

Value of Jeju 4.3 Victims' Record as UNESCO Memory of the World¹

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Abstract

The April 3 victim records are a collective history of victims, including the background of the incident, the history of the victims in the process of investigating the truth and restoring honor, the process of establishing the April 3 Special Act and resolving civil-private cooperation. The Jeju 4.3 Incident occurred on Jeju Island, a small South Korean island ruled by U.S. Government amid the global Cold War and the division of the Korean Peninsula after World War II was the second most serious casualty in modern Korean history. Of the island's total population of 280,000, between 25,000 and 30,000 were found to have been killed. Nevertheless, 50 years after the incident, no specific and comprehensive fact-finding has been made, and the truth and justice have been concealed. Since the late 1980s, the damage has gradually begun to be revealed as a fierce campaign to reveal the truth of Jeju civil society, including bereaved families, students, civic groups, media, cultural circles, and academic circles. On January 12, 2000, the Jeju April 3 Incident Truth and Victim Honor Recovery Committee was launched with the enactment of the "Special Act on the Truth and Restoration of Victims". The findings were announced at the time Roh Moo-hyun, the Korean President to visit Jeju Island at a "In the past power of the state of sympathy and heartfelt apology to family and the Jeju for a mistake to say." and came to a formal apology. In addition, the government has taken steps to overcome past tragedies and move toward the future, including the creation of Jeju April·3 Peace Park in 2003, the establishment of Jeju April ·3 Peace Foundation in 2008, the designation of national anniversaries by the government in 2012, and the declaration of formalization between the bereaved families. The April 3 victim records are a collective history of victims, including the background of the incident, the history of the victims in the process of investigating the truth and restoring honor, the process of establishing the April 3 Special Act and resolving civil-private cooperation.

Key words :

The April 3 victim records. The Jeju 4.3 Incident. the Special Act on the Truth and Restoration of Victims. Jeju April·3 Peace Park. Jeju April ·3 Peace Foundation.

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Introduction

The Jeju April 3 Incident Victim's Record (hereinafter referred to as the April 3, Victim's Record) refers to documents, photos, videos, and relics recorded and produced in connection with the fact that tens of thousands of residents were killed in the armed conflict between civil armed forces and state suppression forces.

The Jeju 4.3 Incident (hereinafter referred to as the "April 3 Incident") occurred on

Jeju Island, a small South Korean island ruled by U.S. Government amid the global Cold War and the division of the Korean Peninsula after World War II was the second most serious casualty in modern Korean history. Of the island's total population of 280,000, between 25,000 and 30,000 were found to have been killed. Nevertheless, 50 years after the incident, no specific and comprehensive fact-finding has been made, and the truth and justice have been concealed. Since the late 1980s, the damage has gradually begun to be revealed as a fierce campaign to reveal the truth of Jeju civil society, including bereaved families, students, civic groups, media, cultural circles, and academic circles.

Finally, on January 12, 2000, the Jeju April 3 Incident Truth and Victim Honor Recovery Committee (hereinafter referred to as the April 3 Incident Committee) was launched with the enactment of the "Special Act on the Truth and Restoration of Victims" (hereinafter referred to as the April 3 Special Act). The findings were announced at the time Roh Moo-hyun, the Korean President to visit Jeju Island. "In the past power of the state of sympathy and heartfelt apology to family and the Jeju for a mistake to say." and came to a formal apology. In addition, the government has taken steps to overcome past tragedies and move toward the future, including the creation of Jeju April-3 Peace Park in 2003, the establishment of Jeju April ·3 Peace Foundation in 2008, the designation of national anniversaries by the government in 2014, and the declaration of formalization between the bereaved families.

The April 3 victim records are a collective history of victims, including the background of the incident, the history of the victims in the process of investigating the truth and restoring honor, the process of

establishing the April 3 Special Act and resolving civil-private cooperation.

Types of victims' archives

The April 3rd victims' record consists of three main parts. The first is a record related to the occurrence of collective victims (1947–1954), the second is a record of the imprisonment, death, disappearance, and injury of the victims, and the third is a record of the fact-finding, honor recovery, tolerance and harmony of the victims' bereaved families.

Records of the victims of the April 3 incident contained in various media, such as documents, photographs, videos, and voice, can be divided into records of the time of the incident and records of the future. Records at the time of the April 3 incident are classified as government documents, military and police data, civil armed forces data, state rulings and prison records, foreign collections such as the U.S., Russia and Japan, and photo and video data, including the National Assembly's report on the issue.

History and origin of victims' archives

Various records of victims of the April 3 incident began to be made at the same time as six residents were killed by police fire during the March 1 incident in 1947. During the March 1st Independence Movement, newspaper articles on the deaths of six people, rulings on the peaceful general strike, not an armed uprising, police data, and records related to Jeju Sinbo's campaign to raise money for the dead were produced. After a year of oppression and resistance, two young men were tortured and killed by police in March 1948, a civil insurgency took place on 3 April, killing 12 civilians. Since then, the number of victims has increased as mutual armed conflict between civil armed forces and military and police punitive forces continued until October 1948. The main document containing the origin and development of this 20-month period was the only newspaper, JEJUSHINBO published in Jeju Island at the time. The original document is currently housed in the National Assembly Library of South

Korea. It also began producing information reports on the Jeju Island incident left by the U.S. military administration, which ruled South Korea, and the original copy is kept by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).

On October 17, 1948, the new South Korean Government issued a declaration of the suppression forces on Jeju Island to find and suppress civil armed forces, and declared martial law from November 17 to December 31, 1948. For four months from then until February 1949, a massive hard-line suppression operation was carried out to devastate the mountain villages near Halla Mountain on Jeju Island. In the process, a terrible situation occurred in which ordinary civilians were arrested and slaughtered on charges of cooperating with civil armed forces. The U.S. military intelligence report said the 9th Regiment adopted a "program of mass destruction)" for villagers under the assumption that all residents in the mountain villages were clearly providing help and convenience to guerrilla troops.

At that time, documents and evidence detailing the actual conditions of collective sacrifices of residents were thoroughly concealed, distorted, or discarded. Nevertheless, various evidence evidencing the reality of the tragic situation was confirmed through records produced by the Korean administration, legislation, judiciary, military, police, and U.S. military accident. Furthermore, it was stated through the mouths of surviving residents who witnessed and experienced the reality of the incident and remained as testimony records (recordings, video records, documents), and was recorded through various victims' reports officially received and investigated by the National Assembly, Local Council, and the April 3rd Committee. The original records are currently distributed to public institutions of the Korean government, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), the April 3 Memorial Hall, and the April 3 Civic Organization. Many of these records were used to prepare the April 3rd report officially recognized by the Korean Government in 2003, and were published as 12 documentaries and seven testimony archives.

The truth of collective sacrifice caused by the April 3 incident was restored through the efforts

of the surviving bereaved families. They went through a global transition process called the April 19 Revolution in 1960 and the democratic people movement in Korea in the late 1980s, demanding fact-finding and honor recovery, eventually creating a new April 3 Special Act in January 2000. Reports, testimonies, video records, and memoirs related to the victims produced in the process contain the truth of the vivid incident left by the victims' families.

The bereaved families of the victims in the western part of Jeju Island collected their small sincerity (material and spiritual) to excavate the remains of the Five Egg Oreum Black Burial in Moseulpo to create a community cemetery. "I serve all my grandfathers (the ancestors) with the same spirit as one of their descendants" was established, and a memorial monument was erected together instead of an individual tombstone. The remains of black burial sites scattered throughout Jeju Island have been excavated one after another, revealing the truth of the victims buried underground. Most of these documents have been preserved in the April 3rd Memorial Hall.

According to the collection of private collection data conducted by the April 3 Memorial Hall, the April 3 Foundation, and the Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Government, numerous relics of the April 3 victims (photo, daily necessities, postcards, pass cards, memoirs, and items hidden in caves) were collected.

In addition, the descendants of the April 3 victims took the lead in community harmony by holding a joint memorial service with civil society organizations in 1994, and joined forces with civil society organizations to enact the April 3 Special Act in January 2000. Since then, they have played a major role in restoring the honor of the victims by reporting 14,532 victims under the April 3 Special Act, confirming the April 3 report, creating the April 3 Park and the April 3 Memorial Hall, establishing the April 3 Foundation, and enacting the April 3rd anniversary. In the end of 2003, Roh Moo-hyun, the Korean president in 2018 Moon Jae-in Jeju families in search of the president himself a former state of public power to make an excuse for up to.

In line with this national solution process, the

bereaved families of the April 3 victims moved toward harmony of the community in Jeju Island, integration of the Republic of Korea, and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula under the aim of Reconciliation, Win-Win, Tolerance and Peace. The case in which residents of Haguiri created a memorial space in one place regardless of whether it was perpetrated or damaged, and the declaration of reconciliation with a police-turned-organization group (KCC), one of the pillars of state power, are considered as examples of informing the world of a very unusual and symbolic solution to the past. The original documents related to the efforts of the bereaved families to restore their honor are currently housed in the Association of the Bereaved and the April 3 Memorial Hall.

Global value of 4.3 Victims' Archives

The April 3 victims' archives contain the fact that Jeju Island residents have overcome past tragedies in which they were collectively sacrificed by massive national violence amid the global cold war and the division of the Korean Peninsula. Among the many past history that practiced the definition of the transition period globally, the process of resolving the April 3 incident has global value in that it has presented a vision of "community tolerance, healing, harmony and peace orientation" beyond South Africa's "truthful reconciliation solution." In addition, the types and contents of records are very abundant compared to the collective victimization cases by the world's known state-run authority, and records of 15,000 victims remain well. Therefore, many scholars and journalists around the world are paying attention to the process of solving the past history of Jeju Island, an island of world peace.

1) Overview of the World Record Heritage

UNESCO established the Memory of the World: MOW project in 1992. The project was initiated to increase the threat to the preservation of archival heritage and awareness of it, and to improve accessibility of archival heritage from around the world. Since the world's archives belong to all mankind, they aim to preserve and protect them so

that they can be passed on to future generations, improve public access to them, and raise global awareness of the existence and importance of them.

The World Records Heritage Project was first held in 1993 by the International Advisory Committee (IAC), which serves as the backbone of the project's performance, to establish a project framework and action plan. In 1995, the General Guideline to Safeguard Documentary Heritage was first adopted by the UNESCO General Assembly, and the listing of World Records began in earnest.

Regardless of the form of archives, achievements of meaning and value to mankind are listed as "human memories" after screening, while supporting professional skills needed to preserve and improve accessibility. With the revision of the registration criteria in 2002, it has expanded to a wide range of recording media and recording methods, including not only text records but also digital materials such as video and virtual records.

A historical heritage is information containing records, or a medium for conveying records. It can be a solo recording or an archival fonds. Records of manuscripts, books, newspapers and posters, as well as non-textual materials such as plastic, papyrus, parchment, palm leaf, bark, textile, stone or other materials, are included. All kinds of electronic data were added to this, including traditional movements and current image images, audio, video, original text and stationary images in analog or digital form.

The list of registered records is determined every two years when the IAC General Assembly is held, after receiving not more than two applications for registration of new records. In Korea, the Cultural Heritage Administration selects two cases and submits them to the IAC General Assembly. In order to be listed as a UNESCO World Record Heritage Site, it must contain important records of human culture and comprehensively determine authenticity, originality (non-replaceability), global values, rarity, and management plans.

The registration process has been temporarily suspended since 2017. The politicization of the UNESCO World Heritage site in Japan wary of the grounds that (Japanese military sexual slavery

records) issues such as movement to fundamentally block the screening policy for records. Attention is focusing on how the results of future discussions will be organized as there are differences in positions depending on interests between countries on the order of expert reviews and the way in which the contents of the review will be disclosed.

2) Process for registering April 3 victims' records as UNESCO archives;

The collection of April 3 victims' records varies from public institutions to individuals. Currently, 4.3 related organizations and individuals, including domestic and foreign document institutions, private research institutes, and the bereaved family association, mainly the April 3 Peace Foundation, hold April 3 records.

The full-fledged collection of the April 3 victims' records took place in the process of preparing the April 3 report at the April 3 Committee from 2000 to 2003. Major archives collected and organized by the committee have been published as a collection of 12 volumes. Since then, the April 3rd Feed Center (current Jeju April 3 Peace Memorial Hall, hereinafter referred to as the April 3rd Memorial Hall) was opened in 2008 and the April 3rd Foundation has been systematically collected and organized. These materials are currently housed in the storage and archive of the April 3rd Memorial Hall. The April 3 Foundation has opened and operated the online Jeju April 3 Archive (<http://www.43archives.or.kr/>) in 2017 to provide citizens with more than 12,000 information on April 3 records.

In the process above, the April 3rd Foundation, which watched the May 18 Democratic Movement's records listed as World Records in 2011, began to consider registering the April 3rd records, a similar case in modern Korean history. In December 2012, the April 3 Foundation held a forum inviting experts to open the door for discussions on the registration of the World Record Heritage. Since then, the administrative authorities of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province have started a full-fledged project to promote the registration in 2018 after going through business initiatives such as collecting opinions.

Since 2019, the April 3 Foundation has signed an agency agreement with the Jeju Special Self-Governing Province to promote the registration of April 3 victims' records as UNESCO World Records. The foundation first selected archives needed to promote the registration, based on the archives stored in the memorial hall, compiled a total list and established a database. The application for registration of similar domestic and foreign cases similar to April 3 was translated into Korean and obtained reference materials for preparation of the application for registration. In 2020, it has started preparing applications for registration based on its business performance over the past few years. It drafted applications for registration and organized records subject to registration based on the type, production time, and key keywords. It also pushed for a campaign to collect April 3 records owned by the private sector and conducted oral video interviews with key figures in the April 3 truth-finding movement. In December, the April 3 Archives Exhibition was held to open the records to citizens.

In June of 2021, we also talk about educational connection through UNESCO NGO Committee for designation of Jeju 4.3 Victim List as one of UNESCO World Programmes of Memory BPW International permanent Representative to UNESCO and NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee (Marie Claude 2021) :

“The Incheon Declaration and FFA affirm the role of UNESCO: “...as the specialized UN agency for education, UNESCO will continue in its mandated role to lead and coordinate the SDG4-Education 2030 agenda” ()“...functioning as a focal point for education within the overall 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development coordination structure” and “convene a multi-stakeholder SDG-Education 2030 Steering Committee (SDG-Education 2030 SC), working within the wider 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development architecture”. Adoption 38th session General Conference November 2015. UNESCO believes that education is a human right for all throughout life. It also says that education has a transformative power.”

3) Global importance of April 3rd victim records

The April 3 victims' archives are records of events brought by the global Cold War and the division of the Korean Peninsula. April 3 is a preview of the Korean War and can be called a "congratulatory picture." The April 3 victim record is a record of the overall cause, development, outcome, and resolution of a very important event from this global perspective.

From a global perspective, the type and content of records are very abundant compared to collective victimization cases by state authorities in other countries and regions, and records related to 15,000 victims remain well, making it an important record. It is the April 3 Report (2003) that records of victims of the April 3rd victims were prepared as important data and grounds. The April 3 report has been translated into English, Chinese, and Japanese since 2014, allowing the world to know the truth of April 3. English translation of the recently published report (2019) is also under way.

The ongoing process of resolving April 3 is an exemplary example of the process of resolving past history. Beyond South Africa's "truth reconciliation solution," it presents a "future vision of truth, reconciliation, co-prosperity and peace." The government's apology to Jeju residents and victims, designation of the April 3rd Incident Memorial Day, the use of educational materials in the April 3 report, active support for the creation of the April 3 park, support for collective burial sites and historical sites, and support for the continuation of memorial projects.

Many scholars and media outlets around the world are paying attention to the process of resolving April 3.

Former East Timor President Jose Ramos-Horta said, "The goal pursued by the April 3 park is meaningful. I visited Jeju in 1998, and it has improved a lot in about 20 years. "I respect the way Koreans solve the April 3 issue.

Bruce Cummings apologized to Jeju residents in his speech on winning the April 3 Peace Prize, saying, "For the first time in the postwar world, on such a beautiful island, the U.S. showed ruthless violence against indigenous people who fought for self-determination and social justice."

Leading U.S. media outlets are also showing great interest in finding the truth of April 3. The Associated Press reported worldwide on August 28, 2001, titled "South Korea Reviews 1948 Killings", while the New York Times wrote in a special cover story titled "South Koreans Seek Truth About 1948 Massacre" on October 24, 2001.

As part of cooperation, promotion, and solidarity on the resolution of exemplary April 3, it holds events that conform to global values such as the April 3 Peace Prize, the International Conference, and the Jeju April 3 UN Human Rights Symposium. In particular, the April 3 Peace Prize was awarded to Muhammad Imam Aziz, a contributor to the Indonesian massacre, and Nguyen Thi Thanh, a witness to the Vietnam massacre.

In sum, the April 3 victims' archives are records of victims killed and the truth of April 3, reconciliation and co-prosperity for future generations, and records of solidarity and cooperation contributing to world peace.

The importance and meaning of 4.3 victim records shall be globalized by registering them on the World Records Heritage. Through this, the government should strengthen the accessibility of April 3 victims' archives and use them educationally as examples for peace and human rights, global civic education, and democratic civic education.

4) Social, mental, and community importance of April 3 victims' archives;

After the April 3 incident, damage reports were made by the National Assembly in 1960 and the Jeju Provincial Council in 1995. In 2003, the April 3 report, which compiled it compiled, was published. In 2019, one additional fact-finding report on the Jeju April 3 incident was published. To this day, further fact-finding continues in stages on the April 3 incident.

The campaign to revise the April 3 Special Act, involving Jeju's civic groups and bereaved families' associations, continues "even now." They have moved to Seoul to continue their legislative petition campaign in front of the National Assembly demanding the truth of the April 3 incident, the restoration of the victims' honor, and compensation.

The Jeju Case Association, a former police

organization, and the Jeju April 3 Victim Liberals Association, which had the most antagonism and conflict over the April 3 incident, have been jointly paying tribute to, and sharing the Chunghon Cemetery and Peace Park since they officially announced the Reconciliation and Win-Win Declaration in 2013.

The South Korean government designated Jeju Island as an island of world peace in 2005. In 2014, 'April 3rd Victim Memorial Day' was designated as a national holiday. Since then, the government has continued to examine victims and bereaved families who are not recognized through the April 3rd Committee (Chairman and Prime Minister).

In addition, the judiciary of the Republic of Korea made a socially meaningful ruling 70 years after the April 3 incident. It is not known what facts were court-martialed in a lawsuit filed by survivors who were court-martialed and punished despite being civilians at the time of the April 3 incident, and the ruling was declared invalid because the procedure violated the rules set by the law. As a result, criminal compensation and state compensation suits for damages are currently underway.

The April 3 fact-finding through the publication of fact-finding reports, the continued parliamentary legislative movement through civic groups, the government's continuous resolution of the April 3 issue, and the April 3 victims through the judiciary's ruling have been meaningful. It was in the excavation, research, and investigation of the April 3 victims' records that could have been made possible to achieve the results of the April 3 fact-finding and continuous resolution of April 3. Although more than 70 years have passed, the April 3 victim records are records that make Jeju residents feel strong social, mental, and community importance. In addition, research on the resolution of April 3 is drawing global attention.

5) Rarity of April 3rd victim records

The April 3 victim records are records that confirm facts and damages related to victims that are constantly recognized by the state. More than 70 years after the incident took place, it is still used as evidence for the trial and as evidence for the committee's deliberation and resolution. It will

continue to be used as material for compensation and compensation for victims and victims.

In particular, detailed information on the damage of individual victims is gathered through the National Assembly in the 1960s, local councils in the 1990s, and the April 3rd Committee in the 2000s. There are comprehensive and systematic collections of documents from public institutions containing measures and orders taken by the state at the time of the April 3 incident, and oral records that complement historical facts and damages. These records are rare in that they have a very powerful effect and influence.

Completeness of April 3rd Victims' Records

4.3 Victim records are comprehensive and complete records collected in consideration of the timing of production, the principal of production, and the purpose of production of records. Historical records at the time of the April 3 incident show the background of the April 3 outbreak, the policy of suppression at the time of April 3, and the situation of damage. Among the records after the April 3 incident, the records collected before the April 3 Special Act have reports and data for fact-finding and damage investigation. There are records related to testimonies and oral statements collected from various investigations and research since the implementation of the April 3 Special Act. The collection of April 3 records was made based on the Special Act. The records of various forms of post-production produced by a person who has experienced the April 3 incident in person reflecting on the situation at that time shall be covered.

Comprehensive collection of April 3rd victim records was also carried out several times. In the process of enacting the April 3 Special Act and preparing the April 3 report, 19 domestic institutions, including the National Archives and the National Assembly Library, and three countries, the U.S., Russia and Japan, were surveyed. In the process, major domestic and foreign records related to April 3 were identified.

Prior to the opening of the April 3rd Memorial Hall in 2006, private archives were collected

throughout Jeju Island. In addition, private records were collected again through media promotion and visit reception ahead of the April 3rd UNESCO World Records Heritage Special Exhibition in 2020. This collection of April 3 records was published as a collection of archives for each field. It is comprehensively included in the U.S. Military Government Data Book published by the Jeju provincial council, the April 3rd Committee Data Book, various reports from the April 3rd Foundation, and the April 3rd Memorial Hall.

Considering the continuous and systematic collection of 4.3 victims' records and the composition of collected records, the 4.3 victims' records can be considered to be complete.

Conclusion: Some prospects, potential and possibilities

Currently, applications for new registrations of World Records Heritage have been temporarily suspended due to discussions on improving the system. In 2015, China's Nanjing Massacre Documents were registered as World Record Heritage Sites, and in 2017, when civic groups in Korea, China, and Japan applied for the registration of the records of the comfort women of the Japanese military, the Japanese government decided to use the UNESCO project for political purposes. He called for reform of the registration system. To this end, the government even delayed the payment of UNESCO contributions. UNESCO formed a working group in 2018 to discuss reform of the registration system.

The improvement of the system, which was scheduled to be completed by 2019, has eventually passed the year, and this year's schedule will be further delayed due to the spread of Corona-19, and the system improvement plan will be finalized as early as early as March 2021. If the UNESCO executive board approves as planned, applications for registration are expected to resume as early as the second half of 2021. When the application for registration resumes, Korea will submit applications for registration of "Donghak Peasant Revolution Records" and "April 19 Revolution Records", which

passed the review by the Korean Committee for World Records Heritage and the Cultural Heritage Committee. And if applications are received on a two-year basis according to the existing screening-registration cycle, the next application for registration will be made in 2023, and the domestic public offering will be promoted in 2022.

Jeju Special Self-Governing Province and the April 3 Foundation, which were preparing to apply for the listing of April 3 victims' records, are using the suspension of the application for UNESCO World Records Heritage as an opportunity to focus on internalizing the management of April 3 records. In the future, the government plans to reorganize the fundamental system for collection and management of April 3 archives and disclosure methods online and offline. In order to provide numerous materials in a more easy-to-search environment, the company is currently planning to improve the April 3 archive, which is currently operating online, and plans to preemptively and demonstrate the "April 3 Archives (tentative name)" to be established after the "April 3 Archives Exhibition" opened in December 2020.

The upcoming UNESCO World Records of April 3 victims will provide an opportunity to share the universal values of April 3 with mankind, recognize Korea as a mature human rights state, overcome Cold War, division, dictatorship, division, and confrontation.

As for issue of creating some prospects, potential and possibilities for Jeju 4.3 Victim List, Dr. Marie-Claude Machon-Honoré BPW International permanent Representative to UNESCO NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee and Douglas Yates of American Graduate School in Paris conclude jointly at the 21 World Peace Island Online Forum on June 10, 2021 at Jeju National University that Jeju 4.3 Victim List is completely qualified to be "UNESCO World Programs of Memory." So, we just start its advocacy and lobbying role at local, national, regional, and global levels. They invite us into both the UNESCO and United Nations joint online discussion "Memory at risk: the importance of genocide archives for justice, remembrance, research and education" on June 22, 2021 and to UNESCO NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee,

American Graduate School in Paris, Jeju National University and Jeju 4.3 Institute joint discussion “ Value of Jeju 4.3 Victim List and its Significance as UNESCO World Memory Programs of Memory on September 13, 2021 according to Education 2030 Framework of Action at the 8CCNGO meeting on May 17, 2021:

“ Noting that the CCNGO/ED 2030 is UNESCO’s key mechanism for dialogue, reflection and partnerships with NGOs for the implementation of the SDG4 Education 2030 and an important part of the global SDG 4 coordination mechanisms as spelt out in the Education 2030 Framework for Action, we recommend the CCNGO to:

33. Amplify its advocacy and lobbying role at local, national, regional, and global levels.

35. Foster exchange and learning, share knowledge, and engage in wider debates and cross-sectoral engagement, including through increased dialogue with the UNESCO–NGO Liaison Committee and Education and Academia Stakeholder Group.”

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