

# Jeju Peace Island for Korea : A Third Way toward Island Democracy in the Asia Pacific Context?<sup>1</sup>

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## Abstract

This article is focused on some scenarios of a third way for Jeju Peace Island for Korea as one of provincial government. In 2002 and 2006, We suggest United Three States of Korea : South Korea, North Korea and Jeju Island Korea. But in real situation Korean government chooses the Jeju Special Self-Governing Province. After practicing it 11 years, Jeju islanders are complaining it is not enough for them to improve its autonomy to push its policies on its way without empowering main authorities to local province from central government. So, they want more power through revision of Korean Constitution as same as State government of USA and Switzerland such as guaranteeing special status of Jeju government as Hong Kong of China. In our opinion, in a word, Jeju islanders want to become " Jeju Peace Self-Governing Province," for two Koreaes.

## Key words :

A third way for Jeju Peace Island for Korea, Jeju Peace Self-Governing Province, United Three States of Korea : South Korea, North Korea and Jeju Peace Island Korea.

1) Chang Hoon Ko (President of World Association for Island Studies S.Korea) & Kyungwon Lee (Jeju National University, S.Korea) writr collaborative article titled as "Jeju Peace Island for Korea 2018: Towards Peace Island Education & Tourism Welfare Model at the Grass Roots Level based on Jeju World Peace Academy 2017 (WEIS volume 7 Number 3: September 30, 2017). This article tries to suggest alternative of finding 'a third way to island democracy to East Asian islands and cities.

## Introduction

Why do we try to find a third way of Jeju Peace Island for Korea?

As the result of resolution of Jeju World Peace Academy 2017, some participants apply "Jeju Peace Island for Korea" panel to Session GS12 Politics of World Congress of Political Science by International Political Science Association in Brisbane of Australia in July of 2018. Main reason is that, as Jeju Peace Island is supposed to play a peaceful role between two Koreas, we suggest alternative to both S. Korea and N. Korea for peaceful coexistence, supported by 6 Party Talks Countries. As nuclear tensions mount between N. Korea and USA, Chang Hoon Ko and Kyung-won Lee of Jeju National Univ, S. Korea initiates Jeju World Peace Academy 2017 entitled "Towards Jeju Type of Peace Education at the Grass Roots Level"<sup>2</sup> together with assistance of Dr. Kang, and Dr. Im of World Environment and Island Institute from August 6 to 10, 2017 in Jeju S. Korea, in conjunction with Hokkaido Univ. of Japan, American Graduate School in Paris, and University of Sydney. The goal is to promote peace building and post-conflict healing in Korea and other countries. We agree that : "Although not a panacea, nevertheless there is a powerful role for peace education as one component of peace building, privileging non-violence and enabling a space and a process through which the values and interests of the Korean peoples might be negotiated. The establishment and institutionalization of peace education on Jeju Island can be a part of this peace building process, enhancing the prospects for resolution of this protracted conflict."

Secondly, we think it's a time to discuss role of Jeju Peace Island within the Asia Pacific context in Korea and internationally. Grant McCall talks about "From Jeju 4.3 Jeju Tragedy Peace will come. 'Franchising' 'Peace Island'. Douglap Yates presents "Peacekeeping, Peacemaking and Peace building" in the conflict between the two Koreas. Other subjects included the April 3rd 1948 Jeju Island massacre of some 30,000 islanders by US and South Korean soldiers, the construction of a US military base on Jeju, and comparisons with the US military installations on Okinawa. Through this collaborative leadership, we will actualize Jeju Peace Island for two Korea as buffer zone approved by Six Party Talks Nations in a real world as same as Alland Islands of 1921 in Europe and Costa Rica of

1949 in Central America. That's the reason why we organize it at 2018 IPSA. Other subjects included the April 3rd 1948 Jeju 4.3 Massacre of some 30,000 islanders by US and South Korean soldiers, the construction of a US military base on Jeju, and comparisons with the US base on Okinawa.

Thirdly, we will have an opportunity to illuminate role of 'Jeju Peace Island for Korea,' through reviewing processes of international political community about our policy agenda, we will also talk about possibility of launching Peace Island Boat cruising harbor cities of Six Party Talks Nations such as Jeju of S. Korea , Shanghai of China, Fukuoka of Japan, Hawaii of USA, Wonsan of N. Korea and Valdivostok of Russia if they agree to do it as similar project as Japanese Peace and U.S. Peace Boat. We confirm that this paper are interested in both role of Jeju Peace Island for Korea.

Fourthly, at 70th Jeju 4.3 Japan conference on 10th of March, 2018, authors announce institutionalization of peace education in Jeju Island.

'...if Jeju Peace Island for Korea 2018 get international awareness from participants at spheres of Peace Island Education & Tourism Welfare Model at the Grass Roots Level, it will be contributed to institutionalization of both peace education and welfare tourism. In addition, if Jeju government supports financial budget for establishment of a Jeju Peace University or a Jeju Environmental University, our efforts might include impetus to create and operate a Jeju Peace University or a Jeju Environmental University based on collaborative Jeju Peace Studies in Korea and internationally in the nearer future. Of course, we believe that, through this kind of collaborative leadership, a vision of Nonviolence Korea "Jeju Peace Island for two Korea" might serve as a buffer zone potentially approved by the Six Talks Nations in the Asia Pacific region in 2019."

This article is focused on some scenarios of a third way for Jeju Peace Island for Korea as one of provincial government. In 2002 and 2006, We suggest United Three States of Korea : South Korea, North Korea and Jeju Island Korea. But in real situation Korean government to support Jeju Self-Governing Province. After practicing it 11 years, Jeju islanders are complaining it is not enough for them to improve its autonomy to push its policies on its way without empowering main authorities to local province from central government. So, they want more power through revision of Korean Constitution as same as State government of USA and Switzerland such as guaranteeing special status of Jeju government as Hong Kong of China.

2) World Association for Island Studies (WAIS) and World Environment and Island Institute (WEII) of Jeju National University runs this summer school with cooperation of Hokkaido University of Japan, American Graduate School in Paris of France, University of Sydney of Australia since 2010.

## Jeu Peace Island for Korea : From Tragedy Peace will come.

It is significant that Dr. Je-Han Lai of Taiwan National University emphasizes that from 2.28 Taiwan Tragedy democracy will come in Taiwan and I say from Jeju 4.3 Tragedy peace will come in Jeju Island at North Carolina Jeju 4.3 Reconciliation Conference in USA in May of 2017. I will suggest topic of Jeju Peace Island Korea in the “ Jeju 4.3 Reconciliation Conference 2018 in Chicago” as Jeju 4.3 Grand Tragedy, Testimony and Tolerance,” in April of 2018. Since the Harvard 4.3 conference in April of 2003 and the Hawaii 4.3 colloquium in November of 2012, a group of Korean, Japanese, American, French, Australian, Canadian, Taiwanese and African scholars have been studying and bringing attention to the Jeju 4.3 Grand Tragedy, the massacre on Jeju (also known as Cheju) Island, South Korea, which took March 1st , 1947 to September 1954.

Jeju Island was ruled by the United States Army Military Government in Korea (USAMGIK; 재조선 미 육군 사령부 군정청) following the end of World War II and the Japanese occupation of Korea in 1945. Today Jeju people are coming forward to retell their stories and memories of their experiences during this period. They are revealing the brutality, atrocities and violations of human rights they experienced during Jeju 4.3, and are demand the restoration of justice and their human rights as well as just reparations for the injustices and crimes against humanity committed on Jeju Islanders which included more than 30,000 slaughtered.

In 2005, the UN General Assembly adopted and proclaimed “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. These principles are explicitly applicable to periods of both armed conflict and peacetime such as the Jeju 4.3 Grand Tragedy during ‘peacetime’ USA military occupation and supervision.

The commission has tapped into the discussion of retrospective justice that has stretched from domestic issues such as the internment of Japanese Americans and the twentieth-century eugenics movement to discussions and action around the Nazi Holocaust, apartheid in South Africa, among many other massacres, genocides,

various forms of human slavery and crimes against humanity.

Although Jeju 4.3 Massacre is less known, a rising number of international conferences in the past several years have increased awareness and educated the international public about Jeju 4.3 and the case for authentic reconciliation. In addition, substantial scholarship about Jeju 4.3 has been widely disseminated, including work of Dr. Bruce Cumings (University of Chicago), winner of 2017 Jeju 4.3 Peace Prize.

Grassroots advocates, including victims, survivors’ families, teachers, students, artists, filmmakers and local officials and business people, as well as Jeju and international scholars, are contributing to the consciousness raising and social justice movement. For instance, in November of 2017, Jeju people and supporters proposed that the Korean government revises the 4.3 Special Act to authorize meaningful reparations for Jeju 4.3 victims and families. In July of 2017, the Jeju 4.3 delegation delivered a letter to all foreign affairs committee members of the U.S. Congress, submitting a petition for U.S. participation in future 4.3 social healing efforts and asking for congressional hearings on the 4.3 Tragedy. In April of 2017, 18 Jeju 4.3 victims asked the Korean court to review and set aside their abusive 4.3 trials and unlawful convictions arising out of false accusations. These actions illustrate the immense courage of Jeju 4.3 witness-survivors and their families working to restore justice, civil rights and human rights, recover from the past traumas and transgenerational PTSD, and heal from physical, psychic and societal wounds and losses.

Additionally, the 1947 Jeju 3.1 National Liberation Independence Day demonstrations are memorialized in the spirit of the nonviolent tradition of the 1919 national liberty demonstrations. To achieve this, Jeju citizens are currently registering 1947 records of legal cases of the 328 islanders involved the demonstrations and, with the peace island human rights movement, are advocating for recognition of the Jeju 4.3 Grand Tragedy as one of UNESCO World Programs of Memory similar to the 1947 February 28 Taiwan Tragedy.

The scholars, journalists, teachers, university students and concerned citizens participate in today’s collaborative conference today to review and assess the effort to raise global awareness about Jeju 4.3 and to make progress toward restorative justice, societal healing, and reconciliation. We seek recommendations and

resolutions for next steps toward health, healing and justice that will support and benefit not only Jeju 4.3 survivors and families, but also uplift Jeju globally as an environmentally and sustainable "Peace Island." This might include creation and operation of a Jeju Peace University or a Jeju Environmental University based on collaborative Jeju Peace Studies in Korea and internationally. It would help create a new comprehensive history that gives voice to the people. It would embrace concerns about dignity and autonomy. It would address important economic, cultural, security and environmental matters. And it would likely foster more comprehensive, systemic and enduring social healing through justice."<sup>3</sup>

### **Jeju Peace Island for Korea : A Jeju Buckle (Hub) with Peace Ports in Asia**

Grant McCall of University of Sydney suggests me that " We don't wish to speak for the people of Gangjeong village. When you next contact one of their leaders, would you please ask if designating the existing facility a "Peace Port" with open access to all and under multiple administration would be agreeable?

My thinking is that the eventual Peace Cruiser/ Boat should have a Jeju port and the facility at Gangjeong is new and well built. It would permit the Korean government to save face. By having it opens to any naval or civilian vessel, it becomes (or should become) no threat to anyone.

The idea certainly was a Chinese government one, but that does not mean that others cannot cooperate in the idea? In fact, if I read President Xi's speech (attached) correctly, there is built into the idea cooperation between places.

Jeju, as the designated "Peace Island" "buckle" for the Road and Belt would be a sign, however small, of the cooperative nature of this initiative?

3) World Association for Island Studies (WAIS) and World Environment and Island Institute (WEII) of Jeju National University write 32 paragraphs of PETITION FOR A JOINT SOUTH KOREA AND UNITED STATES JEJU 4.3 INCIDENT TASK FORCE TO FURTHER IMPLEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS AND FOSTER COMPREHENSIVE AND ENDURING SOCIAL HEALING THROUGH JUSTICE on March 27, 2014. This Petition calling for A JOINT SOUTH KOREA AND UNITED STATES JEJU 4.3 INCIDENT TASK FORCE TO FURTHER IMPLEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS AND FOSTER COMPREHENSIVE AND ENDURING SOCIAL HEALING THROUGH JUSTICE seeks to advance the mutual interests of Jeju residents and the governments and people of South Korea and the United States. We proposes revision of 30,31, and 32paragraph through including these contents into it.

I attach also my thoughts on how the Belt and Road initiative might favour Jeju Island and help to bring peace to the Korean peninsula.

Douglas Yates evaluates his idea highly. " What a great solution. It simultaneously ends the threat felt by the naval lobby people of base closure ("open") and the threat to local fishermen by a naval base ("peace") while promoting economic development (peacebuilding) and regional integration with hegemonic power ("belt"). It really sounds like a project with something for everybody in it."<sup>4</sup>

### **Jeju Peace Island for Korea : Six Party Talks Culture Peace Education (Jeju World Peace Academy 2018) and Tourism Welfare (Global Aging Network Korea 2019) at the Grass Roots Level<sup>5</sup>**

It stimulates to create some ideas about "Jeju Peace Island for Korea" policy in a new age of peace talks between two Koreas after Pyungchang Winter Olympics. I'll preside over "Jeju Peace Island for Korea : "Six Party Talks + Jeju Peace Island,(6+1) "Peace Education & Tourism Welfare at the Grass Roots Level " sessions at the Jeju Forum 2018 (June 26–28, 2018, Jeju Island Korea). Jeju Peace Island for Koreas"initiates both Six Party Talks Culture Peace Education (Jeju World Peace Academy 2018) and Tourism Welfare (Global Aging Network Korea 2019) at the Grass Roots Level in Jeju Island with American, Japanese, American, Russian, French, Australian, and Korean. The goal is to promote peace building and post-conflict healing in Korea and other countries through peace education and tourism welfare as one component of peace building, privileging non violence and enabling a space and a process through which the values and interests of the Korean peoples might be negotiated. ([www.jejupeaceacademy.com](http://www.jejupeaceacademy.com)).

Jeju Peace Island for Koreas: "Jeju Cherry Tree Becomes Cultural Ambassador JCTBCA" for launching 6 Party Talks Culture + Jeju Peace Island People to People Diplomacy at the Grass Roots

4) We have discussed about these idea through emails among I, Kyung-won Lee, Grant McCall, and Douglas Yates and Hope Elizabeth May since August of 2016 at the 1st Jeju World Peace Academy in Jeju Island. These conversation are examples of those conversations.(Ko, Chang Hoon, 2018 A Letter from Island pp, 227–229)

5) We handles these issues at our collaborative article titled as "Jeju Peace Island for Koreas 2018 : Towards Peace Island Education & Tourism Welfare Model at the Grass Roots Level," a the World Environment and Island Studies (WEIS : Vo:7. No.3) ( September 30, 2017).

Level.

In order to get agreement on this idea from people of Six Party Talks countries at the grass roots level, we will talk about possibility to apply our proposal, "Jeju Cherry Tree Becomes Cultural Ambassador to Alumni Engagement Innovative Fund (AEIF) supported by U.S. State Department."<sup>6</sup>

Jeju Cherry Tree Becomes Cultural Ambassador (JCTBCA) aims to initiate an international communication for building civic participation through people to people diplomacy (Seoul & Jeju : October, '18, Jeju : January, '19, and Jeju & Busan March, '19) along the thread of the Tree. The Trees, which line the entrance to Jeju National University : In 1983, Dr. Hyun, President of the University planted 250 trees of 8 years old to spread the truth of Jeju Island as its original habitat to the world. According to local history of Japanese colony, around 3,000 trees were sent to D.C. to celebrate the inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson in 1912. Jeju islanders are proud that those trees of D.C. welcome world citizens during the National Cherry Blossom Festival, in D.C., as one of cultural ambassadors every Spring annually (Koet. ap. 2016 Jeju 4.3 Grand Tragedy during 'peacetime' Korea: The Asia Pacific Context. p. 34). The Tree lay the thread from Jeju Island to D.C cross the Pacific last century.

JCTBCA supports cultural understanding among world citizens and aspires to form new resilient relationships between D.C. and Korean communities by building civic participation of people to people diplomacy and events through sharing hidden story from newly discovering facts of secret of the Tree under Japanese colony in 1912. In 2011 through collaborative genetic testing between the Trees (American University campus planted by first president in 1943 at Korean Garden) and D.C. Cherry Trees of the Capitol two genesis are same origin (In the Shadow of Grand Fathers: American University website, U.S.). It challenges Japanese Cherry Trees so called Sakura as source of National Cherry Blossom Festival comes from Jeju Island in Korea under Japanese colony through cultural workshop, events, and festival at different communities of different regions such as Seoul plaza, Jeju Hon-In-Ji (Historical Wedding place between Tamna princes and RakRang princesses) and Busan Dongrae Cherry Road.

The target community is the 600,000 members from JCTBCA. Especially around 50,000 Jeju islanders have enjoyed Cherry Tree Festival every Spring annually including 20,000 Jeju and Busan

National University students. It brings positive impact to know hidden story of the Tree. Through these kinds of people to people diplomacy, they have an idea of healing trauma of Jeju 4.3 victim families at community level. About 30,000 Jeju citizens (or 10% of the population) died in the chaos between 1947 and the onset of the Korean War in 1950. This massacre, the Jeju 4.3 Incident, took place while Jeju was under military control of U.S. occupation forces. Human rights violations include the unarmed arrest and detainment of citizens. This proposal contribute to ongoing efforts to help Jeju islanders recover from trauma through social healing programs and people to people cultural diplomacy. Positively, they ask Jeju government try to invite American consulate into Jeju Island through this program.

We have 17 local and foreign partners: 1. Jeju National University JNU participate in Jeju main cultural festival together. 2. World Association for Island Studies organizes, handles and evaluates all programs including "6 Party Talks Culture +1 (Jeju Peace Island)" Festival in October of 2018 with Onpyungri Fishery Association in Jeju ([www.peaceisland.asia](http://www.peaceisland.asia)). 3. World Environment and Island Institute of JNU presides over surveys, interviews, analytics, metrics and publications including Jeju World Peace Academy 2019 ([www.jejupeaceacademy.com](http://www.jejupeaceacademy.com)). 4. Jeju City Government collaborate with cultural event during "Jeju King Cherry Blossom Festival". 5. Jeju Self-Government Office of Education collaborate with participation in Jeju Festival in March of 2019. 6. Jeju April 3 Victim Family Association presides over social healing program in March of 2019. 7. Busan National University participates in Busan cultural event. 8. Korea Jeju Broadcasting company advertises it. 9. Lindenbaum Orchestra do musical performance in Jeju and Seoul event together. 10. Jeju Dancing Arts Group and Women Divers group do traditional dancing in October of 2018. 11. Jeju 4.3 Victim Family Association joins in social healing program in March of 2019. 12. Sinsung Girls' High School joins in Jeju educational program with support of Fulbright teachers. 13. Hawaii University Law School joins October cultural programs in Seoul and Jeju through participation of law professor and students. 14. Hokkaido University students joins in Jeju World Peace Academy and field trips in January of 2019. 15. Taiwan National Central University joins in March festival in Jeju and Busan, through agreement with JNU.

JCTBCA 2018 will start October 8, 2018 and be completed by March 28, 2019 with financial support of Jeju Special Self Government and participation of Jeju National University JNU and Hawaii Law School, Hokkaido University, Taiwan National University, Busan National University group.

6) Fulbright Alumni, I, professor Hope May of Central Michigan University, Rachel Brooks of Dartmouth College's Business School, Yunyi Cho will agree to apply it to AEIF in March of 2018.

JCTBCA runs Global Healing Academy in both Seoul and Jeju island including 4 trips (October 8 : Korean National Assembly conference room conference and its outdoor, October 9–12 in Jeju Island : JNU University lecturing at College of Social Science on October.9, A field trip to Jeju 4.3 Peace Park on October morning 10 and Jeju Haenyeo (Women divers) Museum on afternoon October 10, Two Cherry Tree Habitat, Bongae-ri and Shinyeri village with support of JNU authority.

JCTBCA Jeju 2019 will be happen within framework of Jeju World Peace Academy 2019 (January 7–11 in Jeju Island) including 8 peace lectures and 4 trips to the Jeju 4.3 Peace Park, Haenyeo Museum on January 8, 2019. , Kwanduckjeong and UNESCO World Heritage sites on January 9, Jeju Biosphere, Global Geo Park sites and Gangjeong Peace Village on January 10, and Seungup folklore village on January 11 with support of Jeju Tourism Organization.

Another JCTBCA Jeju to Busan 2019 will be happen in March of 2019 : (March 25–26 in Busan and March 27–30, in Jeju Island) within Peace Island Forum 2019: Sharing Tragedy Cross the Sea: Ocean Parallel among Jeju, Okinawa, and Taiwan Tragedy by scholars, NGO leaders, Fulbright teachers, religious groups and citizens sharing with Six Nations Talks Assembly meeting by Korean National Assembly jointly.

Jeju programs consist of three Cherry Tree parades : on March 24, JNU Cherry Road– Bonggae Cherry Tree Habitat village of Jeju city – Jeju 4.3 Peace Park, on March 28, Shinae Cherry Tree Habitat village of Seogwipo city and Gangjeong village, and on March 29, Participation in Ora Cherry Tree Festival by Jeju City government and Kwanum Temple Cherry Tree Complex). Busan programs will be happen Busan university on March 24 and Busan Dongrae Cherry Road and Visit to Korean temple on March 25. Alumni team has a responsibility to organize and initiate international programs with partner organizations in Jeju, Seoul and Busan together.

JCTBTA not only explores the hidden history of Jeju but goes beyond Jeju 4.3 trauma and contemplates the unique culture of Jeju and the peace island concept to facilitate greater harmony on the Korean peninsula through people to people diplomacy. It unites academic scholars in integrating their research, teaching, and scholarship with active engagement for a cultural–educational–humanitarian issue through supporting some programs: the Jeju Global Healing Academy (October 8– 13, 2018), Jeju World Peace Academy Winter School (January 7–11, 2019) and the Peace Island Forum: Sharing the Tragedy Cross the Sea: Parallel among Taiwan, Jeju and Okinawa (March 27–30, 2019). We publish Peace Island Magazine

and Jeju Peace Island for Korea in March of 2019. Alumni team members write joint article, “Jeju Cherry Tree Becomes Cultural Ambassador : With Special Reference of Cultural Impact to Launch “Six Party Talks Culture SPTC + Jeju Island “in Jeju Island in June of 2019. We suggest 6 cities of 6 Party Talks Nation.

We develop this project as both one main program of World Islands Culture Festival. We suggests 6 cities of SPTC such as Osaka, Hawaii, Busan, Wonsan, Qingdao and Vladivostok to preside it alternatively.

### **Conclusion : Jeju Peace Island for Korea : How to Share the Tragedy, Cross the Sea : Ocean Parallels Network between Taiwan 2.28 and Jeju 4.3 Tragedy<sup>7</sup>**

Professor Lai says that “Taiwan 2.28 rips the past open through their efforts and struggle for human rights and social justice at the beginning of the 1990’s. As a new government came into to power in the May of 2016, it accepts to reinvestigate victims of the 2.28 Grand Tragedy because Taiwan people thinks there are more 2.28 victims to be redressed. Prof. Lai and the 2.28 Foundation recommend that Jeju 4.3 Victim Family Association and scholars should ask the Korean government for both economic reparations to the victims and social compensation, such as construction of ‘Jeju 4.3 Trauma Center’ and running of a Jeju 4.3 World Peace Graduate School.”

At that time, I argue that “we have done, are doing, and want to continue collaborative research on the two Tragedies for designation of historical records into UNESCO’s World Memory between the Second World War and the Korean War. Both tragedies happened as the negative result of the competition of super powers in the restructuring of the world order between the Second World War and the Korean War. Tragic records of the massacres will be registered to UNESCO’s Memory of the World List to provide witness, lessons and activities that will engage citizens in the learning process of these historical injustices and mass killing by the state within an Asian Pacific context.”<sup>8</sup>

7) Chang Hoon Ko (Chair of World Association for Island Studies, South Korea)

Ho-jin Kang ( Representative of Jeju Residents Association for Autonomy, South Korea)

Ji-hee Kim ( Researcher of World Association for Island Studies, South Korea) . 2016. “Jeju 4.3 Grand Tragedy during ‘peacetime’ Korea” is ripe for repair in both USA and S. Korea simultaneously as one of UNESCO World Program of Memory,” World Environment and Island Studies ( Vol. 6. No.4). p. 213. On November 16, 2016 we had “Sharing the Tragedy, Cross the Sea: Ocean Parallels Network between Taiwan 2.28 and Jeju 4.3 Tragedy” at the 2.28 Foundation in Taipei, Taiwan 8) *ibid.* p.215.

Especially I think we can get some benefits from collaborative research between Taiwan 2.28 Tragedy and Jeju 4.3 Tragedy we do. If we do it something more to do research about two Tragedies, in case of Jeju 4.3 Tragedy, we will organize Jeju 4.3 Reconciliation Conference 2019 in Paris and the Hague at the bottom of June, 2019 titled as potentially “Nonviolence Korea : Taiwan 2.28 and JEju 4.3 Grand Tragedy (1919.3-2019.6) (June 24-29, 2019).

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