lieutenant or above.

(b) Disturbances, 1-21 Apr:

E-Ho (13) 6 Apr: Three United Young Men's Party (UYMP) staff members were killed. (b)

Sinam (12) 11 Apr: Two members of the Dai Dong Youth Corps and one policeman were killed.

Sengsong (17) 8 Apr: One Communist was killed.

Cheju (14) 13 Apr: One policeman was killed while attempting to attack a Communist hiding place. (e)

Cho Chon (16) 17 Apr: Two Dai Dong Youth Corps members were killed.

Ecpoachon (15) 17 Apr: Two men and one woman were killed when attacked by raiders. Two persons are missing. (h)

Aewol (20) 19 Apr: An uncle of a policeman was killed. (i)

Tong Il (19) 21 Apr: The district committeeman of the local voting office was shot to death.

Mosulpo (18) 21 Apr: One civilian was killed during mob attacks on a police box. (k)

• 5·10선거 기간의 소요 상황(1948. 5. 12)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF

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INTELLIGENCE HIGHLIGHTS

KOREA

Total of 39 persons killed in pre-election disturbances in South Korea. Acts of sabotage increase during week end 7-9 May. Communists killed on Cheju Island. Wells polluted near Seoul; no casualties reported. North Korean Constabulary attacks South Korean police box. Eighteen killed on election day. (Page 4)

KOREA

Military, Political, Economic, Social Situation, Press Review, Civil Intelligence, Miscellaneous

Selected Items for the Information of Commanders and Staffs of the Far East Command

No. 2104

POLITICAL REPORT

1. Antielection Violence Rises:

(a) 39 Dead, 14 Wounded, Six Missing: A recapitulation of Communist-inspired acts of violence committed in South Korea during the period 7-9 May reveals the following list of incidents.

	Killed	Wounded	Missing
South Korean police	2	11	4
Election candidates	1	-	-
Election officials	2	1	2

Rightists	7	1	-
Communists	27	1	-
Total	39	14	6

In addition, 133 persons were arrested by South Korean police during this period in connection with the pre-election disturbances. (a)

(b) Sabotage on Upswing: During the period the number of acts of sabotage apparently increased in frequency as had been anticipated for the period just prior to the 10 May elections. Specific incidents included the following:

Six police boxes attacked
24 locomotives damaged
Two railroad tracks cut
One bridge destroyed
17 telephone lines cut
Five ballot boxes destroyed
6,000 ballots burned
14 companies on strike
Five electric power interruptions
Seven wells polluted

Comment: Most of these incidents occurred in the southern and southeastern provinces of South Korea with the exception of the incidents resulting in the death of Communist rioters, the majority of which occurred on Cheju Island, approximately 50 miles off the south coast of Korea, where police continued suppressing the actions of antielection rioters (Intell. Summary 2094). The intensity of civil disturbances for the week end of 7-9 May shows a definite increase over the preceding week end. Apparently these incidents were part of the anticipated increase in antielection disturbances designed to frighten South Koreans away from the polls on 10 May.

(c) Drinking Water Polluted: Seven wells were polluted in a town about 20 miles northwest of Seoul on 8 May. As yet no evidence has been uncovered to prove who was responsible. It is possible, however, that it was done as an example of antielection terrorism by members of the South Korean Labor Party to frighten Koreans in that vicinity. The substance taken from the wells was a bluish green crystal material resembling soda flakes. No cases of sickness among Koreans using the wells were reported and dogs that drank the water apparently suffered no ill effects. Samples of this substance are being analyzed but no report has been disclosed. (b)

(d) Police Box Attacked: Approximately 50 North Korean Constabularymen crossed the 38th Parallel near Nulmong-Ni, about 35 miles northwest of Seoul, on 6 May and fired two rounds at a South Korean police box. The police returned the fire. The North Koreans then threw seven sticks of dynamite toward the police box and withdrew north of the parallel. No casualties were reported. (c)

Comment: Although attacks of this type by North Korean Constabulary have occurred fairly frequently in the past, this particular incident apparently is a clear-cut act of harassment coinciding with the increase of civil disturbances during the past week in South Korea aimed at disrupting the 10 May elections.

(e) Election Day Casualties: The 10 May elections in South Korea apparently were comparatively quiet and orderly. Available information indicates that there has been no large-scale violence or serious incidents of any nature. No reports have been received from the outlying provinces. Eighteen persons were killed during the elections, including five policemen, nine Communists, and four Rightists. Even though this figure may increase as information becomes available, it is believed that the elections will not be seriously affected. The total casualities among the 20 million Koreans is likely to be comparatively small. Voting in Seoul was heavy with more than 90 per cent of the registrants voting. Reports from other provinces also indicate a heavy vote. To date there have been no reports of involvement of United States troops stationed in Korea.

▪ 미구축함 제주도에 급파(1948. 5. 13)