

## Introduction message :

### Why Jeju “World Peace” Island? 4.3 (June 21, 2021)

Professor Grant McCall of University of Sydney propose some Jeju exchange programs for Korea at the 2021 Global Peace Bulteok Assembly : Healing the Wounds of Historical Injustice and Social Healing World Cases on June 21, 2021 at the Jeju National University, South Korea : Why is Jeju Island designated “world peace island” as part of its name, from 2021?

To answer this question, we must go back to the troubled days of the 1940s, the fighting of World War Two and the beginning of the “Cold War” that was to last nearly five decades, causing the peoples of the world to balance on an anxious knife edge, in fear of nuclear holocaust and the termination of a way of life they considered normal and eternal.

Jeju island, just under 500 kilometres off the southern tip of the Korean peninsula, had not been attractive to any colonial power. There weren't enough people to enslave, or any minerals of note to exploit. The touristic and agricultural riches of Jeju had yet to be discovered by the outside world.

The riches –the treasures of Jeju island– were of the mind and the spirit, There was the majesty of Mount Halla and the graceful beauty of the haenyo women divers. When Japan annexed Korea as that modernising Asian country consolidated its colonial conquests over its continental neighbours, Jeju was part of the “package”. For the first part of the twentieth century, Korea (and Jeju) were part of the greater Japanese empire from 1910 to 1945.

Those subject to the empire looked to self-determination and freedom, investing in resistance movements, promoted, even sponsored by other overseas countries for their own reasons. As a nation founded on revolution, the Soviet Union (USSR) was eager to support such movements of self-determination. Although initially part of the German-Japanese Axis, USSR leader Joseph Stalin welcomed freedom fighters from several parts of the world, including Asia, instructing many peoples in the principles of worker/people community organisation, as opposed to the heavy handed colonial domination they experienced.

...

The thought occurs that through “Korean Tolerance” Wonsan and the Jeju “Peace Port” at Gangeong village could be linked as “sister holiday places” by ferry, which sailing could include other ports to promote peace and Korean tolerance cruises featuring entertainment from all parts of the peninsula. Those Korean relatives in Japan could meet their DPRK families on Jeju and at other places on the Korean Tolerance cruise itinerary.

There no doubt are many barriers to such a proposal as a peace and Korean Tolerance voyage between the DPRK and RoC, but the principle of Korean Tolerance and exchange between Wonsan and Jeju World Peace Island should be able to overcome such difficulties with good will throughout the peninsular polity..

“Korean Tolerance Peace Cruises” would serve to promote cultural exchange by using artists from all of Korea to learn from one another's experiences, using their common language, shared culture and deep history.

As part of these developing exchanges, may people on Jeju would be pleased to welcome as a Korean Tolerance Ambassador Kim Yo-jong who could consider meeting with Haenyeo women divers in a special Bultuk. An especially crafted agenda based on Korean Tolerance and peace exchange would ensure mutual learning and warm success.

The proposal is for a bouquet of flowers for peace and Korean Tolerance: The Mugunghwa together with the Mongnan and unified with the Dongbaek of Jeju World Peace Island.

All of the above is very idealistic, almost in the realm of fantasy, but through Korean Tolerance possible so that the Korean peninsula can become two governments on one ancient peninsula.

### Value of Jeju 4.3 Victim's Record as UNESCO World Programs of Memories

Chansik Park PhD (Board of the Jeju 4.3 Institute, Jeju 4.3 Lecturer at Jeju National University, S. Korea), at his article Value of Jeju 4.3 Victim's Record as UNESCO World Programs of Memories, argues that “the April 3 victim records are a collective history of victims, including the background of the incident, the history of the victims in the process of investigating the truth and restoring honor, the process of establishing the April 3

Special Act and resolving civil-private cooperation. The Jeju 4.3 Incident occurred on Jeju Island, a small South Korean island ruled by U.S. Government amid the global Cold War and the division of the Korean Peninsula after World War II was the second most serious casualty in modern Korean history. Of the island's total population of 280,000, between 25,000 and 30,000 were found to have been killed. Nevertheless, 50 years after the incident, no specific and comprehensive fact-finding has been made, and the truth and justice have been concealed. Since the late 1980s, the damage has gradually begun to be revealed as a fierce campaign to reveal the truth of Jeju civil society, including bereaved families, students, civic groups, media, cultural circles, and academic circles. On January 12, 2000, the Jeju April 3 Incident Truth and Victim Honor Recovery Committee was launched with the enactment of the "Special Act on the Truth and Restoration of Victims". The findings were announced at the time Roh Moo-hyun, the Korean President to visit Jeju Island at a "In the past power of the state of sympathy and heartfelt apology to family and the Jeju for a mistake to say." and came to a formal apology. In addition, the government has taken steps to overcome past tragedies and move toward the future, including the creation of Jeju April 3 Peace Park in 2003, the establishment of Jeju April 3 Peace Foundation in 2008, the designation of national anniversaries by the government in 2012, and the declaration of formalization between the bereaved families. The April 3 victim records are a collective history of victims, including the background of the incident, the history of the victims in the process of investigating the truth and restoring honor, the process of establishing the April 3 Special Act and resolving civil-private cooperation.

### **World Environment University Online School Leads Establishment of World Environment University: Jeju Global Governance of Climate Change Impacts and Integrated Management for UNESCO Internationally Protected Areas."**

Chang Hoon Ko (President of World Association for Island Studies, An Emeritus Professor of Jeju National University, S. Korea), Kenneth McLeod

(Chair of SCI International, Canada) and Jihee Kim (Managing Director, World Environment and Island Studies and Special Researcher, World Association for Island Studies) at their collaborative studies, World Environment University Online School Leads Establishment of World Environment University: Jeju Global Governance of Climate Change Impacts and Integrated Management for UNESCO Internationally Protected Areas," argue that, firstly, we talk about why we respond to "climate change impacts in nature and society" educationally. Secondly, we try to find ways that Jeju also has the ability to halt biodiversity loss and apply nature-based solutions to conserve biodiversity, enhance resilience, and so improve the well-being of the people on the island and in turn to improve the well-being of the people on the planet at the grass roots level of UNESCO internationally protected areas. Thirdly, we try to develop World Environment University Online School Leads Establishment of World Environment University so called "Lead WEU." We will announce "World Environment University Online School Leads Establishment of World Environment University" at Private Meeting of the 2020 World Conservation Congress on September 9, 2021 in Marseille of France. We propose "Jeju Global Governance of World Heritage; Climate Change Impacts and Integrated Management of UNESCO internationally Protected Area, at the graduate class of Jeju National University from September 2 to December 9, 2021. The core program centered at the University itself would be developed initially on the basis of the comparative advantage offered by its location in Jeju and the quality of faculty, full and part time, that could be recruited to the University.

### **The Insularity of Jeju Culture: Jeju Kwendang, Building Up the Trustworthiness inside Community and An Exclusive Attitude against the Outside**

BangHyeon Song, JiEun Oh and, Jungjae Woo, at their collaborative article, argue that "Jeju Island has been isolated historically from the central government socially, economically and politically as it has own insularity of the closed space and

resources. A few cultural aspects for survival have grown in these harsh environments. Especially, Jeju's unique community culture of cooperation at any time was taken place while it kept the family system for guaranteeing the personal self-regularity, so called Kwendang. But the conflicts were seen from 'Kwendang' culture while population inflowed increasingly into Jeju Island today. There is a need to provide political solutions for the social issues arisen from confronting with the central government”

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..

June 30, 2021.

Editor in chief

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