

Korean Care into Global Humanity through Jeju 4.3 Village Healing.

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Abstract

We emphasize concept of “creative syncretism(Ko et al.2018:40), which is another value creator of Korean culture. By incorporating Jeju cultural legacy of being the “Blue Zone” from traditional Korean period where longevity was noticed by a Chinese Emperor who sent a mission to Jeju Island seeking an anti-ageing plant, Pullo cho. Moving from the Jeju 4.3 incident to International Peace Movement is another example of creative syncretism value of Korea. Jeju can also benefit from contributing to the world community by developing longevity enterprise and sponsoring the 2021 Korean Care Into Global Humanity through tolerance in highly ageing population society. This is the reason why we try to propose triangle collaborative relationships among Jeju, Korean American of New Haven and Korean Japanese to support Jeju Peace Industry together. We believe it will reinforce creative ways to show Jeju cultural legacy and highlights strengths of Korean and Jeju peace culture in East Asian Context. In this paper, we conclude potentially that “Korean Care and Peace Island Care into Global Humanity” would be one of social healing of the Jeju 4.3 Grand Tragedy through tolerance. Through three months’ trials and discussions from April to June, 2019, we can reach at deciding our main topic as “ the 2021 Global Ageing Biennial Network : Korean Care Into Global Humanity,” academically which will be presented by Korean delegation on September 19, 2019 at the 2019 Global Ageing Network Biennial Conference : This Is Long Term Care. We can manage to arrange its contents as Peace Island Village Healing models in detail in a nearer future.

Key words :

Creative syncretism, Korean value, Jeju 4.3 Grand Tragedy, Peace Island Village Healing, Jeju Peace Industry, Korean Care, Peace Island Care,

Introduction

We have the 19th World Peace Island Forum : 4.3 Human Rights, Reparative Justice and Reconciliation on April 29 , 2019 at Univ. Penn. USA(World Environment and Island Institute:2019:1) as one of program of Jeju World Peace Academy JWPA 2019. It also happened Korean 3.1 Movements Legislate Democracy conference at Ever Green Center at Pennsylvania Asian Senior Services institute in Philadelphia on 30th of April. Korea Jeju 4.3 delegation visited both offices of U.S. Congressman Mark Takano and Judy Chu for enactment of Jeju 4.3 Reconciliation Act in USA Congress.

On May 2nd we stopped both American University for 6+1 Culture Forum and Global Ageing Network office for participation of Wisdom Talks to present idea of the 2021 Global Ageing Network Biennial conference in Jeju Island in South Korea.

At Global Ageing Network Korea Symposium 2019 in both Seoul and Jeju Island, we can try to talk about possibility of Korean Care including Jeju Peace Island Village Care PIVC into Global Humanity from May 25 to 27, 2019 both in Seoul and Jeju Island. On June 20, I raised necessities of construction of Jeju 4.3 Bukchon Sharing House for Jeju 4.3 widows at Human Right UN 4.3 Forum based on both Wan-soon Koh and other female survivors or victims. We have an opportunity of discussing and integrating PIVC into Korean care with Cross Cultural Ageing Initiative 2004 from both professor Hesung Chun Koh at Yale University, honorable director of East Rock Institute ERI and C.E.O and representative, Imja Choi of PASSi from June 22 to 24th, 2019 (World Environment and Island Institute b. 2019).

We have assumption to reach a conclusion through three months long interaction among us that "Korean Care into Global Humanity Through 4.3 Village Healing" (Ko.2018).

We also extend application of our PIVC to Osaka Jeju 4.3 village in Japan with cooperation of Ritsumeikan University through both our participation in Osaka Jeju 4.3 Conference in March of 2018 and our visit in June of 2019 (Jeju 4.3 Incident 70th Victim Memorial Service Organizational Committee. 2018).

We try to have common ground for setting up a framework "Korean Care Into Humanity" through interaction of peace education even though they have they lived different countries such as Osaka and Kyoto area of Japan and New Haven area of USA.

Our research depends on phenomenological method to understand meanings, implication and contexts of their experiences at face to face encounters at everyday life situations. If we understand intersubjectivity among implication of their experiences Korean, Korean Japanese and Korean American at their societies, it is meaningful for us to set up the framework, which can formulate policy agendas by them for them (World Environment and Island Institute c. 2019).

"Cross Cultural Understanding Korean Culture with the East Asian Context" will be one of social healing of the Jeju 4.3 Grand Tragedy through tolerance.

We have discussed about sustainability of some villages or groups care model through exchanging programs since October of 2015. Especially we had an opportunity to participate in "Enhancing Cross Cultural Understanding: Korean Culture with the East Asian Context: Opportunities for World History Area Studies Teachers' workshop by East Rock Institute ERI in the United States. It concludes(Ko et.al: 2018:36):

"Jeju 4.3 Incident can serve as a good lesson to discuss the human impact of some global super powers' conflict and the inhumane impact on innocent bystanders. Future leaders need to understand these facts and accompanying responsibilities to bring about world peace." (Ko et.al. p.35.)

As, in 2016, we have studied Jeju Peace Industry with connection between New Haven and Jeju through opening an international summer school titled as " Jeju World Peace Academy 2016 for peace education industry, invitation of the 2021 Global Ageing Network Biennial Conference into Jeju Island, creating World Peace Cultural Festival WPCF and so on.

In April of 2019, we initiate 'the 19th World Peace Island Forum : 4.3 Human Rights, Reparative Justice and Reconciliation' on April 29 , 2019 at Univ. Penn. USA at the grass roots level. It proclaims its rationale as below (World Environment and Island Institute a: 2019: 2) :

"On January 17, 2019, eighteen Jeju 4.3 survivors were found not guilty after a retrial of their cases

before a Korean court on Jeju Island. This was the first decision that, the court announced, allowed them to recover their human rights as survivors of the “Jeju 4.3” massacre which started on March 1, 1947 and lasted until August 14, 1948 under the control of the U.S. army. Those Jeju people have come forward to tell their stories of that tragedy and have demanded compensation. No special pleading about the exigencies of wartime will suffice to assuage the American conscience for such tragedies as recounted by two Jeju 4.3 survivors in their testimonies given at the University of Chicago in April of 2018. Two female survivors told the audience about their lost villages along with a video documentary, “Detained: Untold stories of female survivors of two 4.3 lost villages.” The number of victims was more than 30,000 people. It was argued that the “Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law” formulated by the UN Human Rights Commission in 2005 should be applied to victims of the Jeju 4.3 Tragedy. We had Jeju 4.3 Human Rights, Reparation Justice and Reconciliation in October of 2018: there are some broad parallels that connect the 2018 Jeju court finding and the mid-1980s U.S. court coram nobis cases. Both began in the violence of the 1940s. Both involved apparently grave legal system injustices, followed by decades of silence. Both involved continuing demands, decades later, to have justice restored in order to heal persisting wounds and restore the dignity of individuals and communities. Both eventually turned to the courts and the rule of law in democratic societies, invoking language of civil and human rights. Both involved extraordinary proceedings that, in essence, made claims for reparative justice. We would like to connect the petition to the importance of U.S. participation in process of Jeju 4.3 reconciliation. We keep in mind that, in April 2018, President Moon Jae-in delivered a strong, more detailed apology at a memorial ceremony commemorating the 70th anniversary of Jeju 4.3 and its victims. President Moon offered a “profound apology” and “deepest sympathy” to the surviving victims, bereaved families and following generations stigmatized by guilt-by-association for their continued suffering. Jeju 4.3 survivors need enduring social healing. We try to share common goals which are helpful to building peace education for Korea which is to go beyond

the Tragedy keeping Jeju peace traditions through launching of 6+1 Culture Forum " the April 3rd Jeju Education International Symposium " in November of 2018.”

We also had Global Ageing Network Korea Symposium, which shares with connection of experiences between American and Korean society in Washington D.C. and Seoul such as Robyn Stone’s “ Wisdom Talks activities in USA, Kyunghee Lee’s “Healthy and Meaningful Ageing Life in Korea, ” and Imja P. Choi’s “ Wisdom Sharing in Ageing at Pennsylvania Asian Senior Service institute (PASSi) in Philadelphia at Yonsei University in Seoul, S. Korea on 25th of May, 2019(Global Ageing Network.2019. www.globalageing.org.)



Photo 1 : Web Poster of University of Pennsylvania conference: The 19th World Peace Island Forum: 4-3 Human Rights, Reparative Justice and Reconciliation (April 29, 2019.)



Photo 2 : Korean 3·1 National Liberation Movements Legislate Democracy in Philadelphia (PASSi) (April 30, 2019.)



Photo 5 : Korea Jeju 4.3 Delegation at the front of Cherry trees of Korean Garden at American University campus (May 2, 2019.)



Photo 3 : Korean Jeju 4.3 Delegation at the Office of U.S. Congressman Mark Takano (May 1, 2019.)



Photo 6 : Korea Jeju Delegation at Global Ageing Network in Washington D.C., USA (May 2, 2019.)



Photo 4 : Korean Jeju 4.3 Delegation at the Office of U.S. Congressman Judy Chu (May 1, 2019.)



Photo 7 : Global Ageing Network Korea Symposium 2019 at Yonsei University in Seoul, S. Korea (May 25, 2019.)



Photo 8 : Poster for Global Ageing Network Korea Symposium 2019 at Yonsei University in Seoul, S. Korea (May 25, 2019.)

As Hesung Chun Koh emphasizes concept of “creative syncretism, which can create another Korean value. By incorporating Jeju cultural legacy of being the “Blue Zone” from traditional Korean period where longevity was noticed by a Chinese Emperor who sent a mission to Jeju Island seeking an anti-ageing plant, Pullo cho, Moving from the Jeju 4.3 incident to International Peace Movement is another example of creative syncretism value of Korea” (Ko. et.al. 2018..40.)

Of course, Jeju can benefit from contributing to the world community by developing longevity enterprise and sponsoring the 2021 GAN: Korean Care Into Global Humanity through tolerance in highly ageing population society. This is the reason why we try to propose triangle collaborative relationships among Jeju, Korean American of New Haven and Korean Japanese to support Jeju Peace Industry. We believe it will reinforce creative ways to show Jeju cultural legacy and highlight strengths of Korean and Jeju peace culture in East Asian context.

“Buckchon-ri 4.3 House Sharing House by donation

by USA government” will be one of social healing of the Jeju 4.3 Grand Tragedy through tolerance (Jeju 4.3 Peace Foundation.2019: 304–305.)

Donald Kirk respond to the testimony of two grandmothers from the island province of Jeju about their brief encounters with American soldiers the 6+1 Philadelphia Culture Forum as one of discussants : “The testimony of two grandmothers from the island province of Jeju about their brief encounters with American soldiers more than 70 years ago offers a glimmer of the U.S. role there before the outbreak of the Jeju revolt on April 3, 1948 (often called “4.3” by Koreans)… This video is significant since it describes a scene in the ill-fated village of Bukchon on Jeju’s northern coast. Bukchon is memorialized for a massacre in which more than 300 villagers were hacked and shot to death by rampaging South Korean police and soldiers on Jan. 17, 1949, at the height of the revolt that cost the lives of nearly 30,000 people. It was long before the massacre, months before April 3, 1948, as the woman recalls, that U.S. soldiers visited Bukchon in search of her uncle in order to use his services as a translator. The village people were afraid of these “ko-koon nom,” big-nosed people. The woman’s mother shouted, “You can’t take my child.”

The Americans, not finding the woman’s uncle, unloaded laundry detergent and C-ration cans from their helicopter as gifts. The woman remembers the pork in some of the cans was quite delicious. More to the point, the encounter left her with the impression that these Americans, low ranking with little influence, were rather puzzled. They had no understanding of deeper issues and did not comprehend widespread fears of police and soldiers…” (Kirk.2019: Korea Times).

On 27th of May, 2019, some representatives of Global Ageing Network of Washington D.C. and Global Ageing Network Korea visited Buckchon-ri village for some discussions about social healing of Buckchon-ri massacre. Village leader, Inchul Yoon asked us :

“Buckchon is one of villages was haunted by 4.3 massacre under the Jeju 4.3 Tragedy. It deserves right support from American government-initiated donation for building of so called “4.3 Sharing House” for 27 4.3 widows, as same function as Sharing House for comfort women in Kyunggi Province of S. Korea. If we hope it will be happen, Buckchon municipality is ready to provide common land owned by it for building “4.3 Sharing House” (Ko.2019).



Photo9: Buckchon-ri Policy Agenda by World Environment and Island Institute, Jeju National University for JWPA (June 27, 2019).



Photo 10 : Dongkwang-ri by World Environment and Island Institute , Jeju National University (May 27, 2019).



Photo 11 : Chung-soo-ri by World Environment and Island Institute, Jeju National University (May 27, 2019).

As we get comment from Bishop of Jeju, Peter U-il Kang that “ we learn Buchonri 4.3 Sharing House by donation of U.S. government will be recognized as one of symbolic healing approach by both Jeju Bukchon-ri people and USA government if both share processes together,” we try to suggest this idea into practical solution at the UN Symposium on Human Rights and Jeju 4.3 conference on June 20, 2019 in United Nations building after we get support from both Bishop of Jeju, Peter U-il Kang and American journalist, Donald Kirk about raising this issue to American government.

Choe Sang-Hun, emphasizes in his article titled as “ Memories of Massacres Were Long Suppressed Here, Tourists Now Retrace the Atrocities,” that tourist exploring a (Darangshi) cave on Jeju Island where insurgents hid during an uprising that was brutally suppressed by the South Korean government.” (Choe.2019 : NY Times.)

He also describes Bukchon-ri tragic situation on January of 1949. “ The soliers descended upon the village , torching its homes and corralling residents into a schoolyard. After screening out relatives of military members and the police from the gathered crowd, the soldiers divided those remaining-men,women and children-into groups of 30 to 50 and dragged them away.” (Choe.2019 : NY Times.)

Elizabeth Shim also express, in her essay, “South Korea Jeju Massacre haunts the memories of survivors,” that the 4.3 Peace Park on Jeju Island , South Korea includes exhibits of how victims were tortured or killed during a massacre that has been kept hushed-up for decades in the country.” (Shim.2019: UPI.)

Dr. Chang Hoon Ko emphasize an idea of construction of both Buckchon-ri 4.3 House Sharing with 27 widows and Dongkwang-ri Dark Tourism Center would be a peace education model for social healing at grass roots level:

“...This year two female survivors told that audience about their lost village with watching a video documentary, “Detained : Untold stories of female survivors of the two 4.3 lost villages.” One village is called Buckchon-ri and the other Dongkwang-ri. Based on Jeju 4.3 Human Rights we have tried to make a peace education model for social healing at grass roots level...” (Ko. welcome message : June 19. 2019).



Photo 12 : Ko, Chang's Welcome message at the U.N. Symposium on Human Rights and Jeju 4.3 in New York (June 19, 2019).

Ko Chang Hoon, at the U.N. Symposium on Human Rights and Jeju 4.3: Jeju 4.3, Truth, Responsibility, and Reconciliation, suggested an alternative for Jeju 4.3 Buckchon House on behalf of 27 widows including Ms. Ko Wan-soon:

“Ko Wan-soon said to me yesterday,“ There are 27 people living in Buckchon village and they want to have a multi-unit house built in their village in connection with this testimony. Why don't you come up with a solution to this issue. You have studied a lot, so you should do something about this.” My answer is that, first of all, the research institute can make a suggestion to Korean Care, a Korean care agency under the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, regarding this issue. The head of Buckchon village said that he would off the land, so I said here that we would figure out how to make it and make a suggestion. However, regarding the second task, I want to tell you that it is not just building a house. Buckchon is one of what the U.S. has to take

responsibility for. I have requested for collaboration with a research center in the U.S. but they only said that they try. I'd appreciate it if you could give me answers to this. That's all (The U.N. Symposium on Human Rights and Jeju 4.3. June 20, 2019: 304-305).

In the end, as “Buckchon-ri 4.3 House Sharing House by donation by USA government” was one of policy agenda for Buckchon village healing in U.N. Symposium, it would be a good case of social healing of the Jeju 4.3 Grand Tragedy through tolerance if the 2021 Global Ageing Network Biannual Conference will support it as one of key policy agenda.



Photo 13 : Bishop Peter U-il Kang and Ko, Chang Hoon at the U.N. Symposium on Human Rights and Jeju 4.3 (June 20, 2019).

“Japanese Korean Initiates 4.3 Peace Unification Movement” will be one of social healing of the Jeju 4.3 Grand Tragedy through tolerance.

It was the 70th Jeju 4.3 Grand Tragedy memorial event that Osaka Committee of Jeju 4.3 Grand Tragedy organizes the 70th Jeju 4.3 International Symposium: International Society and Jeju 4.3 -Perspective from Japan society at both Osaka Civic University and International Exchange Center from March 10 to 11, 2018. Mr. Kwan-hyun Oh, Chair of

Jeju 4.3 Victim Association in Osaka of Japan, in his presentation paper, that he have reflected 20 years' experiences of Jeju 4.3 memorial service in Osaka of Japan from 1988 to 2018.

"We have thought and prepared the 50th Anniversary of Jeju 4.3 Grand Tragedy in Osaka in 1997 with face to face encounter of Jeju 4.3 survivors in Japan. Around 500 people joined in it... On the 60th anniversary in 2008, we had the first testimony meeting of Jeju 4.3 survivors or victims in Japan. We declared to succeed and spread Jeju 4.3 spirit to the world initiated by famous novelist, Mr. Kim, Sukbum and poet, Kim, Si-jong. So, we decided to write documents or record testimony from Jeju 4.3 survivors or victim... In 2018, We decided to construct Jeju 4.3 Memorial Tower to solace Jeju 4.3 survivors or viction in Japan... "(Oh.2018. the 70th Jeju 4.3 International Symposium Proceeding, pp. 18-24). Especially we remembered that he emphasizes, as they have the 60th memorial services in April of 2008 through collaboration of S. Korea and N. Korea Japanese people together, they experienced an age of unification between S. Korea and N. Korea in Japan in March conference in 2018 (Korean Japanese Jeju 4.3 Association:).

According to professor Moon, Kyung-soo at Ritsumeikan University that "around 40 Korean Japanese registered to Jeju Special Self-Governing Province until now. One Jeju 4.3 survivor living in Japan is ready to join in retrial in Korean District Court. Over forty thousands JEU islanders fled to some areas by ship illegally for their survival between 1947-1949. If we can calculated from 1947 to 1979, around 40,000 came to Japan for their survival." (Moon. Jejusinbo. 2019).

During our visit to Korea Center at Ritsumeikan University, we suggested for Korean Japanese to attend Jeju 4.3 Reconciliation U.S. Conference in April of 2020. They accepted our proposal.



Photo 15, Ko, Chang Hoon and Lee Kyung-won at Korean Center of Ritsumeikan University, Japan (June 3, 2019).

Conclusion : "Korean Care and Peace Island Care into Global Humanity" would be one of social healing of the Jeju 4.3 Grand Tragedy through tolerance.

In this paper, we can conclude potentially that "Korean Care and Peace Island Care into Global Humanity" would be one of social healing for the Jeju 4.3 Grand Tragedy through tolerance. Through three months' trials and discussions from April to June, 2019, we can reach at deciding our main topic as " the 2021 Global Ageing Biennial Network : Korean Care Into Global Humanity," academically which will be presented by Korean delegation on September 19, 2019 at the 2019 Global Ageing Network Biennial Conference : This Is Long Term Care. We can manage to arrange its contents as Peace Island Village Healing models in detail in a nearer future.

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