

Nr: ZGBI 624 WEEKA 19 8 May 1948

Period 30 April - 7 May 1948.

Section 1. South Korea current.

Military:

3. The South Korean constabulary continued patrol operations on Cheju-Do this period. No constabulary versus Communist fighting had been reported since 27 April when patrolling was initiated (B-2).

Subversive:

A. Civil unrest.

1. A showdown fight between Communists and pro-election elements in South Korea continues to be indicated for 09-10 May.

2. Incomplete reports for this period show 7 attacks on police; 9 rioters killed; 22 non-rioters killed; 16 disorders, demonstrations, arson and attacks on Rightist offices and homes; 3 acts of sabotage against communications; 2 school strikes; 5 attacks on registration booths; 2 attacks on towns on Cheju-Do. Violence was heaviest on Cheju-Do and on the mainland in the Kyongju (1210-1430), Kyongsang Pukto area (evaluations range from police reports to A-1).

- 국방경비대 투표소 보호(1948. 5. 15)

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Nr: ZGBI 665 WEEKA 15 May 1948

WEEKA number 20 period 07-14 May 1948.

Section 1. South Korea current:

5. Constabulary in Cheju protected voting booths during the election and then commenced operations to search out and destroy hiding places of the Communists. (A-2).

Subversive:

A. Civil unrest:

1. Anti-election violence during election week in South Korea was heaviest on Mheju Do, and, on the mainland, in Kyongsang-Pukto. There were 34 attacks on police and seven were killed; 42 rioters were killed and 45 Rightists or members of Rightist or police families were killed. Voting booths were attacked in 53 instances. There were 12 labor strikes and one school strike. On Cheju Do eight villages were attacked and there were 45 other raids. (Evaluations range from police reports to A-1).

B. Sabotage and espionage:

1. Sabotage in conjunction with Communist anti-election violence was directed chiefly against rail and wire communications. There were 40 major cases of wire sabotage. There were 22 locomotives damaged and one train derailed. Rail lines were cut at six points. Six attempts were made to sabotage power facilities. These efforts centered chiefly in Kyongsang-Pukto and Chollas-Namdo. The Cheju Do wire communications net is almost wholly inoperative. (Evaluations range from police reports to A-1).

경비대, 제주에서 폭도 169명 구금(1948. 5. 22)

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