

Role and Status of Jeju Island as a Demilitarized World Peace Island for Sustainable Pacific Civilization

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ABSTRACT

I suggest a theory of World Peace Island of Jeju Island as Demilitarized Zone rather than Militarized Islands for Prosperity and Peace for Pacific Civilization upon Tolerance Philosophy of Islanders in this article. In order to reach a win-win policy for both Koreas as well as the other nations involved in the so-called "Six-Party Talks", Korean leaders for a new age of Korean unification (including President, Lee Myung-bak, the 2012 leading Presidential candidates such as Congresswoman Park Geun-hye, Congressman, Sohn Hak-kyu, Chung Se-kyun and others) must recognize a new paradigm for Korean reunification in the context of framework of peaceful coexistence of civilizations. Even though both President Lee Myung-bak and former President Roh Moo-hyun have emphasized the Swiss model for small nations to keep the peace (military armament) rather than the Costa Rican model (disarmament), the time has come for us to think seriously and incrementally about a new paradigm toward Jeju Island as Demilitarized World Peace Island. We should learn the lessons of non-militarized autonomous regions of Madeira of Portugal, Majorca of Spain, Spitz Bergen of Norway, Åland of Finland. We should create Jeju Island as World Peace Island for peaceful Pacific beyond trauma and ordeal of colonized or militarized fate of Pacific islands such as the Okinawa of Japan, the Hawaii of United States, the Sakhalin of Russia, the Hainan Dao of Mainland China. If Jeju Island will be designated as demilitarized Peace Island through international treaty by the Six-Party Talks Countries (USA, China, Japan, South Korea, North Korea, and Russia) by an international treaty of the United Nations, we should expect Jeju Island to play an important role not only in the prosperity of Pacific civilization but also peaceful coexistence between the two Koreas.

1. Introduction: Is a New Role and Status of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province in an Age of the Unified Korea Possible?

I believe it is time for us to develop Jeju Island as a neutral World Peace Island for the

prosperity of ocean civilizations and the peaceful coexistence between the two Koreas. This could be achieved by adding a new article or clause about "The Jeju Special Self-Governing Province as World Peace Island" in a new constitutional framework of Korea: that of the United Three States(Regions) of Korea (UTSK: South Korea, North Korea and Jeju Island), as guaranteed by

the member nations of the Six-Party Talks (USA, China, Japan, South Korea, North Korea, and Russia) by an international treaty of the United Nations (Ko. 2002).

In mid-January of 2002, I sent a request to the famed 'father of peace studies', Professor Johan Galtung, for the abstract of his keynote speech to be delivered at the 2nd Conference on the April 3rd Uprising and World Peace (April 28 - May 1, 2002) held on Jeju Island. I received the following response:

The point of view on the Korean War is being changed. From the invasion of the North to mutual provocation, from an inter-Korean war between the same race to one with intervention of the outside, from conflicts between the same race to influence of Japanese democracy, from massacre committed by Koreans to one committed by Americans, from slaughter during the Korean War to one before and after the Korean War. These correlate with each other. What is the next focus? (Galtung, 2002).

My response to him is as below.

(1) Building up the Three United Regions of Korea - the South, the North, and Jeju island Korea.

(2) A tradition of the pursuit of should be established in the future (Paige, 2006).

(3) We take the lesson from Switzerland and Costa Rica which have set up the tradition of peace pursuit in Europe and Central America respectively.

(4) The UTSK could complete the tradition of peace pursuit in Asian regions.

The thought could sound idealistic but, I believe this is the way we must head forward. To achieve this goal, the Mt. Kumgang tourism project should be redirected. Instead the fundamentals of a new peace industry should be founded (Ban, K. M.

2006). For instance, this can be done by setting up a peace organization in Jeju islands. Furthermore, the South and the North could start the task of establishing the tradition of pursuing peace by developing the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) in an environment-friendly and culturally sensitive way.

Additionally I provided him with references from my island studies for sustainable ocean civilization. After that, I also argued for Unite Three States (Regions) of Korea in again 2007 (Ko. 2007).

2. Some Lessons from the Peace Island Policy of 4 European Islands: Madeira of Portugal, Majorca of Spain, Spitsbergen Treaty of Norway and Åland Islands of Finland

It is time I found another source of World Peace Island policy upon my regional studies for sustainable ocean civilizations: nissological paradigm, A paradigm for islanders by islanders to represent islanders' perspective about island issues and to form alternatives for sustainable ocean civilization together. In particular, if we emphasize "Jejudian", "Jeju-style", or "Jejuish" alternatives to specific issues, we call it a nissological paradigm (McCall, 2006). In particular, I ask Korean leaders to realize my idea of changing to status of the Jeju Special Self-Governing Province in the Korean Constitution as an "Non Militarized" and "Autonomous World Peace Island". By using four case studies of similar island scenarios: (1) A Political Autonomous and Independent Tourist Destination (Madeira of Portugal) (2) A Neutral Zone for International Tourist Destination (Majorca

Island of Spain) (3) A Neutral Zone for Conservation of Nature or Oceanic Resources (Spitsbergen Treaty) and (4) A Neutral Zone for Political Autonomy (Åland Islands)

A. The Madeira of Portugal : A Politically Autonomous and Independent Tourist Destination

First of all, The case of Madeira is a fascinating model for Jeju Island. On 1 July 1976, following the democratic revolution of 1974, Portugal granted political autonomy to Madeira, celebrated what is now known as on Madeira Day. The region now has its own government and legislative assembly.

Like Jeju, the island of Madeira is at the top of a massive shield volcano that rises about 6 km (3.7 miles) from the floor of the Atlantic Ocean. The volcano formed atop an east-west rift in the oceanic crust along the African Plate, beginning during the Miocene epoch over 5 million years ago, continuing into the Pleistocene until about 700,000 years ago. This was followed by extensive erosion, producing two large amphitheatres open to the south in the central part of the island. Volcanic activity later resumed, producing scoria cones and lava flows atop the older eroded shield. The most recent volcanic eruptions were on the west-central part of the island only 6,500 years ago, creating more cinder cones and lava flows.

Today, it is a popular year-round resort, being visited every year by about one million tourists and noted for its Madeira wine, flowers, landscapes and embroidery artisans, as well for its annual New Year celebrations that feature the largest fireworks show in the world, as officially recognized by the Guinness World Records, in 2006. The main harbor in Funchal is the leading

Portuguese port in cruise liner dockings, being an important stopover for commercial and trans-Atlantic passenger cruises between Europe, the Caribbean and North America. Madeira is currently the second richest region in Portugal, after Lisbon, with a GDP per capita of 103% of the European average (Wikipedia. 2011).

B. The Mallorca Island of Spain : A Neutral Zone for International Tourist Destination

As an international tourism center, We can get successful lesson from Mallorca as the co-chair of the regions of 105 Biosphere of Islands and Coasts. Since the 1950s, the advent of mass tourism has transformed the island into a centre of attraction for foreign visitors and workers from mainland Spain. The boom in tourism caused Palma to grow significantly. In 1960, Mallorca received 500,000 visitors, while in 1997, it received 6,739,700. In 2008, 22,832,865 passengers passed through the Palma de Mallorca Airport with an additional 1.5 million arriving by sea.

In the 21st century, urban redevelopment, under the Pla Mirall (English "Mirror Plan"), attracted groups of immigrant workers from outside the European Union, especially from Africa and South America. (Wikipedia. 2011).

C. The Spitsbergen Treaty : A Neutral Zone for Conservation of Nature or Oceanic Resources:

The Spitsbergen Treaty suggests another possibility of reaching a possible Jeju Island Treaty as a Non-militarized and Autonomous World Peace Island by the Six-Party Talks countries. Today we can send our resolution to the delegation of the Six- Party Talks countries for turning the

Jeju Island Treaty into reality in the future.

Between 1913 and 1920 Spitsbergen was a neutral condominium. The Spitsbergen Treaty of February 9, 1920, recognizes the full and absolute sovereignty of Norway over all the arctic archipelago of Svalbard. The exercise of sovereignty is, however, subject to certain stipulations, and not all Norwegian law applies. Originally limited to nine signatory nations, over 40 are now signatories of the treaty. Citizens of any of the signatory countries may settle in the archipelago. Currently, only Norway and Russia make use of this right.

Once named Spitsbergen for its largest island, the Svalbard was made a part of Norway-not a dependency-by the Svalbard Act of 1925. Since this date it has been a portion of Norway, with a Norwegian appointed Governor resident at the capitol of Longyearbyen, albeit with limitations on the imposition of certain Norwegian laws as outlined in the Spitsbergen Treaty (Wikipedia, 2011).

D. The Case of Autonomy of Å land Islands: A Neutral Zone for Political Autonomy

It is true Jeju islanders are proud that Jeju Island was designated as World Peace Island by Korean government on January 27, 2005 because of their peace-promoting traditions of culture and their efforts for finding the truth about the activities of the Jeju April Third Uprising and Grand Massacre by themselves. Of course, it is possible to develop Jeju Island into a real World Peace Island through the international recognition of Jeju Island Treaty after looking at the case of the autonomy of the Å land Islands.

After 1917, the residents of the Å land islands worked towards having them ceded to Sweden. A petition for secession from Finland was

signed by 96.2% of the Å land Islands' native adults (those working or living abroad excluded), although serious questions were later raised regarding this extraordinarily high figure. Swedish nationalist sentiments had grown strong particularly as a result of the following issues: anti-Swedish tendencies in Finland, Finnish nationalism fuelled by Finland's struggle to retain its autonomy, and the Finnish resistance against Russification. In addition, the conflict between the Swedish-speaking minority and the Finnish-speaking majority (on the mainland), which since the 1840s had been prominent in Finland's political life, contributed to the Å land population's apprehension about its future in Finland (Jacobson, 2006).

Autonomy of Å land, The autonomous status of the islands was affirmed by a decision made by the League of Nations in 1921 following the Å land crisis. It was reaffirmed within the treaty admitting Finland to the European Union. By law, Å land is politically neutral and entirely demilitarized, and residents are exempt from conscription to the Finnish Defence Forces. The islands were granted extensive autonomy by the Parliament of Finland in the Act on the Autonomy of Å land of 1920, which was later replaced by new legislation by the same name in 1951 and 1991.

In connection with Finland's admission to the European Union, a protocol was signed concerning the Å land Islands that stipulates, among other things, that provisions of the European Community Treaty shall not force a change of the existing restrictions for foreigners (i.e., persons who do not enjoy "home region rights" (*hembygdsrätt*) in Å land) to acquire and hold real property or to provide certain services, implying a recognition of a separate nationality. Finland was, however, not willing to cede the

Table 1 Some Lessons and Perspectives from Resource Management, Environment Management, Heritage Management, and Sustainable Development from Survey on 4 European Islands (2011 ~ 2020)

	Trade/Tourism Resource	Nature/Environment or Heritage	History/Peace Heritage	Sustainable Development Strategies	Lesson or Perspective
Madeira of Portugal 267,938 308.5km ²	Sector food, beverages (especially Madeira wine), and construction, Tourism: 20% of GDP	The archipelago of Madeira is located 520 km from the African coast and 1,000 km from the European continent, a massive shield volcano that rises about 6 km (3.7 mi) from the floor of the Atlantic Ocean, Subtropical-Mediterranean climate	Purple Island. On 1 July 1976, following the democratic revolution of 1974, Portugal granted political autonomy to Madeira, celebrated on Madeira Day.	Free Trade Zone: a popular year-round resort, Portuguese port in cruise liner dockings, Beverage industry	One Country with Two Regimes is Real Model to Jeju Special Self-Governing Province
Mallorca of Spain 869,067 3,640km ²	Agriculture/ Tourism/ International Tourism Free Zone (20 million tourists/ 80 % of GDP)	70km Mountainous regions, Beautiful beach, and Mediterranean climate, with mild and stormy winters and hot, bright summers	Burial chambers and traces of habitation from the Paleolithic period (6000-4000 BC) have been discovered. Kingdom of Majorca	Pla Mirall (English "Mirror Plan"), attracted groups of immigrant workers from outside the European Union, especially from Africa and South America as International Tourism Model and Architecture	International Tourism Autonomous Majorca also to Jeju Special Self-Governing Province as International Free Tourism
Spitzbergen of Norway 2753 39,044km ²	Coalmining/ whaling/fishery/ research/ tourism (eco tourism, kayak, hiking, snowscoter, ice-cave)	Arctic Fox, Svalbard reindeer, polar bears, a UNESCO World Heritage Site (IUCN Red List animals and plants)	The Svalbard Treaty of 1920 recognizes Norwegian sovereignty and established Svalbard as a free economic zone and a demilitarized zone (endorsement of 9 countries)	Research Center (the Polish Polar Station, Indian Himadri Station, and the Chinese Arctic Yellow River Station), The Svalbard Global Seed Vault is a "doomsday" seedbank, Global Crop Diversity Trust, Global Crop Diversity Trust, Nordaust-Svalbard Nature Reserve	The Svalbard Treaty of 1920 suggests Jeju Island become to be recognized as the Six-Talks Treaty for World Peace Island for Prosperity of Ocean Civilization

	Trade/Tourism Resource	Nature/Environment Resource	History/Peace Heritage	Sustainable Development Strategies	Lesson or Perspective
Autonomy of Åland of Finland 28,007 18.14/km ²	Å land's economy is heavily dominated by shipping, trade and tourism. Shipping represents about 40% of the economy, with several international carriers owned and operated off Å land.	The Å land Islands occupy a position of great strategic importance, as one of the entrances to the port of Stockholm, as well as the approaches to the Gulf of Bothnia. Its archipelago consists of nearly three hundred habitable islands, of which about eighty are inhabited; the remainder are merely some 6,000 skerries and desolate rocks.	The autonomous status of the islands was affirmed by a decision made by the League of Nations in 1921 following the Å land crisis. It was reaffirmed within the treaty admitting Finland to the European Union. By law, Å land is politically neutral and entirely demilitarised, and residents are exempt from conscription to the Finnish Defence Forces.	an exception for the Å land Islands on EU's VAT rules The exception allows for maintained tax-free sales on the ferries between Sweden and Finland (provided they stop at Mariehamn or Långnäs) and at the airport, but has also made Å land a different tax-zone, meaning that tariffs must be levied on goods brought to the islands. Unemployment is well below that of surrounding regions, 1.8% in 2004.	The Case of the autonomy of Åland of Finland indicates that it is possible for Jeju Island to reach agreement of its neighboring 4 countries (USA, China, Russia and Japan) at the ASIA DMZ through international treaty in the near future.

Source : I create this map upon Wikipedia data from June 1- October 31, 2011 for comparison of 4 aspects among 4 islands

islands and instead offered them an autonomous status. Nevertheless its residents did not approve the offer, and the dispute over the islands was submitted to the League of Nations. The latter decided that Finland should retain sovereignty over the province but that the Å land Islands should be made an autonomous territory. Thus Finland was obliged to ensure the residents of the Å land Islands the right to maintain the Swedish language, as well as their own culture and local traditions. At the same time, an international treaty established the neutral status of Å land, whereby it was prohibited to place military installations or forces on the islands (Source : Wikipedia.Data in 2011).

3. Why do we expect Jeju Island to play a role as a World Peace Island for the Pacific Civilization?

A. The Okinawa Case : The Ryukyu Independence Movement beyond Colony of Japan and America

In contrast to the four European Islands cases, the case of Okinawa testifies to how extremely difficult it is to reach peace beyond "legitimate" military occupation by the USA and Japan. Jeju can learn more from the Okinawan anti-base movement, providing grounds for a different idea of self-determination (Kelly L. D. 2006).

A quarter of the civilian population died during

the Battle of Okinawa. After the end of World War II in 1945, Okinawa was under United States administration for 27 years. During the trusteeship rule the United States Air Force established numerous military bases on the Ryukyu islands. During the Korean War, B-29 Superfortresses flew bombing missions from Kadena AFB over Korea and China.

In 1972, the U.S. government returned the islands to Japanese administration. Under the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, the United States Forces Japan (USFJ) have maintained a large military presence. 27,000 personnel, including 15,000 Marines, contingents from the Navy, Army and Air Force, and their 22,000 family members are stationed in Okinawa. Since 1960, the U.S. and Japan have maintained an agreement that allows the U.S. to secretly bring nuclear weapons into Japanese ports, and there is speculation that some nuclear weapons may be located in Okinawa. Both tactical and strategic weapons have been maintained in Okinawa. U.S. military bases occupied 18% of the main island and 75% of all USFJ bases are located in Okinawa prefecture.

Reports by the local media of accidents and crimes committed by U.S. servicemen have reduced the local population's support for the U.S. military bases. The media has also thereby drawn new interest in the Ryukyu independence movement that developed after 1945. The rape of a 12-year-old girl by U.S. servicemen in 1995 triggered large protests in Okinawa. Partially as a result but also to deploy USFJ more efficiently, the U.S. and Japanese governments agreed in 2006 to the relocation of the Marine Corps Air Station Futenma and other minor bases. A new Japanese government that came to power in 2009 froze the relocation plan, but in April 2010 indicated their interest in resolving

the issue by proposing a modified plan (Wikipedia, 2011).

B. The Sakhalin Case : Another Way beyond Repeated Control of Russia and Japan

The Sakhalin is a large island in the North Pacific, lying between 45°50' and 54°24' N. It is part of Russia and is its largest island, administered as part of Sakhalin Oblast. The indigenous peoples of the island are the Sakhalin Ainu, Oroks and Nivkhs.[2] Most Ainu relocated to Hokkaidō when the Japanese were displaced from the island in 1949.[3] Sakhalin was claimed by both Russia and Japan in the course of the 19th and 20th centuries, which led to bitter disputes between the two countries over control of the island.

In August 1945, according to Yalta Conference agreements, the Soviet Union took over the control of Sakhalin. The Soviet attack on South Sakhalin was part of the Manchurian Strategic Offensive Operation and started on 11 August 1945, four days before the Surrender of Japan and after the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The 56th Rifle Corps consisting of the 79th Rifle Division, the 2nd Rifle Brigade, the 5th Rifle Brigade and the 214 Armored Brigade attacked the Japanese 88th Division. Although the Red Army outnumbered the Japanese by a factor of three, they were unable to advance due to strong Japanese resistance.

It was not until the 113th Rifle Brigade and the 365th Independent Naval Infantry Rifle Battalion from Sovetskaya Gavan landed at Tōro (塔路), a seashore village of western Sakhalin on 16 August, that the Soviets broke the Japanese defence line. Japanese resistance grew weaker after this landing. Actual fighting, mostly skirmishes,

continued until 21 August. From 22 August to 23 August, most of the remaining Japanese units announced a truce. The Soviets completed the conquest of Sakhalin on 25 August 1945 by occupying the capital, Toyohara. Japanese sources claim that 20,000 civilians were killed during the invasion.[citation needed]

Out of some 448,000 Japanese residents of South Sakhalin that lived there in 1944, a significant number were evacuated to Japan during the last days of the war, but the remaining 300,000 or so stayed behind for several more years.. While the predominant majority of Sakhalin Japanese were eventually evacuated to Japan in 1946–1950, tens of thousands of Sakhalin Koreans (and a number of their Japanese spouses) remained in the Soviet Union.

No final peace treaty has been signed and the status of four neighboring islands remains disputed. Japan renounced its claims of sovereignty over southern Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands in the Treaty of San Francisco (1951), but claims that four islands currently administered by Russia were not subject to this renunciation. Japan has granted mutual exchange visas for Japanese and Ainu families divided by the change in status. Recently, economic and political cooperation has gradually improved between the two nations despite disagreements.

Sakhalin is a classic “primary sector of the economy” relying on oil and gas exports, coal mining, forestry, and fishing. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union and economic liberalization, Sakhalin has experienced an oil boom with extensive petroleum exploration and mining by most large oil multinational corporations. The oil and natural gas reserves contain an estimated 14 billion barrels (2.2 km³) of oil and 96 trillion cubic feet (2,700 km³) of gas and are being developed under production-sharing

agreement contracts involving international oil companies like ExxonMobil and Shell.

In 1996, two large consortiums signed contracts to explore for oil and gas off the northeast coast of the island, Sakhalin-I and Sakhalin-II. The two consortia were estimated to spend a combined US\$21 billion on the two projects which almost doubled to \$37 billion as of September 2006, triggering Russian governmental opposition. This will include an estimated US\$1 billion to upgrade the island’s infrastructure: roads, bridges, waste management sites, airports, railways, communications systems, and ports. In addition, Sakhalin-III-through-VI are in various early stages of development.

The Sakhalin I project, managed by Exxon Neftegas Limited (ENL), completed a production-sharing agreement (PSA) between the Sakhalin I consortium, the Russian Federation, and the Sakhalin government. Russia is in the process of building a 136-mile (219 km) pipeline across the Tatar Strait from Sakhalin Island to De-Kastri terminal on the Russian mainland. From De-Kastri it will be loaded onto tankers for transport to East Asian markets, namely Japan, South Korea, and China.

The second consortium, Sakhalin Energy Investment Company Ltd. (Sakhalin Energy) is managing the Sakhalin II project. They completed the first ever production-sharing agreement (PSA) with the Russian Federation. Sakhalin Energy will build two 800 km pipelines running from the northeast of the island to Prigorodnoye (Prigorodnoe) in Aniva Bay at the southern end. The consortium will also build, at Prigorodnoye, the first ever liquefied natural gas (LNG) plant to be built in Russia. The oil and gas is also bound for East Asian markets.

In 2000, the oil and gas industry accounted for 57.5% of Sakhalin’s industrial output. By

2006, it is expected to account for 80% of the island's industrial output. Sakhalin's economy is growing rapidly thanks to its oil and gas industry. By 2005, the island had become the largest recipient of foreign investment in Russia, followed by Moscow. Unemployment in 2002 was only 2%. As of 18 April 2007 Gazprom have taken a 50% plus one share interest in Sakhalin II by purchasing 50% of Shell, Mitsui, and Mitsubishi's shares (Wikipedia. 2011).

C. The Hainan Dao Case : Strategic nuclear submarine naval harbor of Mainland China

Hǎinán is the smallest province of the People's Republic of China (PRC).

Although the province comprises some two hundred islands scattered among three archipelagos off the southern coast, 32,900 square kilometres (12,700 sq mi) (97%) of its land mass is Hainan Island (Hainan Dao), from which the province takes its name. The name "Hainan", to the people of China, usually refers to Hainan Island itself; however the PRC government claims territories of the province extend to the southern Spratly Islands, Paracel Islands, and other disputed marine territory. Hainan is also the largest Special Economic Zone laid out by Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping in the late 1980s.

Hainan Island is located in the South China Sea, separated from Guangdong's Leizhou Peninsula to the north by the shallow and narrow Qiongzhou Strait. It has an area of 33,920 square kilometres (13,100 sq mi) and is China's southernmost province. For centuries Hainan was part of Guangdong province, but in 1988 this resource-rich tropical island became a separate province.

There are a total of eight major cities and ten counties in Hainan. Haikou on the northern coast is the capital whilst Sanya is a well-known tourist destination on the south coast. The Paracel Islands and Spratly Islands, south of Sanya,[2] are claimed by the People's Republic of China and thus considered to form an administrative district of Hainan by them. Sovereignty of the islands is however disputed. The Paracel Islands are claimed by Vietnam, the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China (Taiwan) whilst the Spratly Islands are subject to claims by Vietnam, the People's Republic of China, Taiwan, Malaysia, The Philippines, and Brunei.

Hainan's economy is predominantly agricultural, and more than a half of the island's exports are agricultural products. Hainan's elevation to province-level status (1988), however, was accompanied by its designation as China's largest "special economic zone", the intent being to hasten the development of the island's plentiful resources.

The province had a reputation for being a "Wild West" area, largely untouched by industrialisation; even today there are relatively few factories in the province. Tourism plays an important part of Hainan's economy, thanks largely to its tropical beaches and lush forests. The central government has encouraged foreign investment in Hainan and has allowed the island to rely to a large extent on market forces.

Its nominal GDP for 2009 was 164.7 billion yuan (US\$24 billion), making it the 4th smallest in all of the PRC and contributes just 0.5% to the entire country's economy. At that time, its GDP per capita was 19,166 yuan (US\$2,805).

By the first quarter of 2010, Hainan had the highest increase in GDP of any province in China, with a year-on-year increase of 25.1%. The GDP of Hainan's

Qionghai city grew 58.7%. In December 2009, the government of China announced that it plans to establish Hainan as an “international tourist destination”. This announcement contributed to a surge in the province’s economy, with a year-on-year increase in investment of 136.9% in the first three months of 2010. Hainan’s real estate sector accounted for more than one third of the province’s economic growth. Hainan is home to the People’s Liberation Army Navy Hainan Submarine Base and strategic nuclear submarine naval harbor 18°13’ 16” N 109°41’ 10” E 18.221°N 109.686°E. The naval harbor is estimated to be 60 feet (18 m) high, built into hillsides around a military base. The caverns are capable of hiding up to 20 nuclear submarines from spy satellites. The harbor houses nuclear ballistic missile submarines and is large enough to accommodate aircraft carriers. The U.S. Department of Defence has estimated that China will have five Type 094 nuclear submarines operational by 2010 with each capable of carrying 12 JL-2 intercontinental ballistic missile. Two 950-metre (3,120 ft) piers and three smaller ones would be enough to accommodate two carrier strike groups or amphibious assault ships (Wikipedia, 2011).

D. The Hawaii Case : Islands as Unites States Military Bases

Hawaii is the newest of the 50 US states (August 21, 1959), and is the only U.S. state made up entirely of islands. It is the northernmost island group in Polynesia, occupying most of an archipelago in the central Pacific Ocean, southwest of the continental United States, southeast of Japan, and northeast of Australia. Hawaii’s natural and diverse scenery, warm tropical climate, abundance of public beaches and oceanic

surrounding, and active volcanoes make it a popular destination for tourists, surfers, biologists, and volcanologists alike. Due to its mid-Pacific location, Hawaii has many North American and Asian influences along with its own vibrant native culture. Hawaii has over a million permanent residents along with many visitors and U.S. military personnel. Its capital is Honolulu on the island of Oahu (Richard, 2006).

All the Hawaiian islands were formed from volcanic activity initiated at an undersea magma source called a hotspot. As the tectonic plate beneath much of the Pacific Ocean moves to the northwest, the hot spot remains stationary, slowly creating new volcanoes. Because the islands are so far from other land habitats, life before human activity is said to have arrived by the “3 W’s” : wind (carried through the air), waves (brought by ocean currents), and wings (birds, insects, and whatever they brought with them). This isolation, and the wide range of environments (extreme altitude, tropical climate) produced a vast array of endemic flora and fauna (see Endemism in the Hawaiian Islands). Hawaii has more endangered species and has lost a higher percentage of its endemic species than any other U.S. state. Several areas in Hawaii are under the protection of the National Park Service. Hawaii has two national parks: Haleakala National Park near Kula, on Maui, includes Haleakalā, the dormant volcano that formed east Maui; and Hawaii Volcanoes National Park in the southeast region of the island of Hawaii, which includes the active volcano Kīlauea and its various rift zones.

There are three national historical parks: Kalaupapa National Historical Park in Kalaupapa, Moloka’i, the site of a former Hansen’s disease colony; Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park in Kailua-Kona on the island of Hawai’i;

and Pu'uhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park, an ancient place of refuge. Other areas under the control of the National Park Service include Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail on the Big Island and the USS Arizona Memorial at Pearl Harbor on O'ahu.

After William McKinley won the presidential election in 1896, Hawaii's annexation to the U.S. was again discussed. The previous president, Grover Cleveland, was a friend of Queen Lili'uokalani. McKinley was open to persuasion by U.S. expansionists and by annexationists from Hawaii. He met with three annexationists from Hawaii: Lorrin Thurston, Francis March Hatch and William Ansel Kinney. After negotiations, in June 1897, Secretary of State John Sherman agreed to a treaty of annexation with these representatives of the Republic of Hawaii..

The treaty was never ratified by the U.S. Senate. Instead, the Newlands Resolution by both houses of Congress annexed the Republic to the United States and it became the Territory of Hawaii. Despite some opposition in the islands, the Newlands Resolution was passed by the House June 15, 1898, by a vote of 209 to 91, and by the Senate on July 6, 1898, by a vote of 42 to 21(Kajihiro.2006)..

In 1900, Hawaii was granted self-governance and retained 'Iolani Palace as the territorial capitol building. Despite several attempts to become a state, Hawaii remained a territory for sixty years. Plantation owners and key capitalists, who maintained control through financial institutions, or "factors", known as the "Big Five", found territorial status convenient, enabling them to continue importing cheap foreign labor; such immigration was prohibited in various states.

In the 1950s the power of the plantation owners was finally broken by descendants of immigrant laborers. Because they were born in a

U.S. territory, they were legal U.S. citizens. The Hawaii Republican Party, strongly supported by plantation owners, was voted out of office. The Democratic Party of Hawaii dominated politics for 40 years. Expecting to gain full voting rights, Hawaii's residents actively campaigned for statehood.

In March 1959, Congress passed the Hawaii Admission Act and U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed it into law. (The act excluded Palmyra Atoll, part of the Kingdom and Territory of Hawaii, from the new state.) On June 27 of that year, a referendum asked residents of Hawaii to vote on the statehood bill. Hawaii voted 17 to 1 to accept. The choices were to accept the Act or to remain a territory, without the option of independence. The United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization later removed Hawaii from the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The history of Hawaii can be traced through a succession of dominant industries: sandalwood, [69] whaling, sugarcane (see Sugar plantations in Hawaii), pineapple, military, tourism, and education. Since statehood in 1959, tourism has been the largest industry, contributing 24.3% of the Gross State Product (GSP) in 1997, despite efforts to diversify. The gross output for the state in 2003 was US\$47 billion; per capita income for Hawaii residents was US\$30,441.

Hawaii has a relatively high state tax burden. In 2003, Hawaii residents had the highest state tax per capita at US\$2,838. This is partly because education, health care and social services are all provided directly by the state, as opposed to local government in all other states. Millions of tourists contribute to the tax take by paying the general excise tax and hotel room tax; thus not all taxes come directly from residents. Business leaders, however, consider the state's tax

burden too high, contributing to both higher prices and the perception of an unfriendly business climate. Hawaii was one of the few states to control gasoline prices through a Gas Cap Law. Since oil company profits in Hawaii compared to the mainland U.S. were under scrutiny, the law tied local gasoline prices to those of the mainland. It took effect in September 2005 amid price fluctuations caused by Hurricane Katrina, but was suspended in April 2006.

As of January 2010, the state's unemployment rate was 6.9%. In 2009, the United States military spent \$12.2 billion in Hawaii, accounting for 18% of spending in the state for that year. 75,000 United States Department of Defense personnel reside in Hawaii. The cost of living in Hawaii, specifically Honolulu, is quite high compared to most major cities in the United States. However, the cost of living in Honolulu is 6.7% lower than in New York, NY and 3.6% lower than in San Francisco, CA. These numbers may not take into account certain costs, such as increased travel costs for longer flights, additional shipping fees, and the loss of promotional participation opportunities for customers "outside the continental United States". While some online stores do offer free shipping on orders to Hawaii, many merchants exclude Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico and certain other US territories.

The median home value in Hawaii in the 2000 US Census was \$272,700 while the national median home value was less than half, at \$119,600. Hawaii home values were the highest of all states, including California with a median home value of \$211,500.[76] More recent research from the National Association of Realtors® places the 2010 median sale price of a single family home in Honolulu, Hawaii at \$607,600 and the US median sales price at \$173,200. The

sale price of single family homes in Hawaii was the highest of any US city in 2010, just above the "Silicon Valley" area of California (\$602,000) (Wikipedia.2011).

4. Other Lessons from 4 Pacific Islands : Militarized Islands Stained with War and Annexation of Big Powers

In contrast to the European islands, four islands in the Pacific were colonized and militarized as military bases : Okinawa from Japan and US, Sakhalin from Japan and Russia, Hainan Dao from Mainland China and Hawaii islands from US as below.

The Okinawa Case as a Military Zone:

In 1972, Under the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, the United States Forces Japan (USFJ) has maintained a large military presence. 27,000 personnel, including 15,000 Marines, contingents from the Navy, Army and Air Force, and their 22,000 family members are stationed in Okinawa.

The Sakhalin Case with Divided Sovereignty of Japan and Russia:

No final peace treaty has been signed and the status of the four neighboring islands remains disputed. Japan renounced its claims of sovereignty over southern Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands in the Treaty of San Francisco (1951), but claims that four islands currently administered by Russia were not subject to this renunciation. Japan has granted mutual exchange visas for Japanese and Ainu families divided by the change in status. Recently, economic and political cooperation has gradually improved between the two nations despite disagreements.

The Hainan case as a militarized island of

Table 2 Some Lessons and Perspectives from Resource Management, Environment Management, Heritage Management, and Sustainable Development from Survey on 4 Pacific Islands (2011 ~2020)

	Trade/Tourism Resource	Nature/Environment Resource	History/Peace Heritage	Sustainable Development Strategies	Lesson or Perspective
<p>Okinawa/ Japan 1,379,338 2,271 km²</p>	<p>Agriculture, Fishery, Tourism, International Free Trade Zone</p>	<p>“rainforests of the sea”, coral reefs form some of the most diverse ecosystems on Earth. Dugong. the Southeast Botanical Gardens represent tropical plant species.</p>	<p>Okinawa Traditional Dancing, Okinawan Diet, UNESCO Cultural Heritage, the Battle of Okinawa, American Military Bases : Since 1972, and the return of Okinawa to Japanese control, voices turned once again towards the aim of a fully independent Ryūyūn state.</p>	<p>Tourism, Fishery, and Economic International Free Zone.</p>	<p>In 1972, Under the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, the United States Forces Japan (USFJ) have maintained a large military presence. 27,000 personnel, including 15,000 Marines, contingents from the Navy, Army and Air Force, and their 22,000 family members are stationed in Okinawa</p>
<p>Sakhalin/ Russia 580,000 (as of 2005) 72,492 km² (27,989.3 sq mi)</p>	<p>oil and gas exports, coal mining, forestry, and fishing.</p>	<p>The whole of the island is covered with dense forests, mostly coniferous. The Yezo spruce, the Sakhalin fir and the Dahurian larch are the chief trees; the Siberian dwarf pine and the Kurile bamboo Siberian silver birch</p>	<p>Primitive pottery with decorations like those of the Olonets, and stone weights for nets Sites of the Nurgan Regional Military Commission And Maarten Gerritsz Vries Mount Ichara, Mount Lopatin, Tym-Poronaiskaya Valley</p>	<p>The Sakhalin I project, managed by Exxon Neftegas Limited (ENL), Building a 136-mile (219 km) pipeline across the Tatar Strait from Sakhalin Island to De-Kastri terminal on the Russian mainland. Sakhalin Energy Investment Company Ltd. (Sakhalin Energy) is managing the Sakhalin II project</p>	<p>As there are no final peace treaty has been signed and the status of four neighboring islands remains disputed. Japan renounced its claims of sovereignty over southern Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands in the Treaty of San Francisco (1951), but claims that four islands currently administered by Russia were not subject to this renunciation.</p>
<p>Hainan Dao/ Mainland China 8,671,518 33,920 km² (13,100 sq mi)</p>	<p>China’s largest “special economic zone”, agriculture and tourism: rubber and iron ore, textiles</p>	<p>1,500 km² of primitive tropical forest, in which live 4,600 kinds of plants, and more than 570 species of animals. 53 genera</p>	<p>The Temple of Five Lords, Notable buildings of the temple complex are the Five Lords Ancestral Hall proper Xiuying Fort</p>	<p>Economic and technological development zones as China’s largest “special economic zone” : various kinds of satellites</p>	<p>Hainan is home to the People’s Liberation Army Navy Hainan Submarine Base and strategic nuclear submarine</p>

	Trade/Tourism Resource	Nature/Environment Resource	History/Peace Heritage	Sustainable Development Strategies	Lesson or Perspective
<p>Hainan Dao/ Mainland China 8,671,518 33,920 km² (13,100 sq mi)</p>		<p>in 29 families of wild and cultivated fruit growing on the island.[6] Coconut palms.. Much of the wildlife comprises domesticated farm animals such as goats, water buffalo, chickens, and ducks</p>	<p>Barbette The Yangpu Ancient Salt Field is a heritage site in Yantian village on Yangpu Peninsula. Phoenix Island, an artificial archipelago The Tomb of Hai Rui</p>	<p>and large space stations paddy rice, coconuts, palm oil, sisal, tropical fruits, pineapples, Int' l event such as Boao Forum for Asia, HI Hot Air Balloon Challenge Golf Industry. Fishery : Grouper, Spanish mackerel, and tuna[citation needed] constitute the bulk of the catch from offshore fishing grounds. Scallops and pearls</p>	<p>naval harbor. The caverns are capable of hiding up to 20 nuclear submarines from spy satellites. The harbor houses nuclear ballistic missile submarines and is large enough to accommodate aircraft carriers.</p>
<p>Hawaii/USA 1,360,301 (2010 census) 10,931 sq mi (28,311 km²)</p>	<p>The history of Hawaii can be traced through a succession of dominant industries: sandalwood,[69] whaling,[70] sugarcane (see Sugar plantations in Hawaii), pineapple, military, tourism, and education.</p>	<p>Hawaii's coastline is approximately 750 miles (1,210 km) long, which is fourth in the United States after Alaska, Florida, and California. The "3 W's" : wind (carried through the air), waves (brought by ocean currents), and wings (birds, insects, and whatever they brought with them). A vast array of endemic flora and fauna</p>	<p>The aboriginal culture of Hawaii is Polynesian. three national historical parks: Kalaupapa National Historical Park in Kalaupapa, Moloka'i, the site of a former Hansen's disease colony; Kaloko-Honokōhau National Historical Park in Kailua-Kona on the island of Hawai'i; and Pu'uuhonua o Hōnaunau National Historical Park, an ancient place of refuge. Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail The USS Arizona Memorial at Pearl Harbor The Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument</p>	<p>Since statehood in 1959, tourism has been the largest industry, contributing 24.3% of the Gross State Product (GSP) in 1997, despite efforts to diversify. The gross output for the state in 2003 was US\$47 billion; per capita income for Hawaii residents was US\$30,441. Food exports include coffee (see coffee production in Hawaii), macadamia nuts, pineapple, livestock, and sugarcane. Agricultural sales for 2002, according to the Hawaii Agricultural Statistics Service, were US\$370.9 million from diversified agriculture, US\$100.6 million from pineapple, and US\$64.3 million from sugarcane. As of January 2010, the state's unemployment rate was 6.9%.</p>	<p>Since March 1959, Hawaii was part of the Kingdom and Territory of Hawaii, from the new state.) The United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization later removed Hawaii from the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories also keep its biggest military base on the island in the Pacific. In 2009, the United States military spent \$12.2 billion in Hawaii, accounting for 18% of spending in the state for that year. 75,000 United States Department of Defense personnel reside in Hawaii.</p>

Source : I create this map upon Wikipedia data of July 1- November 30, 2011 for comparison 4 aspects of 5 islands.

Mainland China:

Hainan is home to the People's Liberation Army Navy Hainan Submarine Base and strategic nuclear submarine naval harbor is estimated to be 60 feet (18 m) high, built into hillsides around a military base. The caverns are capable of hiding up to 20 nuclear submarines from spy satellites. The harbor houses nuclear ballistic missile submarines and is large enough to accommodate aircraft carriers.

The Hawaii case as a militarized island of the United States:

As of January 2010, the state's unemployment rate was 6.9%. In 2009, the United States military spent \$12.2 billion in Hawaii, accounting for 18% of spending in the state for that year. 75,000 United States Department of Defense personnel reside in Hawaii.

I can arrange some lessons or prospective from 5 islands studies as below:

5. Some Implications of the 8 Islands Cases on How to Resolve Gangjeong Naval Base Peacefully.

A conflict has emerged around the central naval base issue at Gangjeong village since the Spring of 2007 after the government announced it would be a third candidate for the naval base after Hwasoon and Wimi Port. The Korean navy, under the "Defense Reform 2020" (a 15-year military reform plan announced last year) sought to transform its manpower-based armed forces structure into a slimmer but much stronger and agiler force employing cutting-edge weapons systems. Its plan also focuses on improving the naval and air forces. The base, which will be used as a logistic hub for armed forces stationed here and inland and as a maintenance point for

ships, is to harbor 19 state-of-the-art vessels and submarines, according to the Navy. Opponents of the project are concerned that the naval base construction would lead to the eventual militarization of the island, which was designated as "The Island of World Peace" on Jan. 27, 2005, and would impede the island's tourism industry. They are also worried about many possible problems from the military presence here, such as environmental destruction caused by sewage from ships and the introduction of what some refer to as "low-quality" military culture onto the island. (*Korea Times*: July 17, 2006).

It is most important how Gangjeong villagers think about construction of naval base even though Korean courts have not accepted their arguments before now. "Residents voted overwhelmingly on Monday to reject proposed construction of the naval base at a village on Jeju Island. The referendum, held at the Gangjeong village hall, showed that 93.8 percent of the residents oppose the Navy's plan to turn the fishing village into a major military installation" (*Korea Times*, August 21, 2007).

Reports have it that Woo Geun-min, governor of the autonomous island province, Jeju, and representatives of the provincial council agreed to form a "conflict-resolving committee" and asked the central government to suspend all work related to the \$820-million naval base project on the 530,000 square meter site around Seogwipo until the new panel provides a solution to a perennial issue (*Korea Times*, August 22, 2010).

Even though a hardline policy of construction in the Korean government pushed to construct the naval base, and if it is true it was not decided democratically, we shall reconsider this policy because our country is a democratic state. In a sense, it is an important step for Jeju

Special Self-Governing Provincial Council to ask the Korean Government to form an independent “conflict-managing committee” for handling this controversial issue. To manage this conflict, we should start from the Referendum of Gangjeong villagers on the Naval Base. In doing so, we can find a solution and also accumulate the peace-resolving tradition by ourselves.

6. Concluding Remarks

I should note that I get all data about 9 islands from Wikipedia materials in 2011 in order to compare the four aspects or situations at the same time period (July 1- November 30, 2011). Even though the Korean government already decided to locate a naval base on Jeju Island, most Gangjeong villagers reject it. Korean leaders and the leaders of Jeju Island have an opportunity to discuss the role and status of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province. Because Gangjeong villagers simply want peace as usual among village. In the global context, it will be a dangerous threat to both them and the Peace Island. They don't want a tragic arms race to happen between mainland China and the USA. But through the invitation of a naval base into Jeju Island, as Gloria Steinem pointed out “the arms race intrudes on paradise.” More than 130 organizations, many of them worldwide are officially supporting this cause of peace island including Gloria Steinem's editorial in NY Times on 6th of August, 2011 : The Arms Race Intrudes on Paradise). However the Korean Ministry of Defense issued a statement again which, among other things, also indicated that it is “unfortunate” that “outsiders” have gotten involved in this case, when (according to them) “most Jeju people want it.” And the propaganda goes on. The

Korean defense ministry is aware of international awareness and resistance against it.

We also look at steams and currents of experts, professors, politicians and citizens to seek a peaceful solution through dialogue among villagers, Governors, and so on. Experts say that the government should first recognize the gravity of the situation before taking any legal action.

“I don't think the government properly understands the seriousness of this matter, and it seems they're only trying to solve this problem with suppressive measures,” said Park Tae-soon, the chief director of the Institute of Social Conflict. “The first step they should recognize is the existence of the serious conflict between civilians and the authorities, central and provincial governments, and even between villagers.” Dr. Park also said that the government must first halt construction and show it is ready to talk with villagers. “I'm not saying we should abolish the project right now, but if the government wants to try to persuade villagers through talks, they must first stop the construction. Villagers won't understand if they push forward with the plan and ignore them. It simply leads to more serious clashes,” he said. (Korea Times : August 7, 2011 : Row deepens over naval base project in Jeju).

If the proposed site is an idyllic village on what is called the “Peace Island,” the situation becomes even more difficult. And if many villagers think, rightly or wrongly, the base could turn into a major theater of conflict among G2 powers, it becomes really difficult.

The situation surrounding the construction of a \$970-million base on the southern coast of the nation's southernmost major island is even more complicated than that. There are just too many sets of opposing values and priorities to reach a

clear conclusion or take a stand: the U.S. vs. China, pacifism vs. national interest, environment vs. development, state vs. citizens, etc. All this suggests one thing at the least: The construction of another naval base on Jeju Island should not be rushed (Korea Times : August 29, 2011 : Jeju Naval Base : Government should ease, not foster, social conflicts).

As I recognize that the Navy claims that its military presence in Jeju will help defend Korea's maritime rights and interests, especially in the East China Sea, one of the last unexplored high-potential resource areas bordered by China, Korea and Japan. The three countries have yet to reach an agreement on the delimitation of their maritime borders on the untapped reserves estimated to contain as much as 100 billion barrels of oil. We need to be waging a diplomatic battle (not a military battle) over resources against China and Japan. As the dispute stems from overlapping jurisdictional claims and concerned countries' different views on the method of maritime delimitation under the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).

We need diplomacy and research for the UNCLOS rather than conflicts, confrontations and war on the sea (Korea Times: September 5, 2011). Will the Jeju naval base an trigger arms race in Asia?

It's a time to reconsider whether we can seriously find a "win-win policy" at the local and global levels. In this vein, I suggest that Korean leaders consider an non-militarized and autonomous Jeju Island through enactment of World Peace Island Treaty by approval of Six-talk Countries as it would be a win-win policy both for the two Koreas and sustainable Ocean Civilization.

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