

Start of the Korean Peninsula **Dokdo**





Everything You Need
To Know About
Dokdo



경 상 북 도
GYEONGSANGBUK-DO

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I.

General
Facts about

Dokdo

1 | Geographical Environment

2 | Administrative Management

3 | Natural Environment

I General Facts About Dokdo

1. Geographical Environment

● **Address:** 1~96 Dokdo-ri, Ulleung-eup, Ulleung-gun,
Gyeongsangbuk-do 40240 (101 registered units of land)

※ Street Address

Dongdo:

- Dokdo Coast Guard: 55, Dokdoisabu-gil, Ulleung-eup, Ulleung-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do
- Dokdo Lighthouse: 63, Dokdoisabu-gil,

Seodo:

- Residential Quarters: 3, Dokdoanyongbok-gil,

● Coordinates

- Dongdo: 37° 14' 26.8" N and 131° 52' 10.4" E
 - Seodo: 37° 14' 30.6" N and 131° 51' 54.6" E
 - Located 87.4km southeast of Ulleungdo (157.5 km northwest of the Oki Islands, Japan)
- ※ Dokdo is visible to the naked eye from Ulleungdo but not from the Oki Islands.



[Distance from Dokdo to Nearby Ports]

Port	Ulleungdo	Jukbyeon*	Pohang	Oki Islands
Distance (km)	87.4	216.8	258.3	157.5

* The closest spot on the Korean peninsula to Dokdo is Jukbyeon, Uljin-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do.

- **Area:** 187,554m² (Reported as of June 28, 2005)
 - Dongdo: 73,297m² (Height: 98.6m, Width: 2.8km)
 - Seodo: 88,740m² (Height: 168.5m, Width: 2.6km)
 - Other islets (89): 25,517m²
 - ※ Distance between Dongdo and Seodo is 151m

● Population and Residents (as of December 31, 2015)

- **Residents:** Kim Seong-do and Kim Shin-yeol
 - Registered their residence in Dokdo on November 17, 1991.
Mr. Kim became a village chief of Dokdo-ri on April 6, 2007.
 - ※ First resident: The late Choi Jong-deok began living on Dokdo in March 1965 and registered his residence on October 14, 1981
 - Registered residents: 22 households, 23 individuals (2 residents, 15 Coast Guard members, 6 lighthouse keepers)
 - 3,211 individuals who have established Dokdo as their place of family register (including old family registers)
 - ※ Honorary residents: 22,647 (22,307 Koreans, 340 foreigners)

● Working Personnel on Dokdo

- **Dokdo Coast Guard**
 - About 40 police officers in rotation (50-day shifts), including four police officers from the Gyeongbuk Provincial Police Agency Ulleung Coast Guard and 36 members of the Dokdo Coast Guard.
- **Dokdo Lighthouse Keepers**
 - Six personnel from Pohang Regional Office of Oceans and Fisheries in rotation (2-3 at a time) on 1-month shifts.
- **Local Government Officials on Dokdo**
 - Six personnel from Ulleung-gun County's Dokdo Management Office in rotation (two at a time) on 10-day shifts.

2. Administrative Management

● Legal Status

- “Administrative property” according to Article 6 of the State Property Act (Managed by the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries).
- “Natural Monument No. 336 - Dokdo Natural Protection Zone” designated (November 1982) by Article 25 of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act.

Definition of Natural Monument (Article 25): The Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration may designate an important site, spot or monument as a historic site, scenic area, or natural monument following deliberation by the Cultural Heritage Committee.

- “Specified Island No. 1” designated (September 2000) by the Ministry of Environment Public Notice according to Article 4 of the Special Act on the Preservation of the Ecosystem of Island Areas including Dokdo.

Definition of Specified Island (Article 2): Any island designated and publicly notified by the Minister of Environment as an island with no human inhabitants or with human inhabitants only residing in an extremely limited area (hereinafter referred to as “uninhabited islands, etc.”), but with remarkable natural ecosystems, geographical or geological features, or natural environments (hereinafter referred to as “natural ecosystems, etc.”), such as Dokdo Island.

- “Natural Environment Conservation Area” designated (August 1990) by the Ministry of Construction Public Notice pursuant to the National Land Planning and Utilization Act.

Definition of “Natural Environment Conservation Area” (Article 6): Areas necessary to preserve the natural environment, water resources, coastal areas, ecosystem, water supply resources and cultural heritage assets, and to protect and foster fishery resources, etc.

● Administrative Management

- Dokdo management duties are divided among the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, the Ministry of Environment, the Cultural Heritage Administration, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province and Ulleung-gun County based on relevant legislation and organizational roles.

Role	Organization	Legislation
Government Administration of Dokdo	Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	State Property Act
Ecosystem Management	Ministry of Environment	Special Act on the Preservation of the Ecosystem of Island Areas Including Dokdo
Cultural Heritage Management	Cultural Heritage Administration (Gyeongsangbuk-do, Ulleung-gun)	Cultural Heritage Protection Act
Patrol and Entry Management	Gyeongsangbuk-do Provincial Police Agency (Dokdo Coast Guard)	
General Administration	Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, Ulleung-gun County	
Lighthouse and Facilities Management	Pohang Regional Office of Oceans and Fisheries*	

* Management and operation of Dokdo's residential housing was transferred to Ulleung-gun County (December 2011).

● Entry Management

- Based on the Dokdo Management Guidelines following Dokdo's designation as Natural Monument No. 336 (announced by the Cultural Heritage Administration in June 1999), access to the entire island was only granted by permit.

※ With the enactment of these guidelines, entry management was transferred to the Cultural Heritage Administration. Previously, entry management was administered by the Dokdo Volunteer Guard (1953-56), the National Police Agency (1956-92), and the Korea Coast Guard (1992-99).

- In order to raise public awareness of Dokdo, entry restrictions for Dokdo were relaxed in 2005. Dongdo, residential housing on Seodo, and the dock on Seodo are now regulated as public areas* (Management Standards for Natural Monument No. 336 Dokdo Natural Protection Zone).

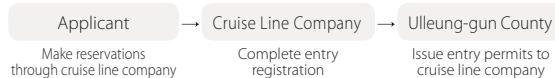
* Touring other areas by cruise liner is limited to the Dongdo dock. Entry to public are as for administrative and academic purposes, police and coast guard duties and media purposes must receive a prior approval from the Ulleung-gun County Governor.

• Changes in Dokdo Entry Regulations



• Application Procedures for Visiting Dokdo

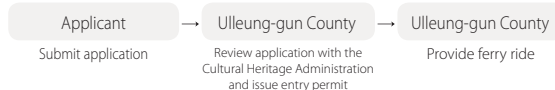
[General Tour]



※ Areas open to tours are limited to the Dongdo dock.

[Special Purposes]

: Events, rallies, broadcasting, academic research, lodging, stay, etc



※ Application must be submitted at least 7 days prior to the planned entry for review.

• Tourism

- In November 1982, Dokdo was designated as a National Cultural Heritage with restricted public access.
- In March 2005, Dongdo became open to civilian visitors.

※ To protect the ecosystem, Seodo and parts of Dongdo remain restricted to public access.

■ Annual Number of Visitors to Dokdo

(Unit: persons)

Year	Total	Korean	Non-Korean
2005	41,134	41,035	99
2006	78,152	77,995	157
2007	101,428	101,302	126
2008	129,910	129,846	64
2009	135,376	135,291	85
2010	115,074	114,859	215
2011	179,621	179,521	100
2012	205,778	205,512	266
2013	255,838	255,677	161
2014	139,892	139,765	127
2015	178,785	178,052	733
TOTAL	1,560,988	1,558,855	2,133

※ On April 18, 2013, the number of visitors to Dokdo exceeded 1 million.

• Status of Facilities on Dokdo

	Facility	Description	Date of Completion
Dongdo	Dokdo Docking Facilities	Wharf length: 80m, breadth: 14-33m (Area: 1,945㎡)	Nov. 6, 1997
	Dokdo Desalination Facilities	14-ton seawater tank, 14-ton purified water tank Two water generators One sea water pump Production of 1 ton of water/hour ※ One backup water generator (July 4, 2012)	Jun. 11, 2007
	Dokdo Power Generating Facilities	Building: 90㎡ Four generators One power room	Jun. 28, 1998
	Dokdo Lighthouse	One staffed lighthouse (2 stories) One solar power generator One sea water purification device One sea route navigation device ※ First built as unmanned lighthouse in August 1954	Dec. 31, 1998
	Coast Guard Station	Total area: 657㎡, 3 stories 1st floor: Cafeteria 192㎡ (dining, kitchen, freezer unit) 2nd floor: Living quarters 300㎡ (2 barracks, 4 rooms for employees, situation room, laundry room) 3rd floor: Gym 165㎡ (gym, showers, bathroom)	Aug. 11, 1997 (Renovated on Nov. 20, 2006)
Seodo	Other Facilities	Heliport (625㎡, completed on August 27, 2011) Oil tanks (40,000ℓ×1, 20,000ℓ×1, installed in June 2009) One RD tower, one communication tower, 610m hiking trail Structures denoting Korean territory and Korean flag, Memorial stone Dokdo stone markers (3 boundary stones, restored August 15, 2005) Solar power generators (5 stations, 711.7㎡, completed on December 31, 2009)	
	Dokdo Residential Quarters and Dock	Four stories above ground (373.14㎡) 1st floor: Two generators (90kw) (October 15, 2014), one oil tank generator (90kw) (installed in October 2015) 2nd, 3rd floor: Kitchen and four lodging rooms 4th floor: Water purification facility and water tank	Apr. 12, 2010 - Oct. 2015
	Other Facilities	550m hiking trail Three types of portable weather stations (wind direction, wind speed, barometric pressure) Desalination facility producing 9 tons/day	

3. Natural Environment

● Climate: Typical oceanic climate

	Annual Average	January (Winter)	August (Summer)
Temperature	12.4°C	1°C	23°C
Wind Velocity	4.3m/s	Northeasterly	Southwesterly
Precipitation	1,383.4mm	Cloudy, snowy or rainy 85% of year; Rains 150 days of the year	
Sea Surface Temperature	9-25°C	-	-

● Topography and Geology

- Topography: Dokdo is a volcanic island formed by an eruption of lava originating 2,000 meters underwater. It was formed about 2.5 to 4.6 million years ago, between the Tertiary Period and the early and late Pliocene Epoch.

※ Dokdo (4.6 million years ago), Ulleungdo (2.5 million years ago), Jeju (1.2 million years ago)

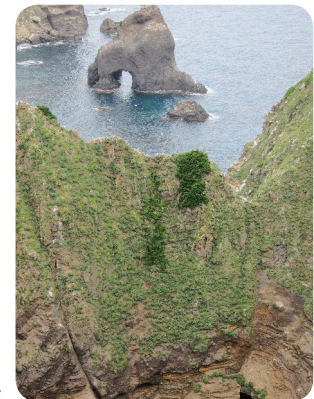
- Geology: The major volcanic rocks that make up Dokdo are basalt, trachyte and volcanic tuff.
- Soil: There are distributions of residual soil deposits, weathered at the summits of the islets. The soil is moderately coarse in texture with shades of dark brown. The main islands are largely made up of steep cliffs with inclines of over 30°.

● Flora, Fauna and Ecosystem

- Dokdo serves as a shelter for migratory birds, which is essential to examine of island's biogeography since it enables research on the origin and distribution of Korea's animal, plant and marine life.

[Status of Wildlife on Dokdo]

Category	Types
Plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Around 60 plant species have been found on Dokdo • Herbaceous plants: sedum oryzifolium makino, arctic daisy, sedum takesimensense, mauritania, giant knotweed • Trees: spindle tree, camellia, Lonicera insularis, elaeagnus macrophylla ※ "Dokdo Spindle Tree" (Natural Monument No. 538, October 10, 2012)
Insects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 129 species including dragonflies, earwigs, locusts, beetles, flies and painted lady butterfly
Birds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 160 species including stormy petrel, streaked shearwater, black-tailed gull, osprey, crested murrelet, black wood pigeon
Marine Life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Fish: pacific saury, yellow tail, swellfish, gizzard shad, conger eel, flatfish, sandfish, atka mackerel, black rockfish ■ Shellfish: abalone, conch, mussels ■ Marine algae: seaweed, kelp, laver, gelidium ■ Other marine life: squid, sea cucumber, shrimp, red snow crab, sea urchin



Dokdo Spindle Tree



II.

Territorial
History of

Dokdo

- 1 | Dokdo in the Korean Literature
- 2 | Activities of An Yong-bok and the Ulleungdo Dispute
- 3 | Japanese Perception of Ulleungdo and Dokdo
in the Late 1800s
- 4 | Emperor Gojong's Ulleungdo Settlement Policy
- 5 | Rule over Ulleungdo and Dokdo by the
Korean Empire
- 6 | Ulleungdo and Dokdo during the Japanese
Occupation

II Territorial History of Dokdo

1. Dokdo in the Korean Literature

● Records of Dokdo during the Silla Dynasty

- *Samguksagi - Sillabongi* (History of the Three Kingdoms - Records of Silla), 1145
“In 512 (13th year of King Jijeung), General Isabu conquered Usan-guk.”

● Records of Dokdo during the Goryeo Dynasty

- *Goryeosa Jiriji* (History of Goryeo - Geography Section), 1451
“Here is Ulleungdo. It is located in the middle of the sea due east of [Uljin] prefecture. It was named Usan-guk in the Silla Dynasty, but it was also called Mureung or Ureung.”

Rule over Ulleungdo by the Goryeo Dynasty

- 930 (13th year of King Taejo): Usan-guk paid tribute to Goryeo in the form of local specialties. King Taejo awarded the emissaries with official ranks (the exercise of sovereignty).
- 1018 (9th year of King Hyeonjong): Usan-guk suffered repeated attacks by the Jurchen from the northeast regions. King Hyeonjong sent a government official and farming tools to assist in restoring crop damage.
- 1157 (11th year of King Uijong): Kim Yu-rip's investigation of Ulleungdo caused the king to abandon his plans to relocate people to live on Ulleungdo.

● Records of Dokdo during the Joseon Dynasty

- *Sejong Sillok - Jiriji* (Annals of King Sejong's Reign - Geography Section), 1454
“Usan (Dokdo) and Mureung (Ulleungdo). The two islands are located in the middle of the sea due east of [Uljin] prefecture. The two islands are not far from each other and can be seen on a clear day.”
- *Sinjeung Dongguk Yeoji Seungnam* (Revised and Augmented Survey of the Geography of Korea), 1531
“It is called both Mureung and Ureung. The two islands are located in the middle of the sea due east of [Uljin] prefecture.”
- *Dongguk Munheon Bigo* (Reference Compilation of Documents on Korea), 1770
“Ulleung and Usan are both territories of Usan-guk, and Usan is what Japan refers to as Matsushima [the old Japanese name for Dokdo].”
- *Mangi Yoram* (Manual of State Affairs for the Monarch), 1808
“According to ‘Yeojiji’, ‘Ulleung and Usan both belong to Usan-guk, and Usan is what Japan refers to as Matsushima [the old Japanese name for Dokdo].’”
- *Jeungbo Munheon Bigo* (Revised and Augmented Reference Compilation of Documents on Korea), 1908
“According to ‘Yeojiji’, ‘Ulleung and Usan both belong to Usan-guk, and Usan is what Japan refers to as Matsushima [the old Japanese name for Dokdo].’”



十三年 夏六月 于山國歸服

In the 6th month of the 13th year of King Jijeung's reign (512),
Usan-guk surrendered.

Samguksagi (History of the Three Kingdoms) by Kim Bu-sik, 1145

1760 publication (cover) *Samguksa*, 20.4 x 31cm
Kyujanggak Archives, Seoul National University



有鬱陵島, 在縣正東海中, 新羅時, 稱于山國, 一云武陵, 一云羽陵

Here is Ulleungdo. It is located in the middle of the sea due east of
[Uljin] prefecture. It was named Usan-guk in the Silla Dynasty,
but it was also called Mureung or Ureung.

Goryeosa Jiriji (History of Goryeo - Geography Section), 1451

21x34.3cm, Kyujanggak Archives, Seoul National University



于山武陵 二島在縣正東海中 二島相去不遠 風日清明 則可望見

The two islands of Usan and Mureung are located in the middle of
the sea due east of [Uljin] prefecture. The two islands are not far
from each other and can be seen on a clear day.

Sejong Sillok - Jiriji

(Annals of King Sejong's Reign - Geography Section), 1454

(cover) *Sejong Jangheondaewang Sillok*, 30x54.8cm

Kyujanggak Archives, Seoul National University

A state-designated cultural heritage (National Treasure 151-1)



于山島 鬱陵島 一云武陵一云羽陵二島 在縣正東海中

Usando and Ulleungdo. It is called both Mureung and Ureung.
The two islands are located in the middle of the sea due east of
[Uljin] prefecture.

Sinjeung Dongguk Yeoji Seungnam

(Revised and Augmented Survey of the Geography of Korea), 1531

1611 publication (cover) *Yeoji Seungnam*, 22x36.8cm

Kyujanggak Archives, Seoul National University

※ Taken from Northeast Asian History Foundation's Dokdo Museum Seoul e-book (p. 40-41)

2. Activities of An Yong-bok and the Ulleungdo Dispute

1) An Yong-bok's First Visit to Japan (1693)

An Yong-bok

- Traveled to Japan in 1693 and 1696 to assert that Ulleungdo and Dokdo were Joseon territory.
- From Dongnae, Busan, he joined the navy and served as an oarsman on a ship charged with protecting coastal areas from raiding Japanese marauders. He became fluent in Japanese as he frequented the settlement for Japanese merchants in Joseon. (Yi Ik, *"Seonghosaeseol"*)
- He lived in Jwacheon-ri, Busan as the private servant of Oh Chung-chu who lived in Seoul. (Japanese records)

Course of Events

- In the early Joseon Dynasty, as raids by Japanese marauders on Ulleungdo became severe, the Royal Court implemented a resettlement policy to relocate island residents to the mainland.
- Taking advantage of the absence of the inhabitants of Ulleungdo, Japanese fishermen began to engage in illegal fishing activities there. In 1625, the Edo Shogunate issued the Oya and Murakawa families permits to make passage to Takeshima (Ulleungdo)¹⁾. For the years following, they conducted illegal activities in the waters of Ulleungdo and Dokdo, such as harvesting abalone, hunting sea lions and logging.
- In the spring of 1693 (19th year of King Sukjong), a group of 40 Korean fishermen including An Yong-bok and Park Eo-dun were fishing near Ulleungdo when they had a run-in with Japanese fishermen. An Yong-bok and Park Eo-dun were captured and taken to the Oki Islands of Japan.

Development of Events

- Taken to the Oki Islands against their will in 1693, An Yong-bok and Park Eo-dun were detained and interrogated in the Tottori-han Prefecture which exercised jurisdiction over the Oki Islands at the time.

- The Tottori-han government notified the Edo Shogunate of An Yong-bok's fishing group, petitioning it to prohibit the passage of Koreans to Takeshima.
- ⇒ The Shogunate ordered Tsushima to consult with the Joseon government. Thus began the talks between the two countries that became known as the "Ulleungdo Dispute".



[An Yong-bok's travels in 1693]

Source: Park Byeong-seop

Outcomes

- The Edo Shogunate sent an inquiry to the Tottori-han and received confirmation (through the Tottori-han's Submission) that "Ulleungdo and Dokdo do not belong to the Tottori-han", and issued a directive on January 28, 1696 prohibiting the passage of Japanese to Takeshima.
- ⇒ **Confirmed that Ulleungdo and Dokdo were Joseon territory.**

Tottori-han's Submission

<The Tottori-han's reply to the Edo Shogunate's inquiry on December 24, 1695 (December 25, 1695)>

Q2 : Since when has Takeshima, which belongs to Inshu and Hakushu (Inaba and Hoki: today's Tottori prefecture), been under the jurisdiction of the two states (Inaba and Hoki)?

A : Takeshima is not an island that belongs to Inaba and Hoki.

Q7 : Apart from Takeshima, are there any other islands that belong to the two states (Inaba and Hoki)?

A : As for Takeshima and Matsushima, neither belongs to the two states nor are there any other islands belonging to these two states.

☞ In sum, Ulleungdo and Dokdo were not found to be Japanese territory.

⇒ On January 28, 1696, the Edo Shogunate issued a directive prohibiting the passage of Japanese to Ulleungdo.

1) Before Japan's Shimane Prefecture annexed Dokdo in 1905, the Japanese mainly referred to Ulleungdo as "Takeshima" and Dokdo as "Matsushima".

2) An Yong-bok's Second Visit to Japan (1696)

● Course of Events

- Due to internal circumstances of the Tsushima-han, which served as the conduit of diplomacy for Joseon and Japan, notification of the directive issued by the Edo Shogunate prohibiting the passage of Japanese to Ulleungdo was not sent to Joseon until February 1697.
- Unaware that the directive had been issued, An Yong-bok planned a second visit to Japan in the spring of 1696. Joined by fishermen and monks, he arrived in Hokushu dressed in official attire and hoisted a flag that read, "Chief Tax Inspector of Ulleung and Jasan (another Korean name for Dokdo)."

● Development of Events

- An Yong-bok's arrival and protest were reported to the Edo Shogunate. He and his group returned to Yangyang, Gangwon-do in August 1696.

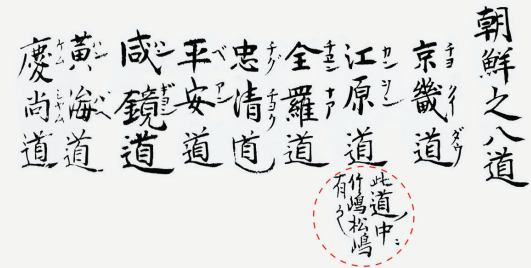
● Outcomes

- In the wake of An Yong-bok's visits to Japan, the Joseon government would send its officials to inspect Ulleungdo and its surrounding area every three years as part of its policy to manage its islands.

"Genroku Kyu Heishinen Chosenbune Chakugan Ikkan No Oboegaki"

(Memorandum on the Arrival of a Vessel from Joseon in 1696)

- A historical document that was discovered on the Oki Islands of Japan's Shimane Prefecture.
- A report of An Yong-bok's second visit to Japan drafted by the official who interrogated him.
- What it says about Dokdo:
 - ① An Yong-bok introduced himself as the "Chief Tax Inspector of Ulleung and Jasan".
 - ※ Jasan appears to be a misspelling of "Usan"
 - ② The Eight Provinces of Joseon records that "In Gangwon-do are Ulleungdo and Dokdo."
- Significance of the document:
 - ① It is clear that An Yong-bok recognized Ulleungdo and Dokdo as Joseon territory.
 - ② Japanese academic circles have been critical of An Yong-bok for making false reports, but this document supports the authenticity of his claims.



Geonku Kyu Heishinen Chosenbuune Chakugan Ikkan No Oboegaki

3. Japanese Perception of Ulleungdo and Dokdo in the Late 1800s

1) Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs

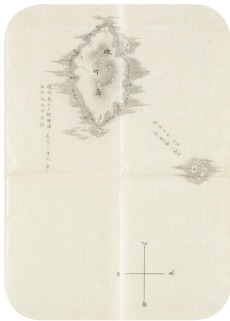
- After the Meiji Restoration (1868), the Japanese Foreign Ministry attempted to start new diplomatic relations with Joseon by dispatching envoys to Tsushima Island and Busan in December 1869.
- In the "Chosenkoku Kosai Shimatsu Naitansho" (Report on Past Interactions with Joseon), written by Japanese envoys upon their return, there is a section entitled, "How Takeshima (Ulleungdo) and Matsushima (Dokdo) have come under Joseon's jurisdiction."
 - ⇒ Japan's Foreign Ministry gave recognition that Ulleungdo and Dokdo were Joseon territory.

2) Japanese Home Ministry

- The jurisdiction of Ulleungdo and Dokdo emerged as an issue during Japan's land reforms following the Meiji Restoration.
- Shimane Prefecture asked the Home Ministry whether it should include Ulleungdo and Dokdo in its land registry map (Oct. 16, 1876).
- The Home Ministry asked the Dajokan, Japan's highest decision-making body at the time, to issue an official response to Shimane Prefecture's inquiry concerning the land registration of the two islands while also enclosing relevant maps.
- The Dajokan inspected the documents on the consultations between the Edo Shogunate and the Joseon government (concerning the Ulleungdo Dispute) and ordered the Home Ministry to "bear in mind that Ulleungdo and one other island (Dokdo) have no relation to Japan" (March 29, 1877).



Dajokan Order



Map of Isotakeshima (Ulleungdo)
Japanese Dajokan, 1877
National Archives of Japan

Unfounded Claims of Japan

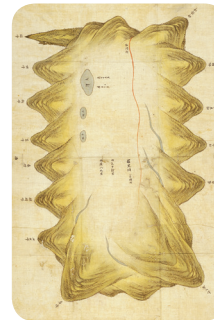
The Takeshima Issue Research Group of Shimane Prefecture argues that the “one other island” mentioned in the Dajokan Order does not refer to Dokdo but to either Gwaneumdo or Jukdo.

☞ In the Map of Isotakeshima that was enclosed in the inquiry to the Home Ministry from Shimane Prefecture, Ulleungdo and Dokdo are both depicted along with the distance between them. This shows that Shimane Prefecture perceived the two islands as one grouping, and that the “one other island” apart from Ulleungdo referred to Dokdo.

4. Emperor Gojong's Ulleungdo Settlement Policy

☞ Yi Gyu-won's Investigation of Ulleungdo

- **Background:** In 1881, seven Japanese loggers were caught trying to ship logs to Wonsan and Busan by Ulleungdo patrol officials. Emperor Gojong appointed Yi Gyu-won as the Royal Inspector of Ulleungdo.
- **Activities:** On April 29, 1882, Yi Gyu-won led a group of about 100 people to conduct an investigation of Ulleungdo that lasted 12 days.
- **Report:** Finding that Ulleungdo was inhabited by 170 Koreans and 78 Japanese, he proposed that it was possible to establish a Korean settlement on the island. Along with his investigation report, he submitted a map of Ulleungdo (the main and surrounding islands) that he drafted.
- **Results:** Emperor Gojong reversed the existing policy that kept Ulleungdo uninhabited and issued a new order to establish a settlement on the island. Settlers began moving to Ulleungdo in April 1883.



1882, Ulleungdo Main Island



Ulleungdo and Surrounding Islets

Kyujanggak Archives, Seoul National University

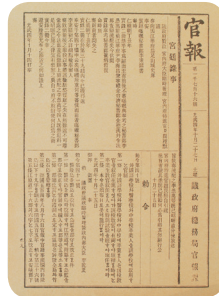
5. Rule over Ulleungdo and Dokdo by the Korean Empire

● Imperial Decree No. 41 of the Empire of Korea

■ Background

Following Japan's victory in the Sino-Japanese War in 1895, many Japanese entered Ulleungdo illegally, living there and exploiting its resources. As their activities grew out of control in relation to the Korean residents, the Imperial Government of Korea decided to take action. ⇒ In June 1900, a Korean-Japanese investigation team went to Ulleungdo to assess the situation. Investigator Wu Yong-jeong proposed the expulsion of the Japanese, the purchase of ships and changes in the government administration of the island.

- The Korean Empire issued Imperial Decree No. 41 (October 25, 1900), which placed Dokdo under the jurisdiction of Uldo-gun. The decree was published in the Public Newsletter No. 1716, making known Korea's territorial sovereignty over Ulleungdo and Dokdo through a contemporary legislation.



October 27, 1900
Public Newsletter No. 1716

Imperial Decree No. 41 of the Empire of Korea

- Article 1. Ulleungdo shall be renamed Uldo and shall fall under the jurisdiction of Gangwon-do. The post of the Island Chief shall be promoted to country magistrate and incorporated into the system of officials.
- Article 2. The county office shall be located in Taeha-dong, and as regards to its districts, Ulleungdo as well as Jukdo and Seokdo (Dokdo) shall be placed under the jurisdiction of [Uldo-gun].

6. Ulleungdo and Dokdo during the Japanese Occupation

1) Japan's Attempt at Incorporating Dokdo in 1905

● The Russo-Japanese War and Dokdo

- Despite the Dajokan Order of 1877, which explicitly stated that Dokdo was not Japanese territory, Japan annexed Dokdo into Shimane Prefecture in 1905.
- Leading up to the Russo-Japanese War of 1904, the Japanese Navy built watchtowers on Jejudo, Geomundo and Ulleungdo to monitor the movements of the Russian fleets. Two watchtowers were built on Ulleungdo in August 1904.
- Recognizing the strategic importance of Dokdo during the Russo-Japanese War, Japan annexed Dokdo in February 1905 and built a watchtower in July.

● Exclusive Fishing Rights to Dokdo

- Around the year 1900, Japanese fishermen throughout Japan made their way to the waters of Dokdo to hunt the sea lions that inhabited the island. Nakai Yozaburo, a fisherman from Shimane Prefecture, consulted with Japanese officials on requesting exclusive rights from the Joseon government to use Dokdo.
- Focusing on the strategic location of Dokdo, a Japanese naval official persuaded Nakai to submit a petition to the Japanese Home Ministry, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce for the territorial incorporation of Dokdo.
- Based on Nakai's petition, the Japanese Cabinet decided to incorporate "the barren island" on January 28, 1905. The Japanese government issued Shimane Prefecture Public Notice No. 40 on February 22 that purported to annex Dokdo.

Background of Japan's Illegal Annexation of Dokdo

- (1) It was part of the Japanese government's military strategy during the Russo-Japanese War to seize high ground.
- (2) It also stemmed from Nakai's self-interest in trying to gain exclusive fishing rights to Dokdo.

2) The Korean Empire's Response to Japan's Attempt at Incorporating Dokdo

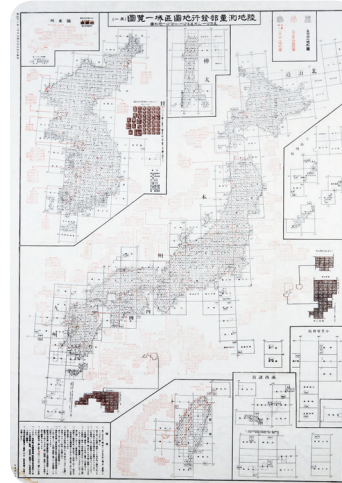
● Uldo-gun County Magistrate Shim Heung-taek's Report

- On March 28, 1906, a delegation of Japanese government officials came to the county office of Uldo-gun to inquire about the population and agricultural yields of Dokdo as it had been incorporated into Japanese territory.
- Uldo-gun Magistrate Shim Heung-taek reported this to the Gangwondo Acting Governor Yi Myeong-rae, who then reported it to State Council of the Empire of Korea Park Jae-sun of the Uijeongbu.
- The Uijeongbu issued Directive No. 3 stating that there were no grounds for the Japanese incorporation of Dokdo.
"The claim that Dokdo has become [Japanese] territory is completely groundless, so inquire again into the situation of the islands and the activities of the Japanese and submit an updated report."
- Major newspapers at the time, such as the *Daehan Maeil Sinmun* (May 1, 1906 edition) and *Hwangseong Sinmun* (May 9, 1906) carried news of the illegal annexation of Dokdo and published articles in opposition.

3) Dokdo during the Japanese Occupation

- Despite the illegal incorporation of Dokdo into Shimane Prefecture, Japan continued to treat Dokdo as an affiliated island to Ulleungdo.
- In Japan's Hydrographic Chart Ed. 6 (1911) published by the Japanese Navy's Hydrographic Office, Dokdo is marked as Joseon territory.

- The Japanese military's Land Survey Department, a very credible government agency, published the *Chizu Kuiki Ichiranzu* (District Overview Map) five times in the 1930s. Dokdo and Ulleungdo are indicated as belonging to Joseon.



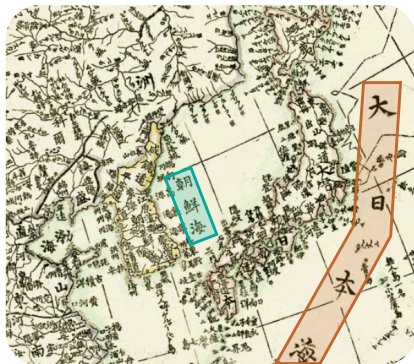
Chizu Kuiki Ichiranzu
(District Overview Map)
Published by the Land Survey
Department (1936)

4) Impinging on the Usage of the Term "East Sea"

- Old Korean maps published between the late 18th and early 19th centuries show different names for the waters of the East Sea, including the Eastern Sea, the Oriental Sea, the Sea of Joseon, and the Sea of Japan.
- Japan also had different names for the East Sea: the Sea of Joseon and the Northern Sea. The "Sea of Japan" referred to the waters closer to the Pacific Ocean. After the Meiji Restoration, however, when Japan learned that the West had named the waters east of Japan as the "Pacific Ocean," it began to mark the East Sea as the "Sea of Japan" in world maps.
- In 1923, Japan registered the East Sea as the "Sea of Japan" at the International Hydrographic Organization's conference to standardize the names of 48 seas.

International Hydrographic Organization (IHO)

- 1921: IHO was established.
- 1923: Japan registered the East Sea as the “Sea of Japan” at the International Hydrographic Conference.
- 1929: The IHO published “Limits of Oceans and Seas,” in which the “Sea of Japan” was marked.
- 1957: Korea became a Member State of the IHO
- 1991: Korea became a Member State of the UN
 - ※ The 18th International Hydrographic Conference, held in Monaco in April 2012, discussed the revision of Limits of Oceans and Seas to adopt the name “East Sea.”
- Japan’s proposal for the sole use of the “Sea of Japan” was rejected.
- A growing number of IHO members side with Korea on the concurrent use of the “East Sea” and the “Sea of Japan,” but a final decision has not been made. This issue is to be discussed when the IHO reconvenes in 2017.



- Sea of Joseon
(referring to Korea)
- Sea of Great Japan

Newly Revised World Map
(by Takahashi Kageyasu, 1810)

III.

Establishment of the Republic of Korea and

Dokdo

1 | Response of the Allied Powers to the Dokdo Issue

- 1) The Cairo and Potsdam Declarations
- 2) Post-War Response of the Allied Powers to Dokdo
- 3) The San Francisco Peace Treaty

2 | Korean Government’s Defense of Territorial Sovereignty over Dokdo

- 1) Protest against U.S. Military Bombing Exercises on Dokdo
- 2) President Syngman Rhee’s “Peace Line” Declaration

III Establishment of the Republic of Korea and Dokdo

1. Response of the Allied Powers to the Dokdo Issue

1) The Cairo and Potsdam Declarations

● The Cairo Declaration

- Signed on November 27, 1943 by the leaders of the United States, United Kingdom and China.
- It outlines the basic position of the Allied Powers on Japan's territorial boundaries after the end of World War II. It stated that Japan will be expelled from all territories that it has taken by violence and greed.

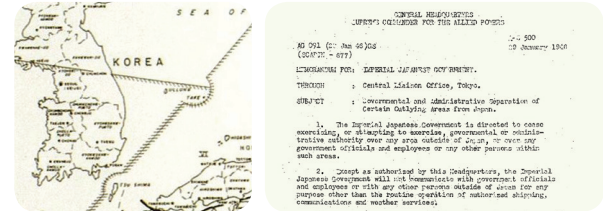
● The Potsdam Declaration

- Signed on July 26, 1945. It states that "The terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be carried out and Japanese sovereignty shall be limited to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku and such minor islands as we determine." (Clause 8)

2) Post-War Response of the Allied Powers to Dokdo

● Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers Instruction Note (SCAPIN) 677

- Issued on January 29, 1946 by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to the Japanese government under the subject line "Governmental and Administrative Separation of Certain Outlying Areas from Japan."
- In Clause 3, Japanese territory "is defined to include the four main islands (Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku) and the approximately 1,000 smaller adjacent islands." Ulleungdo, Dokdo and Jejudo are listed as exclusions to the "smaller adjacent islands" making up Japan.



Map of Japanese administrative jurisdiction and document included in SCAPIN 677

● SCAPIN 1033

- Issued on June 22, 1946. It defines the area authorized for Japanese fishing and whaling, and it prohibits Japanese ships and citizens from approaching closer than twelve miles to Dokdo.

Significance of SCAPIN 677 and 1033

- These two memorandums indicate that the Allied Powers recognized Dokdo as Korean territory. Upon Korea's liberation from Japan in 1945, jurisdiction over Dokdo was transferred to the U.S. Army Military Government in Korea. It was then returned to the Republic of Korea upon its establishment on August 15, 1948.

3) The San Francisco Peace Treaty

- Signed on September 8, 1951. The United States and the United Kingdom began to draft the treaty in early 1947. It had undergone more than 20 revisions before being finalized in August 1951.

<Changes in the Draft Regarding Jurisdiction over Dokdo>

- March 19, 1947: Dokdo was specified as Korean territory from the initial draft until November 2, 1949.
- December 8, 1949: Dokdo was specified as Japanese territory in this draft.
- August 7, 1950: Dokdo henceforth was excluded from treaty drafts.
- August 13, 1951: Article 2(a) of the final draft states

"Japan, recognizing the independence of Korea, renounces all right, title and claim to Korea, including the islands of Quelpart, Port Hamilton and Dagelet;" (The islands referred are Jeju-do, Geomundo and Ulleungdo).

- Japan: Claims that Dokdo is excluded from Article 2(a) and therefore part of Japanese territory.
- Korea: Refutes that Article 2(a) does not enumerate every island that is to be separated from Japan.

2. Korean Government's Defense of Territorial Sovereignty over Dokdo

1) Protest against U.S. Military Bombing Exercises on Dokdo

● Course of Events

- On June 8, 1948, several Korean fishermen who were fishing near Dokdo were killed as a result of U.S. Air Force bombing exercises on Dokdo.
- The bombing exercises conducted by the United States' Fifth Air Force stationed in Okinawa, Japan involving a fleet of B-29 bombers killed 14 people, wounded about 30 and sunk/damaged about 10 fishing vessels.

● Development of Events

- United States Far East Air Force announced the incident as an accident and that it would no longer use Dokdo as a bombing range for its exercises.
- Without a detailed investigation into the facts of the incident, the incident was closed with a one-sided investigation by the U.S. Army Military Government with compensation provided.

<A Memorial Honoring Fishermen Shipwrecked on Dokdo>

- On June 8, 1950, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province erected a memorial on Dokdo to honor the fishermen who lost their lives in the 1948 U.S. military bombing exercises. Then Gyeongsangbuk-do Governor Jo Jae-cheon conducted the memorial service.

※ The inscription on the stone reads, "This stone is erected to comfort the spirits of the shipwrecked fishermen and to make it clearer to Japan that Dokdo is Korean territory."



Construction of the Memorial Honoring Fishermen Shipwrecked on Dokdo (June 8, 1950)
Reconstruction of the Memorial by Gyeongsangbuk-do Province (August 2005)

● Another Bombing Incident

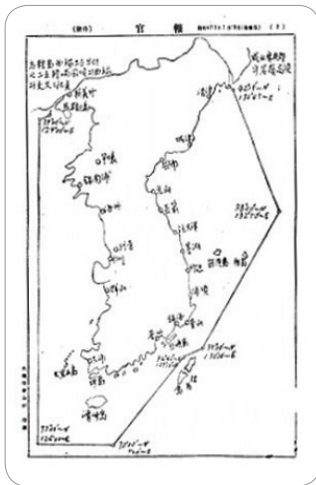
- Under Article 2 of the U.S.-Japan Administrative Agreement of July 26, 1952, reached after the San Francisco Peace Treaty went into effect on April 28, 1952, Dokdo and the area surrounding it were designated as a military facility for use in sea exercises by U.S. forces in Japan.
- On September 15, 1952, 23 Koreans including members of an exploration group to Ulleungdo and Dokdo, female divers and fishermen escaped injury when an aircraft dropped four bombs on the island.

● Results

- On November 10, 1952, the Korean government sent an official letter to the U.S. Embassy in Korea protesting the bombing incident and demanding that it not happen again.
- On December 4, 1952, the U.S. Embassy responded that it would not use Dokdo as a bombing range.
- On March 19, 1953, a subcommittee of the U.S.-Japan Joint Committee released Dokdo from designation as a military facility for the U.S. Air Force.

2) President Syngman Rhee's "Peace Line" Declaration

- On January 18, 1952, the Korean government announced the Proclamation of Sovereignty over the Adjacent Sea (Notification No. 14 of the Cabinet Council concerning the Peace Line).
- The MacArthur Line, a delineation of Korea's maritime border under SCAPIN 1033, restricted Japanese fishing activities around the Korean Peninsula following Japan's defeat in World War II, but an increasing number of Japanese fishing vessels violated Korean territorial waters near Dokdo after the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950.
- Thus, the Peace Line was declared with the aim of protecting Korea's maritime resources near Dokdo and exercising sovereignty over its territorial waters and continental shelf. Following the declaration of the Peace Line, the Korean government took legal action against Japanese vessels that violated the line and made it clear that all territory within the line, including Dokdo, was under its jurisdiction.



Peace Line

IV

Korea's Management and Use of Dokdo

1 | Protection and Management of Dokdo by the Korean Government

2 | Civilian Activities to Protect and Use Dokdo

- 1) The Corean Alpine Club
- 2) Dokdo Volunteer Guard
- 3) Fishing Workers in Dokdo

3 | Protection and Management of Dokdo by Gyeongsangbuk-do Province

IV Korea's Management and Use of Dokdo

1. Protection and Management of Dokdo by the Korean Government

1) The 1950s

● Resolutions of the Korean National Assembly and Gyeongsangbuk-do Provincial Council

- In 1953, Japan illegally landed on Dokdo three times, destroyed Korea's territorial signpost and the Memorial Honoring Shipwrecked Fishermen erected by Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, and put up their own sign marking Dokdo as Japanese territory.
⇒ ■ **Korean National Assembly: Adopted a resolution on July 8, 1953 to severely condemn and protest Japan's violation of Dokdo territory.**
- **Gyeongsangbuk-do Provincial Council: Adopted a resolution on July 10, 1953 to condemn the uncivilized behavior of the Japanese and urged the central government to take firm measures.**

● Dokdo Lighthouse

- August 10, 1954: A lighthouse was built on Dongdo, the eastern islet of Dokdo, and it was made functional at 12:00 noon on this day.
※ It became a staffed lighthouse on December 10, 1998.
- August 18, 1954: Notification made to foreign diplomatic missions in Seoul.
- August 27, 1954: The Japanese government sent a diplomatic note seeking the removal of Korea's territorial sign and lighthouse on Dokdo.
- September 1, 1954: A diplomatic note was sent through the Korean diplomatic mission in Japan refusing Japan's request.

● Dokdo Postage Stamps

- First issuance: September 15, 1954. "Dokdo Scenery Regular Stamps" series (3 stamps).
※ Printed 5 million stamps with a face value of 2 won; 20 million stamps valued at 5 won; and 5 million stamps valued at 10 won



⇒ The Japanese Foreign Affairs Ministry protested, unwilling to honor the Dokdo stamps, but Universal Postal Union regulations gave them no choice. Japan returned such mail after smearing the Dokdo stamps on the envelopes.

- Second issuance: August 1, 2002. The Gyeongsangbuk-do stamp in the 32-stamp "My Homeland Special Stamps" series was issued.
- Third issuance: January 16, 2004. "Nature of Dokdo" series (4 stamps).
⇒ The Japanese Foreign Ministry officially requested the prohibition of issuing Dokdo stamps. Japanese Prime Minister Koizumi Junichiro argued that Dokdo belonged to Japan.

● Japanese Proposal to Submit Dispute to International Court of Justice (ICJ)

- September 25, 1954: The Japanese government proposed to the Korean government that the Dokdo issue be resolved by the ICJ.
⇒ **The Korean government sent a diplomatic note firmly rejecting the proposal. (October 28, 1954)**
※ Made ICJ proposal on the following two occasions
- March 1962: Negotiations on the normalization of Korea-Japan diplomatic relations
- August 2012: President Lee Myung-bak's visit to Dokdo

2) The 1960s

● Registration as State-Owned Land in Korea's Land Registry

- April 1961: The Korean government registered Dokdo as state-owned land in the Land Registry.
- Management: The Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries
- The landscape of Dokdo was classified as a mixed forest land (101 units were registered) and zoned as a natural environment conservation zone.

● The 1965 Treaty on Basic Relations between the Republic of Korea and Japan

- Bilateral talks between Korea and Japan were initiated after the establishment of the South Korean government in 1948 to resolve issues concerning the return of cultural assets, fishing, legal status of Korean nationals in Japan, and Japan's reparations payments under the San Francisco Peace Treaty.
- As the Japanese government protested President Syngman Rhee's declaration of the Peace Line on January 18, 1952, the issue of Dokdo served as an impediment to the progress of bilateral talks.
- Bilateral talks to normalize diplomatic ties began on October 20, 1951. The Treaty on Basic Relations between the Republic of Korea and Japan was signed 14 years later on June 22, 1965.

● The 1965 Korea-Japan Fisheries Agreement

- Between the Peace Line declaration in January 1952 and the signing of the fisheries agreement in June 1965, a total of 326 Japanese fishing vessels were seized for violating the border and 3,094 Japanese crewmen were detained.
- Summary of the Fisheries Agreement:
Korea and Japan established exclusive fishery zones within a limit of 12 miles from each country's coastal lines. The area outside the 12-mile limit was established as a joint regulation zone, in which the law of the flag doctrine would apply; vessels would be subject to the laws of the country to which they belong.

3) From 1970 to March 16, 2005

- November 16, 1982. Dokdo was designated as a Natural Monument and Natural Protection Zone.
- November 1997. Completion of docking facilities on Dongdo.
※ Construction began in February 1996.
- November 1997. Construction of lodging facility for Dokdo fishermen. (※ Expanded in 2011 and renamed as Resident Quarters)
- Ordinance on the Establishment of Dokdo-ri is passed.
 - March 20, 2000. The Ulleung-gun Council of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province passed the Ordinance on the Establishment of Dokdo-ri and promulgated it on April 7.
- In 2003, Dokdo is assigned the postal code of 799-805.

4) After March 16, 2005

On March 16, 2005, the Shimane Prefectural Council in Japan enacted "Takeshima Day," openly claiming Japanese territorial rights to Dokdo. Dokdo became a new issue between Korea-Japan relations.

● Establishment of Governmental Offices on Dokdo

- March 16, 2005: Exclusive department on Dokdo in Gyeongsangbuk-do Province
- April 18, 2005: Dokdo Management Office in Ulleung-gun County
- April 20, 2005: Organization to Set History Straight – Dokdo Response Team in Central Government
⇒ **Present: Dokdo Research Institute (established on August 14, 2008), Northeast Asian History Foundation**

● Legislation and Institutions regarding Dokdo

- March 24, 2005: Dokdo entry restriction was relaxed; Dongdo no longer restricted to the public.
- May 18, 2005: Act on the Sustainable Use of Dokdo was enacted (took effect on November 19, 2005).

Major Events by Year

- 2006
 - President Roh Moo-hyun announced a special statement on Dokdo (April 25).
 - High-level Governmental Taskforce on Dokdo launched (April 28).
- 2008
 - ※ July 14: Japan announced guidelines on depicting Dokdo territorial rights in middle school social studies textbooks.
 - Prime Minister Han Seung-soo visited Dokdo (July 29).
 - The government launched Dokdo Territorial Management Measures Team (August 1).
 - The National Assembly launched Special Committee on Dokdo Territorial Protection Measures (October 2).
- 2010: Chairman of the National Assembly Kim Hyeong-oh visited Dokdo (April 18).
- 2011: The National Assembly convened Dokdo Conference (April 22).
- 2012: President Lee Myung-bak visited Dokdo (August 10).

2. Civilian Activities to Protect and Use Dokdo

1) The Corean Alpine Club²⁾

Background

- In April 1947, the Japanese illegally occupied Dokdo, prohibiting Korean fishing activities and utilized guns. In response to petitions from the residents of Ulleungdo working on Dokdo, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province reported this to the Central Government (Interim Government at the time).

Outcomes

- The Central Government, which was under the rule of the U.S. military government, decided to conduct an investigation of Dokdo and relevant literature. The Corean Alpine Club, a private organization, conducted a scientific investigation of Ulleungdo and Dokdo for the government.

<Scientific Investigation of Ulleungdo and Dokdo by the Corean Alpine Club>

- Objective: Outwardly, it was publicized as a scientific investigation of Ulleungdo by a private organization called the Corean Alpine Club. In reality, it was an official investigation of Dokdo, which had become a cause of controversy because of the illegal Japanese occupation.
- Period: August 16-28, 1947 (landed on Dokdo on August 20)
- Team Size: Approximately 80 persons
 - Team Members: 65 persons (Led by Song Seok-ha, the team was made up of a headquarters and academic teams)
 - Social Sciences A and B (21), Zoology (6), Botany (9), Agriculture and Forestry (4), Geology and Minerals (2), Medicine (8), Journalism (8), Electronic Communications (2)
 - Other Members: Dokdo Investigation Team from the Central Government (4), Gyeongsangbuk-do Province officials (2), police officials, etc.
- Description
 - Collected samples of wildlife and vegetation, made sight observations and measurements (actual measurements taken in 1953), noted the topography of the island, and took photographs.
 - Conducted surface investigations of Dokdo's geology (basalt, trachyte), vegetation and ecology.
 - Captured three Dokdo sea lions → Yoon Byeong-ik (Severance Hospital) requested the designation of Dokdo crawfish as a natural heritage.
 - Put up a signpost (Joseon Ulleungdo Nammyeon Dokdo/Commemorating the Scientific Investigation of Ulleungdo and Dokdo).
- Significance
 - It was an official investigation of Dokdo approved and supported by the Central Government.
 - It brought public awareness of Dokdo once again. It raised public interest and socio-cultural awareness of Dokdo.
 - The team led four Dokdo investigations between 1947 and 1953, making an important contribution to Korea's survey of Dokdo and the confirmation of territorial rights after Korean liberation.

²⁾ The following is summarized from Jeong Byeong-jun, *Dokdo 1947*. Dolbegae Publishers, 2010, p.110-168.

2) Dokdo Volunteer Guard

Background

- After the Korean government announced the Peace Line on January 18, 1952, the battle for territorial sovereignty over Dokdo between Korea and Japan intensified. Japanese patrol boats, reconnaissance planes and fishing vessels frequently traveled to the waters surrounding Dokdo and landed on the island, conducting reconnaissance and making claims of sovereignty.
- On June 27, 1953, the Japanese Coast Guard dispatched the 450-ton Oki and 270-ton Kuzryu to land on Dokdo and put up two wooden columns that read “Shimane Prefecture, Oki District, Kokamura, Takeshima,” claiming it was Japanese territory.
- They also set up two bulletin notices reading, “Those other than Japanese citizens and duly approved foreigners are prohibited from entering the territorial waters of Japan without governmental approval,” and “The Type 1 Common Fishing Right applies to waters within 500 meters from Dokdo; fishing and harvesting without permission is prohibited.”

Major Activities

- Purpose: With the ultimate aim to quash Japanese territorial claims to Dokdo, the Dokdo Volunteer Guard sought to thwart Japanese fishing and harvesting activities near Dokdo and to protect the livelihoods of Korean residents. Ulleungdo residents volunteered to defend Dokdo.
- Composition: Led by Hong Sun-chil, the volunteer guard was made up of approximately 20 people, mostly young men who had fought in the Korean War. The guard had 33 members by the time it was disbanded.³⁾

3) Article 3(4) of “Act on the Sustainable Use of Dokdo” states that the Volunteer Guard was active between April 20, 1953 and December 31, 1956. Recently, however, scholars have suggested differing views on the composition of the Volunteer Guard and dates of service.

Major Activities (1954)⁴⁾

- ① Thwarted Japanese patrol boats and fishing vessels
 - Repelled the Tsugaru, a patrol boat of the Japanese Coast Guard (May 23).
 - Took measures to evict a Japanese fishing vessel (May 28).
 - Fired on and repelled the Oki, a Japanese patrol boat (Aug. 23).
 - Repelled the Oki and Nara patrol boats with fake wooden cannons (Oct. 2).
 - Repelled the Hekura patrol boat by firing mortars (Nov. 21).
- ② Constructed territorial stone markers and barracks
 - Inscribed “Territory of Korea” on a boulder on Dongdo (May 5).
 - Built a barracks on the summit of Dongdo and put up a boundary stone that reads “Dokdo, Ulleung-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do, Republic of Korea” (Aug. 28).



Territory of Korea – Lighthouse

Government Recognition of Dokdo Volunteer Guard

- In 1966, Hong Sun-chil was conferred the fifth grade Distinguished Military Service Medal, and the other members received the Defense Medal.
- Hong Sun-chil was also given the fifth grade Order of National Service Merit, and the members were given the fourth grade Order of National Service Merit. They were all recognized as men of national merit.

4) *A Different View of Dokdo*. [In Korean] The Institute for Korean Culture at Yeungnam University, 2006, p. 188.

3) Fishing Workers in Dokdo

(1) Haenyeo (female divers) from Jeju

Background

- Haenyeo began going to Dokdo around 1940, near the end of the Japanese occupation. They were employed by Japanese shipowners and began working on Dokdo.
- After Korea's liberation, the haenyeo were employed by Korean shipowners and they worked on Dokdo harvesting seaweed and other seafood.
- By the latter half of the 1950s, the number of haenyeo from Jeju increased from 10 to 40. The number began to decrease in the early 1980s.



Haenyeo from Jeju
living on Dokdo

Assisting the Dokdo Volunteer Guard

- The haenyeo helped the volunteer guard to build barracks on Dongdo. Logs were hauled on boats from Jeodong, Ulleungdo and dropped into the water. The haenyeo would then push the logs to the shore.

Living on Dokdo

- Though there was a set season for picking seaweed, 20-40 haenyeo stayed on Dokdo after Korea's liberation, harvesting seaweed and residing there.
- Harvesting seaweed was the main part of life on Dokdo. The harvesting season began in March and lasted until May or June. Seaweed was picked from the sea, dried on boulders, wrapped in bundles and stored until delivery to Ulleungdo.
- As the haenyeo stayed on Dokdo for 2-5 months at a time during the harvesting season, they became the first inhabitants of Dokdo.

(2) Choi Jong-deok, first Dokdo resident

Entry on Dokdo

- Choi Jong-deok, a fisherman from Ulleungdo, acquired the right to fish and harvest marine resources in the Dokdo Common Fishing Ground in 1965. For the next 22 years, he exercised his rights and managed the island.

His Legacy

- He left a great mark as a fisherman by devising an underwater storage system for seafood, developing abalone farming techniques and creating special fishing nets.
- He built a brick house for himself on the Seodo islet and established Dokdo as his base for living.
- He began fishing activities in Dokdo in 1965. On October 14, 1981, he registered his place of residence as Dokdo, becoming Dokdo's first registered resident.

※ After Choi Jong-deok passed away (1987), he was followed by Cho Jun-ki (his son-in-law). Currently, Mr. Kim Seong-do and Mrs. Kim Shin-yeol are registered as Dokdo residents (since November 17, 1991) and reside on Dokdo.

3. Protection and Management of Dokdo by Gyeongsangbuk-do Province

1) Before March 16, 2005

- 1914: Dokdo included under Gyeongsangbuk-do provincial jurisdiction
※ Gangwon-do (Uljin) → Gyeongsangnam-do (1906) → Gyeongsangbuk-do (March 1, 1914 / Japanese Governor-General of Korea Decree No. 111)
- 1947: Reported to the Central Government (on June 19) the illegal surveillance of Dokdo and gunfire towards Korean fishermen by the Japanese in April.
⇒ **Kwon Dae-il, a Gyeongsangbuk-do official, and another join the Korean Alpine Club's investigation team (August 16-28).**
- June 1950: Erected a memorial stone commemorating the fishermen killed by the U.S. Air Force bombing exercises on June 8, 1948 to mark the second anniversary.
- 1953: "Resolution to Condemn the Japanese Invasion of Dokdo" adopted by Gyeongsangbuk-do Provincial Council (July 10) in response to news of Japanese landing on Dokdo.
- 1954: Built a territorial marker reading "Gyeongsangbuk-do Ulleung-gun Dokdo."
- 1997: Opened the Dokdo Museum (August 8).
- 1998: Published "A Comprehensive Study on Ulleungdo and Dokdo" (November 23).
- 1999: Proposed improvements to Dokdo's residential conditions (March 26).
Proposed to the Foreign Ministry that Japanese family registers be checked for references to Dokdo and that measures from the Central Government were needed.
- 2000: Ordinance on the Establishment of Dokdo-ri passed by Ulleung-gun Council
(Dokdo's administrative unit changed from Dodong-ri to Dokdo-ri.)
- 2002: Launched the Dokdo website (www.dokdo.go.kr)

2) After March 16, 2005

On March 16, 2005, the Shimane Prefectural Council in Japan enacted "Takeshima Day," openly claiming Japanese territorial rights to Dokdo. In response, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province severed its sister relations with Shimane Prefecture and created a department for handling Dokdo affairs within the provincial government.

● Creation of Dokdo Offices

- On March 16, 2005, the Dokdo Protection Team was established in the Autonomous Administration Division.
※ Dokdo Control Office was established in Ulleung-gun County on April 18, 2005.
- On July 17, 2008, the Dokdo Protection Team was upgraded to the division-level.

● Efforts to Publicize Dokdo Territorial Sovereignty

- Installed a flagpole for the national flag (2011)
- Built the Dokdo Entry Support Center (2009-15)
- Built the Dokdo Comprehensive Marine Science Base (2009-13)
- Made developments to Ulleungdo, the mother island of Dokdo (roads, Sadonghang Port, Ulleung Airport, etc.)

● Dokdo Management and Resident Support

- Ordinance on Supporting Civilians Residing on Dokdo enacted (November 2, 2006 / took effect January 2007)
- Residential Quarters opened
 - Enlargements and renovations made in May 2011 (four above-ground floors with an area of 373.14m²)
- Dokdo management ship (named Pyeonghwa-ho) commissioned on June 25, 2009.

● Dokdo Research Activities

- Dokdo Museum
 - Opened on August 8, 1997 as a territory museum
 - Total area of 1,000m², exhibition area of 519m², 1,417 pieces in 66 categories on display
- Council of Dokdo Research Institutes (launched in March 2008)
 - Seven university research centers and two research institutes
 - Hosts symposiums, public lectures and exhibitions
- Dokdo Historical Materials Research Group (launched in February 2010)
 - Translated "Takeshima Ko" (Remarks on Takeshima) from Japanese into Korean (2010)
 - Researched the significance of "Discovery of Discourse on the Ulleungdo Dispute" (2011)
 - Transcribed "Takeshima Kisa" from handwritten characters to printed characters (Takeshima Document) (2012)
 - Translated "Takeshima Kisa" from Japanese to Korean (2013)
 - A Criticism of "100 Questions and 100 Answers on the Takeshima Issue" (2014)
- Symposiums and Seminars on Dokdo
 - About 6-8 symposiums, seminars and panel discussions on Dokdo held annually
- Publication of Dokdo Research Materials
 - "Dokdo Series" - Korean (2008)
 - "The People Who Have Guarded Dokdo" - Korean (2009)
 - The Story of Dokdo Residents - Korean photo book (2010)
 - The Story of Dokdo Residents - English photo book (2011)

● Dokdo Promotional Activities

- Ordinance on "Dokdo Month" (October) enacted (July 4, 2005)
- Production and Distribution of Dokdo Promotional Materials
 - "Understanding Dokdo" booklet (2006)
 - "Dokdo in the East Sea" leaflet (2007)
 - "Story of Dokdo" animated version (2008)
 - "Dokdo" pamphlet in 11 languages (2008)

- "Dokdo, Beautiful Territory of the Republic of Korea" (2012)
- "Dokdo, Island of Peace" DVD (2006)
- "Dokdo, Land of Life" DVD (2009)
- "Dokdo, Republic of Korea" DVD (2012)
- Revolving Exhibits on Dokdo Materials
 - Four to five domestic exhibitions held each year since 2006
 - Overseas exhibitions (Washington, D.C., New York, Los Angeles) promoted every year since 2009
- Dokdo Information Systems
 - Operation of "Cyber Dokdo" (www.dokdo.go.kr) (2001)
 - ※ Foreign language (English, Japanese, Chinese) websites launched (2005)
 - Mobile web (www.m.dokdo.go.kr), mobile app (독도(Dokdo))
 - Dokdo honorary resident application system

● Dokdo Educational Programs and Dokdo Visits

- Cyber Dokdo Academy – launched by VANK
 - 100,000 members
 - Dokdo and Korea cyber diplomat training, Dokdo Camp, distribution of promotional materials
 - Search for and request the revision of misinformation about Dokdo in foreign textbooks, world maps and websites
- Schools Designated as Guardians of Dokdo
 - ※ Pohang Marine Science High School, Ulleungbuk Middle School, Pohang Yeonil Elementary School
 - Operate programs to explore and experience oceans
 - Operate "Youth Ocean School"
- Support for Dokdo Visits (as of September 30, 2015)
 - Dokdo Forum for History and Geography Teachers Nationwide: 665 participants
 - Dokdo visit for native English teachers in Gyeongsangbuk-do region: 491 participants
 - Dokdo visit for international students in Korea and participants of Korean Speaking Contest: 579 participants



V

History and
Facts about
Japan's Attempt
at Incorporating

Dokdo

- 1 | Encroachment During the Era of the Edo Shogunate
- 2 | Illegal Annexation of Dokdo and Resource Exploitation
- 3 | Provocation on Dokdo by Shimane Prefecture

V History and Facts about Japan's Attempt at Incorporating Dokdo

1. Encroachment During the Era of the Edo Shogunate

1) Edo Shogunate's Passage Permit to Takeshima (Ulleungdo)

Background

- In the early Joseon dynasty, Japanese raiders plundered and pillaged Ulleungdo. Residents were sent back to the Korean mainland for their protection (1417).
- In the earlier years of the Edo Shogunate, the Oya and Murakaya families of the Tottori clan received a passage license to Ulleungdo (1625). They took turns conducting fishing activities in Ulleungdo and gave tribute to the shogun with their catch, such as abalone.
⇒ Japan claims that it exercised effective rule over Dokdo because its people conducted fishing activities in Ulleungdo since the 17th century with official permission from the shogun and Dokdo was recognized as a port of call for passage to Ulleungdo.

Interpretation of Naito Seichu (Professor Emeritus, Shimane University)

- If Ulleungdo was granted to Japanese residents, as the Japanese Foreign Ministry asserts, this means that Ulleungdo was Japanese territory. Thus, there should have been no need to obtain a special permit to make passages to Ulleungdo.
- The fact that the Tottori clan members requested permission for passage and that the shogun approved their request shows their concern that Ulleungdo may have been Korean territory.
- For Japanese fishermen to travel to Ulleungdo and conduct fishing activities there is like breaking into an empty house and stealing its valuables.
<Is Takeshima Japanese Territory?『Sekai』 June 2005>

2) "Takeshima Affair" and Prohibition of the Passage to Ulleungdo

- In 1693, Korean fisherman An Yong-bok and his company were arrested and taken to the Oki Islands. Korea refers to this incident as the "Ulleungdo Dispute," while Japan refers to it as the "Takeshima Affair."
- On January 28, 1696, the Edo Shogunate issued a directive prohibiting all Japanese from making passage to Ulleungdo, confirming that Ulleungdo and Dokdo were Korean territory.

3) Edo Shogunate Prohibits Japanese from Going to Ulleungdo and Dokdo

- The Shogunate, prohibiting Japanese from travelling to Ulleungdo and Dokdo, recognized and accepted those islands as Korean territory.
- In 1833, it was revealed that Imazuya Hachiemon traveled to Ulleungdo without a permit and conducted fishing activities there. He was executed in 1836.
⇒ This incident was recorded in the Takeshima Voyage Records, and Hachiemon's map drawing of Dokdo was included in the appendix. In the map, Korean territory was shaded in red and Japanese territory in blue. Ulleungdo and Dokdo were both shaded in red, indicating Korean territory.



Warning sign prohibiting the passage set up Hachiemon's execution (1837)

2. Illegal Annexation of Dokdo and Resource Exploitation

Annexation of Dokdo

- On February 22, 1905, Japan incorporated Dokdo into its territory by issuing Shimane Prefecture Official Notice No. 40 which reads, "The small uninhabited island on the East Sea shall be named Takeshima and it shall be placed under the jurisdiction of the Oki Islands Branch Office of Shimane Prefecture."

- Japan's illegal annexation of Dokdo was motivated by the government's awareness of Ulleungdo and Dokdo's strategic importance during the Russo-Japanese War and Japanese fisherman Nakai Yozaburo's ambition to secure exclusive rights to hunt sea lions on Dokdo.

Overhunting of Dokdo Sea Lions by Japan

- 1904 - 1913: Approximately 14,000 sea lions hunted
- 1916 - 1928: 100-300 sea lions hunted each year on average
- 1933 - 1941: 16-49 baby sea lions hunted each year
 - ※ The skin was used to make military supplies, such as backpacks and boots. At the time, a cow sold for 15 yen while a sea lion sold for 150-200 yen.
- ⇒ **Korea's Ministry of Environment designated the Dokdo sea lion as an endangered species, and Japan declared it extinct in 1991.**
- Aside from sea lions, Japan also exploited natural resources in Ulleungdo, harvesting zelkova wood, squid and abalone.



Overhunting of sea lions by Japan

3. Provocation on Dokdo by Shimane Prefecture

1) Enactment of "Takeshima Day" Ordinance

- Objective: On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Shimane Prefecture Official Notice regarding Dokdo, Takeshima Day was enacted in order to "unite the prefecture in a campaign to establish territorial rights over Takeshima and raise awareness about the island to the general public."

Shimane Prefecture Official Notice No. 40

- The island, situated at 37° 9' 30" north latitude and 131° 55' east longitude to the northwest of Oki Island, shall be called "Takeshima" and administered by Oki Island of Shimane.

February 22, 1905

- Takeshima Day: February 22
- Ordinance enacted: March 1, 2005 (promulgated on March 25)

2) Shimane Prefecture Activities

Takehshima Day Event

- Time and place: On or around February 22 each year, Shimane Prefectural Government Hall
- Participants: About 500 people
- Main events: Ceremony, territory forum, exhibition, etc.
 - ※ This event has been held each year since 2006 (9 times so far).

Research Activities on Dokdo

- Establishment and operation of Takeshima Issue Research Group
 - Session 1 (2005-2007): 10 members, study of An Yong-bok
 - Session 2 (2009-2012): 15 members, study of the Peace Line and the San Francisco Peace Treaty
 - As of October 2012, Session 3 was launched with 20 members.

- Launched Takeshima Issue Research Center on the web
- Operation of Takeshima Materials Room
 - Opened in April 2009
 - Contains approximately 1,200 Dokdo-related materials such as publications, maps, photos, etc.
 - Published “100 Questions and 100 Answers on the Takeshima Issue” in February 2014

● Promotional and Educational Activities

- Publication of Promotional Materials
 - “Return, Island and Ocean!” - Japanese pamphlet (February 2006)
 - “5th Anniversary Memorial of Takeshima Day” - Japanese (February 2010)
 - “Takeshima Leaflet” - Japanese (February 2012)
 - Takeshima promotional video on DVD
- Installation of Promotional Bulletin Boards (11 locations in the prefecture)
 - Bulletin boards: Oki Kisen Ferry Terminal, Prefecture Office
 - Advertisement towers: Izumo Airport, JR Matsue Train Station
 - LED board: In front of Prefecture Office
- Hosting of public lectures: 4-6 times annually since 2008

● Proposals to the Government (twice a year)

<Proposals Made to the Government>

- To enact Takeshima Day at the national level
- To file a claim in the International Court of Justice
- To establish a department for Takeshima affairs in the central government
- To thoroughly educate the public about Takeshima

● Government Offices Pertaining to Dokdo

- One director-level official in the General Affairs Division appointed April 1, 2006
 - Takeshima Office launched in February 2013
 - ※ Japanese central government launched the Office of Policy Planning and Coordination on Territory and Sovereignty on February 5.

<Major Activities>

- April 11, 2012: A rally was held in Tokyo for the speedy resolution of the territorial sovereignty issue over Takeshima.
 - More academic activities began to be held in September, such as information sharing with the Marine Policy Research Foundation's Center for Material on Small Islands.
- June 5, 2014: Second rally for the speedy resolution of the territorial sovereignty issue over Takeshima held in Tokyo.





VI

The
Future of

Dokdo

1 | Seabed Resources of Dokdo

2 | Military and Security Value

3 | Economic Value

4 | Geographical and Environmental Value

VI The Future of Dokdo

1. Seabed Resources of Dokdo

1) Gas Hydrate, Dokdo's Future Resource

<Gas Hydrate>

- Crystalline, ice-like substances composed of natural gas molecules, mainly methane.
- Generally found in the deep sea at depths of more than 300 meters, they are also called methane hydrate, methane clathrate, fire ice, or crystallized natural gas.
- They may be a next-generation energy source because they emit less air pollution than other fuels and they are indicators of buried petroleum.

- In June 2005, a study found that there is an estimated 600 million tons of gas hydrate reserves about 100km south of Ulleungdo.
- However, extraction is difficult because it has formed and accumulated in the deep sea. A lot of time will be required to secure its economic value.

2) Deep Ocean Water

<Deep Ocean Water>

- Ocean water that is at least 200 meters beneath the sea surface is not exposed to sunlight. The water temperature stays consistent and it is free of bacteria and rich in minerals such as magnesium and potassium.

- More than 90% of Korea's East Sea consists of deep ocean water and such, possessing high value.
- Deep sea water extracted from Ulleungdo is being used in a variety of sectors, including foods, drinks, salts, cosmetics and medicine.

2. Military and Security Value

- Dokdo's strategic importance was proven in the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905).
- Dokdo serves as Korea's defense base for the East Sea and it is significant to the extension of the Korean peninsula's territorial waters and airspace in geopolitical relation between Korea, Russia and Japan.
- Dokdo holds a great significance for Koreans in terms of the complete recovery of sovereignty.
- As the first victim of Japan's aggression against the Korean peninsula, Dokdo symbolizes the independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Korea.

3. Economic Value

- Dokdo is located where the southward-flowing North Korea Cold Current meets the northward-flowing East Korea Warm Current. Thus, there is an abundance of plankton, a food source for fish, which adds value to Dokdo's fishing industry.
- In the summer and autumn seasons, Dokdo becomes a fishing ground for squid that thrive in warm water currents, while pollack, a coldwater fish are caught in the winter.
- The effects of global warming have caused an increase in subtropical fish, including neon damselfish, rabbitfish and tilefish, but sea cucumber, spiky conch and abalone are decreasing.
- Squid, cod, salmon, saury, seaweed, abalone and sea cucumber are the marine resources that bring in the most revenue for Dokdo.

4. Geographical and Environmental Value

- Because of its location, Dokdo is well-suited for climate forecasting, fishing forecasting, and earth and environmental research. It would also serve as an important base for marine science.
- Dokdo is also used as an emergency location and anchorage for ships, and can serve as a rescue base for accidents and as an aircraft landing site.
- Dokdo was formed before Ulleungdo, making it a useful subject for geological research.
- Dokdo was formed by volcanic eruptions more than 2,000 meters below sea level. This shows the process of an eruption through the sea surface and its development after it became an island. This is a rare geological case not easily found in the world.
- Dokdo features unique topographies caused by volcanic and coastal activities and weathering, making its landscape and natural scenery an invaluable asset.

Annex

1 | Chronology of Dokdo

2 | Korean Historical Records of Dokdo

3 | Japanese Historical Records of Dokdo

4 | Dokdo in Maps

5 | Names of Dokdo

6 | Legislation on Dokdo

- ※ Dokdo Promotional Materials from MOFA
- ※ Map of Dokdo and Place Names
- ※ Romanization and Coordinates of Dokdo and Affiliated Islets

1. Chronology of Dokdo

Year	Historical Event
512	General Yi Sa-bu of the Silla Dynasty conquered Usanguk (State of Usan).
1145	<i>Samguk sagi</i> (History of the Three Kingdoms) was published. It records that Usan-guk (Usan State, now Ulleungdo) was subjugated to Silla in 512.
1417	In the 17th year of King Taejong's reign of Joseon, residents of Ulleungdo were sent back to mainland Korea for their protection.
1432	<i>Shinchon Paldo Jiriji</i> (New Geographical Description of the Eight Provinces) was published.
1454	<i>Sejong Sillok - Jiriji</i> (Annals of King Sejong's Reign - Geography Section) was published.
1625	Japan's Edo Shogunate issued licenses to the Oya and Murakawa families of the Tottori clan to cross the sea to Ulleungdo.
1693	An Yong-bok and Park Eo-dun were kidnapped from Ulleungdo and taken to Japan by sailors of the Oya family.
1694	Jang Han-sang was sent from Samcheok to investigate Ulleungdo; The Joseon government decided to conduct regular investigations of Ulleungdo. ※ Ulleungdo Territory Guard System (1697-1894): After the An Yong-bok incident, government officials were dispatched to Ulleungdo once every three years to conduct investigations.
1696	Japan's Edo Shogunate delivered a notice to the governor of Tsushima prohibiting passage to Ulleungdo. - An Yong-bok and other Korean fishermen repelled Japanese fishing boats en route to Ulleungdo, chasing them to Jasando (Dokdo) until they turned back.
1849	Le Liancourt, a French whaling ship, "discovered" Dokdo and named the islets "Rochers Liancourt" (Liancourt Rocks).
1870	Japanese Foreign Ministry officials confirmed how Ulleungdo and Dokdo had come under Joseon's jurisdiction. - "How Takeshima and Matsushima have come under Joseon's jurisdiction". ※ The account was recorded in the report "Chosenkoku Kosai Shimatsu Naitansho" (Report on Past Interactions with Joseon), which was ordered by the Japanese Foreign Ministry and the Dajokan.
1877	The Dajokan, Japan's highest decision-making body at the time, confirmed that Ulleungdo and Dokdo do not belong within Japanese territory, which had been an issue in compiling the national land registry. - Dajokan Order: "Regarding Takeshima and one other island... bear in mind that our country (Japan) has nothing to do with them."

Year	Historical Event
1882	The Ulleungdo prosecution team led by Yi Gyu-won inspected Ulleungdo.
1900	Imperial Decree No. 41 announced that the name "Ulleungdo" was changed to "Uldo" and that the local administrator would be promoted to "County Magistrate." Article 2 states that Uldo-gun County shall administer Ulleungdo, Jukdo and Seokdo [Dokdo].
1905	Japan announced its annexation of Dokdo through Shimane Prefecture Public Notice No. 40.
1906	An investigation team from Shimane Prefecture landed on Ulleungdo and notified Uldo-gun Magistrate Shim Heung-taek of Japan's annexation of Dokdo. - Chuncheon-gun Magistrate and Acting Governor of Gangwon-do Lee Myeong-rae reported the news to State Council Minister of the Uijeongbu. - Uijeongbu issued Directive No. 3 to Gangwon-do denying Japan's claims and ordered an investigation of the Dokdo situation and Japanese actions.
1910	Japan forcefully annexed Korea.
1914	Jurisdiction of Ulleungdo and Dokdo was transferred to Gyeongsangbuk-do Province.
1945	Korea was liberated from Japan.
1946	SCAPIN No. 677 mentioned Ulleungdo and Dokdo as islands that shall be excluded from Japanese territory.
1951	The Treaty of San Francisco was signed. Japan must renounce all right, title and claim to Korea, including the islands of Jejudo, Geomundo and Ulleungdo.
1952	Proclamation of Sovereignty over the Adjacent Sea (Cabinet Council Notification No. 14) (known as the Peace Line Declaration) ※ Japanese government protested the Peace Line Declaration and sends a diplomatic letter denying Korea's territorial rights to Dokdo.
1953 - 1965	The Korean and Japanese government exchanged their views on Dokdo through diplomatic notes. During this period, Japan sent four diplomatic notes and Korea sent three.
1954 (1962)	The Korean government rejected the Japanese government's proposal to take the Dokdo issue to the International Court of Justice.

Year	Historical Event
1965	The Treaty on Basic Relations between the Republic of Korea and Japan was signed.
1982	Dokdo was designated as Natural Monument No. 336: Dokdo Seaweed Habitat.
1997	Docking facility on Dongdo (eastern islet of Dokdo) was built (November 7). Lodging accommodations for fishermen were built on Seodo (western islet of Dokdo). The Special Act on the Preservation of The Ecosystem in Island Areas Including Dokdo was enacted (December 13). ※ Dokdo Museum was opened (August 8).
1999	The New Korea-Japan Fisheries Agreement was signed (January 22). Dokdo was newly designated as Natural Monument No. 336: Dokdo Natural Protection Zone.
2000	Gyeongsangbuk-do, Ulleung-gun County ordinance established "Dokdo-ri" (April). Korean Environment Ministry declared Dokdo as Specified Island No. 1 under the Special Act on the Preservation of The Ecosystem in Island Areas Including Dokdo (September 5).
2005	Japan's Shimane Prefecture enacted ordinance on "Takeshima Day" (March 16). Korea's Gyeongsangbuk-do provincial government launched the Dokdo Protection Team in its Autonomous Administration Division (March 16). Entry restrictions on Dokdo were lifted; Dongdo was no longer restricted to the public (March 24). The Act on the Sustainable Use of Dokdo Island was enacted (May 18). Gyeongsangbuk-do Provincial Council enacted ordinance designating October as Dokdo Month (July 4).
2006	First absentee ballot from Dokdo was cast (for the 4th local elections) (May 25). Gyeongsangbuk-do Provincial Council held its 210th regular meeting on Dokdo (October 10). Provincial Council enacted Ordinance on Supporting Civilians Residing on Dokdo (November 2, takes effect January 2007).
2007	Gyeongsangbuk-do and Korea Maritime Institute (KMI) signed an agreement to work together on research on Dokdo and its surrounding waters (February 5). Governor Kim Kwan-yong visited Dokdo residents and the coast guard (February 22). Absentee ballots from Dokdo were cast for the 18th Presidential Elections (December 14).

Year	Historical Event
2008	Japanese Foreign Ministry website posted 10 key points to understand the Takeshima issue (February). Joint Government Dokdo Territorial Management Task Force Team was launched (March 11). Guidelines for depicting Takeshima territorial rights were published for Japanese middle school social studies teachers (July 14). Prime Ministerial Order No. 517 instituted a Joint Government Dokdo Territorial Management Task Force Team (August 4). Northeast Asian History Foundation opened Dokdo Research Institute (August 14). Gyeongsangbuk-do Province launched Dokdo Protection Legal Advisory Committee (November 27).
2009	An Yong-bok Foundation was launched (June 18). Dokdo Pyeonghwa-ho was commissioned and set sail (June 25).
2010	Gyeongsangbuk-do Provincial Council held first provisional meeting on Dokdo (August 26).
2011	Japan's Education Ministry announced the results of its review of middle school social studies textbooks (March 30). The Korean National Assembly held 8th Dokdo Conference – Special Committee on Dokdo Territorial Protection Measures (April 22). Dokdo Residential Quarters were expanded (May 2) / Ceremony was held (August 5). National flagpole was installed on Dokdo (June 23) / Ceremony is held (August 5). Japanese lawmaker Shindo Yoshitaka and 2 others were denied from visiting Ulleungdo and forced to leave Korea (August 1).
2012	Shimane Prefecture held demonstrations for Dokdo territorial rights in Tokyo (April 11). Korean President Lee Myung-bak visited Dokdo (August 10).
2013	Japanese Cabinet Office launched the Office of Policy Planning and Coordination on Territory and Sovereignty (February 5). Shimane Prefecture launched Takeshima Office. Korean Foreign Ministry produced and distributed the Dokdo video.
2014	Dokdo residents voted by mail for the 6th local elections (May 31). Gyeongsangbuk-do Governor Kim Kwan-yong was inaugurated on Dokdo (July 1).

2. Korean Historical Records of Dokdo

Name of Record	Main Content and Significance
<i>Samguksagi</i> (1145) (History of the Three Kingdoms)	Excerpt: "In June of the 13th year of King Jijeung, Usan-guk surrendered to Silla and paid tribute each year with local specialties." Significance: Records that Silla subjugated Usan-guk in 512
<i>Sejong Sillok Jiriji</i> (1454) (Geography Section of the Annals of King Sejong's Reign)	Excerpt: "The two islands of Usan and Mureung are located in the middle of the sea due east of [Uljin] prefecture." Significance: Considering that Usan (Dokdo) and Mureung (Ulleungdo) are separate islands and that Dokdo is the only island that is visible from Ulleungdo on a clear day, it is verifiable that Usan referred to Dokdo and was part of Joseon territory.
<i>Sinjeung Dongguk Yeoji Seungnam</i> (1531) (Revised and Augmented Survey of the Geography of Korea)	Excerpt: "The two islands of Usando (Dokdo) and Ulleungdo are located in the middle of the sea due east of [Uljin] prefecture." Significance: Added to the content in the <i>Sejong Sillok Jiriji</i> (1454) by identifying the location of Usan and Ulleung.
<i>Dongguk Munheon Bigo</i> (1770) (Reference Compilation of Documents on Korea)	Excerpt: In the volume "Yeojiiji", "Ulleung and Usan are both territories of Usan-guk, and Usan is what Japan refers to as Matsushima." Significance: Reveals that both Ulleungdo and Usando were included in the state of Usan-guk and makes it evident that Usando is present-day Dokdo, and known as Matsushima by the Japanese.
Imperial Decree No. 41 of the Empire of Korea (1900)	Excerpt: "[The Uldo-gun government] shall administer all of Ulleungdo, Jukdo and Seokdo." Significance: The jurisdiction of Uldo-gun (Ulleung-gun) included Seokdo, the name for Dokdo at the time.
Uldo-gun County Magistrate Shim Heung-taek's Report (1906)	Excerpt: "Dokdo, which is under the jurisdiction of this gun (county)..." Significance: Clearly shows that Dokdo belonged under the jurisdiction of Uldo-gun (Ulleung-gun).
Deputy Prime Minister of Uijeongbu Park Jae-sun's Directive No. 3 (1906)	Excerpt: There are no grounds for the claim that Dokdo has become Japanese territory." Significance: The Uijeongbu (State Council of the Korean Empire), the highest decision-making body in Korea at the time, repudiated the claim that Dokdo was incorporated into Japanese territory, showing their recognition of territorial rights over the island.
<i>Jeungbo Munheon Bigo</i> (1908) (Revised and Augmented Reference Compilation of Documents on Korea)	Excerpt: "The two islands of Usando and Ulleungdo make up Usan." Revision: Usan has now become Uldo-gun." ※ The revision was added during the reign of Emperor Gojong. Significance: Makes it evident that the two islands of Usando (Dokdo) and Ulleungdo were both under the jurisdiction of Uldo-gun.

3. Japanese Historical Records of Dokdo

Name of Record	Excerpt Translation and Significance
<i>Eunjusicheonghapki</i> (1667)	Excerpt: "Therefore, this state (the Oki Islands) shall mark the northern boundary of Japan." Significance: As the first Japanese record to mention Dokdo, it makes it evident that the Japanese did not consider Dokdo as their territory.
The Tottori-han's response to the Edo Shogunate's inquiry (1695)	Excerpt: "Takeshima (Ulleungdo) is not an island that belongs to Inaba and Hoki (today's Tottori Prefecture)... Takeshima and Matsushima (Dokdo), neither belongs to the two states (Inaba and Hoki) nor are there any other islands belonging to these two states." Significance: Clearly reveals that Ulleungdo and Dokdo did not belong to the Tottori-han feudal clan.
Order Prohibiting Passage to Takeshima (Ulleungdo) (1696)	Excerpt: "Murakawa Ichibe and Oya Jinkichi, merchants from Yonago, had been authorized to sail to Takeshima (Ulleungdo) and engage in the fisheries, but future passage to Takeshima is now prohibited. January 28." Significance: Ulleungdo and Dokdo were considered Joseon territory.
<i>Wonrok Gubyongjanyeon Joseonjuchakan Ilgweonjigakseo</i> An investigation report on An Yong-bok (1696)	Significance: It is a record of what An Yong-bok did during his second visit to Japan and it states that Takeshima (Ulleungdo) and Matsushima (Dokdo) belong to Joseon territory, which also includes Gangwon-do.
<i>Chosenkoku Kosai Shimatsu Naitansho</i> (1870) (Report on Past Interactions with Joseon)	Excerpt: "How Takeshima (Ulleungdo) and Matsushima (Dokdo) have come under Joseon's jurisdiction." Significance: A document of the Japanese Foreign Ministry stating that Ulleungdo and Dokdo are Joseon territory.
Map of the Eastern Coast of Joseon (1876)	Significance: A government-issued map printed by the Navy Ministry of Japan where in Dokdo is indicated as part of Korea.
Dajokan Order (1877)	Excerpt: "Regarding Takeshima (Ulleungdo) and one other island (Dokdo)... bear in mind that our country (Japan) has nothing to do with them. Meiji 10 March 29." Significance: The Dajokan (Grand Council of State) was Japan's highest decision-making body during the Meiji period. Based on the Tokugawa Shogunate's decision to prohibit passage of Japanese boats to Ulleungdo, the Dajokan instructed the Japanese Home Ministry to bear in mind that Ulleungdo and Dokdo have no relation to Japan.

※ Reference: (Revised) Standardized Guidelines on Integrated Promotion of Dokdo, Northeast Asian History Foundation (Revised Version February 12, 2014)

4. Dokdo in Maps

Dokdo in Old Korean Maps

● *Paldo Chongdo* (Map of Eight Provinces of Korea)

- Included in the *Sinjeung Dongguk Yeoji Seungnam* (Newly Enlarged Geographical Survey of Korea), which was completed in 1531 (25th year of the reign of King Jungjong). Dokdo is indicated as “Usando” in the middle of the sea, due east of Gangwon-do.
- Significance: The locations of Ulleungdo and Dokdo are reversed in this government-issued map, but it is the earliest known map that depicts Dokdo (Usando), showing that pre-modern Korea was aware of Ulleungdo and Dokdo.



Source: Dokdo Museum

● *Dongguk Daejeondo* (Great Map of Korea)

- A copy of the *Dongguk Daejeondo* made in 1757 by Jeong Sang-gi (1678-1752).
- Significance: Reflecting the geographic recognition of Ulleungdo triggered by the An Yong-bok incident, Dokdo is accurately depicted as Usando to the east of Ulleungdo.



Source: National Museum of Korea

● Joseon Jeondo (Carte de la Corée)

- A map drawn by Kim Dae-gun (1822-1846) using modern cartography. Ulleungdo and Dokdo are depicted as Korean territory.
- Ulleungdo and Dokdo are written in French based on the Korean pronunciation of the islands: "Oulangto" (Ulleungdo) and "Ousan" (Usan, Dokdo). It was the first Korean map to be introduced to the Western world.
- A smaller version of the map was included in the French Geographical Society in Lyon in 1949 and translated into six languages, spreading awareness of Dokdo in the West.



Source: Dokdo Museum

Dokdo in Foreign Maps

● Sangoku Setsujochizu (A Map of Three Adjoining Countries)

- A map produced by Japanese cartographer Hayashi Shihei in 1785 that is included in the Japanese book *Sangoku Tsuran Zusesetsu* (An Illustrated General Survey of Three Countries).
- The map uses different colors to indicate the three different countries near Japan, and shows two islands in the sea between Joseon and Japan. The larger island on the left is labeled "Takeshima" and "Belongs to Joseon." Dokdo is to the right.
- Ulleungdo and Dokdo are the same color as other Joseon territory (yellow).



Source: National Assembly Library of Korea

● Map of the East Coast of Joseon

- Produced in 1882 by the Russian Navy.
- It was first published in 1857 by the Russian Navy, based on an exploration mission to the eastern coast of Korea by the Russian warship *Olivutsa* in 1854.
- The Russian Navy published the map again in 1862, 1868 and 1882; Korea's eastern coastline is described in a more detailed way, including harbors and Ulleungdo and Dokdo. This makes it evident that even from the perspective of Russia, a third party, Dokdo was known to be Korean territory.

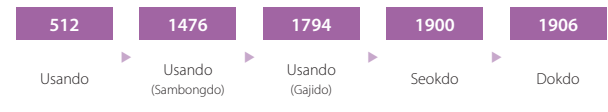


Source: Dokdo Museum

5. Names of Dokdo

- **Usando:** In the *Sejong Sillok Jiriji* (Geography Section of the Annals of King Sejong's Reign), Ulleungdo is recorded as either "Ureungdo" or "Mureungdo," while Dokdo is recorded as "Usando." These names were used until the end of the 19th century.
- **Sambongdo:** During the reign of King Seongjeong (1469-1494), Dokdo was recorded as "Sambongdo" because the island appeared to have three peaks from a distance. "Sambongdo" literally means "island of three peaks."
 - ※ In some parts of the *Seongjeong Sillok* (Annals of King Seongjeong's Reign), Sambongdo is used to refer to Ulleungdo.
- **Gajido:** During the reign of King Jeongjo (1776-1800), Dokdo was referred to as "Gajido" because many sea lions inhabited Dokdo. However, both "Sambongdo" and "Gajido" were used briefly. The official name for Dokdo remained "Usando."
- **Dokseom:** Early migrants to Ulleungdo from Jeolla-do referred to Dokdo as "Dokseom," which was their preferred pronunciation of "Dolseom," meaning "rocky island."
- **Seokdo and Dokdo:** "Seokdo" is the Korean pronunciation of the Chinese characters for "rocky island" (1900). "Dokdo" began to be used in 1906; it is a combination of Dokseom and Seokdo.

[Timeline of Name Changes]



6. Legislation on Dokdo

Gyeongsangbuk-do Ordinance on Dokdo Month

<July 4, 2005. Enacted Ordinance No. 2879>

Article 1 (Purpose)

The purpose of this Ordinance is to respond to the enactment of the ordinance by the Shimane Prefectural Council of Japan that designated the 22nd day of February each year as "Takeshima Day," referring to the territory of the Republic of Korea that is Dokdo Island, which belongs to Dokdo-ri, Ulleung-dup, Ulleung-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do.

Article 2 (Scope of Application)

This Ordinance applies to public officials of Gyeongsangbuk-do Province and the executives and employees of corporations and organizations that have received more than one-half of its fundamental property from Gyeongsangbuk-do. However, the executives and employees of for-profit corporations and organizations that are subject to commercial law may be exempt.

Article 3 (Dokdo Month)

"Dokdo Month" shall be the month of October each year.

Article 4 (Matters to be Observed)

- ① During "Dokdo Month," the Provincial Governor may regulate official trips to Japan by those individuals subject to Article 2. However, participation in national and international events may be exceptions.
- ② Gyeongsangbuk-do and Gyeongsangbuk-do Provincial Council shall not engage Shimane Prefecture and the Shimane Prefectural Council, which has stipulated an attempt to encroach upon Dokdo territory, unless the "Takeshima Day Ordinance" is revoked.

Article 5 (Events, etc.)

- ① During "Dokdo Month," various events shall be held to build solidarity among the provincial residents and to respond to incorporations of Dokdo.
- ② The Provincial Governor may provide budgetary support for organizations related to Dokdo.
- ③ Details on the operation of "Dokdo Month" shall be decided by the Provincial Governor.

Article 6 (Enforcement Regulations)

Matters needed for the enforcement of this Ordinance shall be decided by regulations.

ADDENDUM

This Ordinance shall enter into force on the date of its promulgation.

Gyeongsangbuk-do Ordinance on Supporting Civilians Residing on Dokdo

<November 2, 2006. Enacted Ordinance No. 2941>

Article 1 (Purpose)

The purpose of this Ordinance is to encourage the desire to settle down on Dokdo by supporting the livelihood of civilians residing in Dokdo-ri, Ulleung-eup, Ulleung-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do.

Article 2 (Definitions)

The definitions of the terms used in this Ordinance shall be as follows:

1. The term "living cost" refers to the monetary amount that is disbursed by Gyeongsangbuk-do from its budget each month to civilians residing on Dokdo.

2. The term “civilian” refers to an individual who has been approved as a resident of Dokdo by the Ulleung-gun County Governor, meaning that he/she has been residing on Dokdo as a registered resident for at least one month prior to the date of living cost payment.

Article 3 (Living Cost Support)

- ① The Gyeongsangbuk-do Governor (hereinafter “Governor”), in order to provide living costs to civilians, may make disbursements within budgetary limits on the last day of each month.
- ② The standard living cost shall be 700,000 won per household per month, but in the case that the household consists of two or more people, an additional 300,000 won may be disbursed for each person that exceeds the first member of the household.
- ③ The methods and procedures concerning living cost support shall follow the Gyeongsangbuk-do Ordinance on Subsidy Management.

Article 4 (Support Limitations)

The disbursement of living cost support may be terminated or limited for civilians who meet any one of the following descriptions:

1. Individuals who are deemed to have difficulty further residing on Dokdo any longer.
2. Individuals whom the Governor deems that a termination of limitation of living cost support is necessary.

Article 5 (Enforcement Regulations)

Detailed matters needed for the enforcement of this Ordinance shall be decided by regulations.

ADDENDUM

This Ordinance shall enter into force on January 1, 2007.

Act on the Sustainable Use of Dokdo

[Enforcement Date 1 July 2014.]

[Act No.12147, 30 December 2013. Partial Amendment]

Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (Marine Territory Division)

Article 1 (Purpose)

The purpose of this Act is to contribute to the sustainable use of Dokdo Island and its neighboring waters by prescribing matters necessary for the preservation, management, protection of natural ecosystems, etc. of Dokdo Island and its neighboring waters. <Amended by Act No. 11367, February 22, 2012>

Article 2

(Fundamental Responsibilities of State and Local Governments)

- ① The State shall develop and implement policies necessary for the preservation and management of Dokdo Island. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 11367, February 22, 2012>
- ② The State and each local government shall ensure that the protection of natural ecosystems of Dokdo Island and its neighboring waters shall be in harmony and balance with the reasonable management and use of marine fishery resources therein in promoting policies for the sustainable use of Dokdo Island. <Amended by Act No. 11367, February 22, 2012>
- ③ The State and each local government shall ensure that the continuous use of Dokdo Island and its neighboring waters should neither destroy the balance of their natural ecosystems nor degrade their value: Provided, that if the natural environment or landscape of Dokdo Island and its neighboring waters are destroyed, damaged, or otherwise deteriorated, they shall endeavor to restore or recover such environment or landscape as much as possible. <Amended by Act No. 11367, February 22, 2012>

Article 3 (Definitions)

The definitions of terms used in this Act shall be as follows: <Amended by Act No. 11367, February 22, 2012>

1. The term “sustainable use” means ensuring that present and future generations shall have equal opportunities for using, or benefitting from, Dokdo Island and its neighboring waters;
2. The term “ecosystem” means the physical world or a functional unit consisting of the organism complex in Dokdo Island and its neighboring waters and the living or non-living environment encompassing such organism complex;
3. The term “marine fishery resources in the waters around Dokdo Island” means resources that can be tapped or utilized in the waters around Dokdo Island, including marine biological resources and marine mineral resources, which are useful for the national economy and the life of citizens;
4. The term “Dokdo Volunteer Defense Team” means the organization of 33 voluntary guards who conducted activities for the defense of Dokdo Island, a territory of the Republic of Korea, from possible Japanese invasion during the period from April 20, 1953, when they landed on Dokdo Island, until December 30, 1956, when they handed over the guard service and all equipment to the National Police.

Article 4 (Establishment of Master Plans for Sustainable Use of Dokdo Island)

- ① The Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs shall prepare and finalize a master plan for the sustainable use of Dokdo Island every five years (hereinafter referred to as “master plan”). <Amended by Act No. 8852, February 29, 2008>
- ② When the Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs prepares a master plan, he/she shall consult in advance with the heads of relevant central administrative agencies. In such cases, the head of a related administrative agency upon receipt of a request for

consultation shall present his/her opinion within 30 days after receiving such request unless any extenuating circumstances exist. <Amended by Act No. 11367, February 22, 2012>

- ③ When the Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs intends to finalize a master plan, such plan shall be subject to a deliberation by the Committee on the Sustainable Use of Dokdo Island established under Article 7. <Amended by Act No. 11367, February 22, 2012>
- ④ Paragraphs (2) and (3) shall apply mutatis mutandis to amendments to master plans already established: Provided, that deliberation by the Committee on the Sustainable Use of Dokdo Island established under Article 7 may be omitted for amendments to any minor matter prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Amended by Act No. 11367, February 22, 2012>

Article 5 (Details of Master Plans)

Master plans shall include the following: <Amended by Act No. 11367, February 22, 2012>

1. Basic concepts of the sustainable use of Dokdo Island and its neighboring waters and goals of the concepts;
2. Matters concerning the conservation of the ecosystems and natural environments of Dokdo Island and its neighboring waters;
3. Matters concerning the reasonable use of marine fishery resources in the waters around Dokdo Island;
4. Matters concerning research and surveys for the use of marine fishery resources in the waters around Dokdo Island;
5. Matters concerning the management and operation of facilities on Dokdo Island;
6. Matters concerning the promotion of tourism linked to Dokdo Island;
7. Matters concerning support for residents of Dokdo Island;
8. Matters concerning support for vessels in service to and from Dokdo Island;

9. Matters concerning the installation of facilities for research of marine sciences in the environs of Dokdo Island;
10. Matters concerning support for civil organizations related to Dokdo Island;
11. Matters concerning education and public relations related to Dokdo Island;
12. Matters concerning the promotion of international cooperation related to Dokdo Island;
13. Matters concerning the calculation of costs and expenses for activities referred to in subparagraphs 1 through 12 and a funding plan for such activities;
14. Matters concerning the sustainable use of Dokdo Island, other than those prescribed in subparagraphs 1 through 12.

Article 6 (Implementation, etc. of Master Plans)

- ① When the Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs finalizes a master plan, he/she shall without delay notify the heads of relevant central administrative agencies and local governments thereof. <Amended by Act No. 8852, February 29, 2008; Act No. 11367, February 22, 2012>
- ② The Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs shall prepare an implementation plan each year in accordance with a master plan as prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Amended by Act No. 8852, February 29, 2008; Act No. 11367, February 22, 2012>
- ③ The Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs shall analyze outcomes of the execution of an implementation plan every other year and reflect such outcomes in the master plans. <Amended by Act No. 8852, Feb. 29, 2008; Act No. 11367, Feb. 22, 2012>
- ④ The Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs may make a request to the heads of relevant central administrative agencies and local governments to take necessary measures in order to enhance progress of the plans mentioned in paragraph (3). Should this be

the case, the heads of the relevant central administrative agencies and local governments shall comply with such requests if they have no special reason otherwise. <Newly Inserted, Mar. 18, 2014>

Article 7 (Committee on Sustainable Use of Dokdo Island)

- ① There is hereby established a Committee on the Sustainable Use of Dokdo Island (hereinafter referred to as the "Committee") under the authority of the Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs to deliberate on the master plans. <Amended by Act No. 8852, Feb. 29, 2008; Act No. 11367, Feb. 22, 2012>
- ② The Committee shall be comprised of no more than 20 members, including one chairperson. <Amended by Act No. 11367, February 22, 2012>
- ③ The Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs shall assume the chair of the Committee, and other members shall be the following persons: <Amended by Act No. 8852, February 29, 2008; Act No. 11367, February 22, 2012>
 1. Public officials of relevant central administrative agencies and local governments having jurisdiction over Dokdo Island, who are prescribed by Presidential Decree;
 2. Persons with expert knowledge and experience relating to Dokdo Island, who are appointed by the Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs.
- ④ The term of office of each member stipulated in paragraph (3)2 shall be two years, which may be renewed consecutively. <Amended by Act No. 11367, February 22, 2012>
- ⑤ Matters concerning the operation of the Committee and other necessary matters shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Amended by Act No. 11367, February 22, 2012>

Article 8 (Establishment, etc. of Database for Sustainable Use of Dokdo Island)

- ① The Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs may establish a database for the sustainable use of Dokdo Island (hereinafter referred to as the "Database") to efficiently generate and distribute knowledge and information about the ecosystems and marine fishery resources of Dokdo Island and its neighboring waters. <Amended by Act No. 8852, February 29, 2008; Act No. 11367, February 22, 2012>
- ② The Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs may request the heads of relevant administrative agencies to furnish him/her with data necessary for the establishment and operation of the Database. In such cases, the heads of administrative agencies so requested shall comply with such requests, unless extenuating circumstances exist. <Amended by Act No. 8852, February 29, 2008; Act No. 11367, February 22, 2012>
- ③ The Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs may, if necessary for the efficient establishment and operation of the Database, entrust a specialized institution with the establishment and operation of the Database. <Amended by Act No. 8852, February 29, 2008; Act No. 11367, February 22, 2012>
- ④ Matters necessary for the establishment and operation of the Database and entrustment to a specialized institution shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Amended by Act No. 11367, February 22, 2012>

Article 9 (Establishment, etc. of Research Institutes for Sustainable Use of Dokdo Island)

- ① For the purposes of conducting research related to matters referred to in the subparagraphs of Article 5, the Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs may establish, or designate and operate research institutes, or request the heads of relevant central administrative agencies to establish, or designate and operate such

institutes. <Amended by Act No. 8852, February 29, 2008; Act No. 11367, February 22, 2012>

- ② Matters necessary for the establishment, designation, operation, etc. of the research institutes under paragraph (1) shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Amended by Act No. 11367, February 22, 2012>
- ③ The State or local governments may subsidize all or some expenses incurred in relation to research and surveys or public relations related to Dokdo Island carried out by research institutes or civil organizations among matters provided for in the subparagraphs of Article 5. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 11367, February 22, 2012>
- ④ Matters necessary for methods of selection of research institutes or civil organizations and support therefor, etc. under paragraph (1) shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Newly Inserted by Act No. 11367, February 22, 2012>

Article 10 (Supportive and Memorial Programs, etc. for Dokdo Volunteer Defense Team)

- ① The State may provide special support to members of the Dokdo Volunteer Defense Team and their bereaved family members in addition to benefits provided under the Act on the Honorable Treatment and Support of Persons, etc. of Distinguished Services to the State. <Amended by Act No. 11367, February 22, 2012>
- ② The State and any local government may promote academic research and memorial programs in order to commemorate, succeed to, and extend the patriotic spirit of the Dokdo Volunteer Defense Team for the defense of Dokdo Island. <Amended by Act No. 11367, February 22, 2012>
- ③ Matters necessary for providing support under paragraph (1) and the promotion of academic research and memorial programs under paragraph (2) shall be prescribed by Presidential Decree. <Amended by Act No. 11367, February 22, 2012>

Article 11 (Burial in National Cemetery)

The State may bury the body or ashes of any deceased member of the Dokdo Volunteer Defense Team in the National Cemetery, if the deceased member or his bereaved family members so desired or desire: Provided, that remains of the body of a deceased member of the Dokdo Volunteer Defense Team, such as hair clippings and nail parings, may be buried instead, if it is not possible to locate the body.
<Amended by Act No. 11367, February 22, 2012>

Article 12 (National Subsidies)

The State may subsidize all or some expenses incurred in implementing programs related to Dokdo Island carried out by local governments, agencies or organizations pursuant to this Act within budgetary limits.
[This Article Newly Inserted by Act No. 11367, February 22, 2012]

Article 13 (Annual Report)

- ① The government shall prepare a report on the policy measures initiated or to be initiated concerning the sustainable use of Dokdo and shall submit the report to the National Assembly each year before the opening of the Regular Session.
- ② Matters necessary for the preparation of the report in Provision 1 shall be prescribed by Presidential decree. [This Article Newly Inserted, December 30, 2013]

ADDENDUM <Act No. 12478, Mar. 18, 2014>

This Act shall enter into force three months after the date of its promulgation.

Dokdo Promotional Materials Published by the Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs

1. The Korean Government's Basic Position on Dokdo

Dokdo is an integral part of Korean territory, historically, geographically and under international law. No territorial dispute exists regarding Dokdo, and therefore Dokdo is not a matter to be dealt with through diplomatic negotiations or judicial settlement.

The government of the Republic of Korea exercises Korea's irrefutable territorial sovereignty over Dokdo. The government will deal firmly and resolutely with any provocation and will continue to defend Korea's territorial integrity over Dokdo.



View of Dokdo from the East Sea

2. Geographical Recognition of Dokdo and Relevant Historical Evidence

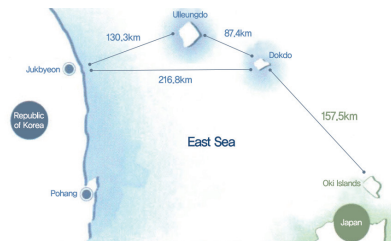
A. Dokdo has been recognized geographically as a part of Ulleungdo.

On a clear day, Dokdo is visible to the naked eye from Ulleungdo (Ulleung Island), the island which lies in closest proximity (87.4 km) to Dokdo. Given its geographical location, Dokdo has historically been considered to be a part of Ulleungdo.

This is well evidenced in early Korean documents. For instance, the Joseon (Korean) government publication *Sejong Sillok Jiriji* (Geography Section of the Annals of King Sejong's Reign) (1454), which provides a geographical record of Korean territory, states, "Usan [Dokdo]-Mureung [Ulleungdo]... The two islands are not far apart from each other and thus visible on a clear day."



View of Dokdo from Ulleungdo



Distance between Dokdo & Ulleungdo
and between Dokdo & Japan's Oki Islands

While there are numerous adjacent islands surrounding Ulleungdo, Dokdo is the only one visible to the naked eye from Ulleungdo on a clear day.

B. Korean government publications record that Korea has long recognized Dokdo as Korean territory and exercised effective control over the island.

In the Joseon government publication *Sejong Sillok Jiriji* (Geography Section of the Annals of King Sejong's Reign), 1454, it is recorded that Ulleungdo (Mureung) and Dokdo (Usan) are two islands that are part of Joseon's Uljin-hyeon (Uljin prefecture). It is also recorded that the two islands had been territories of Usan-guk (Usan State), which was subjugated to Silla (former kingdom of Korea) in the early 6th century (AD 512), indicating that Korea's effective control over Dokdo dates back to the Silla period.



Sejong Sillok Jiriji

Consistent records pertaining to Dokdo are also found in other government publications, including *Sinjeung Dongguk Yeoji Seungnam* (Revised and Augmented Survey of the Geography of Korea), 1531; *Dongguk Munheon Bigo* (Reference Compilation of Documents on Korea), 1770; *Mangi Yoram* (Manual of State Affairs for the Monarch), 1808; and *Jeungbo Munheon Bigo* (Revised and Augmented Reference Compilation of Documents on Korea), 1908.

Particularly noteworthy is the record in the volume “Yeojigo” in *Dongguk Munheon Bigo* (Reference Compilation of Documents on Korea), 1770, which states, “Ulleung [Ulleungdo] and Usan [Dokdo] are both territories of Usan-guk [Usan State], and Usan [Dokdo] is what Japan refers to as Matsushima [the old Japanese name for Dokdo].” This passage makes it evident that Usando is the present-day Dokdo and that it is Korean territory.

3. The Ulleungdo Dispute between Korea and Japan and Confirmation of Korea’s Sovereignty over Dokdo

A. Korea’s territorial sovereignty over Ulleungdo and its ancillary, Dokdo, was confirmed through the diplomatic negotiations between the Korean and Japanese governments (Ulleungdo Dispute) in the 17th century.

In the 17th century, while illegally fishing on Ulleungdo, a territory of Joseon, the Oya and Murakawa families of the Tottori-han (feudal clan of Tottori) of Japan had a run-in with Korean fishermen, one of whom was An Yong-bok, in 1693.

The two Japanese families petitioned the Japanese government (Edo Shogunate) to prohibit Koreans’ passage to Ulleungdo. The Edo Shogunate ordered Tsushima to negotiate with the Joseon government. Thus began the negotiations between the two countries, which is known as the “Ulleungdo Dispute.”

The Edo Shogunate sent an inquiry to the Tottori-han on December 25, 1695. Upon receiving a reply that neither Takeshima (Ulleungdo)

nor Matsushima (Dokdo) belonged to the Tottori-han, the Edo Shogunate issued a directive on January 28, 1696, prohibiting all Japanese from making passage towards Ulleungdo.

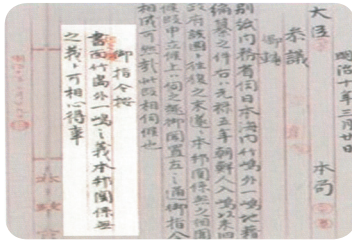
The dispute between Korea and Japan thus came to a close. Through the Ulleungdo Dispute, Ulleungdo and Dokdo were confirmed to be Korean territory.

B. Until Japan’s attempt at incorporating Dokdo in 1905 through Shimane Prefecture Public Notice No. 40, the Japanese government itself had consistently acknowledged that Dokdo was non-Japanese territory, as evidenced by the Dajokan Order of 1877 and other official Japanese government documents.

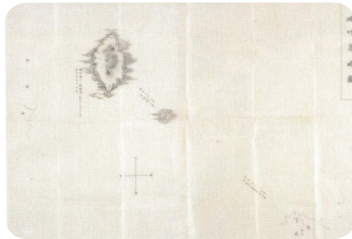
Until the Meiji period (1868-1912), the Japanese government had consistently acknowledged that Dokdo was non-Japanese territory ever since the Ulleungdo Dispute, through which it was confirmed that Dokdo was Korean territory.

This is corroborated by the absence of Japanese government documents citing Dokdo as Japanese territory prior to Japan’s attempt to incorporate Dokdo in 1905 through Shimane Prefecture Public Notice No. 40. Moreover, there are even official Japanese government publications that plainly state that Dokdo is not Japanese territory.

Most significant is an 1877 directive issued to the Home Ministry by the Dajokan (Grand Council of State), Japan’s highest decision-making body during the Meiji period. In it, the Dajokan determines that it was confirmed through the negotiations between the old government [Edo Shogunate] and the Joseon government that the Ulleungdo (Takeshima) and Dokdo (Matsushima) do not belong to Japan. Thus the Dajokan sent a directive to the Home Ministry stating as follows: “Regarding Takeshima [Ulleungdo] and one other island [Dokdo]... bear in mind that our country [Japan] has nothing to do with them.”



Dajokan Order of 1877 (Japan)



Isotakeshima Ryakuzu (Japan)

The [Meiji] Home Ministry had attached *Isotakeshima Ryakuzu* (Simplified Map of Isotakeshima – Ulleungdo was referred to as Isotakeshima by Japan) as a reference in its inquiry to the Dajokan. Ulleungdo and Dokdo are shown together on the map, elucidating the fact that the “one other island” aforementioned in “Takeshima [Ulleungdo] and one other island” is Dokdo.

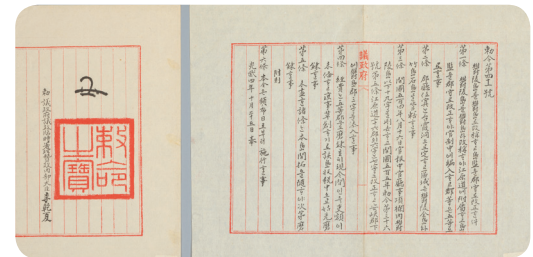
4. The Empire of Korea's Sovereignty over Dokdo and its Restoration

A. Through Imperial Decree No. 41 in 1900, the Empire of Korea placed Dokdo under the jurisdiction of Uldo-gun (Uldo county), and Dokdo came to be administered by a county magistrate.

On October 27, 1900, the Korean Empire issued Imperial Decree

No. 41, proclaiming the renaming of Ulleungdo as Uldo and the promotion of the post of inspector to county magistrate. In the second article of the same decree, it is provided that “all of Ulleungdo as well as Jukdo and Seokdo [Dokdo] shall be placed under the jurisdiction of [Uldo-gun (Uldo county)].”

On March 28, 1906, a Japanese survey team comprised of officials and civilians from the Shimane Prefecture visited County Magistrate Shim Heung-taek of Uldo-gun and gave notice that Dokdo had been incorporated into Japanese territory.



Imperial Decree No. 41



County Magistrate Shim Heung-taek's Report & Directive No. 3

Subsequently Shim Heung-taek submitted a report to the acting governor of Gangwon-do (Gangwon province) the very next day, on March 29, 1906. The phrase “Dokdo, which is under the jurisdiction of this county” in his report clearly demonstrates that Dokdo was indeed a part of Uldo-gun as per Imperial Decree No. 41 of 1900. On April 29, 1906, Yi Myeong-rae, the county magistrate of Chuncheon-gun (Chuncheon county) and the acting governor of Gangwon-do, reported the matter in the “Special Report” to the Uijeongbu (State Council of the Empire of Korea), Korea’s highest decision-making body at the time. Thereupon, on May 10, 1906, the Uijeongbu issued Directive No. 3, repudiating the claim that Dokdo had become Japanese territory.

This clearly demonstrates the fact that the county magistrate of Uldo-gun had continued to govern Dokdo and exercised Korea’s territorial sovereignty over Dokdo pursuant to Imperial Decree No. 41 issued in 1900.

B. Japan’s attempt at incorporating Dokdo in 1905 through Shimane Prefecture Public Notice No. 40 was executed in the process of and as part of its occupation of Korea. This was an illegal act, infringing on Korea’s sovereignty over the island, and thus null and void under international law.

Japan attempted to incorporate Dokdo into its own territory in 1905 through Shimane Prefecture Public Notice No. 40.

At the time, Japan was at war with Russia over its interests in Manchuria and the Korean peninsula. Japan had forced the Korean Empire to sign the Korea-Japan Protocol in February 1904 to secure unlimited access to Korean territory in the course of the Russo-Japanese War. Japan’s attempt at turning Dokdo into Japanese territory was also aimed at meeting its military needs in the face of possible maritime clashes with Russia.

Japan had also coerced the Korean government to appoint Japanese and other non-Korean nationals as advisors through the First Korea-Japan Agreement in August 1904. In effect, Japan had been

systematically implementing its plan to take over Korea even before the forced annexation in 1910.

Dokdo was the first Korean territory to fall victim to Japanese aggression against Korea. Japan’s attempt at incorporating Dokdo in 1905 through Shimane Prefecture Public Notice No. 40 was not only an illegal act that infringed upon Korea’s long-standing and undeniable sovereignty over the island, but was also null and void under international law.

C. Dokdo was restored as Korean territory after World War II, and the Government of the Republic of Korea exercises legislative, administrative and judicial jurisdiction over Dokdo.

The Cairo Declaration of 1943, on Japan’s unconditional surrender and Korea’s independence, states that “Japan will also be expelled from all other territories which she has taken by violence and greed.” The Potsdam Declaration of July 1945 confirms that “the terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be carried out.”

Furthermore, the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers excluded Dokdo from those territories controlled and administered by Japan through its instruction in SCAPIN (Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers Index Number) 677 in January 1946 and in SCAPIN 1033 in June 1946.

Accordingly, Dokdo was restored as an integral part of the territory of the newly independent Republic of Korea after World War II, as was reaffirmed by the Treaty of Peace with Japan of 1951.

The Government of the Republic of Korea exercises Korea’s irrefutable territorial sovereignty over Dokdo. The Government will deal firmly and resolutely against any provocation with respect to Korea’s sovereignty and will continue to defend Korea’s sovereignty over Dokdo.



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- A detailed map of Dongdo Island, Jeju Island, South Korea. The map shows the island's coastline, major roads, and various landmarks. Key features include:
- Landmarks and Monuments:** Usanbong (highest peak at 98.0m), Memorial Honoring Fishermen Shipwrecked on Dokdo, Memorial Stone (Weather Station), Dokdo lighthouse, Wharf Completion Stone (Korea's Easternmost Land Stone), and Shingle beach.
 - Trails and Paths:** A yellow line indicates a trail or path, starting from the Old wharf and winding through the island.
 - Elevation Points:** Numerous elevation points are marked with black dots and numbers, such as 93.2, 93.0, 90.6, 84.1, 96.2, 94.0, 76.0, 60.4, 72.1, 57.5, 87.4, 69.3, 55.1, 47.9, 31, 33, 1.5, 25.4, 59.9, 24, 5.5, 5.3, 10.7, and 1.5.
 - Other Locations:** Hanbando-bawi, Dongnimmun-bawi, Muli-bawi, Jeoncha-bawi, Chutbal-bawi, Haenyeo-bawi, Buchae-bawi, Eolgul-bawi, and Sutdol-bawi.
 - Infrastructure:** A (Mailbox) and a (Weather Station) are indicated.

Romanization and Coordinates of Dokdo and Affiliated Islets

Provided by Korean National Geographic Information Institute (NGII)

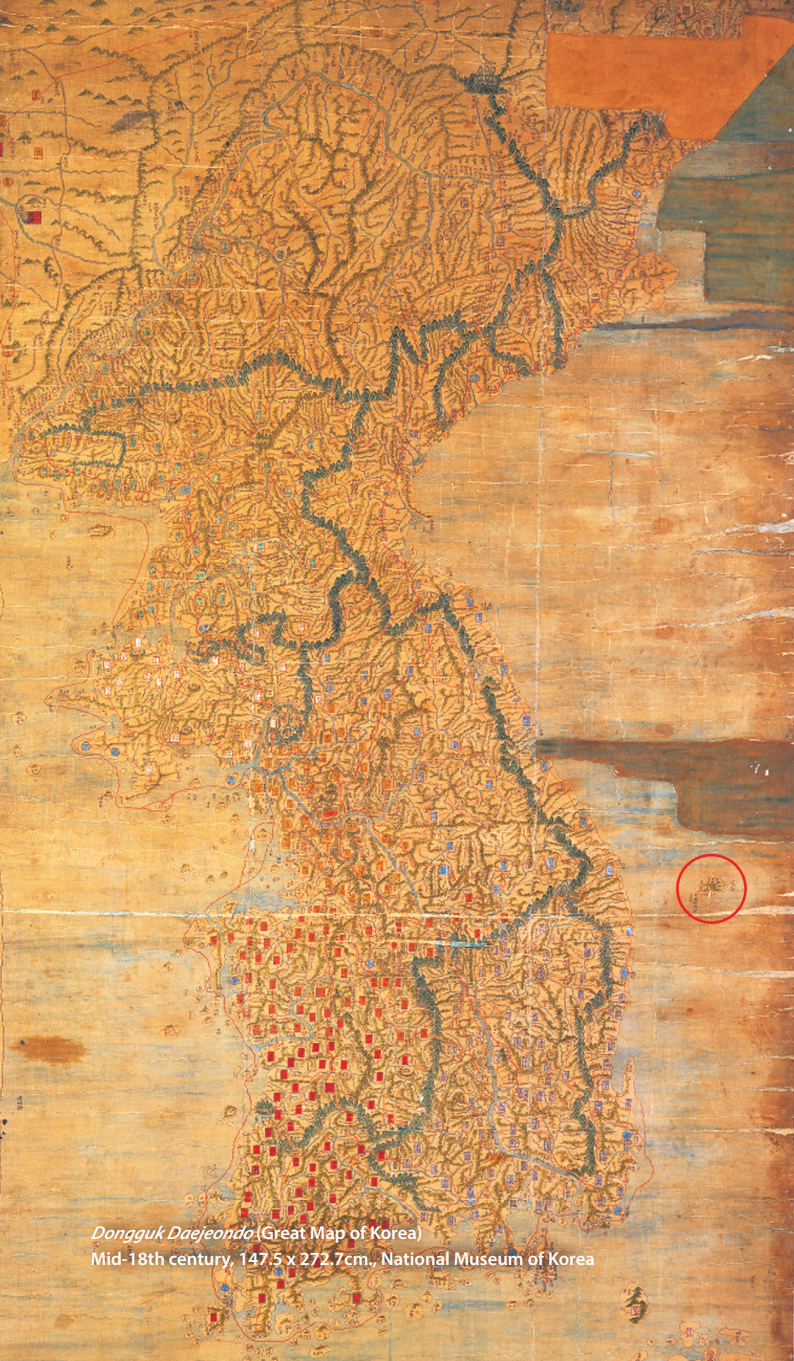
NO	Place Name		Category	Longitude	Latitude	Announcement
	Korean (Chinese)	Romanized				
1	독도 (獨島)	Dokdo	Island	131-51-40	37-14-40	Apr. 22, 1961
2	동도 (東島)	Dongdo	Island	131-51-50	37-14-30	Dec. 30, 2000
3	서도 (西島)	Seodo	Island	131-51-30	37-14-40	
4	우산봉 (于山峰)	Usan-bong	Peak	131-52-10.4	37-14-26.8	Oct. 29, 2012
5	대한봉 (大韓峰)	Daehan-bong	Peak	131-51-54.6	37-14-30.6	
6	큰가제바위	Keungaje-bawi	Rock	131-51-49.9	37-14-49.9	Jan. 6, 2006 Aug. 26, 2011
7	작은가제바위	Jageungaje-bawi	Rock	131-51-51.6	37-14-48.6	
8	지네바위	Jine-bawi	Rock	131-51-47.3	37-14-36.6	
9	넙덕바위	Neopdeok-bawi	Rock	131-51-42.5	37-14-28.6	
10	군함바위	Gunham-bawi	Rock	131-51-45.1	37-14-30.3	
11	김바위	Gim-bawi	Rock	131-51-58.1	37-14-36.8	
12	보찰바위	Bochan-bawi	Rock	131-51-42.4	37-14-22.6	
13	삼형제굴바위	Samhyeongjegul-bawi	Rock	131-52-02.6	37-14-33.1	
14	닭바위	Dak-bawi	Rock	131-52-07.2	37-14-28.8	
15	춧발바위	Chutbal-bawi	Rock	131-52-09.8	37-14-17.2	
16	춧대바위	Chotdae-bawi	Rock	131-52-02.1	37-14-28.0	

NO	Place Name		Category	Longitude	Latitude	Announcement
	Korean (Chinese)	Romanized				
17	미역바위	Miyeok-bawi	Rock	131-52-00.8	37-14-28.4	Jan. 6, 2006 Aug. 26, 2011
18	물오리바위	Murori-bawi	Rock	131-52-19.9	37-14-24.5	
19	숫돌바위	Sutdol-bawi	Rock	131-52-04.3	37-14-21.4	
20	부채바위	Buchae-bawi	Rock	131-52-04.6	37-14-19.5	
21	얼굴바위	Eolgul-bawi	Rock	131-52-12.1	37-14-20.6	
22	독립문바위	Dongnimmun-bawi	Rock	131-52-18.4	37-14-23.9	
23	천장굴	Cheonjang-gul	Cave	131-52-10.3	37-14-24.5	
24	한반도바위	Hanbando-bawi	Rock	131-52-14.5	37-14-26.2	
25	탕건봉	Tanggeon-bong	Rock	131-51-55.9	37-14-36.8	
26	물골	Mulgol	Valley	131-51-51.9	37-14-33.0	
27	코끼리바위	Kokkiri-bawi	Rock	131-51-47.2	37-14-26.1	Oct. 29, 2012
28	해녀바위	Haenyeo-bawi	Rock	131-52-07.8	37-14-18.2	
29	전차바위	Jeoncha-bawi	Rock	131-52-10.2	37-14-19.2	



<Websites on Dokdo>

- Cyber Dokdo (<http://www.dokdo.go.kr>)
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs (<http://www.mofa.go.kr>)
- Dokdo Museum (<http://www.dokdomuseum.go.kr>)
- Korea Hydrographic and Oceanographic Agency (<http://www.khoa.go.kr>)
- Korean Culture and Information Service (<http://www.kocis.go.kr>)
- Northeast Asian History Foundation - Dokdo Research Institute
(<http://www.dokdohistory.com>)
- Korea Institute of Ocean Science & Technology - Dokdo Information System
(<http://www.dokdo.re.kr>)
- Korea Maritime Institute Dokdo and Marine Territory Research Center
(<http://www.ilovedokdo.re.kr>)
- Voluntary Agency Network of Korea (<http://www.prkorea.com>)
- Dokdo Foundation (<http://www.koreadokdo.or.kr>)



Dongguk Daejeondo (Great Map of Korea)
Mid-18th century, 147.5 x 272.7cm., National Museum of Korea

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