Association to aid them. The police and their allies then proceeded to terrorize the people, many of whom fled to the mountains. The petitioners asked for a suspension of fighting and a reform in government.

12. Three days later the police director announced there would be no change in police policy. He said: "We will punish those who stand in the way of national independence through murder and incendiarism and will deal leniently with those who confess their faults and make amends for their past conduct."

13. He conceded that "it is the opinion of the authorities of every social field that responsibility for disturbances on Cheju lie in the misconduct of judges, administrative officials and policemen in that place, but the fact is that misconduct is indirectly, not directly, contrived." (Apparently this vague translation meant that various individual policemen had misbehaved, but that their conduct violated police procedures and was not police-sanctioned.)

14. At the end of the month the police reported the disorders were under control. At any rate, the monsoon ended all campaigning. According to a newspaper report of an interview on 21 June, the head of the constabulary on the island said "the rioters were becoming weaker" but it would take a long time to restore complete order. It was claimed that all but about 500 of the 4,000 reported arrested by the end of June had been given rice and sent home. The others were promised speedy trials.

15. Despite the uncompromising pronouncement of the police director, sensible reforms were carried out. Northwest Young Men's Association was ordered to clear out. Mainland policemen were being sent to other stations as rapidly as they could be replaced by Chejuans. A competent chief was sent in temporarily from Division A. Newspapers expressed the hope that police levies on goods and passengers from the mainland would be stopped. Another probability was that the constabulary would be removed from the island at an early date.

SECTION 5 INTER-ZONE ACTIVITIES

RADIO PYONGYANG INTERCEPTS

Cheju-do

9. The fighting on Cheju-do received Pyongyang's attention from time to time. American planes and warships were reported to be killing Koreans. "The American commanding officers say that all the residents on Cheju-do should be killed," said Pyongyang. "This shows how many people are fighting against the separate election and how strong the fight really is..... Seeing such brutal conduct, the people of Cheju-do can never cease their fight against the separate election..... and the police." Many election offices were reported attacked by rioters, and documents burned and stolen. The Americans and the Korean police concentrated their energies in slaughtering the people, employing every cruelty imaginable, declared the North Korean radio, explaining that the Americans were especially interested because of Cheju-do's great value as a military base.

▪ 1948년 5월 1일~31일 동안의 민정정보처 활동보고서(1948. 6. 15)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
APO 235

15 June 1948

SUBJECT: Report of Activities of the Office of Civil Information, USAFIK, 1 May 1948 to 31 May 1948.

TO : Commanding General, USAFIK

I - GENERAL

Following the culmination of its effort in publicizing the election of 10 May, OCI resumed its normal activities. Part of these consisted in broadening the program and adjusting policy to fit the new situation which is developing as a result of the election.

Because of its location near the 38th parallel, Kaesong was selected as an advantageous place for a sub-branch of the Kyonggi-Do provincial branch, and an information center was opened there. The Director attended the opening ceremonies with an appropriate message from the Commanding General. Toward the latter part of the month, the Director made a survey trip to Cheju-Do for the purpose of investigating the possibilities of opening a branch on the island. Later it was decided to open such a branch, and a manager was assigned to Cheju city.

II - PERSONNEL

Personnel additions to the staff of the Office of Civil Information during May are as follows:

1. Central Office in Seoul:

   a. Miss Margaret Christenson, Fiscal Accountant and Auditing Clerk, assigned Seoul Information Center.

   b. Mr. William G. Ridgeway, Information Specialist (Visual and Radio), assigned Seoul Information Center.

   c. T/Sgt. Arthur B. Wimer, charge of OCI Hqs, Message Center.

2. Field Branch Offices:

   a. Mr. Albert E. Peterson, assigned Branch Manager, Cheju-Do.

3. Employees resigned or transferred:

   a. Mrs. Elizabeth Noe Unger, Administrative Assistant at Chongju Branch Office, resigned.

   b. M/Sgt. David E. Gordon, charge of OCI Hqs, Message Center, returned to ZI.

▪ 국방경비대의 잔혹성에 관한 보고(1948. 6. 28)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY
APO 235, UNIT 2

29 June 1948

SUBJECT: Reports of Brutality by Constabulary
TO : Director
Department of Internal Security