B of north Cheju Do a peaceful and undisturbed election which truly represents the will of the people of these districts, I herewith order that the by-election in these two electroal districts is postponed for an indefinite period.

Section two. This executive order shall be effective on the date appearing hereon.

Signed William F. Dean, Military Governor in Korea."

▪ 『코리아 유니온 타임즈』 창간호 발간(1948. 6. 16)

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NO. 166

UNCLASSIFIED

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
Office of U. S. Political Adviser
Seoul, Korea, Hq., XXIV Corps, APO 235
c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.
June 16, 1948

SUBJECT: Initial Publication of "The Korea Union Times"

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...ASIAN AFFA
...1948
...IMENT OF STATE

THE HONORABLE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit to the Department four copies each of the first two editions of a new English language daily published in Seoul entitled "The Korea Union Times". The newspaper is published by KYANG Woo Cheong who is also the publisher and chief editor of the extreme right wing "Pyong Wha Ilbo", a Korean language publication. The editor of the new publication is head of the propaganda section of Dr. Syngman RHEE's National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence. The first two issues indicate that the newspaper will be a propaganda vehicle of that party.

An editorial in the first issue, May 31, 1948, announced that the newspaper would be published every other day with the hope of becoming a daily in the near

future. The only other English language newspaper in South Korea is the "Seoul Times", a rather weak daily publication.

Respectfully yours,

Joseph E. Jacobs
United States Political Adviser

Enclosure:
1. 4 copies of Korea Union Times issues of May 31 and June 3, 1948

<첨부문서> 『The Korea Union Times』 창간호와 6월 3일자 4부(1948. 5. 31)

Publisher & Responsible Editor: Ilyong Yoo Cheong
License No. 1-61
Add: 199, 2nd St. Ulchi-Ro, Seoul, Korea.

The Korea

Vol. 1 No. 1 MONDAY, MAY

RIOTS SWEPT IN CHE JOO-DO

Chang Taik-Sang, Chief of Division "M" of the National Police revealed the real nature of the riots occuring recently on Chejoo-Do, the South Korean Island, and outlined the riotous activities of the communists. There in a statement issued on May 27.

It is well known, the statement said, that rioters are those who opposed the successful General Election conducted in South Korea on May 10.

They are striving to make vain every political obstacle, in accord with the decision of the North and South Joint Conference.

In other words, the rioters committed many kinds of violence under the guidance and instructions of the South Korea Labor Party.

To achieve their purpose, this party organized a "special conducting group".

After the completion of plans for the General Election, they began riots to hinder re-establishment of [illegible] and the "special conducting group", with the aid of armed police, caused riots, murder, and arson against the General Election on May 10 throughout Korea.

The details of trade organization are as follows:

1. Purpose of the organization:
It slanders the General organization is responsible violence and destruction.

The "Special Conducting Group" consisting of the most ardent members and extremists in the South Korea Labor Party, is used to carry on operations secretly.

2. System and development of the organization:
a. The organization has been controlled by the central committee of the South Korea Labor Party since April 1.
b. The members are separated from membership in the South Korea Labor Party, and they suspend their activities for that party. Thus, they can operate subversively, without any connection with the Labor Party, taking orders instead from the "Special Conducting Group".

). The organization is entrenched throughout Korea, but has no connection with the formal organization of the South Korea Labor Party. The action group of the organization is the "Secret Armed Mobile Unit".

4. The Special Combative Group is controlled only by the higher leadership of the South Korea Labor Party, and takes no orders from provincial units of the Labor Party. This military organization, and supplementary units are named with "Sabre section" "Skull [illegible]" "Young Peoples Section". the special objects of attack are,

a. Government offices, especially police stations,

b. Important communications installations,

c. Main equipment and installations for transportation, especially locomotives and railways.

d. Press companies

e. Important industrial plants

f. Chiefs of Bans, Chiefs of Gongs, Members of elections committees, well-known election candidates, key figures among rightists and the national police.

WHAT ARE CAUSES OF CHEJOO-DO RIOTS?

KOREAN ANNUAL CEREMONIES

So far as we are anxious to know what a country has in her culture and racial traits, the shortest way is to learn her customs and manners of life.

Korean customs form an essential part of the study of Korea, and these traditions reflect the public sentiments and ethical behaviors that have been the great driving forces in the nation.

This is ture, of course, in all countries, but especially in ancient lands like Korea the spirit of tradition is of paramount importance. While there have been a few changes in Korean customs, or annual ceremonies, in the ocurse of time, the racial characteristics will never be changed essentially.

In view of this, we are going to describe the annual ceremonies of Korea as they reflect the racial traits and symbolize the history of the people. Generally, Korean customs have existed since the earliest Korean society, and they have inherited special characteristics from the cultures of Confucianism and Buddhism. In perusing these customs you may partly learn what koreans are, and find out what is universal in their characters.

For your reference, you should reckon time according to the lunar calender.

If you follow this, you can study Korean customs in relation to their proper time and season.

Considering the increase in riots and disturbances occuring day by day in Cheju-do (Cheju Island), we, keeping the national conscience at heart, are sorrowful and righteously indigent, and at the same time we can not but condemn the shedding of blood among our own race when the guns and swords used should be turned against foreign invaders in the course of our motherland's independence.

After the liberation of Korea on 15 August 1945, how conscientious Koreans longed to build up our country without bloodshed! How much we want to dedicate our efforts for our independence, even though the bloodshed has taken place!

However, in any realistic in-

terpretation of this aspiration, we find tragedy destorying our racial ideal in many icoidents, especially in the riots of Cheju-do.

We can not tolerate the treacherous bloodshed by which same people are ruined and their patriotic conscience crushed.

On the other hand, how sacret it is for blood to flow for constructive national purposes.

Originally the inhabitants in Cheju-do experienced little class feeling among themselves because they enjoyed rich lives throught their diligent labors.

But historically they have always harboured antipathy against the royal court and the mainland's people. This was caused by exiles who were expelled during the Lee Dynasty in the past 500 years and by their descendants.

After the liberation of Korea, the inhabitants in Cheju-do could have gained their freedom, but their sentiments have gone from bad to worse because their latent antipathy has been exploited by native agitators and officers, while, on the other hand, they have been alienated by the different character, language and customs of officers dispatched from the mainland.

In such a situation, the extremists of the North and South Labor Parties, take advantage of their delicate feeling, and they lead the inhabitants to destruction.

Accordingly, being isolated geographically and having little knowledge of foreign and home affairs, the inhabitnats have swallowed the expreeists' false reports and propoganda and submitted to their intimidatory measures.

Rioters in Mt. Halla, agitated by Japanese commanders and extreeists have attacked police station with machine-guns, gre-

[illegible] inhabitants [illegible] ary and

▪ 일본인 관리들의 한국 활동에 대한 허위기사(1948. 6. 16)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

RESTRICTED

FROM: Seoul

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 462, June 15

Control 5862

Rec'd June 16, 1948
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