

and down through the Ko, Dong, and Ka levels are authorized to deputize male
 各自의都市部落에 保衛하기爲하여 必要한 官下都市部落의男子住民을
 citizens of their communities as needed to assist the police in preserving
 召集할 權限을 市長 郡守 面長 그리고 區 洞 街에 이르는地方
 the peace and to afford protection to their respective communities against
 朝鮮人政府의 員에게 授與함. 召集받은 住民을 服務中에 있어서
 those who may try to impede and interfere with the election by threats,
 地方警察當局과 必要에依하여 協助할 各其 地方行政當局指下에
 rioting, murder, incendiarism, and other forms of sabotage. Deputized
 citizens, when performing this duty, will be under the control of their
 있어야한다. 이에 服務하기爲하여 召集된住民은 報酬없이 從事할
 local civil authorities, who will cooperate as necessary with local police
 이고 또 이愛國的 服務에 報酬를주지爲하여 住民에게서 寄附金을
 authorities. Citizens deputized for this service will serve without remunera-
 徵收하여서는 안된다.
 tion and no contributions will be exacted from citizens of the community to
 pay for this patriotic service.

2. Youth organizations or political groups will not be deputized as
 青年團體나 政治團體는 團體에서 이義務를 代行할수 없
 such to perform this duty.

것이다.

3. Persons deputized for this duty will not be prevented from voting
 이에 服務하기爲하여 召集된人員은 이에 服務하기때문에 投票
 by reason of such service.

못하게 하는것이 아니다.

AHN, CHAI HONG
 Civil Administrator

W. F. Dean

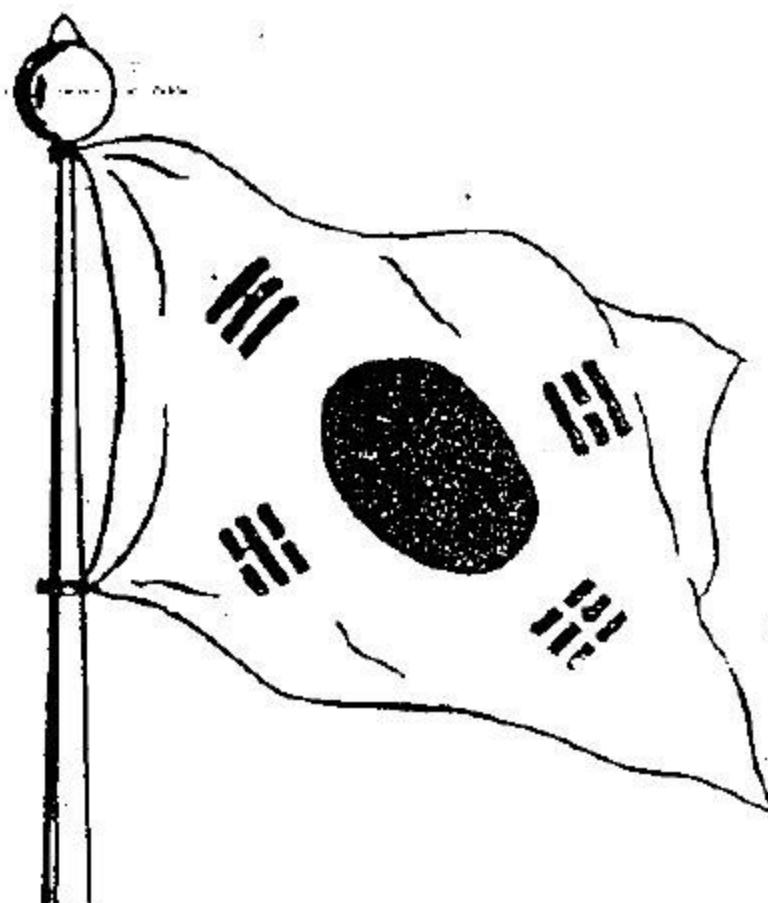
W. F. DEAN
 Major General, U. S. Army
 Military Governor

윌리엄. 게프. 딘
 美國陸軍少將
 軍政長官

民政長官
 安在鴻

• 5-10 총선거와 제주도 폭동 / <남조선과도정부 활동> 제32호(1948년 5월)

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA



SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT
IN KOREA

PREPARED BY
NATIONAL ECONOMIC BOARD

NO 32

MAY

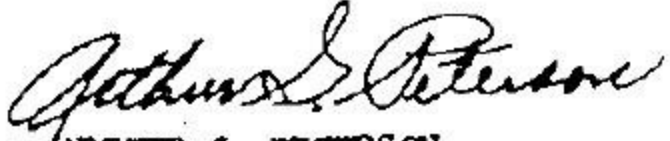
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SUMMARY

3. South Korea proved a parallel to Italy. A three-month communist campaign to sabotage the election, partly by propaganda but mostly by violence, failed miserably. Only in two districts on strife-torn Cheju Island was it impossible to hold valid elections. In the other 198 districts throughout South Korea, the communists had shot their bolt. Alert police and a temporarily-recruited body of citizens held disorders to a minimum. For the most part, the election was quiet, well-organized and efficiently carried out, according to American observers sent to all provinces.

16. The 38° parallel was an unhealthy place during May, with small-arms fire spitting across the line nearly every evening. Thirty-one incidents involving North Korean Constabulary were reported during the month, and Americans along the border drew more hostile fire than ever before. But the island province of Cheju, off the mainland's south coast, was the real hot spot, for there a virtual civil war was in progress.

17. Police and Constabulary, their appeals for peace rejected, moved in on guerrillas entrenched in mountain strongpoints. Crushing the rebellion was difficult, however; many of the night-riding rebel soldiers were peaceful farmers by day. The disorders broke out partly at the inspiration of communists opposing the South Korean election, and partly because of the islanders' long-smouldering resentment against despotic police and corrupt officials.


ARTHUR G. PETERSON
Chief, Statistics Division
National Economic Board

4. Cheju Island was separated from Cholla-namdo in 1946 and given provincial status. Data on the population of Cheju-do for 1940 and 1944 have been separated from those of Cholla-namdo.

SECTION 2 POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

GENERAL

1. On 10 May, more than 91 per cent of the registrants, who represented 94 per cent of all eligible voters in South Korea, participated in the first general election in Korean history. Almost half of the 198 men elected were avowed rightists. Elections in two of the three districts in Cheju-do were declared invalid and the date for re-election was postponed indefinitely because of continuing disorder and violence. None of the Assembly members were registered as communists. The strongest rightist group in the new National Assembly was composed of members of the Hanhuk Democratic Party, a powerful and well-organized group. Most of the remaining members were registered as independents, largely members of those moderate political parties which refused to participate in the separate election. Of this last group, political observers estimate that 50 have conservative leanings, while the remaining 35 are inclined toward the moderate right. Immediately after the election, the Hanhuk Democratic Party, the left-wing group and an independent group of moderates and rightists began campaigning for the affiliation of the members of the Assembly.

GENERAL ELECTION

4. By the middle of the month, complete returns from all provinces except Cheju were announced. Three candidates from Cheju-do were elected, but elections in Puk Cheju Gun A and B were judged invalid because of interference by communists and other groups. Elections in those two districts were postponed indefinitely. The 198 members of the National Assembly are listed below according to province. Average age of the assembly was 47, ranging from 28 to 74. Table 1 shows political party representation in the National Assembly, and Table 2 lists occupations.

LEGISLATION

11. A team of judges, lawyers and clerks was sent to Cheju-do to try trials in order to clear up backlog of cases arising out of the disorders. Military Government judges and members of the constabulary on Cheju-do are tried by courts martial within the constabulary, and not by civil courts.

Attacks on Election and Government Workers

6. Four candidates for election were killed. Despite the fact that probably all candidates were threatened, few withdrew from the race. According to newspaper accounts, 15 election officials and 11 government employees also were killed. Attacks were made on the families and the property of many participating in the election. Frequently police reports read: "Home burned by mob after household effects were looted." When homes were attacked, the women as well as the men nearly always were beaten. Heretofore, few such

attacks had been made except on wives and daughters of policemen, but in May the practice seemed to be spreading and the same ferocity was displayed against private individuals — both rightist and leftist.

Attacks on Police

7. Many special police teams, each of 50 picked men, were given training in breaking up riots and dealing with rioters who fled to mountain hideouts. The County Guard Corps kept down some of the rowdiness, as the presence of men with cudgels every few feet along the streets leading to the polls was a deterrent to would-be bomb throwers. The charge was made, however, that the ranks of the guards in some places were infiltrated by leftists. This would be true in the case of Cholla-namdo, where the police were killed by 15 County Guard Corpamen armed with spears. During the election period, several police stations were attacked and with loss of life. The number of policemen killed in May — 32 — was one less than in February. The month the communists launched their abortive revolt and general strike. The police had been ordered to shoot at rioters. The death toll in May rose to 32, at least, as in any previous month in 1948.

Attacks on Towns

8. For the first time police reports told of a number of attacks on towns. Some of these attacks were on Cheju-do, where Japanese installations on Mt. Halla gave rioters natural fortifications. Some were in mountainous places in the southern part of the mainland, where a number of caves were used as hideouts for rioters. One account told of the police attempt to surround Chirisan, a mountain area 30 miles long and 30 miles wide, where 100 rioters were hiding. Stolen dynamite, guns and police uniforms were discovered in various caves. (A prisoner reported to the police that the current price of stolen police uniforms was 10,000 won.) A refreshing variation of the usual story was the case of villagers who turned out and roundly beat up their attackers.

Election Day

9. During the 10 May voting, only 68 of the 13,407 election booths were attacked, 10 more than the number of attempts made against registration booths during the April registration period. Attacks usually were made with home-made bombs or with bottles of burning gasoline. Around Taegu, rioters were better supplied — they had caches of Japanese grenades, discovered after the election.

11. From Taegu, a police report on 9 May read: "All quiet in Taegu area. However, five people killed and communications not so good." A would-be bomb-maker blew up his own house and was arrested by the police. There was more trouble in the south, where the mountains offered hiding places for bands which swept down to kill a few picked enemies or burn an election booth, but in no large area were people actually kept from voting except in two districts of Cheju-do. The rioters had only the weapons they had captured or devised and a few arms left over from the Japanese. Stories of Russian arms and equipment, either on the mainland or on Cheju-do, apparently were newspaper rumor. No particular concentration of forces or communist plan was apparent.

CHEJU-DO

14. Despite the appeal of the Korean Constabulary to the rebels to lay down their arms, and the despatch of a picked force of police to the island, the fighting on Cheju-do was intensified. The rebels lived in mountain caves, used Japanese equipment left over from the war, and were reported to be villagers by day and rebels by night. Stories were told of raided villages where there were found the bodies of hanged women, or women and children run through with spears. Tales of villages utterly wiped out kept coming in. Numbers of rightists and police were kidnapped, then hanged or beheaded. The most violent attacks on the police and election officials occurred 7-14 May.

15. The plan was adopted of isolating small areas and screening the

populace. A Department of Internal Security report appearing in the Seoul Times on 4 June said that 3,126 persons were being held. The neutral Seoul Sin Mun (Seoul Daily News) on 29 May gave the number of casualties and kidnappings on Cheju-do as 600 since the outbreak of disturbances. Dr. Chough Pyong-ok, Director of National Police, on his return from an inspection trip to the island at the end of May, was quoted as reporting 64 policemen and 400 civilians on both sides as having been killed.

16. The rioters' demands were that the election be called off and that the police disarm, according to one newspaper story. Another added that the original trouble with police stationed on Cheju began over the appointment of persons from other provinces to police service, and the importation of young men of a northwest youth group to aid the police. The story went on to assert that rebels had trained for three months, that they took the police by surprise, and that they had Japanese machine guns.

17. Because it was impossible in most of Cheju-do to hold elections on 10 May, the date for voting in two of the province's three districts was indefinitely postponed.

PART VI

S O C I A L

SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Communicable Diseases

3. On 25 May several cases of smallpox were reported among the constabulary on the island of Cheju. Fresh vaccine was sent by air the following day and no further cases developed.

대한민국 국회의원 명단(1948. 5. 21)

NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE
SEOUL, KOREA

21 May 1948

Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, U.S. Army
Military Governor, USAMGIK
Capitol Building
Seoul, Korea

Dear Gen. Dean:

Re Reports on the return of the Gen. Election

I report to you the new members of the National Assembly, elected on 10 May 1948 as per attached herewith. Also the resolution passed by the Committee on the North Cheju Electoral District.

I trust you will receive your due consideration and appropriate action.

Sincerely yours,

RO CHIN SUL
Chairman
National Election Committee
Seoul, Korea