

**Introduction message :  
South Korea Jeju Massacre victims  
Korea awarded \$4M in damages  
through Jeju District Court Second  
Criminal Department The decision  
(August 21, 2019).**

UPI reported that South Korean survivors of killings that took place during an anti-communist crackdown in 1948 are to receive more than \$4 million in compensation for wrongful imprisonment following the Jeju massacre. Victims wrongfully charged with insurrection at the time, then thrown in jail for defying violent paramilitary forces, are to be awarded \$4.4 million in damages, local news services Newsis and Donga Ilbo reported Wednesday. The decision to award the victims came from the Jeju District Court, following a plaintiffs' suit filed Feb. 22. The 18 plaintiffs, which includes family members, had been acquitted more than 70 years after imprisonment. On Wednesday the court said it decided on the compensation after taking into consideration the "historical significance" of the April 3 Jeju Massacre and the guidelines provided in South Korea's Criminal Indemnity Act. The violence began on April 3, 1948, when South Korean military police fired at demonstrators after Jeju residents refused to vote in a U.N.-backed election. The crackdown began as retaliation for armed guerrilla attacks on police boxes. South Korea's Jeju 4.3 Peace Foundation has said rebel fighters who supported communism were responsible for about 10 percent of all deaths. Anti-communist paramilitary forces who retaliated carried out the majority of the killings. The compensation is to be distributed among the plaintiffs, with some plaintiffs to receive more money than others. Compensation per plaintiff ranges from \$66,000 to \$1.2 million, according to reports. The court also took into consideration the current minimum wage rate to arrive at the number, multiplying the daily rate for minimum wage by five, then multiplying the number by the number of days imprisoned. Survivors of imprisonment were typically jailed from the fall of 1948 to July 1949 on Jeju island. South Korean courts have said military courts at the time "did not go through procedure prescribed by law." (Elizabeth Shim, South Korea Jeju Massacre victims awarded \$4M in damages : August 21, 2019).

**Jeju District Court Second Criminal  
Department The decision**

Jeju District Court Presiding Judge Mr. Jaegal, Chang, Judge Mr. Chung, Seung-jin, Judge Mr. Seo, Youngwoo declared Jeju District Court Second Criminal Department The Decision on January 17, 2019. The indictment against the accused is applicable when 'the procedure for filing an appeal is invalid in violation of legal regulations', according to Article 327 No. 2 of the Criminal Procedure Act, all charges against the accused should be dismissed. Park, Dong Soo (330310-1933019), Unemployed, Residence: Jeju-si Jaesung 1-gil 14 apt#101, Registration base: Jeju-si Ora 3-dong 2613.

**U.S. Owes Explanation for Forgotten Korean  
Massacre.**

American journalist, Kirk Donald says in his article, 'U.S. Owes Explanation for Forgotten Korean Massacre' that "there was much worse to come. At the modern House of Sharing in Bukchon, a scenic village of rice farmers and fishermen on the northern coast, old women recall in graphic detail the killing of hundreds in January 1949. A guide shows visitors the burial ground where large stones are strewn as the bodies were found. Small mounds mark the graves of children. Not far from Jeju International Airport, where many were buried, most of them were killed. At that time U.S. helicopters overhead. On the slopes of Mount Halla, a U.S. army communications unit was humming away. Who was ultimately responsible for these and many other episodes, known and verified, open for anyone to examine? The Americans don't actually deny complicity. They just don't say anything. That's not to say the Americans have to accept claims of a U.S. role. It's just that they owe the world, not just the victims' families, a promise to search the records and come up with documents, reports, anything revealing what the U.S. forces were up to."

**Tasks and Legal Implications for a Complete  
Solution to Jeju 4.3 Grand Tragedy.**

Yang, Jeong-Cheol, Ph. D. and Saxton, Michael, Researcher write an article 'Tasks and Legal Implications for a Complete Solution to Jeju 4.3

Grand Tragedy' that the purpose of this study is to propose revisions to the Jeju 4.3 Special Law for the purpose of further investigation of Jeju 4.3 so that the complete resolution and appropriate legal solutions may come. The President, Moon, Jae-In, who visited Jeju on April 3, 2018, promised a complete resolution of the Jeju 4.3 incident, defining the Jeju 4.3 incident as "violence perpetrated by state power." On Jan. 17, 2019, the Jeju District Court ruled in a retrial suit filed against the military tribunal by 18 surviving inmates under the leadership of the Jeju 4.3 Truth Commission and the Citizens' Solidarity for the Restoration of Honor. This is a very important case in which the military tribunal and their rulings were ruled invalid. Jeju 4.3 is still a painful history of Jeju that has not been resolved.

### **Historical Significances of Opening Decision for Retrial by Jeju District Court of Jeju April 3rd Events' Survivors under Illegal Martial Law Court (1948–1949).**

Hur, Sang-Soo, Ph. D. mentions in his article 'Historical Significances of Opening Decision for Retrial by Jeju District Court of Jeju April 3rd Events' Survivors under Illegal Martial Law Court (1948–1949)' that in January 2019, the Jeju District Court handed down a ruling to reject the indictment from all 18 survivors who were sentenced to prison terms in 1948 and 1949 at military court meetings in Jeju. For the past 71 years, Jeju Islanders have campaigned for transitional justice in that time to find the truth about the Jeju massacres(1947–1954). The most important and urgent task in solving the Jeju massacres issue is to set the right for truth and transitional justice before seeking reconciliation and co-prosperity each other. The ruling, which was made by the Jeju District Court in fact not guilty of surviving inmates of the military court in 1948 and 1949, carries the historical significance of returning to the pivot to human rights.

### **Jeju 4.3 for Peace and Human Rights Education 4.3 : Focusing on the case of Donggwang-ri, Jeju, Chicago–New Haven in USA, and the 4.3 Exchange Center in Osaka, Japan.**

Oh Seung Hak, Halla Middle School teacher and 4.3 Chairman of National Unification Staff summarizes in his article 'Jeju from the Perspective of Peace and Human Rights Education 4.3 (The case of Donggwang-ri, Jeju, Chicago–New Haven in USA, and the 4.3 Exchange Center in Osaka, Japan)' that the Jeju Teachers' Association and Jeju Island Office of Education also proposes a visit to Japan to learn about their lives in connection with Korean schools in Japan. In 2020, Jeju National University and Ritsumeikan University plan to have the opportunity to jointly study and research the lives of Koreans in Japan from the standpoint of peace and human rights education. Based on the opinions of these international researchers, we should cover the human rights abuses committed under the US military administration and the responsibility for the deaths under US military influence, even after the establishment of the Korean government, and to restore the honor of 4.3 victims and survivors to prevent this from happening again. This is to protect peace and human rights in Jeju and the Korean peninsula.

### **Cross–Cultural Activities for Social Healing and Healthy Aging among Elderlies.**

Kim Soyon, Ph. D. in her article 'Cross–Cultural Activities for Social Healing and Healthy Aging among Elderlies' says that this study explores the positive effect of cross–cultural activities on social healing and healthy aging. While the life expectancy has increased, the healthy years of older adults have yet decreased. Among elderlies especially those who experienced war–related adversities in their early ages, have limited access to positive cross–cultural activities. The theories of social–connectedness suggest that both perceived social support and objective connectedness to the society promote healthy aging. It is necessary to develop a culturally contextualized approach for their healthy aging while considering individual traits. The present study tries to contextualize the post–adversity and resilience in social network observed among Jeju legacy. With that contextual identification, promoting cross–cultural competence among elderlies is expected to yield positive gain in their aging process. The organized transcultural activities for Korean American elderlies in the U.S. exemplify how cross–cultural

interactions promote inclusive social interaction and social healing at grass-root levels.

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In doing so, the Journal offers directions as a lighthouse to ships on the sea in a cooperative age of 21st Asia Pacific, not to mention as a script.

Thank you again for your attention to our journal.

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