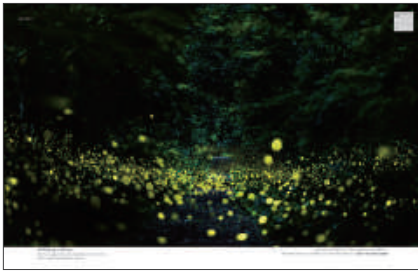
The Jeju Public Library's website is running a direct loan service for books of interest. it is a service in which users of the Halla Library apply online on the library's website and Libropia (library mobile app) and visit nearby local bookstores to borrow and return books. You can pay for the book when you borrow the book, but you can get a refund on the book when you return the book. For more information, visit the Jeju Public Library website (jeju.go.kr/lib) or scan the QR code. 



Apply for a loan service for the book you want instantly.

## READERS' FORUM

The postcards from readers



The picture alone touched that feeling. It was dreamy to feel the fluorescent droplets of the firefly in Cheongsu Gotjawal in Hangyeong-myeon bounce the floor vividly.

**Gu Geunhyeong** Po Eun-daero, Suji-gu, Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do



I read the six-person, six-color stories of six young people in Jeju with interest. Each person's situation and environment are different, but their extraordinary affection for Jeju, where they were born and raised, was expressed in unison. I hope that the various youth policies being promoted in the province will support their lives well and become Jeju, a city where young people want to live.

**Gwak Yeongil** Gwanjeo-ro, Seo-gu, Daejeon



It was nice to hear the stories of young people these days. It was an opportunity to think about Jeju's limitations and possibilities, and at the same time, it was a time to look back on my 20s.

**Lim Yeonhui** Odo 2-gil, Jeju-si, Jeju-do



Any office worker will feel happy and excited just hearing the word 'summer in Jeju'. There will be no one who doesn't have any episodes related to Jeju. I liked the story of "Falling into Jeju's summer." Although I haven't taken a vacation yet due to the spread of vacation due to COVID-19, I laughed just by reading Jeju's flower roads, night views, camping, Olleh, and Jeju festivals.

**Kang Gilu** Namdong-daero, Namdong-gu, Incheon



I read the article "Jeju Summer Flower Road" in the column "Falling into Jeju's Summer" so happily. It is very beautiful, such as Jongdal-ri Hydrangea-gil, Hagari Yeonhwaji, and Wolryeong cactus colony, which are Jeju's summer flower paths with a friendly and fragrant scent just by hearing the name.

**Jo Yeongmin** Omok-ro, Uijeongbu-si, Gyeonggi-do



After reading 「The Story of Enjoying Jeju Summer」, gatherings and travel are being refrained from as Corona 19 continues, I am sure that Jeju's travel is safe, travel is safe, and 'Jeju safe tourism', which has completely set quarantine measures, will receive the spotlight and be put into practice.

**Do Seongyeol** Dalgubeol-daero, Dalseo-gu, Daegu



After reading "Come visit Gotjawal!" I learned that Gotjawal, developed in the eastern and western regions of Jeju Island, is a forest made up of tangled trees and vines, with bumpy and small rocks, a treasure trove of water resources and ecology, and a treasure trove for Jeju people. Gotjawal becomes the pride of realizing a clean Jeju.

**Kim Taewan** Bugahyeon-ro, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul



As I read the article, I felt lonely at the news that the number of haenyeo decreased every year. Although the job of haenyeo felt exotic, I was also worried about how to continue the traditional Jeju haenyeo. I hope the Jeju Haenyeo Museum, which preserves the life and history of Jeju Haenyeo, will develop further in the future. We are grateful and cheering for the Jeju Haenyeo.

**Kim Seonhwa** Dongtangwangyeokhwanseung-ro, Hwaseong-si, Gyeonggi-do



If groundwater is preserved and managed as a sustainable water resource and used as a natural resource for high value-added industries, I think it will be the real-life water of Jeju.

**Gwak Gyeongae** Hwa-myeongsindosiro, Buk-gu, Busan

I often go to Jeju Island for training at work.

At this time, we needed a "meeting room" rental, and the "rental guidance" article was beneficial.

**Jang Hyoseon** Yeonseo-ro, Eunpyeong-gu, Seoul

## Jeju filled with my own color

The landscape of Jeju Summer

@ 101917



I look forward to a world where I can take off my tight mask and go freely as soon as possible. After performing a long public office, I was exhausted due to COVID-19, so I dropped out and became comfortable. What's left is not time, but I tried coloring the empty space as I wanted in a long time. I really want to go to Jeju with a comfortable mind. I want to walk on the Olleh road. I want to go to Gotjawal on a hot day.

@ merrykslee



Recalling the hot time in Jeju Island, I hope we can walk and run without a mask next year.

In Jeju Island. ^^

@ micky0928



In my complete time after sending the baby to the daycare school, I colored it in memory of Jeju, where I enjoyed traveling alone before marriage. Now, if we go to Jeju Island, the three families will go together. ^^ I filled the color in anticipation of the day I visited Jeju again with my child.

@ kockkyon



Hello, I'm sending you "Coloring Jeju". An elementary school student was preparing for a trip to Jeju Island during the summer vacation with his children.

COVID-19 is getting worse, so I persuaded the children to join in social distancing and promised them to travel to Jeju Island when COVID-19 ends.

We look forward to your participation.



Thank you for your interest in and support for Jeju provincial newsletter JEJU. Please feel free to send us your candid review on the postcard during or after reading the newsletter. We welcome anything from comments about articles or segments, to suggestions for improvement and to article proposals or reports. We will select comments, suggestions or ideas worth sharing and publish them in our next issue and send those selected a gift as a token of appreciation.

**Open to**  
**Until**

All readers of JEJU  
October 2021

**How to participate**  
**Announcement**

Please write your comments, name, and contact information on your post card to be announced in the Winter issue of JEJU, 2021

# 한저옵서예



## World Natural Heritage, Jeju

The mountain and the sea recognized by not just Korea and the whole world.  
From the lush forest to a handful of soil and to wildflowers,  
Everything in Jeju is the greatest gift that nature has ever given to mankind.  
While walking on trails, climbing mountains and volcanic cones, and visiting islets around Jeju,  
The weight of daily lives is lightened and a little smile is brought to your face.  
It is what Jeju is all about, an island of healing.

