

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

From: 050800I Feb 47
To : 060800I Feb 47Unit: 7th Inf Div
Place: SEOUL, KOREA
Coordinates: 997-1638.5

No. 31

060930I February 1947

Map: KOREA 1/250,000

1. OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

a. None reported.

2. NON-OPERATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

a. Movement of Refugees (For the period 031800 to 041800 February 47):

NATIONALITY	ORIGIN	UIJONGBU	KAESONG	CHUNCHON	CHUMUNJIN	ONGJIN
Koreans	North Korea	79				
Koreans	Manchuria		10			

3. COUNTER INTELLIGENCE.

a. None reported.

4. CIVIL RELATIONS.

a. Illegal Shipping:

(1) On 29 Jan 47, a 60-foot N Korean sail boat, the GHAN, Il Whan, was apprehended on the beach 400 yds north of OP #25. Investigation revealed a cargo of Korean clothing, 8 US Army Medical Corps robes, 18 Medical Corps towels and 511,380 Yen (Bank of Chosen). Boat and cargo were impounded and ship personnel are in custody. This boat reportedly loaded out of PUSAN, where it sold a cargo of fish roe for 800,000 Yen, and was headed for BUK CHUNG (N Korea), when it became lost and sached near OP #25.

(2) On 4 Feb 47, a reliable informant reported to F 2nd Inf that motor launch B-138, that had been loaded out of INCHON, stopped in at CHUMUNJIN on 2 Feb 47, stayed for about two hours, and left for N Korea. This boat reportedly contained the following US Army clothing: 1000 sweaters, 300 OD trousers, 200 pair of shoes, 80 cotton trousers, 500 cotton shirts, 200 OD overcoats. Authorities are awaiting the return of the boat to these waters (supposedly within two weeks) to investigate. From OP #25 shipping in and out of CHUMUNJIN can be plainly seen and it was reported that from 15 to 20 boats a day were observed going to or returning from northern ports.

Comment: K-32nd Inf reports that since harbor control at CHUMUNJIN has been relinquished to Korean authorities, smuggling in and out of that port has alarmingly increased. The two incidents above came to the attention of US personnel only through chance and constitute but a small portion of the illegal shipping being conducted. The principal traffic seems to be in food products from north to south, clothing, medicine, and deisel oil from south to north. It was indicated that a portion of the MG allotment of deisel oil to the Sam Whang Chemical Works and the Chumunjin Fisheries Association was finding its way across the border at a black market price of 30,000 Yen per barrel.

5. MISCELLANEOUS.

a. For a commentary on the South Korean Constabulary, see Incl #1.

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

Incl #1 to G-2 Periodic Report #31, dated 6 February 1947.

South Korean Constabulary

For the purpose of promoting a better understanding of the Constabulary of South Korea, the following is published:

1. The Korean Constabulary is a corps-de-elite of Korean youths who have volunteered for what they consider patriotic and probably dangerous duty. One Constable, in many cases, is the sole survivor of eight applicants, due to a rigid screening process. Their status is comparable to that of a Federally trained and administered National Guard, as we think of it in the United States. These soldiers are justly proud of their service and will loyally back up American troops if need should arise.
2. The Constabulary must not be confused with the National Police. They are not police and at no time do they function under direct police orders. They are utilized in such national emergencies as floods, serious riots, etc, in addition to relieving American troops from guard duty in numerous cases. In fact, their duty has been so outstanding in flood relief, cholera epidemics, riots and guard duty, that they have been commended by US troop commanders in all of the eight southern provinces of Korea. At present one-eights of the Korean Constabulary is relieving American soldiers from guard duty in bitter winter weather.
3. Due to a series of circumstances, uniforms promised this organization from the United States have not yet arrived. At present they are dressed and equipped with odd lots of Japanese uniforms and equipment, and odds and ends collected with great difficulty from various sources. Like all Korean employees of the MG, their pay is slight. In many cases, even among the officers, where pay and allowances are not sufficient for proper housing, clothing or food for their families, they are serving with great personal sacrifice for what they consider a patriotic duty. Despite the fact that they must live in poorly constructed, temporary barracks, under rugged conditions, their morale has remained high and their sense of duty and patriotism has never wavered.
4. This organization is being trained with a great shortage of American officers. At present, there is assigned only one officer, some of them very young second lieutenants, per provincial unit or regiment. This means that there are often no American advisors readily available for close liaison. In some cases, American line troops are furnishing officers to assist in the training and supervision of Constabulary who are doing guard or other duties relieving American troops. They appreciate this assistance from line troops and, in spite of language barriers, good liaison has developed in some places. As the Constabulary relieves American troops of more functions, it is hoped that relations will continue to improve.
5. Many of their officers speak a little English and, with patience, can be understood. They are glad of any opportunity to practice English but they read and write better than they speak it. Oftentimes something written will be understood by them when they apparently do not understand "word of mouth".
6. In all functions they operate as a platoon or larger unit, and take instructions only from their own officers.
7. Any complaint or action regarding Korean Constabulary that requires American attention, should be sent through military channels to the Department of Internal Security at Seoul.
8. Bearing in mind the admirable aims and qualifications of this organization, along with the handicaps under which it is forced to function, every effort should be made to exercise the utmost patience in trying to understand the Constabulary and to cooperate with them. There is a patriotic obligation to strengthen Korea against the day that a national government will be established and may need the support of a loyal military unit. American understanding, aid, and liaison can do much to assist them in fulfilling this obligation by lending both moral and technical strength to their effort.

-1-

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