

Introduction Message : [From Stockholm to Johannesburg and beyond (2009)] reinvited.

We reinvite [From Stockholm to Johannesburg and beyond] (2009) : The evolution of the international system for sustainable development governance and its implications by Lars-Goran Engfelt, The Government Offices of Sweden as below:

“The ongoing international negotiations on climate change have been described as the most complex multinational process ever. It directly affects current and future conditions for the human civilization and is intimately connected to almost all policy areas. The complexity is apparent in the close links of the issues on climate change to developmental processes. The prospects of development and of advancing human living conditions are in turn intimately linked to the management of natural resources, locally as well as globally. Climate change is a true sustainable development issue.

Sweden has a long tradition of actively participating in moving the sustainable development agenda forward. It took the initiative, which the then UN Ambassador Sverker Astrom as main actor, which led to the Stockholm Conference in 1972. This commitment was sustained in the further UN negotiation process with the Rio Conference in 1992 and the Johannesburg Summit in 2002 as high points. Many dedicated individuals, supported by different Swedish Governments, participated in these efforts together with their counterparts in other countries.

However, this record can be no reason for complacency as we are all too well aware that we continue to face formidable obstacles on the road towards sustainable development. In devising workable solutions, the lessons learned during this unique process have a direct, operational relevance. This is true not least for the climate negotiations, being one of its most important offsprings, as we are approaching the crucial Copenhagen meeting in December this year.” (ibid. Preface. P. 5)

Jeju 6+1 Paris Forum : World Environment Univ. in Korea and its Sister Univ. in France in 2022

Douglas Yates, Grant McCall, Anton Koslov and Chang Hoon Ko submit a proposal ‘Jeju 6+1 Forum in France: World Environment University in Korea

and its Sister University in France in 2022’ for a private meeting for the IUCN World Conservation Congress 2020 at Parc Chanot in Marseille to 7 to 15 January 2021. The purpose of this study is not only to practice both Jeju Environment or bio diplomacy utilizing UNESCO Environmental Assets but also actualize Jeju peace island cultural and educational diplomacy making use of peace-promoting image of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province through institutionalization of 6+1 Wonsan Culture Forum, Jeju Peace Concert, Global Youth Peace Documentary Film contest by people to people democracy at grassroots level.

World Environment University: Mission and Design

Chang H. Ko, Jung-sup Kim Ph.D., Jytte Marstrand and Ji-hee Kim argue that the University will contribute, through its high quality of education, training and research, to the containment, reduction and management of the problems confronting humanity in the transition to sustainable way of life utilizing the latest technologies of distance learning. Through international collaboration and leadership, it will generate, mobilize and share knowledge, experience and skills throughout the world so as to promote equitable and sustainable progress and to preserve and enhance the natural world on which humanity depends.

As merit of the location of center in Northeastern Asia and North and South countries, Jeju Island has a remarkable natural beauty matching with unique environmental culture tradition, and a wide range of expertise, connections and capabilities in regard to global commerce, finance and transportation, and to the management of watersheds and biodiversity as a newly established international free city, all of which are relevant to world environment of sustainable development.

Korea Jeju 4.3 Human Rights Act 2022

Deok-hyeon Kim, Sejun Im, Won-seop Ko, Gwang-sik Kang, Yong-woo Lee, Jinhyuk Moon, Sang-hoon Lee remind, in their collaborative article, that we are proud that we are launching “Have 4,000 Students sign a Jeju 4.3 Petition to the U.S. Capitol” for enactment of “the Korea Jeju 4.3 Human Rights Act 2022” in 2022, which was result of various

visits to offices of U.S. Congressman Mark Takano and Congresswoman Judy Chu on May 1, 2019.

It was historic sentence for Jeju 4.3 Survivors, Mr. Dong-Soo Park of Sogil village, Mr. Wonhue Boo of Hwabuk village, Ms. Hee-Chun Oh of Harye village dismissed all charges against the accused on January 17, 2019 by Presiding Judge Jaegal, Chang, Chung, Seung-jin and Seo, Youngwoo at the Korea Jeju District Court. "South Korean victims who were wrongfully charged with insurrection during an anti-communist crackdown from 1948 to 1949 and thrown in jail for defying violent paramilitary and military forces, are to receive more than \$4 million in compensation for wrongful imprisonment following the Jeju 4.3 massacre, "South Korea Jeju Massacre victims awarded \$ 4M in damages," by Elizabeth Shim: August 21, 2019).

Vision of Jeju Social Healing Villages : Peace Island Bridging Culture

Kyung-won Lee, Jung-sup Kim Ph.D., Doo-chul Kim, Ae-Duck Im and Yeo-seok Koh say in their collaborative article, that we try to classify three kinds of Peace Island Bridging Culture such as Jeju 4.3 Peace Village, UNESCO Environmental Village and Longevity Village, which compose vision of Jeju Social Healing Villages through villager case studies. We can demonstrate Jeju as one of the world's historical longevity islands which specialize not only environmental villages as UNESCO World Natural Heritages, Geoparks and Biosphere but also Jeju 4.3 peace village overcoming tragedy of the Jeju Massacre between 1948 to 1954.

A Study on the Truth Finding Movements Concerning the Reenactment and Amendment of the Jeju 4.3 Special Law

Jeong-cheol Yang, Young-hee Ko, Michael Saxton argue that Jeju 4.3 refers to a seven year and seven month long period of events; from the 1947 Gwandeokjang Square incident on March 1st, 1947 at Buk Elementary, where a horse police officer's mistake led to casualties that many citizens felt was inadequately investigated to September 21st, 1954, when the Geumjok area of Hallasan was fully opened, officially ending the lock down of Jeju Island. In Jeju, 4.3 was a taboo word. Jeju 4.3 slowly began to rise to the surface of discussion

after the collapse of the Syngman Rhee regime in the April Revolution of 1960. In May 1960, the "April 3 Incident Fact-finding Committee," which was led by seven students from Jeju National University, became an organization and began the work of uncovering the truth about Jeju 4.3. In the literary world, Kim Seok-beom's "Hwasando" was published in 1976, and Hyun Ki-Young's "Aunt Suni", which deals with the massacre in Bukchon was published in 1978, talked about the pain of Jeju 4.3. Later, the political communities tried to console the bereaved families who suffered from national violence through the enactment of the Jeju 4.3 Special Law. As of 2016, discussions on the revision of the Jeju April 3 Special Law were continuously raised and five revisions were submitted to the National Assembly, drawing keen attention from political circles. In the end, Jeju politicians, academia, and civic groups are still making efforts for amendment to be passed through the 21st National Assembly.

The WEIS is no longer "scratching at the surface". Rather the journal is getting to the heart of the matter". Indeed, as the world is coming to know more about island people, cultures, islands are becoming important actors on the global stage in an age of World Environment. The World Environment and Island Studies Journal continues not only to provide a forum for discussion and analysis, but also suggests a vision of island civilization model to the world.

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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Editor in chief

Ko, Chang Hoon Ph.D.

President of World Association for Island Studies
And an Emeritus Professor, Jeju National
University, S. Korea.