

and void in two of the three electoral districts (Intell. Summary 2122). Gen Dean's decision to postpone the election was motivated by the desire to guarantee the voting population of the two districts a peaceful and undisturbed election which would represent the will of the people, and by unsuppressed disorders by subversive elements on the island, which would be aggravated, with a corresponding loss of life, if the election were held on 23 Jun. Postponement of the elections was discussed with the recently appointed Liaison Committee of the new South Korean National Assembly, and an agreement was reached that the election should be postponed indefinitely rather than create a cause for agitation by admitting the two candidates to the Assembly who received the highest number of votes from the less than 50 per cent of the registered voters, who actually voted on 10 May. The Liaison Committee believes that Cheju Island will be well represented by one candidate from the southern district of the island (where the election was successful) until a satisfactory election can be held in the other two electoral districts. (a)

2. Political Conference Held:

(a) Conference for Uniting Korea: Dr. KIM Kiu Sik and KIM Koo, South Korean political leaders, recently held conferences with their followers, allegedly to devise measures for accelerating the unification of North and South Korea. KIM Koo's Korean Independence Party was represented by CHO Si Moon, UEE Hang Sup and KIM Kee Wan, while Dr. KIM's National Independence Federation delegates were WON Si Hoon, KIM Poong Jun, and YU Suk Hyen. The conferees conducted their first meeting on 4 Jun, acting as a standing committee for the unification of Korea. Dr. KIM and KIM Koo are urging support for the unification movement and issued a joint statement which contained the following proposals: (1) an organization to further the unification movement should be developed and strengthened; (2) the public should be convinced of the idea and methods of attaining independence through an organization; (3) the reconstruction of Korea and promotion of prosperity can succeed only through peaceful methods; (4) sabotage, terrorism and murder must be rejected as a means of gaining true independence; and (5) world opinion should be sought to support Korean efforts for the unification.

Although Dr. KIM and KIM Koo have great hopes for their program, the unification movement is not attracting much attention among the average Korean. This political conniving by the two KIM's detracts to a certain extent from more wholehearted support of the National Assembly on the part of all factions, and gives the Communists a field for agitation. (b,c)

Comment: Apparently Dr KIM and KIM Koo are endeavoring to regain their political prestige which they lost after attending the conference of North and South Korean political leaders at Pyongyang in April (Intell. Summary 2089). Both KIM's are presently considered politically dead. However, if they can convince assemblymen of the nonpartisans and small parties that their unification movement is the paramount need of Korea, the possibility of either or both KIM's regaining political prestige and power becomes greater.

· 48년 5월 제주도 소요상황(1948. 7. 7)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS FAR EAST COMMAND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF		
TABLE OF CONTENTS		
NO.	Selected items for the Information of Commanders and Staffs of the Far East Command	DATE
2150		7 July 1948

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. 2150

MISCELLANEOUS

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

(a) Blood Money: The North Korean Labor Party (NKLP) reportedly has quoted prices it will pay to its cells for the murder of South Korean policemen, including a million yen for a captain and 200,000 yen for an ordinary policeman, with a sliding pay scale for those of intermediate rank. South Korean police emblems and badges reportedly are worth 100,000 yen each to the NKLP. (a)

(b) Cheju Island, 1-31 May: Communist-inspired civil disturbances reached a climax on Cheju Island in May when a U.S. destroyer was requested to aid in suppressing the wave of violence (Intell. Summary 2105). A partial list of civil disturbances on the island in May, excluding disorders incidents to the 10 May elections (Intell. Summary 2104, 2107), follows. (b)

Ora (5) 1 May: Two men and four women were killed when 50 rioters raided the town.

Pyung (1) 1 May: The voting chairman was killed.

Hwabok (7) 5 May: A voting district chairman, another man, and a woman were killed.

Sam Yang (8) 5 May: Two Dai Dong Youth Corps (DDYC) members were killed by bands of raiders. (d)

Mul Rumgw (14) 6 May: One raider was killed while attacking a police substation. (e)

Haeri (3) 12 May: Two raiders were killed by police when 300 persons attacked the police.

Kan Oon (17) 12 May: One person was killed when 30 persons attacked the village.

Song Dong (10) 12 May: Two DDYC members were killed by Communists. (f)

Hamdok (9) 13 May: One policeman and two civilians were killed; two persons were wounded, and five policemen were missing during an attack on the village by 300 raiders.

Hallim (2) 14-15 May: Five raiders, a woman and a policeman were killed when raiders attacked the village. (g)

Susan (4) 16 May: One rioter was killed when 80 raiders attacked the village.

O-Dung (6) 16 May: One raider was killed. (h)

Taejong (15) 17 May: The chairman of the UYSF was kidnaped by 18 raiders and later was found shot to death. (i)

Kosan (11) 23 May: Three raiders were killed.

Mosulpo (16) 21 May: Three policemen and a houseboy were killed by constabulary deserters.

Song Dong (10) 21 May: Seven guerrillas were killed by constabularymen.

(j) Pyoson (21) 21 May: One civilian and four raiders were killed when five raiders attacked the village.

O-Dung (6) 21 May: Four raiders were killed and a policeman wounded when raiders attacked the village.

Haeri (3) 21 May: Four raiders were killed by the police. (k)

Tosan (19) 23 May: One civilian, a Community Protective Corps member and 15 raiders were killed when 30 raiders attacked the village.

Yong Dong (18) 19 May: Five persons, all members of policemen's families, were murdered by raiders. (l)

Sin Pung Li (13) 25 May: A policeman was killed.

So Hong Li (20) 25 May: Three persons were killed and three wounded when the village was attacked by 10 raiders. (m)

Saki (12) 27 May: Five raiders were killed in a skirmish with police.

(a)