

# GANGJEONG VILLAGE STORY

Bimonthly news on the struggle against the Jeju Naval base

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The view of east Jeju which would disappear if the Jeju 2nd airport is built. Photo by Kim Soo-oh, 2016

## Jeju 2nd airport construction project nears the brink of falling apart

By Park Chan-sik, Jeju People's Assembly Against the 2nd Airport

When the ROK Ministry of Environment (MOE) rejected the strategic environment impact assessment (SEA) on the Jeju 2nd airport project in July, it became more likely that the Jeju 2nd airport project would be aborted. The MOE has demanded that the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transport (MOLIT) provide supplements to the SEA three times since the MOLIT submitted the SEA in September 2019. The MOLIT submitted its final supplementary assessment this June, but the MOE still returned it back to the MOE due to the assessment's insufficiency. The MOE's reasons for sending the SEA back to the MOLIT are: Unsatisfactory consideration regarding birds and protection measures for their habitats, inadequate consideration of worst case scenarios and errors in the simulations during reevaluation of the impact of airplane noise, lack of suggestion regarding the predicted impact following the confirmed presence of many narrow-mouthed toads (endangered wildlife level II) and lack of suggestion regarding the protection value of the investigated soomgols (underground water paths). These are also the items that the MOLIT has supplemented throughout its reinvestigation and contracted research for a year and a half, according to the MOE's demands. Therefore, it looks difficult in reality for the MOLIT to supplement any more on the returned assessment even though it may formally work on and submit it again. The MOE opinion is that the Seongsan area is not a reasonable airport location due to the big negative impact on the environment. The MOE used to give exemptions with so-called 'conditional agreement' even to large size development projects that were not environmentally sound. However, above all, it must have been difficult for the MOE to ignore Jeju islanders' majority opinion opposing the airport which was officially confirmed in the public poll this past February.

Even after the islanders' opinion opposing the 2nd airport construction was confirmed, the MOLIT broke its promise to respect Jeju islanders' opinion, and moved to enforce the Jeju 2nd airport project by including the project in its comprehensive transportation development plan and submitting the SEA. Jeju Governor Won Hee-ryong decided that he must continue to drive the Jeju 2nd airport project; he followed in step with the MOLIT and displayed promotional advertisements for the project in the public buses. (Continues on p.8)



On July 13, the Jeju People's Assembly Against the 2nd Airport held a rally in front of the MOE and MOLIT headquarters in Sejong City, main land of Korea, to demand that the MOE reject the MOLIT's SEA on the Jeju 2nd airport project and to demand that MOLIT cancel the project. Photo by Kim Jung-do

# Civilian-Government-Military Cooperation?

By Choi Sung-hee

On May 31, the Jeju governor, Jeju Council chairman, and village mayor carried out their own deceptive declaration ceremony, the so-called 'declaration ceremony for co-prosperity and harmony.' On June 3, the Autonomy Administration Committee of the Jeju Council shelved the examination on the 'co-prosperity agreement draft,' so it got sidelined (See the March-May 2021 issue). However, on June 17, the same committee passed a revised draft to be presented to the plenary session of the Council. On June 29, the committee also adopted a 'resolution calling for truth investigation by the central and Jeju provincial governments on the human rights violations that occurred during the Jeju naval base construction.' In response to the committee's contradictory steps, the Association of Gangjeong Villagers Against the Jeju Navy Base and Gangjeong Peace Network strongly denounced the committee in their press statement on June 30, saying "while the national-level truth investigation should be done," "a truth investigation would be abnormal under the circumstance in which the co-prosperity agreement officially makes the village into a colony."

On June 30, the Council's plenary session passed both bills, giving indulgence to the Civilian-Government Co-Prosperity and Harmony Agreement (hereafter, 'Civilian-Government agreement'). What does it mean? On Aug. 31 last year, the navy chief and current village leadership made a civilian-military co-prosperity and development agreement. It was the first progress in the so-called 'civilian-government-military co-prosperity and harmony cooperation for the communication between Gangjeong village and the navy' which was conceived in earnest since Jan. 2019. The next was this year's civilian-government agreement, presented at the declaration ceremony on May 31 and passed in the Jeju Council on June 30. Finally, there was a civilian-government co-prosperity agreement ceremony between the Jeju government and village leadership on July 1. The Association of Gangjeong Villagers Against the Jeju Navy Base and Gangjeong Peace Network, resolutely refused the Civilian-Government-Military co-prosperity cooperation which makes Gangjeong Village a colony of the military and the government, and denounced it, saying, "The Civilian-Government-Military co-prosperity agreement is an indirect expression of the base completion stage. However, the essence is not changed. You can call the agreement a fraud."



Co-chair of the anti-base committee and former village mayor Kang Dong-kyun strongly denounces the civilian-government co-prosperity agreement at a June 30 press conference. Photo by Hati

## Gangjeong stream takes the island government and MND to court

By Oum Mun-hee, People Protecting Gangjeong Stream



Because of the bridge construction up stream, iron bacteria caused a film of oil on the water at Naetgiliso, a sacred site. The film has been washed away by the latest rain. However, it can be formed any time especially due to continuing construction. Photo by Lee Kwang-hee, June 30.

The navy base military road construction in Gangjeong has progressed this summer. It is normal for bridge construction over a river to be mostly paused due to the increased influx of water during the summer rainy season characteristic to a volcanic island. However, the construction has been enforced daily despite people's just demands based on the environmental impact assessment and the administrative authority's management. Further, because of negligence in the management of rebar kept in an open storage space at the construction site, as well as unfulfilled terms of observance in business, the stream pollution was aggravated. Finally, films of oil were formed due to iron bacteria in the area of Gangjeong stream, which shocked many people. Amid this, there was an emergency talk meeting hosted and sponsored by the People Protecting Gangjeong Stream. At the meeting, activists who have maintained field monitoring, experts in geology and botany including camphor trees, and a lawyer in charge of the lawsuit for an injunction to stop the military road joined and talked about the volcano-geological structure of Gangjeong stream, legal issues, and preservation measures. Since the meeting, People Protecting Gangjeong Stream has been preparing to bring charges against the Jeju island government

and the Ministry of National Defense (MND), the parties who are enforcing construction and bringing about construction-caused pollution, arising from the fraudulent EIA and resulting through procedural formality. The purpose of the charges is as follows: "During the construction of the entry and detour roads for the Jeju civilian-military complex port for beautiful tourism, citizens' basic rights such as social rights and the right to life have been seriously infringed because of the environmental destruction and water pollution caused from the fabricated and false contents in the strategic environmental impact assessment (in violation of the law on the EIA[...]). We accuse the institutions and departments who are responsible for writing the EIA, for reviews, and for management/supervision. We also demand strong punishment against them as they have instigated reckless development which damages the environment, incited conflict over development, and undermined people's trust in the government."





On June 30, the Korean Supreme Court dismissed the case of Song Kang Ho and Ryu Bok-hee, which leaves no further avenue to appeal their sentencing of 2 years imprisonment (for Song) and 3 years probation (for Ryu) for entering Jeju Naval Base to pray on the remaining part of Gureombi Rock on Mar. 7, 2020. After the court announced that the case was dismissed, Ryu and supporters from Gangjeong Protestant Committee held a press conference outside the court declaring that Song and Ryu are innocent and the Jeju Naval Base is guilty, calling for a national truth investigation into the navy base and for Song Kang Ho to be released. Photo from Yim Wang Sung.



At 7 AM Monday to Saturday, we gather at the gates of Jeju Naval Base for '100 Bows for Life and Peace.' After the bows, we bow to one another saying, "Peace be with you," then we face the base and shout, "Rise up Gureombi! Free Song Kang-ho! Close Jeju Naval Base! No THAAD, Yes Peace!" Photo by Fr. Mun Jeong-hyeon (you can see more on his Twitter @munjh)



Civic groups in Jeju have recently formed a network to abolish the Jeju Free International City Development Center (JDC) and to radically transform Jeju with alternative visions. The JDC continues to promote reckless development plans including the Jeju 2nd airport project. On June 22, the network had a press conference to protest the JDC's public presentation of its 3rd comprehensive plan. Photo by Kim Jung-do.



At 12 PM Monday to Saturday, we gather at the entrance road to the Jeju Naval Base for our daily human chain. A few people sing or make speeches, then we march down to the gates of the base and hang up our flags and banners. We march back up to Gangjeong's main road and dance three dances. It is a good way for visitors to join the Gangjeong peace movement. Photo by Pang Eun Mi (you can see more on her Youtube channel Shalomsea)

# The 2nd airport still casting shadows after the Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment was rejected

By Kim Soon-ae, Jeju Green Party, Translated by Neulbo

Recent video footage of wildfires around the world resemble the imagery of hell. Climatologists blame human activities which raise the temperature of the earth for causing extreme hurricanes, heat waves, droughts and wildfires. Jeju's situation is dire as well. Its sea level rise is one of the fastest in the country and heatwave days and tropical nights have doubled in just half a century. Halla mountain's native fir trees have been withering. These phenomena that show the earth's crisis have been weighing heavily on our hearts, so the news came like rain in a drought. The Ministry of Environment, which had made three requests for supplementation, now made a final decision to reject the strategic environmental impact assessment of the 2nd airport.

To stop the building of the 2nd airport, thousands of citizens did their best to protest in their own ways. In the course of the last six years, Jeju-do residents' opinions shifted, over 70% had been in favor but now dissenting opinions have prevailed. It shows that the residents have recognized the values of Jeju that should be preserved and have learned that the national policy does not always have to be followed unilaterally.

On the other hand, I feel hopeless because so many citizens had to set aside their livelihoods to protest for such a long time in order to stop this national development project. Besides, other development plans such as 'Seongsan Smart Innovation City' which is premised on the construction of the 2nd airport, the expansion of Bijarim-ro which is designated as a link road to the 2nd airport and the Seogwipo City Bypass Road construction plan still remain on the table. Citizens need to keep standing on the road, in the square or in the woods in order to resist these unjust policies. Resistance is indeed the weapon of citizens, yet we need to question the reason for the existence of a state where citizens have to constantly choose resistance over their daily life.



# Opposing Talisman Sabre for a Peaceful Pacific

By Curry

In July, Gangjeong Peace Network joined people from all around the Pacific to sign the Pacific People's Declaration for Peace, calling for "a peaceful, sustainable, and thriving region free of militarism and its negative consequences," including ending military exercises, closing bases, cleaning up toxic sites, and ending weapons development, testing and sales.

From July 14-31, 17,000 military personnel from Australia, US, New Zealand, Japan, UK, Canada, and South Korea participated in the biannual Talisman Sabre war games, with live-fire exercises incorporating land, sea, air and cyberspace. It was the first time South Korea joined, the first time US Space Command participated, and the first time that the Australian military did not make a Public Environment Report, though the exercise threatened the Great Barrier Reef.

Pacific Peace Network held a solidarity webinar on July 24 titled, "Cancel Talisman Sabre- No More War Games in the Pacific!" (available on youtube). From Australia, Sen. Jordon Steele-John and Rhonda Kelly Naparula called for truth and justice for indigenous people and denounced the environmental impact of war games and foreign bases. Kyle Kajihiro introduced the metaphor of the US military in Hawaii as a giant octopus with tentacles stretching across the Pacific and shared about current campaigns in Hawaii to challenge the octopus at its head. Leonie Tanggahma shared about Indonesian military suppression against the West Papuan independence movement. Valerie Morse shared that although New Zealand troops had only an observer role at Talisman Sabre this year, they were still caught up in the 'interoperability' scheme to continuously buy new weapons. Monaeka Flores explained how Guam is often harmed by war games, and how a forest, an ancient village site and an important aquifer were being destroyed and threatened by base construction. Maria Miel Laurinaria discussed how the US uses Philippine bases under an "Enhanced Defence Cooperation Agreement" and holds large annual joint military exercises with the Philippines. Choi Sunghye shared how the US Forces in Korea and Korean military have expanding operations beyond the Korean peninsula, how war is driven by racialized hatred, and how activists must share information with one another. Nakamura Mizuki explained how US war exercises in Japan have harmed local communities. Finally, Ann Wright discussed the risk of dangerous incidents as the US escalates tensions in response to Chinese and Russian military actions.

## Korean navy COVID-19 outbreak

In mid-July, 82% of the personnel tested positive for COVID-19 on ROKS Munmu the Great, which was deployed to the gulf of Aden on rotation with the anti-piracy Cheonghae Unit. The Korean military had not yet started vaccinations when the destroyer left Korea in February, and they had relied on antibody test kits which are not good at early detection of the coronavirus. It is not clear how the outbreak started, since their port visits were supposedly contactless, but officials did not respond effectively to contain the outbreak. The crew had to be airlifted back to Korea, and replacements had to be deployed to sail the ship back. This experience highlights the danger posed by recent joint military exercises, a danger first of all to the sailors themselves.

## Ospreys and SLBMs

The ROKS Marado, commissioned on June 28, is the South Korean navy's second Dokdo-class landing platform helicopter ship. It was specifically designed to accommodate two V-22 Osprey tilt-rotor aircraft, an accident-prone helicopter/plane hybrid used by the US marines, indicating that the Marado would likely be used to support the US military. The Marado is expected to be deployed to the Jeju Naval Base. The ROK navy is also developing its first 3,000-ton submarine capable of launching ballistic missiles (SLBMs). However, SLBMs are usually used for nuclear warheads, so why is South Korea developing them?



This banner was made by ARRT! (Artist Rapid Response Team) to illustrate the political and environmental impact in the Pacific of the Aegis destroyer warships after they are made at Bath Iron Works in Maine, USA.

## Pacific Vanguard

Less than 2 months after Australian warship HMAS Ballarat docked at Jeju Naval Base, the South Korean stealth destroyer Wang Geon arrived at Garden Island Naval Base in Sydney on July 3. It participated from July 5-10 in the Pacific Vanguard 'high-end,' live-fire war games with Australian, US and Japanese warships. Pacific Vanguard previously took place in Guam. The Korean navy claimed that the exercise was "not meant to target specific nations," but the goal of a "free and open Indo-Pacific region" is often a euphemism for US dominance over China.

# Cancer cases in village close to THAAD radar

By Kim Young-Jae, a peace activist, Soseong-ri, Seongju  
Translated by Susan

Since May 14, twice a week on Tuesdays and Thursdays, South Korea's Ministry of National Defense has been attempting to secure land routes to the THAAD base under the pretext of construction. The attempt to fully deploy THAAD has been enforced using all kinds of illegalities and violence for five years since the decision to deploy THAAD in Korea. Korean law regarding environmental impact evaluation and the demands of residents who oppose the THAAD deployment have been ignored. The attempt continues to secure humiliating and unreasonable land routes to meet the demands of the U.S.

As a result, the residents of Soseong-ri, residents from nearby villages in Seongju and Gimcheon, and countless people who drive through the night from across the country in solidarity have been fighting to block the land passage into the base. As of August 5, there have been 28 clashes this year between large forces of mobilized police and residents who cannot just stand by and watch the smooth operation of the illegal THAAD base. Moreover, South Korea's Ministry of National Defense is using the THAAD base construction as an excuse, but it seems that its purpose for securing land routes is to ensure free access for U.S. soldiers and THAAD equipment, which the U.S. has persistently demanded. In this way, the performance improvement of THAAD and the addition and deployment of other weapons systems will proceed easily.

Recently, 9 people were diagnosed with cancer in Nogok-ri, Gimcheon-si, the nearest village to the THAAD radar. In a small town with only 100 residents, 9 people were diagnosed. Among them 4 died and 5 are struggling with the disease. Considering that there were no other environmental factors other than the electromagnetic effects of the THAAD radar, this raises suspicions that the long-term exposure to electromagnetic waves from the THAAD radar may have had a serious impact on residents. Residents and the "Peace Conference for the Withdrawal of THAAD" have warned of the dangers of THAAD's electromagnetic waves since five years ago, but the South Korean government and the Ministry of National Defense have dismissed the warning as a myth.



Peace Wind members have been busy hosting monthly festivals to protect the 600 year-old hackberry tree (now recognized as a cultural heritage of North Jeolla Province, see more in the Sept./Oct. 2020 Gangjeong Village Story) and Haje village, Gunsan, from the expansion of the US Kunsan Air Base, and they have also opened a new Gunsan Peace Museum which shares the history of peace movements in Gunsan, Korea, and around the world. Photo from the opening ceremony on July 17 by Peace Wind.



On June 1, such a threatening warning sign was installed at the THAAD base in Soseong-ri. Currently, the THAAD base has not been designated as a 'military protection zone.' Even if it is designated, the military does not have the legal right to shoot approaching citizens. The warning sign was removed after people's protest. Photo by the No THAAD Situation Office, Soseong-ri, Seongju, main land.

## The new chapter of ROK-US Space Cooperation

On June 9, the ROK Ministry of Science and ICT made public its press release on the 19th National Space Committee meeting which concretized some agreements from ROK President Moon and US President Biden's summit meeting on May 21 regarding the US lift of restrictions on ROK missiles, ROK-US satellite navigation cooperation, and the ROK's participation in the US-led Artemis Accords. The topics of the 19th NSC meeting were: development of civilian-led solid fuel projectiles (by 2024), establishment of a launching site (within Naro space center, currently the only space center in South Korea, located in Goheung, in the southern part of the mainland), actualization of an ROK satellite navigation system following the ROK-US satellite navigation cooperation, founding of a roadmap to develop micro satellites, preparation for a satellite communication technology strategy in the 6G era (support to establish a low earth orbit satellite constellation testbed network through the launch of 14 low orbit communication satellites by 2031) and an introduction to the goals and visions of representing corporations who joined the NSC meeting. Otherwise, South Korea signed the Artemis Accords at the end of May, becoming the 10th participating country to join the US-led Artemis program by which NASA aims to send human beings to the moon by 2024. NASA further aims to leap into deep space including Mars. Is South Korea becoming more subordinate to the US and getting involved in the growing space confrontation between the US vs. China & Russia?





Peace activists stand in solidarity to demand the closure of immigration detention centers. They also support the refugee application by international friends who have been detained for a long time. Photo by Park Sangfun, provided by Emily Wang.



June 20 is World Refugee Day, and the Frontiers and Gangjeong Friends co-hosted a flea market to raise awareness of the 71 million refugees in the world and the low recognition rate (.4%) for refugees in Korea, and to send support for partners of the Frontiers in the Rohingya refugee camps in Bangladesh. Photo by Asha.

## Harsh sentencing for nonviolent actions

By Curry

In 2016, the strong resistance to the Dakota Access Pipeline (DAPL) by the Standing Rock Sioux and their supporters brought attention to the grave threat posed by the pipeline to their precious water sources, cultural heritage and land rights. In 2017, as the pipeline was being finished, Jessica Reznicek (a Catholic Worker who joined the Gangjeong struggle in spring 2015) and Ruby Montoya delayed the construction through direct action, cutting pipes and burning construction equipment. On June 30 this year, designated as a 'domestic terrorist,' Reznicek was harshly sentenced to 8 years in prison, 3 years probation, and a restitution of over \$3 million to the oil company. Meanwhile in Jan. 2021, an appeals court ruled that the DAPL's crossing of the Missouri River was illegal, but so far the pipeline has not been shut down. What, then is 'terror'? What truly threatens life?

Another Catholic Worker who joined the Gangjeong struggle (in spring 2016), Brenna Cussen Anglada was one of the Four Necessity Valve Turners who shut down oil pipeline valves in northern Minnesota in Feb. 2019. On July 8 they were sentenced to \$75 fines and probation. If the court had recognized that climate change was 'imminent,' their actions would have been legally recognized as a necessity.

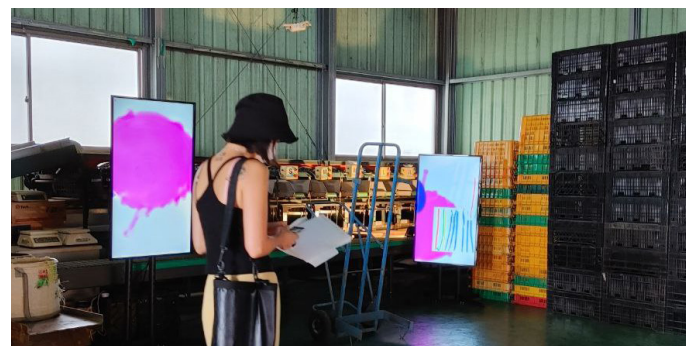
On July 28, Daniel Hale was sentenced under the Espionage Act to 45 months in prison for unauthorized disclosure of documents, which proved the widespread killing of civilians in US drone strikes. On July 29, Martha Hennessy was released to home confinement for the last month of her 10 month sentence as one of the Kings Bay Plowshares 7 who carried out symbolic disarmament at the US navy's Atlantic nuclear submarine base. Oil pipelines, drone strikes and nuclear weapons threaten the world with catastrophe, death and terror. What does it take to stand up for life and peace?

## Okinawa and Hong Kong Book Talks

Gangjeong Friends and Gangjeong Peace School hosted two book talks in Gangjeong. The first was on June 2 with the Korean edition translators of "Typhoon of Steel," Kim Ran-gyeong and Kim Ji-hye. The book shares testimonies of survivors of the 1945 Battle of Okinawa, who realized that the military didn't protect them. The translators also shared about their experience visiting anti-base protests in Okinawa and Gangjeong. Then on June 9, Jeon Myeong-yun shared a video documenting the 2019 protests in Hong Kong and talked about his book "Remember Hong Kong" which tells the story of the city since the Opium Wars up to the recent struggle against the extradition law.

## Soft Coral Dispatches

On July 23, Sanjicheon Gallery in Jeju City opened an exhibit titled "Dulle" which features works by three artists, including soft coral photography by Choi Hyea-yeong. The photos are introduced with this text, "Through the soft coral, Choi Hyea-yeong is attempting to speak in a new way. It is a dispatch from that boundary which, in the face of the violent flow of development and national security logic, is full of the stories of non-human actors, the living creatures which are hard to see unless you enter the water yourself, where all your actions no longer feel as they did on land, full of the sounds of your own regulator-dependent breathing and the sound of the water."



From June 23 to July 25, the exhibition "Signal from Port" took place at Space Bisugi, the new art space in Gangjeong which utilizes a citrus packing plant during its off-season. You can find out more about the exhibition here: <https://fragments2021.ink/> Photo by Choi Hyea-yeong.



# Runway of Memory

Artspace•C, a gallery in Jeju City (Directed by An Hyekyoung) presented ‘Runway of Memory: From the Island of Forest to the Island of Stone’ from July 15 to August 4. It is a memorable solo exhibition of Japanese contemporary artist Okabe Masao who produced frottage (rubbing) works at the former Makinouchi naval airfield in Nemuro City, Hokkaido, Japan, and the Japanese imperial-era Alddreu naval airfield, Jeju Island, Korea. Next to the gigantic frottage pieces from Makinouchi Naval Airfield runway, one could also see footprints which included those of Koreans who became forced laborers under Japanese imperialism. According to Artspace•C, Okabe Masao also “creates a space where people can explore the question in collaboration.” The exhibition included pieces done by people in the frottage workshops which were held at Alddreu Airfield and Gangjeong Village. Koh Gilchun, a Jeju artist, led the workshops. Artspace•C hoped that “the historical imagination can be conjured up with the traces of countless struggles that have been excluded from the accepted narrative,” “through OKABE’s frottages that defy the politicization of memories and diverse exhibition-related programs” such as guided tours, workshops, lectures etc. Fr. Mun Jeong-hyeon expressed during a workshop, “Lies and violence are often concealed. That’s why I am staying in Gangjeong village to help bring to light the truth. (...) For 5,049 days, I came here every day and made 100 prostrations but during this entire time, I was unaware of it. However, when I started my frottage, I noticed that the manhole cover had a marking that read ‘Republic of Korea navy’ and their logo as well. It was immediately obvious to anyone that the Republic of Korea Navy had put sewage pipes here after covering the Gureombi Rock with cement. This is a discovery led by art!” (Source: artspacec.com)



An exhibition view. Photo provided by Artspace•C

## Countering the “China Threat”—At What Price?

By Koohan Paik-Mander

In early June 2021, in a classified directive to Pentagon officials, U.S. Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin slammed the former Trump administration for talking big but never taking action to counter “the China threat.” Austin made it clear that things would be different under President Biden. His “tough guy” rhetoric strikes just the right tone for a massive, costly, military-infrastructure overhaul that would render the conventional warfare of the twentieth century unrecognizable: more nukes, fewer troops, and an omnipotent 5G network. The goal of this overhaul is to give the United States and its allies the ability to summon, at once, unmanned military forces to rain terror down on any spot in the world—a swarm of drones, hypersonic missiles, submarine torpedoes, and bombers—all with the ease of calling an Uber. This game-changing metamorphosis of how wars are fought is already underway. It’s called the JADC2 (Joint All-Domain Command & Control), a globally networked, cloud-based command center, overseen by the recently anointed U.S. Space Force. It was for this that the Space Force was created—not as a jokey Trump trifle.

However, targeting China with this new paradigm for mass destruction will not bring about global security. Even if it were to somehow not culminate in a nuclear conflict, the ecological and climate costs of commanding war from outer space would be devastating. And yet, ever-more-mammoth military preparations are being staged in ever-more-numerous locations on Earth. President Biden is in lockstep with Austin’s anti-China mission. Much of Biden’s \$715 billion Pentagon budget request for 2022 is for investment in hypersonic weapons, artificial intelligence, micro-electronics, 5G technology, space-based systems, shipbuilding and nuclear “modernization” (read: expansion). The request seeks \$28 billion to “modernize” the nuclear triad (the ability to launch nukes from land, sea, and air). The budget also includes the largest research-and-development request—\$112 billion—in the history of the Pentagon. [...]

War with China, specifically, means more nukes, long-range missiles, and unmanned weapons. These weapons are not just to be used by the United States, but are also for export to allies as well—much to the financial gain of weapons industrialists like Lockheed Martin and Raytheon. For example, a declassified U.S. Department of Defense report from 2018 provides a directive to sell more arms to India, to “enhance India’s status as a Major Defense Partner,” and to “support India’s membership in the Nuclear Supplier’s Group.” The essence of the Pentagon’s massive global vision is to construct, from the ground up, a hard and soft infrastructure upon which the newly created Space Force can operate. [...] (For the full text, see, Foreign Policy in Focus, June 25, 2021)



The Jeju 2nd airport is on the brink of abandonment. Activists from the cities of Sejong, Daejeon and nearby provinces and Catholic fathers could take a break from their long-term daily solidarity protest against the Jeju 2nd airport project in front of the MOE/MOLIT complex, Sejong City. Photo by Park Eun-seo on July 23.



# Jeju 2nd airport construction project nears the brink of falling apart

(Continuing from p.1) Since the MOE returned back the SEA to the MOLIT and Won resigned from his position as governor in order to run for the presidential election next March, the Jeju 2nd airport project has lost its driving force. However, the possibility still remains for the MOLIT to hand over the project to the next government without concluding an end to the project. The live coals of the project have yet to be fully extinguished. Amid this, National Assembly members belonging to the Democratic Party of Korea brought about a new disturbance by proposing to utilize Jeongseok airport as an auxiliary airport. Jeongseok airport is currently being used by Korean Air for flight training. Islanders oppose the 2nd airport because they think that the environmental capacity of Jeju has reached a critical situation due to over-tourism and it is difficult to secure sustainability. With an appropriate number of tourists arriving in Jeju, Jeju does not need two airports. Further, there is a possibility that any government-operated airport could be used as an air force base. Therefore, if the Democratic Party continuously drives for the utilization of Jeongseok airport as part of their election campaign strategy, they cannot avoid civil society and islanders' criticism and resistance against them.



July 27 marked the 68th anniversary of the armistice which was never followed by a peace treaty to formally end the Korean War. Supporters from around the world joined the Korea Peace Appeal's photo campaign to call for a real end to the Korean War. See more at [endthekoreanwar.net](http://endthekoreanwar.net).



April 27 was the 3rd annual remembrance day of the Inter-Korean Summit meeting at Panmunjeom, Korean DMZ. Around 137 South Korean civic groups formed a committee to organize a Great March for the connection of the inter-Korean railroad and for peace on the Korean peninsula. The daily march started in Jeju on April 27. It was originally planned to end at Imjingak, near the Korean DMZ on July 27, but marches in Seoul etc. were postponed due to COVID-19. Photo by Solidarity for Peace And Reunification of Korea.



Despite various problems and concerns, the opening ceremony of the Tokyo Olympics was held on July 23. Hotpinkdolphins carried out an online protest in opposition to the Tokyo Olympics, which hides the nuclear power plant accident and strengthens discrimination, exclusion, and surveillance. Photos by Hotpinkdolphins.



"No to the Jeju 2nd airport," Lee Seong-Hong, a Jeju citizen, concluded his 74th daily speech in Jeju City amid people's cheers on July 22 upon hearing the news that the MOE returned back the SEA to the MOLIT on July 20 (See page 1). Photo by Kim Soo-oh.

## How You Can Help

1. Write a letter to the South Korean government to close the Jeju base and to the US government to stop the use of it.
2. Stay updated by joining our Facebook groups and following us on twitter.
3. Organize a solidarity event (concert, movie screening, protest, etc...)
4. Then share about it on social media.
5. Visit Gangjeong!
6. For other ways to help and more visit us on the web.

### For More Information

<http://www.SaveJejuNow.org>  
<http://www.facebook.com/groups/NoNavalBase>  
<http://www.facebook.com/SaveJeju>  
<http://www.twitter.com/SaveJejuNow>

For Gangjeong related videos, visit [savejejunow.org](http://savejejunow.org)

or check these Vimeo/YouTube users :

Vimeo : cho sung bong / DH Song / Regis Tremblay  
 Youtube : Gang-Jeong Il-Gi / Shalomsea / 1234yz100 / Sungbong2012

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 Mailing address: Gangjeong International Team, c/o St. Francis Peace Center, 187  
 Maljil-ro, Seogwipo-si, Jeju-do, Korea 63563  
 Email: [gjeongnews@gmail.com](mailto:gjeongnews@gmail.com)



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