

<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

specialty 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

cases complete destruction of balloting places, particularly in North Cheju. In some cases almost the entire village population either left voluntarily or by force on Election Day.]

Despite a vigorous campaign by the Communists, excellent comparative results were obtained. In the three electoral districts in Cheju (2 in North and 1 in South Cheju) a total of 69.8% were registered and 86.6 of actual registrants voted. (Inclosure No. 55). In North Cheju the voting was higher, however, than in any other area in South Korea:

North Cheju	No. of Registered Voters	No. of Actual Voters	Voting Districts	Districts Where Votes Could Not Be Counted
Electoral District "A"	27,560	11,912	73	42
Electoral District "B"	20,917	9,724	61	29

(Inclosure No. 54)

In view of the situation prevailing on Cheju, the Military Governor, on recommendation of the National Election Committee, invalidated the voting in the two electoral districts of North Cheju. Elections in these areas were postponed indefinitely. (See Inclosure No. 46 for detailed report of U.S. observers).

• 제주도 폭동 상보(1948. 5. 1)

1 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Anti-Election Activities.

Transmitted herewith is a summary of anti-election activities in South Korea, by groups opposed to the election, for the period 18 April to 28 April 1948.