

Syria, that the wanton killing of so many police and police families, by members of the South Korean Labor Party, on the Island of Cheju-do, influenced the police in these particular cases to take such harsh measures upon capturing some of the culprits. However, such action on the part of the police will not be tolerated. Personnel transfers have been effected and instructions to that effect reiterated.

· 제주도에서 발생한 폭력사태 상보(1948. 4. 28)

28 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Anti-Registration Activities.

Transmitted herewith is a summary of all violence in South Korea, most of which was directed against the existing government by those groups opposed to elections. Inclosure No. 1 is a police report of violence during the period of 7 February/18 April 1948. Since statistics alone do not show a full picture, Inclosure No. 2 has been added to give details of some of the more important incidents. Inclosure No. 2, however, covers only the period from 29 March to 20 April 1948. Some of the incidents shown in Inclosure No. 2 do not appear in the tabulation due to the different sources of information involved.

2 Incls

1. Total of activities
(Tabular Form).
2. Total of activities.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

<첨부분서2> 제주도에서 발생한 폭력사태 상보(詳報)

DATE	PLACE	INCIDENT
17 Apr	Cheju Do	In Sin Gbod three civilians killed. One civilian seriously injured and two other civilians missing.
17 Apr	Cheju Do	In Cheju-up police lines west of town were cut. Total of 36 telephone poles cut down.
18 Apr	Cheju Do	In Cheju City police detail repairing telephone lines fired upon.
18 Apr	Cheju Do	In Aewol one civilian was killed.
20 Apr	Cheju Do	In Mounlpo the constabulary compound was approached by a crowd.
20 Apr	Cheju Do	In Cheju City snipers opened fire on Cheju City.

• 제주도 선거 무기한 연기(1948. 5)

(10) Cheju Island : On the island of Cheju, along the scene of bitter family vendettas, the Communists apparently made their greatest effort to disrupt the elections. Trained agitators and

specially armed groups were sent to Cheju from other provinces to interfere and halt, if possible, the registration and balloting.

Casualties on Cheju Island were considerable. For the entire period of the Communist subversive effort beginning 7 February 1948 to 14 May (Communist subversive activities still continuing, now on a diminishing scale on Cheju) the figures were:

Election officials	- Killed 4 (More than any other province)
Police	- Killed 12 Wounded 25 (Second highest total among provinces)
Families of Police	- Killed 6 Wounded 3 (Highest total among provinces)

Additionally 42 persons were killed and 60 wounded by Communists in indiscriminate attacks on Cheju Island. The Communists were well armed, principally with Japanese weapons, and the mountainous areas of the island, afforded excellent concealment and bases for launching raids on villages. There was considerable intimidation of both election officials and voters and in some