WELCOME TO DOKDO

GUIDE TO DOKDO

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"일본은 옛날부터 독도의 존재를 인식하고 있었다"  
It has long recognized the existence of Dokdo.

대신, "The Revised Complete Map of Japanese Lands and Roads" (Kaisei Nihon yochi rotei zenzu, 1846) by Nagakubo Sekisu.

일본 정부는 1863년 "개정 일본아자초정전도"를 일본이 독도를 자 rij의 영토로 인식했다는 관점을 내세우고 있다. 그러나 1772년 조선을 비롯한 시기에는 일본도 독도가 있을 것으로 생각되어 있었다. 또한 일본의 "대한책공("대한책공")은 1667년의 문헌으로, 이는 독도를 일본 영토로 인식하지 않았음을 의미한다. 또한 이는 "대한책공("대한책공")의 "대한책공("대한책공")이 일본의 영토를 일본의 영토로 인식하지 않았음을 의미한다.

1872년 개정 일본아자초정전도는 일본이 독도를 일본의 영토로 인식하지 않았음을 의미한다. 또한 이는 "대한책공("대한책공")의 "대한책공("대한책공")이 일본의 영토를 일본의 영토로 인식하지 않았음을 의미한다.

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The background to how Takeshima (that is, Ulleungdo) and Matsushima (that is, Dokdo) became annexed to Joseon.

Sends an order to the Matsushima (that is, Ulleungdo) and Ulleungdo (that is, Dokdo) to reside in Takeshima (that is, Ulleungdo) and Matsushima (that is, Dokdo) to reside in Takeshima (that is, Ulleungdo), and Matsushima (that is, Dokdo) to reside in Takeshima (that is, Ulleungdo). No records regarding Matsushima exist, but letters exchanged in the late seventeenth century include comments relating to Takeshima (that is, Ulleungdo). For some time since the late seventeenth century, Joseon had sent people to reside in Takeshima (that is, Ulleungdo), but now it has become an uninhabited island again. It is heard that bamboo, reeds that are thicker than bamboo, and ginseng grow there. Fish may be caught, too. This record is based upon our local investigation. We will report this together with our investigation documents, illustrations, and maps by topic after returning to Japan."

The diplomatic mission of Sada Hakuso, Moriya Shigeu, and Sallo Bake in April, 1870...
Korea’s clear recognition of Dokdo is proven by ancient documents and maps.

On fine days, Dokdo is visible to the naked eye from Ulleungdo. (See Material 4.) Dokdo has historically been recognized as part of Ulleungdo due to its geographical characteristic. The Geographical Appendix to the Veritable Records of King Sejong (Sejong sillok jirii, 1454) states, “Usan [that is, Dokdo] and Mureung [that is, Ulleungdo] are located in the middle of the sea, due east of this county. The two islands are visible from each other on fine days, as they are not far apart. The island was called Usan-guk in the Silla period, and it is also known as Ulleungdo. *This clarifies that Ulleungdo is visible from Dokdo, and Usando belonged to Usan-guk.*

Numerous historical documents issued by the Korean government, including The Newly Enlarged Geographical Survey of Korea (Sinyeong Dongguk yeoji seungham, 1531), Reference Compilation of Materials on Korea (Dongguk munheon bigo, 1908), record that Usando is the same as Dokdo. In particular, descriptions in documents such as “Considering Maps” in Reference Compilation of Materials on Korea, “Yeojiga, in Dongguk munheon bigo” which state that both Ulleung (Ulleungdo) and Usan (Dokdo) are territory of Usanguk, and Usan (Dokdo) is what Japan calls Matsushima, clearly indicate that Usando is Dokdo.

“The Map of the Eight Provinces of Korea” (Paldo chongdo), in The Newly Enlarged Geography of Korea (Sinyeong Dongguk yeoji seungham) has the two islands of Ulleungdo and Usando [Dokdo] in the East Sea (see Material 5). The locations are not precise, but the presence of the two islands means that their existence had been clearly recognized at the time when the map was drawn. And all the maps produced after the eighteenth century, including “Map of Korea” (Donggukjida), place Usando east of Ulleungdo, showing that the location and formation of Dokdo had also become more precise.

**Material 4: Veritable Records of King Sejong (Sejong sillok jirii, 1454)**

Sejong sillok jirii (1454) states, “Usan [that is, Dokdo] and Mureung [that is, Ulleungdo] are located in the middle of the sea, due east of this county. The two islands are visible from each other on fine days, as they are not far apart. The island was called Usan-guk in the Silla period, and it is also known as Ulleungdo. *This clarifies that Ulleungdo is visible from Dokdo, and Usando belonged to Usan-guk.*”

Korea’s clear recognition of Dokdo is proven by ancient documents and maps.
“일본은 17세기 중엽에 독도 영유권을 확립했다”

that it established its sovereignty over Dokdo in the mid-seventeenth century.

Dokdo as its land.

When territorial issues arose between Joseon and Japan after the Ahn Yong-bok incident, the Edo Shogunate asked Tottori domain if there were any islands attached to Tottori domain other than Takeshima [that is, Ulleungdo]. Here, the domain answered that “no other islands belong to the domain, including Takeshima [that is, Ulleungdo] and Matsushima [that is, Dokdo],” showing that both islands were not under the jurisdiction of Tottori domain (see Material 6).

Based upon such a response, the Edo Shogunate issued the prohibition of Japanese passage to Ulleungdo on the twenty-eighth day of the first month of 1696. Thus, contrary to the Japanese government’s claim, Japan recognized Ulleungdo and Dokdo as Joseon’s territories in the late seventeenth century.

 MATERIAL

Edo 막부의 주장에 대한 통로리 번 답변서 (1695년)

Tottori Domain’s Answer to the Inquiry from the Edo Shogunate (1695)

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Let’s know right about Dokdo | 독도 밝혀알다

Guide to Dokdo

Japan’s claims is not true because...

the Edos Shogunate and Tottori domain perceived Ulleungdo and Dokdo as Korean territory.

도착하여는 지식 성장으로 도래하는 다는 필요가 없는 문서이다. 이에 일본이 일본이 옆도, 독도를 일본의 영토로 인식하지 않고 있던 사실을 빈중하는 것이다.

17세기 중엽의 일본 문헌인 ‘온주서적’(온주서적)에서는 독도는 일본의 북쪽 항해의 국경으로 삼았다. 이는 당시 일본이 옆도, 독도를 국정으로 여기지 않았음을 보여준다.

또 일본의 서관들 조선과 일본 양국 간의 영토 문제를 대우되게 도착한 특수방면의 괴물이 있어 독도를 일본의 영토로 인식하지 않았음을 보여준다.

이에 대해 중요하게 본다면, 독도는 일본의 영토로 인식되지 않았음을 보여준다.

日本의 주장은, 일본의 주장은 독도가 일본의 영토로 인식되지 않았음을 보여준다.

일본의 주장

Japan’s claims

 Permission is not necessary for passage to one’s domestic islands. Thus, Japan’s claim itself demonstrates that Japan had not recognized Dokdo and Ulleungdo as its territories.

A Japanese document from the mid-seventeenth century, “Records on Observation in Oki Province” (Inshu shichio goki, 1667), states that the Oki Islands mark the northwestern boundary of Japan. This indicates that Japan had not perceived Ulleungdo and

‘일본은 17세기 중엽에 독도 영유권을 확립했다’

that it established its sovereignty over Dokdo in the mid-seventeenth century.

목록

1. 일본이 몰라지는 10가지

목록 (MATERIAL)

일본의 주장

“일본은 17세기 중엽에 독도 영유권을 확립했다”

that it established its sovereignty over Dokdo in the mid-seventeenth century.

목록

1. 일본이 몰라지는 10가지

목록 (MATERIAL)

일본의 주장

Japan’s claims

“일본은 17세기 중엽에 독도 영유권을 확립했다”

that it established its sovereignty over Dokdo in the mid-seventeenth century.
that it banned passage to Ulleungdo in the late seventeenth century, but did not ban passage to Dokdo.

In 1696, the Edo Shogunate, which believed that Ulleungdo belonged to Japan, implicitly prohibited the passage to Dokdo. This is because Japan perceived Dokdo as its own territory from that time.

The documents owned by the Oya Family, who used to sail to Ulleungdo, contain sentences, including “Matsushima [that is, Dokdo] in Takeshima [that is, Ulleungdo]” (dated 1660) and “Matsushima [that is, Dokdo] in the vicinity of Takeshima [that is, Ulleungdo]” (dated 1659). This shows that the Japanese regarded Dokdo as an appendix to Ulleungdo in the past as well. As the Japanese government argues, Japan only used Dokdo as a stopover port while sailing to Ulleungdo and as a fishing ground, and Dokdo had never been a destination of Japanese boats. Thus, additional prohibition of the passage to Dokdo was not necessary when banning the passage to Ulleungdo. Therefore, it is only natural to assume that the 1696 ban on the passage to Ulleungdo implicitly prohibited the passage to Dokdo as well.
Ahn Yong-bok’s second visit to Japan in 1696, the Veritable Records of King Sukjong records that he stated to a Japanese fisherman in Ulleungdo that “Matsushima [that is, Dokdo] is Jasando [that is, Dokdo], and that is Korean territory,” and went to Japan to protest against Japanese entry there. According to the “One Volume Memorandum Concerning the Korean Boat that Came Alongside the Pier in the Ninth Year of Genroku [1696]” (Genroku kyu heishi-nen Chosen fune chakugan ikkan oboegaki), Ahn Yong-bok argued that Takeshima [that is, Ulleungdo] and Matsushima [that is, Dokdo] are under the jurisdiction of Gangwon Province, in Joseon. This supports Ahn’s statement in the Veritable Records of King Sukjong. (See Material E)

Japan also cast doubts over Ahn’s report that he met Japanese fishermen in Ulleungdo in the fifth month of 1696 based upon the fact that the passage to the island was prohibited in the first month of 1696. However, the Edo Shogunate’s order banning Japanese passage to Ulleungdo, which was issued in the first month of 1696, was not immediately delivered to the Oya and Murakawa families. Joseon received that order in the tenth month of the same year. Thus, it is unreasonable to argue that Ahn’s statement is not reliable simply because the order prohibiting the passage to Ulleungdo was issued in the first month.

* Ahn Yong-bok’s work in Japan facilitated the development of state-level talks on Ulleungdo between Joseon and Japan, and eventually led Japan to recognize Ulleungdo and Dokdo as Korean territories. Despite slight differences in the records regarding Ahn’s activities between Joseon and Japan, it does not justify Japan’s assertion that Ahn’s statement is not credible.

* Ahn’s activities in Japan are also recorded in important government publications of the Joseon government, including the Veritable Records of King Sukjong (Sukjong sillok), Diary of the Royal Secretariat (Seungyeongwon igi), and Reference Compilation of Materials on Korea (Dongguk munheon bigo) as well as in Japanese texts, including “Records on Takeshima” (Takeshima toki yuraiki basho hikae), “Chronology of Inaba Province” (Inpu nenpyo), and “A Study of Takeshima” (Takeshima ko).
Japan reaffirmed its intention to claim sovereignty over Dokdo by incorporating the island into Shimane Prefecture in 1905. Consequently, in February of that year, the governor of Shimane Prefecture, declaring its intention to claim sovereignty over the island. After receiving a request from Nakai Yozaburo, a resident of Oki Islands in Shimane Prefecture, to incorporate Dokdo into Japanese territory, the Japanese government reaffirmed, through a cabinet decision made in January of 1905, its intention to claim sovereignty over the island. However, such an excuse was modified as's claim that Dokdo had no "occupation of terra nullius," contradicted Japan's incorporation of Dokdo in 1905 is void by international law. Japan argues that it established its sovereignty over Dokdo.

In March of 1906 the Governor of Uldo learned of the incorporation from the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Japanese Navy Department.

The Japanese Ministry of Home Affairs attempted to reject his petition based on the opinion that "the gains would be extremely small while the situation would become grave if the acquisition of a barren island (Dokdo) suspected of being Korean territory...would amplify the suspicions of various foreign countries that Japan had an ambition to annex Korea." However, the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs proceeded to incorporate the is-land with the rationale that hostile warships would be better monitored if watch towers were constructed, and wireless or submarine cables were installed there.

Japan's incorporation of Dokdo in 1905 is void by international law. Japan argues that it incorporated the island based on the rationale of occupation of terra nullius. However, Korea had established its sovereignty over Dokdo in ancient times, and reaffirmed this under the modern law by issuing Imperial Ordinance No. 41 (see Material 9) on October 25, 1900.

Japan discussed and notified its incorporation of Dokdo to Western countries, including the United States. However, Korea did not receive any query or notification regarding the unilateral incorporation. In March of 1906 the Governor of Uldo (Ulleungdo) learned of the incorporation from...
The Korean government, having received this report, the Minister of Interior and reported this to the central government in Seoul. The next day, the Governor of Uldo, the Japanese officials of Shimane Prefecture visiting Ulleungdo. The situation.

Korean Imperial Ordinance No. 41 (May 9, 1906), published articles protesting Hwangseong Newspaper (Hwangseong sinmun) (May 1, 1906) (see Material 11) and Daehan Daily Newspaper (Daehan maeil sinbo) situation. Not able to take any diplomatic action against such a protectorate treaty in November 1905.
The General Headquarters of the Allied Powers had treated Dokdo as separate from Japan until the San Francisco Peace Treaty took into effect after World War II. The General Headquarters applied SCAPIN - 677 (January 29, 1946), which provides that Dokdo, along with Ulleungdo, belongs to the area that is excluded from Japan’s governmental or administrative authority. (See Material 12.)

SCAPIN - 677: Governmental and Administrative Separation of Certain Outlying Areas from Japan

“3. For the purpose of this directive, Japan is defined to include the four main islands of Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu, and Shikoku) and the approximately 1,000 smaller adjacent islands, ... excluding (a) Utsuryo (Ulleung) Island, Liancourt Rocks [that is, Dokdo]."

The Allied Powers’ decision to exclude Dokdo from Japan’s territory was part of postwar measures to implement the results from the Cairo Declaration (1943) and the Potsdam Declaration (1945), which obligated Japan to renounce territories it had taken by “violence and greed.” Thus, Dokdo was rightly included as an area Japan should relinquish because it was Korea’s territory, which Japan usurped through violence and greed during the Russo-Japanese War.

These measures taken by the Allied Powers were succeeded in the San Francisco Peace Treaty signed in September of 1951. Even though Dokdo was not explicitly mentioned in the treaty, it is only natural to see Dokdo as having been included in the Korean territory that Japan should relinquish. Even islands larger than Dokdo were not all referred to in the treaty, because it was impossible to mention all the islands of the Republic of Korea. Also the Rusk Note, upon which Japan bases its claim for sovereignty over Dokdo, has no legal effect in determining the holder of sovereignty over the island, as this note only reflected the opinion of the United States, not the opinion of the Allied Powers as a whole.

Dokdo was reclaimed as an island annexed to the Korean Peninsula as the Allied Powers won the war in August, 1945 and the Government of the Republic of Korea was established on August 15, 1948, in accordance with a United Nations resolution. The San Francisco Peace Treaty merely confirmed these facts.
As for the designation of Dokdo as a bombing range for military practice for the United States Forces in Japan shows that Dokdo was treated as part of Japan’s territory.

In July 1952, the Japan-United States Joint Committee established for the purpose of implementing the Japan-United States Administrative Agreement, designated Dokdo as a bombing range for the United States Forces stationed in Japan. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan notified this in its gazette.

The unveiling of the memorial monument for the Dokdo bombing victims (June 8, 1950)

The following are words exchanged between Yamamoto Toshinaga, a Diet member from Shimane Prefecture, and Ishihara Kanichiro, the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a Foreign Affairs committee meeting held on May 23, 1952.

Y amamoto: “As for the designation of the military practice area for the Occupation Forces, I think that if the vicinity of Dokdo is designated as a practice area, it would help Japan get confirmation of its territorial sovereignty over the island. Please tell me if that is what the Ministry of Foreign Affairs intends.”

Ishihara: “It seems that things are sought after in various ways largely from such an idea.”

However, in November 1952, as the Korean government protested the United States Air Force’s bombing drills over Dokdo, the United States Air Force immediately excluded the island from its bombing range. And the United States Embassy in the Republic of Korea sent an official notification of the decision to the Korean government.

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Y amamoto: “As for the designation of the military practice area for the Occupation Forces, I think that if the vicinity of Dokdo is designated as a practice area, it would help Japan get confirmation of its territorial sovereignty over the island. Please tell me if that is what the Ministry of Foreign Affairs intends.”

Ishihara: “It seems that things are sought after in various ways largely from such an idea.”

However, in November 1952, as the Korean government protested the United States Air Force’s bombing drills over Dokdo, the United States Air Force immediately excluded the island from its bombing range. And the United States Embassy in the Republic of Korea sent an official notification of the decision to the Korean government.
The Republic of Korea is exercising its legitimate sovereignty over Dokdo.

Now the island has residents. South Korean police officers and public officials are protecting the island and operating various installations such as a lighthouse and a radiation detector all year round. (See Material 14.) Currently, ferries based in Ulleungdo sail between Ulleungdo and Dokdo. Every year 100,000 tourists from home and abroad visit Dokdo.

The Republic of Korea government designated the island as “Natural Monument No. 336: Dokdo Breeding Ground for Seabirds” in 1982 and as an “Environmentally Protected Area” in 1999. As elaborated so far, the Republic of Korea government exercises firm territorial sovereignty over Dokdo based upon legal grounds.
Bring this issue to the International Court of Justice. Dokdo is a symbol of the Republic of Korea's sovereignty. There is no reason to accept Japan's claim.

Although Japan proposed to the Republic of Korea to refer this dispute over Dokdo to the International Court of Justice, the Republic of Korea rejects doing so.

Japanese government expressed its position in September 1954, and in March 1962, Japan proposed to the Republic of Korea to refer this dispute over Dokdo to the International Court of Justice in September 1954 and in March 1962.

The Republic of Korea now exercises its sovereignty. There is no reason to bring this issue to the International Court of Justice.

Dokdo is a symbol of the Republic of Korea's sovereignty. There is no reason to accept Japan's claim.

It is an obvious fact that Dokdo is an integral part of Korean territory through history, geography, and international law.

The Republic of Korea now exercises its legislative, administrative, and judicial rights over the island (see Material 15). Thus, Dokdo may not be subject to any diplomatic negotiation or judicial resolution.

In response to the Japanese government's proposal to refer this issue to the International Court of Justice in 1954, the Republic of Korea government expressed the following position, a position which has not changed to this day.

The proposal by the Japanese government is merely an attempt at another falsification that is disguised as a judicial procedure. The Republic of Korea has sovereignty over the island, and has no reason to prove its own legitimate rights at the International Court of Justice.

Dokdo was the first victim of the Japanese invasion in Korea. The persistent and unreasonable claim of Japan over the island makes Koreans suspicious that Japan might intend to invade Korea once again. For Koreans, Dokdo is not only a tiny island in the East Sea, but a symbol of Korean sovereignty.

For the two countries to lay foundations for peace and prosperity in Northeast Asia through cooperation, and not to repeat the tragic history, Japan should first renounce its groundless claim over Dokdo.
Let's know right about Dokdo 독도 바로알기
도독의 일반현황

General Status of Dokdo

지리적 위치
Geographical location

북위 37°14′26.8″, 동경 131°52′10.4″
North latitude 37°14′26.8″, East longitude 131°52′10.4″

거리상의 위치(도독과의 거리)
Location by distance(Distances from Dokdo)

- 울릉도: 87.4km • 울릉군 축면: 216.8km • 오기섬: 157.9km
- 울릉도에서 도독과 오기섬과 도독의 거리는 약 70.1km 더 가까워 유인도로 보인다
- Uleungdo: 87.4km • Uleunggun Jukbyeon: 216.8km • Oki island: 157.9km
- Dokdo is visible with an unaided eye as the distance from Uleungdo is 70.1km closer than its distance from Oki Island.

행정구역
Administrative Districts

경상북도 울릉군 울릉읍 도독리 1-96번지
1-96 Dokdo-eup Uleunggun Gyeongsangbuk-do

섬의 크기
Size of Island

- 총면적: 187,554sqm(등도 73,297㎡, 서도 88,740㎡, 부속도서 25,517㎡) • 동서간의 거리: 151m
- Total area: 187,554sqm(Dongdo 73,297㎡, Seodo 88,740㎡, Affiliated islands 25,517㎡)
- Distance between the east and the west: 151m

설의 구성
Constitution of Island

도독, 서도, 2개의 근섬과 89개의 부속도서
Two big islands of Dongdo and Seodo and 89 affiliated islands

세대 및 인구
Households and Population

- 1953. 4. 20: 특둔의 응봉배침조성 및 특둔경비업무 수행
- 1965. 3.: 초등학교 특특도 서도 거주 어로 활동 시작
- 1981. 10. 14.: 주민등록 최초 정립(특특학)
- 1991. 11. 17.: 감영도, 감영남부 부두 착업
- 현재 감영도의 부부의 주민등록은 특특도 20-2번지
- 1980. 4. 20: Dokdo Loyalty Defence Squad Establishment(Performed guarding work)
- March of 1985: Choi Jong Deok resided and started fishing work
- Oct 14, 1981: Choi Jong Deok firstly registered at the resident registration of Dokdo
- Nov 17, 1981: The married couple, Gim Seong Do and Gim Sin Ryol transferred and registered
- Nov: The residential address of the couple above mentioned is 20-2 Dokdo

보호 및 관리현황
Preservation and Management

- 소유권: 대한민국
- 관리청: 경상북도 울릉군
- 천연기념물 제 336호 - 자연환경과 생태계를 보호하고자 문화재인은 문화재보호법에 의하여 1982년 11월 16일 특둔을 천연기념물 제336호 "도독해양류 반식지"로 지정하고 있으며 1999년 12월 10일 "도독천연보호구역"(문화재보호법 지정자상 1999-25호)으로 명칭 변경
- Posession Right : Republic of Korea
- Administration Office : Gyeongsangbuk-do Uleunggun
- Natural Monument No. 336 - Department of Cultural Assets, according to the law of cultural asset preservation, appointed and declared Dokdo to be Natural Monument Nb. 336 as "Dokdo seaweed breeding place to preserve natural environment and ecosystem on Nov 16, 1982. Changed the title to "Dokdo Natural Preservation District(Declaration No. 1999-25 of Department of Cultural Asset)"
Let’s know right about Dokdo

History of Dokdo

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**History Development**

- **1936** (June 19): Located “new island” in the Uleungdo area. The Uleungdo and Dokdo were part of the Joseon.
- **1944** (August 4): The administrative district of Uleungdo is Dokdo.
- **1914**: Organization of administrative rights of Uleungdo and Dokdo in Gyeongbuk.
- **1951**: To reinforce the “Annip” rights of the area with the rights of administrative districts.
- **1952**: President's Declaration over the sovereignty of adjacent sea area including Dokdo (Declaration No. 14 of Safe Department).
- **1953**: Establishment of Dokdo Loyal Defense Squad composed of Uleungdo residents and performed guarding work (32 people including Hong Sun Chul).
- **1966**: Transferred guarding work to the national police and Dokdo Loyal Defense Squad withdrew from the island.
- **1981**: The first resident registration to Dokdo (Choi Jong Dae).
- **1982**: Appointed as a national cultural asset (natural monument no.336, Dokdo seaweed breeding place).
- **2000**: New administrative district of Dokdo. (Dokdo Island Act No. 1399). According to the special law of preservation of island area ecosystem including Dokdo, appointed Dokdo as “protected territory” (Department of Environment).
- **2003**: Granted Dokdo as the postage stamp 799-805.
- **2005**: Open to the public (Dongdo). Changed the rule of entry license system to the report system.

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Part 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>North</th>
<th>South</th>
<th>Northeast</th>
<th>Southeast</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uleungdo</td>
<td>Dokdo</td>
<td>Uleungdo</td>
<td>Dokdo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Guide to Dokdo
The name of Dokdo must be researched in relationship with Ulleungdo which was recorded together from old times. It was in the beginning of the 6th century (Year 512) that Ulleung of Ulleungdo, presumed to be established by mainland migrants, was annexed to Silla.

This fact can be found in the record of Silla section of Samguk sagi that Ulleung was annexed to Silla in June of the year 13 of King Jijeung (Year 512). Since then, the name of Ulleungdo was settled and the name Usando was transferred to its affiliated island Dokdo.

According to Gangwondo Uijhyunjo of Sejong sillok (ref) which was published in the year of 1454 of Joseon Dynasty, it was clear that there were two islands called Mureung and Usan in the center of Uijhyeon Joongdong of East Sea. Gangwondo Uijhyunjo section of Sinjang donggyuk yeojisaengyagam clarifies again that Usando and Ulleungdo are located in the center of Hyeon's Joongdong.

Dokdo was called Sambongdo, Usando, and Gajido and it was officially incorporated to Ulleungdo as an affiliated island by the royal order no. 41 of Emperor Gojong in 1900.

The name of Dokdo as an administrative designation was first used by Sin Haung Taek, County headman of Ulleunggun, in 1906 and by the administrative reorganization Dokdo was incorporated to Gyeongsangbukdo. The meaning of Dokdo was not ‘lonely island’ or ’sole island’ but 'rock island'. The first migrants who were from southern seashore of Jeoldo pronounced 'Dokseom' and this pronunciation caused the present name of Dokdo. The Chinese character of Seokdo is read into Okseom or Dokseom and still Dokdo residents call Dokdo as 'Dokseom or Dokseom'.
독도영유권의 역사적 사실과 근거

Historical facts and causes of Dokdo dominium

독도는 서기 512년 신라가 우산국을 복속한 이래 한국의 영토

Dokdo has been Korean territory since Silla subjugated Usanguk in the year 512

독도가 한국의 영토로 명확히 역사적 근거는 512년에 신라가 우산국을 복속하면서부터이다.

The historical root that Dokdo is definitely Korean territory is from the fact that Silla subjugated Usanguk in the year 512.

이 우산국은 올릉도 뿐만 아니라 독도도 포함하고 있으며 그 역사적 근거는 다음과 같다.

This Usanguk included not only Ulleungdo but Dokdo and its historical origin is as follows:

1. 멸망한 신라의 두 성지인 두미도와 선무도 중의 하나인 선무도

Mangiyoram (House in the National Central Library)

2. 멸망한 신라의 두 성지인 두미도와 선무도 중의 하나인 선무도

Mangiyoram (House in the National Central Library)

3. 멸망한 신라의 두 성지인 두미도와 선무도 중의 하나인 선무도

Mangiyoram (House in the National Central Library)

4. 멸망한 신라의 두 성지인 두미도와 선무도 중의 하나인 선무도

Mangiyoram (House in the National Central Library)

5. 멸망한 신라의 두 성지인 두미도와 선무도 중의 하나인 선무도

Mangiyoram (House in the National Central Library)

6. 멸망한 신라의 두 성지인 두미도와 선무도 중의 하나인 선무도

Mangiyoram (House in the National Central Library)
Let's know about Dokdo

Monument to honor An Yong Bok
(Ulleunggun Dodong Yaksuteo)

An Yong Bok went over to Japan and received a written acknowledgement from Japan's Edo feudal government that Ulleungdo and Dokdo were the territory of Jeoson. After his crossing, he went to the kingdom of Kim Sukjong, 40 fishermen from Dongrae and Ulsan collapsed with Japanese fishermen who crossed over the border line and took them to Ulleungdo. Then, An Yong Bok, after he arrived in Oki Island, pointed out to the head of Oki Island that Ulleungdo was the territory of Jeoson and he protested asked the reason why they took them to Japan. The group of An Yong Bok was transferred to Edo feudal government by the head of Oki Island. After the investigation, Edo feudal government gave a written acknowledgement to An Yong Bok that Ulleungdo and Dokdo was not Japanese territory and brought him back to Jeoson via Nagasaki and Danmo. However, when An Yong Bok got to Danmo, the head of Danmo had asked the head of Oki Island to ask the written acknowledgement. An Yong Bok was written by a consul of Edo feudal government and took him over to Donggajie of Jeoson. (Sukjong Ilgik, Vol. 23)

Later on, in 1836, King Sukjong, An Yong Bok, who went to pick up seaweed, found and expelled Japanese fishermen in Ulleungdo and he crossed over to Japan. Later, he went to protest that Ulleungdo was Korean territory. When the head of Oki Island asked An Yong Bok the reason why he came to Japan, he said "When I came here a few years ago, I received the written acknowledgement that Ulleungdo and Jeasun do were the territory of Jeoson, how come you intruded into our border line?" Then the head of Oki Island answered that since these two islands belonged to Jeoson, I think he had intruded into the border line again, he promised that he would punish translating officials severely. (Sukjong Ilgik, Vol. 30)

That is, Edo feudal government, already in the year 1836, admitted the fact that these two islands belonged to the territory of Jeoson.
3 1900년의 치령 제 41호로 독도는 울릉군의 소속이 됨

In 1900, with the royal order no. 41, Dokdo belonged to Ulleunggun.

조선왕조의 국호가 대한제국으로 개정된 후, 일본인들의 울릉도 별도급등과 신정명해가 더욱 심각한 문제로 대두되기 시작하는 동안, 울릉도의 입양을 통해 한시적으로 수행해 졌다. 일본인 대구미로 별도 오명을 자행하고 있던 허가이다.

대한제국은 이에 적극적인 대응을 이어 울릉도-독도를 지방 행정구역상 독립된 군으로 승격시키고 대장대신에 군수를 두고 1900년 10월 25일에 치령 제41호로 발효하고 만보에도 게재하였다.

4 1946년 연합국 최고사령관 총사령부지령으로 독도는 한국 영토로 확정

In 1946, by the general command order from the Allied Nations’ Commander in Chief, Dokdo was confirmed to be Korean territory.

1944년의 치령은 일본인 강점과 봉급으로 탄력한 세 명도를 반환시킬 것을 정하고 있던 일본은 한국의 영토를 점령한 첫 맞이 제도의 경계를 정하던 도중, 서양은 울릉도, 독도, 제주도를 일본이 한국에 반환하는 대 대표적인 것으로 평가하고 있다.

오봉도 지도는 SCAPIN 제677호 발효 약 2개월 후 작성된 것으로 독도는 바로 다케 (TAKA)로 표기 되었던 당시 한일의 행정적 구분으로 구분되어 있다.
Dokdo appearing in Japanese maps

Map of Three Countries' Bordering Sea of Samguktongramdoseolbu
(Hayasi Sihei, Japan, 1785)
It is a map which divides 3 Japanese surrounding countries by different colors. There are two islands in the middle of Joseon Sea (East Sea) and the left big island is named as Jukdo(Ulleungdo) and explained that it belongs to Joseon. The small island on the right is indicating Dokdo. These two islands are colored to be Joseon(Yellow). It shows that Ulleungdo and Dokdo belong to Joseon and Dokdo was recognized as an affiliated island of Ulleungdo.

Map of Joseon East Seashore
(Department of waterways in Japan, 1876)
It is a map published by Russian navy in 1857 and its translated and republished to be used for Japanese navy operations in 1876. In this map, east seaside and inlets of Korean peninsula and Ulleungdo and its affiliated islands are drawn in detail. 3 different sketches which show different distance and direction were added by Russian navy in 1860.

Map of Bungyeonsindo of Japan
(Yamamura, Japan, 1878)
Japan draws and puts Joseon on the top right side of Japan. Different Hyeonjs of Japan are drawn with different colors and Joseon are drawn with a single color(Yellow). Jukdo-Ulleungdo and Songdo(Dokdo) are described as territories of Joseon by drawing with the same color as Joseon. By the way, there are two Songdos drawn on the right of Jukdo in this map which reveals that Japan didn’t know much of geography around this area.

Material of Department of Waterways in Japan
(Volume 2 of Waterways Map of Hwanyoung)
It is a document published by the Department of Waterways in Japan. In the section of Joseon East Seaside, Dokdo is described as Lancourt Rocks and it is explained in detail along with Ulleungdo which shows the fact that these two islands are recognized as the Korean territories.

Second edition of Joseon Waterways
It is a map of waterways which was published by the Department of Waterways. Japan in 1899 and it shows the seaside Joseon and its affiliated islands. In the section 4, Joseon’s East Seaside, it describes Dokdo as Lancourt Rocks and explained about it in detail along with Ulleungdo which proves that Japanese navy is also admitting Dokdo as our territory.
Let's know right about Dokdo

Guide to Dokdo

Part 1

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**『元祿九丙子年朝鮮舟着岸一卷之異書』**
1696년 일본

1696년 5월 오키타다케도를 거쳐 호카이도로 해녀의 동도와 북도로의 전승을 취한 후에 백양에 출고한 공설에서 이 문서의 후미에, 「조선말도」란의 강현복이 「이해에 국물고(竹島与獨島)」가 있다는 안용복의 전속연대가 담겨져 있어 조선후기 독도영유권 문제 해결에 중요한 단서가 되는 사료이다.

『太政類典第二編』
1877년 일본

1877년 일본 배정관대대의 내무상의 공문으로서, 시마네현이 올론도와 독도를 시마네현에 포함시킬 것인가의 여부를 내부상의 자문을 받았는데 일본은 일본의 영토로 인정한裡面에 있다고 한다.

시마네현 고시 제40호
1903년 2월 22日, 일본

日本은 영토범위에 대한 국가의사에 대조적으로 공표한 종독 사정관 고시 제40호를 내세우고 있다. 이 고시는 당시 일본 반도도 살펴본 적이 있지만, 신발도 살펴본 적이 없었다. 그러므로, 국가의사의 대외적 공표로서의 고시로서 오기의 경우가 없다고 볼 수 있다. 일본의 영토범위선 정의가 엄청나게 미약함으로 영토범위 고시 역시 효력이 없음은 물론이며, 극히 비합법적 행위였다고 박에 볼 수 있다. 사정관 고시 제40호의 발생과정 자체가 일본을 주장하는 독도 영유권이 정당한 영토범위이 아니라 유태한 불법적 철없음을 증명하는 것이다.

Volume 2 of Taejeong Regulation (Japan, 1877)

It is an official document from Japan Taejeonggwan (Department of Interior at present) and it carries the response from the department answering that the case which concerned about the status of Uleungdo and the other case have no relationship with Japan, when the department was conferred whether Uleungdo and Dokdo would be included in Simanheyeon (October 1876). Japanese government clarifies that they are not Japanese territories.

Simanheyeon Notice No. 40 (Japan, Feb 22, 1905)

日本 is unfolding the Simanheyeon Notice No. 40 as the proof of publicizing the nation’s intention to enlist the territory. This notice was not reported in a newspaper as well as in an official gazette. Therefore, this doesn’t fulfill the conditions to be a nation’s public proclamation. The course of Japan’s enlisting Dokdo to its territory was not the result of mutual negotiation and its notice of territory enlistment is not valid.

The Simanheyeon Notice No. 40 which carried on secrecy is the very proof that Japan’s, alleged, prior occupation of Dokdo is not fair territory enlistment but concealed illegal intrusion.
SCAPIN 677
1946년 연합국 최고사령부

SCAPIN(최고사령부) 제677호는 다음과 같이 구체적으로

로부터 독도를 푸른으로 연결될 것을 제외시

로부터 독도를 빅리안으로 연합을 제외시

로?f, “이 지방의 폐직할 일본은 울릉도, 우

섬, 라

영도를 포함한 일

의 4개 주요도를 포함합니다.”

독도 의용수비대 1954년

1950년 한국

전쟁이 일어나

지 울릉도와

도는 행정

군사적 공학지

이 됩니다. 이

을 틀 일본

은 도독에 상

록하여 일본령이라는 뜻을 갖는 등 철학을 기

도하게 됩니다. 1953년 울릉도의 주민들로 구성한

의용수비대는 1954년부터 본격적으로 도독

에 주둔하며, 점차적으로 일본 해상보안소

속에서의 전투를 처도 독도를 사수함으로써,

일본의 독도점령을 막아냈습니다. 이들은 1956년 12

월 경찰에 의해 독도전투부대를 해산하고 생업으로

돌아갔습니다.
Guide to Dokdo

Part 1

Dokdo appearing in Korean maps

General Map of 8 Provinces of Joseon Kim Dae Geon, Joseon, 1846

This is a map made by Kim Dae Geon (1822-1846) following the modern mapping method and it declares Ulleungdo and Dokdo are our territory. Dokdo is precisely drawn at the outer sea from Ulleungdo and the name of island is written 'Oulianngto' for Ulleungdo and 'Ousian(Usan)' for Dokdo following our pronunciation itself. It is the first map following our pronunciation among maps introduced to the western world and the reduced size map of it was listed in the Lyon Geography Institute in 1849, 6 language versions were published to let western world know of Dokdo, our territory.

Dongguk Great General Map

It is a map that reproduced Jeong Sang G'il (1678-1752) Dongguk Great General Map. As the geographical recognition towards Ulleungdo caused by An Yong Bok's case was reflected, Dokdo is accurately drawn on the east of Ulleungdo and expressed as Usando. Even if the locations of Ulleungdo and Dokdo are drawn reversed in the map of 18th and 17th century, such maps drawn in the 18th century as this describe the locations of these two islands in the right way.

General Map of 8 Provinces of Joseon Kim Dae Geon, Joseon, 1846

Dokdo(Ulsando) is drawn as the shape of oval from north to south on the west side of Ulleungdo at all the general map of 8 provinces which is contained in Donggamo of Sinjeungdonggukyeo(jiseung) which was completed in 1530 Year25 of King Jungjong. Even if it was drawn at the turning period when the locations of the two islands were changing, the fact that Dokdo was our territory was clarified clearly by pulling the two islands in the map of Gwanhanjeol. It is the oldest present map that describes Dokdo in it.

Haejwajendo Wood Engraved Edition Middle of 19th Century

It is a map enabling us to grasp the contents which are difficult to identify with only a map as it has contents related to the geographical description clearly and obviously in the blank part of the page. Mountain ranges, rivers, land roads and provincial border lines are described. Ulleungdo and Dokdo are drawn precisely and the history and geography of Ulleungdo are expressed on both sides of Ulleungdo-Usando and the waterways between Ulleungdo and Uljin are also indicated.

Dongguk Great General Map

1757년 정성기(1678-1752)의 동국대통도의 모 사한 지도이다. 안용석 세간을 통해 발행된 울 립도에 대한 지 리적 인식이 반영되어 독도는 울릉도의 동쪽에 우선으로 정착하 게 표현되어 있다. 16-17세기의 지도에는 울릉도와 독도의 위치가 바뀌어 표현되었으나, 이 지도처럼 1849년에 만드 어진지도에는 울릉도와 독도가 제 위치에 표현되어 있다.
Dongdo 동도

The Dongdo created by the deep violet blue of East Sea and white waves is 15m away from Seodo and its average depth of water is about 10 meters. The Dongdo is 98.6m high by sea level and as the top ground of the island is rather flat, there are facilities such as Dokdo guard post, heliport, lighthouse and so on. The total area is 73,297m² and its circumference is 2.8km. The central part of the island is the shape of circle and it is a vertical hole (Cheonjeyonggul) which is sunken to the sea surface.

Major Geographical Names:
Cheonjeyonggul, Eolgul-bawi, Suldo-bawi, Buchae-bawi, Dongnipnum-bawi
460만년전 검푸른 바다 위에 솟아올라 대한민국의 동해를 지켜낸 독도의 아름다운 바위섬은 신의 예술작품인 뜻하다.

The splendid and beautiful rock islands of Dokdo seem to be the art work of God, emerging from the dark blue sea 4,600,000 years ago, which have protected the Korean East Sea.

약어바위
Akeo-bawi(Crocodile Rock)

약어가 큰 입을 벌린 모습을 하고 있는 이 바위는 독도의 야경 관광지로도 유명하다.

This rock, resembling the shape of crocodile's big open mouth, is located at the side of old ferry arrival terminal of Dongdo.

숫자바위
Sutdol-bawi(grindstone rock)

독도의용수비대원들이 생활할 당시 바위에 깔을 깔았다는 전설이 있으며, 바위의 입질이 숫자라 비슷하며 숫자바위라고 불리고 있다.

There's a legend that Dokdo Loyal Defense Squad members ground their swords and as the quality of the rock is similar to a grindstone, it's called Sutdol-bawi(grindstone rock).

얼굴바위
Eolgul-bawi(Face Rock)

독도의 야경이 볼데 쪽으로 배를 타고 자취하면서 만나 볼 수 있는 얼굴바위는 사람 얼굴의 연상과 비슷한 모양을 한 점석이다. 정해 를 지키는 조병웅의 모습을 한 것이며 비정한 느낌을 준다.

Eolgul-bawi which you can meet in a boat passing the opposite side of Dongdo pier facilities is a rock that resembles the shape of human face's side. It appears to be a guard soldier who protects the territorial waters and it gives even the sublime feeling.
부채바위
Buchae-bawi (Fan Rock)
동도에 위치한
이 바위는 부채가 휘날리고 있는 모양을 하고 있어 이름 붙였다.

This rock, located in Dongdo, was named after the shape resembling the widely unfolded fan.

천장굴
Cheonjanggul
동도의 정상부위에는 깊이가 약 100m정도는 험들미가 있는데 이 험들미지바위부근에 바람이 퍼져로 설명을 지대해 이름 천장굴이라 한다.

On the top area of Dongdo, there's a 100 meter deep sunken ground. There are two caves where sea water is traveling around the bottom part of the sunken ground, it's called Cheonjanggul.

독립문바위
Dongnipmun-bawi
(Rock of Independence Gate)
동도의 서쪽단에 위치해 있으며 독립문처럼 생겼다하여 독립문 바위라 하며 독도의 대표적 해상체가기도 하다.

It is located in the far east of Dongdo and it's called Dongnipmun-bawi (Rock of Independence Gate) as it looks like Independence Gate and it's a representative coastal erosion arch of Dokdo.

한반도바위
Hanbando-bawi
(Korean Peninsula Rock)
동도 북단에 위치한 한반도바위는 순수 아름다운 형상의 돌로 바위에 한반도 모양을 형성함으로써 독도 스스로 자신이 한반도의 일부분을 나타내고 있다.

This rock, located in the northern edge of Dongdo, shows that Dokdo is a part of Korean peninsula as pure and wild herbs and reeds are naturally forming the shape of Korean peninsula.
Seodo is sharp cone shaped with the height of 168.5m from the sea level and a little larger than Dongda. The area is 88,740m² and the circumference is 2.8km. As it consists of one steep peak, accessing to the top is hard. The raw and untouched scenes along with black tailed gulls make people be attracted. The surface water falling from Mulgo(water well) becomes valuable source of drinking water and it’s as much as 1000 liter a day.

Major Geographical Names:
Inhabitant’s accommodation, Koggeun-bawi(Rock of Elephant), Tanggeonbong, Mulgo(water well)
Tanggeonbong

Vertical stripe of pillar shaped joint, rising highly at the north end of Seodo, is called Tanggeonbong as it resembles man’s cap.
The peak of this rock is to be seen from far away.

Koggiri-bawi (Rock of Elephant)

This rock is located at the west of Seodo, resembling the shape of elephant’s drinking water.
Inhabitant’s accommodation in Seodo

It is a place where the first resident Choi Jong Doe lived and it was built in 1991. Kim Seong Do, the Dokdo resident has lived since Feb 19, 2006. It is used as a shelter when fishermen are meeting with unexpected high waves.

Interior of Mulgol

Exterior of Mulgol

It’s located in the north of Seodo and Dokdo’s single natural water, Mulgol, is waiting up to 1000 liters a day. If sea gull’s excrements and sea water can be blocked, it can be used as potable water.
Surrounding islands 주변도서

Dokdo is not a barren island. Dokdo is composed of two rock islands of Dongdo and Soodo and 89 rocks in its surroundings. Most of the rocks are boasting of their beauty in the waves of blue East Sea.

Major Geographical Names:
- Gaje-bawi, Bochal-bawi, Samhyeongjegul-bawi (Rock of 3 brothers’ caves), Choldae-bawi, Dok-bawi and etc.
Part 4

Surrounding Islands

가제바위
Gaje-bawi
The rock seen parallel with the horizon is Gaje-bawi and the upper one is Big Gaje-bawi and the bottom one is Small Gaje-bawi. Gaje is an old term relating an Otariidae which is similar to a fur seal and this place is called as Gaje because many Otariidaes were appearing and resting around this site before the time of Japanese Occupation.

보찰바위
Bochal-bawi
The lonely looking rock on the right is Bohal-bawi and Bohal is a dialect of barnacle which is seafood. This rock is called Bohal-bawi as it is a habitat of barnacles.

담바위
Dak-bawi(Rock of Chicken)
This rock resembles a hen who broods an egg so it’s called Dak(chicken)-bawi.
**Surrounding Islands**

- **Samhyeongje-bawi (Rock of 3 brothers’ caves)**

  It is located opposite side of Tanggeonbong to the north east of Seodo. It's called Samhyeongje-bawi as the three caves made from the erosion effect look like 3 intimate brothers.

- **Chotdae-bawi (Rock of Candlestick)**

  It is located in the middle of Dongdo and Seodo. It has two different names as it looks different from where it is seen. It is Chotdae-bawi when it's seen from Dongdo but it becomes Janggun-bawi (Rock of a general) when it’s seen from Seodo as it looks like a general who is confronted with a battle.
Four seasons of Dokdo

Spring

Autumn

Summer

Winter
Facilities in Dokdo

Main facilities are man-operating lighthouse, guard posts, camp, heliport in Dongdo and there are inhabitants' accommodation and Seong-a-jeong in Seodo. Especially, Dongdo’s pier, where Dokdo tour ferry arrives, can accommodate maximum 500-ton ships.
서도물계단
Water Valley Stairs in Seodo

2009년도 물 계단에 새롭게 단장이 되었다.
The water valley stairs have been newly decorated.

등대
Lighthouse

독도등대는 유인등대로 해양경찰청에서 관리하고 있다.
Dokdo Lighthouse is a man-operating one and managed by Department of Marine and Harbor.
**도독 우체통**
Dokdo Mailbox

도독 경비대 매표 입 2003년에 설치되었으며 우편번호는 799-805이다.

It was installed next to the Dokdo guard post's camp in 2003. The post code is 799-805.

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**한양정**
Mangyangjeong

여기서 북서쪽으로 바라보면 날씨가 맑을때 울릉도가 한눈에 보인다.

Standing at this spot and turning to northwest, you can see Uleungdo clearly in your eyes.

---

**도독 조난어민 위령비**
Monument to honor shipwrecked fishermen around Dokdo

(1950년 6월 8일, 1993년 8월 15일 재건)

Monument to honor shipwrecked fishermen around Dokdo (Established on Jun 8, 1950, Re-established on Aug 15, 2005)

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**동도복합지**
Dongdo Boat Pier

8.15광복절 기념행사
8.15 Independence Commemorative Ceremony

---
Natural ecology of Dokdo

- **Birds**: 62 kinds are observed including stormy petrel, streaked shrew, black-tailed gull and etc.
- **Plants**: Less than 60 kinds. Self-generating plants include such herbage as chondelion, wood sorrel, knot and so on, and the arbor includes lonicera, spindle tree and etc.
- **Insects and Animals**: 58 kinds of insects have been reported such as dragonfly, earwig, grasshopper and etc, while there’s no natural mammal living in Dokdo.

- **Flora**: Various flowers such as aster can be found.
- **Fauna**: There are various species of birds and sea creatures, including the gull, petrel, and various fish species.

part 6
**Birds 독도의 아름다운 주인**

Beautiful Host of Dokdo

You can always find exquisitely beautiful scenes where beautiful birds are flying in and out of freshly white clouds around lonely standing island, Dokdo. Dokdo is a resting place not only for fishermen but also for the birds flying around.

From Spring to Summer every year, staked shorewaters, stormy pelicans including black tailed gulls are breeding and when migrating birds are moving, woodcocks, ospreys, yellow brushes and grey tailed lattiers are staying a while to rest in Dokdo. Especially, black tailed gulls are representative resident birds of Dokdo and they are settling all around Dokdo in May every year.

---

**백로 egret**

**황로 cattle egret**

---

**소swick scops owl**

**가마우지 Phalacrocorax capillatus**

---

**.spawn black tailed gull hatching**

---

**.spawn black tailed gull breeding**
As Dokdo stands up alone in an endlessly vast and rough East Sea, it has steep hills and its soil is barren. There are not many kinds of self-generating plants as rain directly drains out to the bottom. These plants of Dokdo seem to resemble the spirit of Korean people as they are struggling to bloom under this harsh condition. While adapting themselves to dry weather, low temperature and harsh winds, plants in Dokdo has had a tendency to be short, have thick leaves and have more fur on them.
Blue East Sea embracing Dokdo without change for a long time
Dokdo has plenty of plankton which is a good source of nutrition for marine lives while Dokdo is a meeting point between North Korea Cold Current and Daema Warm Current. This area forms a premier fishing ground due to various marine lives’ movement following different water temperature. Major fishes are squid, rock fish, sea cucumber, octopus, turban shell, abalone, sea urchin and etc.

부채뿔산호
Buchaebbul Coral (Fan Horn Coral)
가제바위 인근과 서도 남쪽 코끼리바위 주변에서 산호가 대량으로 발견되고 있으며 독도 바다밭 곳곳에 여러 산호가 서식하고 있다.

A mass amount of corals are found around Gaje-bawi and Koggi-bawi which is to the south of Seodo, and many corals inhabit in several places at the bottom of Dokdo.
1995년 경복 50주년을 맞아 을릉공과 상생문화재단의 사랑과 노력으로 설립되기 시작하여 1997년 8월 8일에 개관한 국내 유일의 영토 박물관이다. 목포박물관에는 역사의 혈투, 고대문화, 자연자원, 전통문화 일상 생활의 유물과 그물로 떠들어 목포의 유물과 그물과 그물과 그물과 그물의 복원을 근간으로 하여 목포의 영토, 심리, 목포의 목포가 증명하는 목포의 조선 전통의 자료를 전시하고 있다.

Dokdo Museum 독도박물관

In 1995, when it was 50th anniversary of independence, this museum started to be built by the effort and love of Uljunggun and Samsung Culture Foundation, and finally it opened on Aug 8, 1997. It is the only territory museum in Korea.

In Dokdo museum, are displayed the collections gathered for more than 30 years by the first director, the late Yi Jong Haik and items related to Dokdo Loyal Defense Squad based on the late Hong Sun Chil, the chief of the squad as well as Blue Uljung Association and Dokdo Maintenance Association.
**Purpose of Establishment**

Dokdo Museum endeavors to discover, collect, and research materials related to Dokdo and Joseon Sea (East Sea). By exhibiting, teaching, and promoting the outcome, it also seeks to establish materials and basis of theories to respond against the Japan’s claim of Dokdo dominion as well as to boost the sense of territory and nation to the public.

**Location:** 581-1 Dodongri, Uleunggun, Uleunggun (Yakou park)

**Dimension:** Basement 1 floor, 2 floors on the ground, Ground 8,088 m², Total floor space 1,900 m², 3 exhibition rooms, Dokdo Observatory Lobby, Visual Display Room of Nature Ecology.

**Entry Admission:** 9:00-17:00, 13:00

**Guide to Dokdo**

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**Exhibition Room 1**

Dokdo is our authentic territory displayed, most of which are made and written by Japan, and this fact proves that Dokdo is the territory of Korea.

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**Exhibition Room 2**

This Exhibition Room 2 is to clear up the falsehood of Japan's theory of "prior occupation of unregistered land and the insistence of Joseon Sea".

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**Exhibition Room 3**

In this exhibition room are displayed the features of activities done by Dokdo Loyalty Defense Squad members to defend Dokdo desperately, the activities features of Blue Ulleung Association and Dokdo Maintenance Association and Japanese research books related to Dokdo as well as materials containing Japanese absurd remarks.
Guide to Dokdo

Dokdo

**Guide to Dokdo**

Dokdo is issued online to visitors to Dokdo, in order to enhance Dokdo’s status and instill a patriotic spirit.

**Honorary Residency in Dokdo, Ulleung-gun**

**Information on issue of Honorary Residency in Dokdo, Ulleung-gun**

- **Applicant**: Persons who entered into or made a round of Dokdo by boat.

- **Period of application**: From next day after your visit to Dokdo.

- **Issuing fee**: Free

**How to apply**: Please apply online via internet.

- Visit the website [http://intodokdo.go.kr](http://intodokdo.go.kr) or contact the Dokdo Administration Office of Ulleung-gun County at 054-790-6843.
- Your name, date of birth, and telephone number must be entered in your boat ticket to have your Honorary Dokdo Resident Registration Card issued.

Dokdo’s Honorary ID Card is issued online to visitors to Dokdo, in order to enhance Dokdo’s status and instill a patriotic spirit.

**Dokdo’s Honorary ID Card**

![Dokdo's Honorary ID Card](image)

**Honorary ID Card**

- **Face**: Front
- **Back**: Back

**Honorary ID Card Information**

- **Application**: On the day of your visit to Dokdo.
- **Issue**: Within 24 hours after your visit.
- **Validity**: 2 years

**General Information**

- **Dokdo**
- **Ulleung-gun**
- **Kwangyang-si**
- **Seoul**
- **Seoul Metropolitan City**
- **Gyeongsangbuk-do Province**
- **Korea**

**Languages**

- **Korean**
- **English**

**Contact**

- **Dokdo Administration Office**
  - Address: Ulleung-gun, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, South Korea
  - Phone: 054-790-6843

**Important Note**

- Dokdo is a natural and historical resource of Korea, and its sovereignty is an inherent national right of the Korean people.
- Visit Dokdo responsibly and with respect for its cultural and natural heritage.

**Guidelines**

- Refrain from touching the rocks or plants.
- Do not litter or damage any artifacts.
- Respect the local wildlife and ecosystems.
- Observe the regulations and guidelines provided by the local authorities.

**Additional Information**

- **Tourist Information**
  - [http://intodokdo.go.kr](http://intodokdo.go.kr)
  - [http://www.korea.net](http://www.korea.net)

**Map**

![Dokdo Map](image)

**Map Information**

- **Location**: East Sea
- **Area**: Approximately 4.2 square kilometers
- **Climate**: Temperate
- **Flora and Fauna**: Various species of flora and fauna

**Safety and Security**

- **Life jackets** are provided on board.
- **First aid** is available on board.

**Refund Policy**

- Refund requests must be made within 24 hours after the visit.
**문항 번호**

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**목적**

1. 여객선 운항시간은 관광철수비, 동절기에 따라 변동가능이 있음
   There may be a change in ferry boat running time depending on high demand season or winter season.

2. 북항운항 여객선은 기상변화에 따라 운항시간이 조정될 수 있음
   Be sure to consult the information office before departure as the running time of ferry boats traveling to Dokdo can be adjusted according to change of weather.
   * 출항전 반드시 출항시간을 확인 후 출항하시기 바랍니다.

※ 북항은 30분 전에 출항하며, 선착장 지정 시간에 도착하시면 됩니다.
※ 서해우 항만은 20~30분 전에 출항하며, 선착장 지정 시간에 도착하시면 됩니다.
※ 도착에 대한 문의는 북항: 054-220-8410, 서해우: 054-700-6645~8

여행 안내 Booking Information

포항여객선터미널
Pohang Ferry Terminal
(054)242-5111~2

(주) 북항 해운
Dokdo Haeun Ltd, Inc.
(054)791-8111~4

북항여객선터미널
Mukho Ferry Terminal
(033)531-5891~2

(주) 서해우 해운
Seahaeun Express Ferry Inc
(054)791-0801~3

유의사항

1) 여객선 운항시간은 관광철수비, 동절기에 따라 변동가능이 있음

2) 북항운항 여객선은 기상변화에 따라 운항시간이 조정될 수 있음

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For further information of trip to Dokdo, feel free to contact the Office of Uleunggun Dokdo Management, (054)790-6645~8

Welcome to Dokdo

Complete View of Dokdo

도독에 오시려면? 먼저 울릉도로 오세요!
To visit Dokdo, Come to Ulleungdo first!