

violence has occurred against the 70 U.S. personnel stationed on the island. The U.S. destroyer Craig is anchored three miles off Cheju City. (a,b,c)

(b) Election Results: Military Government Headquarters in South Korea announced that 193 candidates are assured of positions in the South Korean National Assembly. Dr. RHEE Syngman's National Society for the Acceleration of Korean Independence (NSAKI) thus far is assured of 56 of the 200 contested seats, while the Hankook Democratic Party is certain of 28; the Dai Dong Youth Corps, 13; the Korean National Youth Corps, six; nonpartisans, 82; and miscellaneous parties, chiefly delegates from the religious groups, eight.

There are indications that a coalition group is being formed in opposition to Dr. RHEE.

Source Comment: Dr. RHEE's NSAKI members have won twice as many Assembly seats as the favored Hankook Party. It has not been ascertained how many of the 82 nonpartisans actually advocate the policy of NSAKI or the Hankook Party. The Hankook Party lost many seats which it felt certain of winning. PAIK Nam Oon, vice president of the party, was overwhelmingly defeated by Gen LEE Chong Chun, head of the Dai Dong Youth Corps. It is probable that Gen LEE exercises considerable control over the 12 other Dai Dong Youth Corps candidates who won Assembly seats. Although 19 women registered as candidates for Assembly seats, including three in the Seoul electoral districts, no woman was elected. (d,e)

(c) Booths Fail to Open: No ballots were cast in 40 of the 221 voting booths on Cheju Island on election day. Voters failed to appear at some of the booths while at others the election officials did not open the polls. Approximately 90 per cent of those registered voted at the remaining 181 open polls. (f)

ECONOMIC REPORT

2. Power Situation Eased:

(a) Kilowatt Production Up: Military Government announced that approximately 82,000 kilowatts of electricity were produced in South Korea on 14 May. During the first 17 days of April electric power received from North and South Korean sources totaled 100,000 kilowatts daily. (g)

Comment: Before the power cut-off, North Korea produced approximately 60 per cent of the power consumed in South Korea. However, South Korea recently increased its electric power production to 50,000 kilowatts daily. A power ration plan was organized to utilize 42,900 kilowatts (Intell. Summary 2082). The present output of power will furnish enough kilowatts to implement the plan, and the remainder of the power can be utilized to sustain the industrial production.

(b) Power Cut Condemned: Stating that there is little doubt that orders for the date and time to turn off the South Korean power supply came directly from Moscow, Lt Gen John R. Hodge, Commanding General, USAFIK, condemned the power shut-off as another political move by the USSR against the South Koreans (Intell. Summary 2108). (h)

• 남한 총선결과 분석(1948. 5. 25)

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INTELLIGENCE HIGHLIGHTS

KOREA

RHEE's party wins 54 National Assembly seats. Many nonpartisan candidates belong to Hankook Democratic Party. Minorities have great bargaining power. RHEE probably will be first President.

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. 2115

POLITICAL REPORT

1. S. Korean Election:

(a) Final Results Announced: The South Korean National Election Committee (NEC) has announced that, according to the declared party affiliations of candidates on filing their petitions, the number of candidates, by political organization, for the South Korean National Assembly is as follows: National Society for the Acceleration of Korean Independence, (NSAKI) 54; Hankook Democratic Party, 29; Dai Dong Youth Corps, 13; Korean National Youth Corps, five; miscellaneous, composed of 10 small independent parties and social organizations, 11; and nonpartisans, 88.

Comment: Dr. RHEE Syngman is chairman of NSAKI, KIM Seung Soo is leader of the Hankook Democratic Party, and Gen LEE Chung Chun, theoretically allied with Dr. RHEE, heads the Dai Dong Youth Corps.

(b) Nonpartisans' Affiliation: The NEC has studied the political beliefs of the large group of nonpartisans and believes a more realistic breakdown of Assembly seats by party is as follows: Hankook Democratic Party, 76, (although KIM Seung Soo is claiming 84); NSAKI, 61; Dai Dong Youth Corps, 16; Korean Independence Party, headed by KIM Koo, 17; Korean National Youth Corps, 10; Moderates, 10; and miscellaneous, 10.

Source Comment: If the nonpartisans affiliate with the parties as estimated by the NEC, KIM Seung Soo, with his 76 Hankook Party seats, will balance Dr. RHEE with 61 followers if RHEE is supported by the Dai Dong Youth Corp's 16 votes. This support would assure RHEE of 77 members. Neither Dr. RHEE nor KIM can achieve a majority without the assistance of the remaining smaller groups, mustering a total of 47 votes. Thus, the smaller groups will have a great bargaining power which, if properly organized and manipulated, may bring either or both KIM Koo and KIM Kiu Sik into the new Cabinet. KIM Koo may have as many as 17 followers in the new Assembly who may listen to him in view of his recent conference at Pyongyang (Intell. Summary 2104). The Korean National Youth Corps with 10 votes is free to lend its support where it desires. The Moderate group is mixed and may contain a few individuals who support KIM Kiu Sik. Three Moderate members are known to have had Leftist affiliations. The miscellaneous group is so diverse that their votes may go in any direction.

(c) RHEE's Weakness: Dr. RHEE and KIM Seung Soo are trying to build up their groups and at present KIM's Hankook Party seems to have the advantage on Dr. RHEE. The minor parties are beginning to realize their importance in the coming struggle for political power in South Korea. Dr. RHEE's greatest weakness probably lies in the fact that to bring his voting strength up to that of the Hankook Party he must count on the 13 votes of the Dai Dong Youth Corps, whose leader, Gen LEE, has ambitions of his own and will be seeking his own supporters from among the minorities.

(d) Possible Leaders: If Dr. RHEE is able to overcome the political obstacles placed in his path he is almost certain to be elected the first President of the new South Korean Government. KIM Seung Soo probably will be the

Prime Minister and Gen LEE, a Cabinet member, while LEE Yun Yong, elected in Seoul, a North Korean and acting head of the Chosun Democratic Party probably will receive a Cabinet post in view of his large Christian following, his personality, and the fact that he represents many North Koreans. (a)

Comment: The rumored coalition group being formed against Dr. RHEE (Intell. Summary 2111) apparently is beginning to take shape. Dr. RHEE has had many political ups and downs, but usually has managed to better himself each time. If Dr. RHEE is elected President of South Korea it will be interesting to note whether he abides by his recent statements and requests U.S. troops to remain in Korea until adequate military forces are trained to defend South Korea from attack by North Korean forces (Intell. Summary 2107).

MISCELLANEOUS

2. Civil Disturbances: (Refer to Map No. 1)

(a) Violence Increases: Civil disturbances in South Korea increased sharply during the latter part of April as Communists sought to intimidate and bewilder Koreans in an attempt to jeopardize the 10 May elections.

(b) Additional Deaths Reported: Several deaths occurring prior to 22 Apr have not been included in previous reports (Intell. Summary 2103). They include:

Chuhan (26) 15 Apr: One person was burned to death. (a)

Sinam (22) 11 Apr: Three Rightists were shot to death. (b)

Ho Young (28) 19 Apr: Four rioters were killed when a mob of 200 persons attacked the police. (c)

Sam Dong (29) 21 Apr: One raider was killed and one wounded when raiders attacked the village.

(c) Civil Disturbances 22-30 Apr:

Cheju (24) 23 Apr: Police killed two raiders.

Sam Yang (25) 26 Apr: One raider was killed by the police.

Chochun (27) 24 Apr: A Communist was shot to death while attempting to escape from the police. (d)

Singteng (30) 30 Apr: An election committoeman was killed.

Ora (23) 30 Apr: A woman and a 10-year-old girl were killed.

• 남한의 5·10선거(1948. 5. 30)

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KOREA

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POLITICAL REPORT

1. General Election in South Korea: