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From: 1800I. 22 Jun 47

To : 1800I 23 Jun 47

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

HQ 6TH INF DIV

Pusan, Korea

1900I 23 June 1947

No. 613.

MAPS: KOREA, 1/250,000.

1. Non-Operational Intelligence.

None reported.

2. Counterintelligence.

Subversive Activity.

a. Secret Organizations.

See Paragraph 3a (1) TONGYONG below.

b. Illegal Activity of a Subversive Nature.

Extract from KWANGJU CIC Report #636, 18 June 1947: "The following is the translation of posters which have been disseminated throughout KWANGJU (990 - 1350) during the past few days: 'To all Korean women who have been associating with the American forces; beware when the Americans leave Korea.'"

3. Civil Relations.

Civil Disturbances by Province.

a. Kyongsang-South:

(1) TONGYONG (1142 - 1315) - A 53rd FA Bn Motor Patrol on 22 June reported that Leftist activity in TONGYONG was on the increase. Very hostile, anti-police posters are appearing in great numbers throughout the city and the surrounding area; these posters call for the deaths of the Chief of Police, Assistant Chief of Police and the Chief of Detectives. Police blame the rise in Leftist activity to two causes: 1, the release from prison of many Leftist leaders and participants of last October riots and their congregation in TONGYONG (these Leftists hate the police vehemently); 2, the suspension of the Chief of Police on 12 June for two weeks for suppressing and being "too rough" on Leftists (the suspension order came from Provincial Headquarters in PUSAN). Police reported that a new secret Left Wing Party was uncovered in TONGYONG; the party calls itself the "BCC" and uses the "death head" as its mark. This unrest is increased by tension between the Police and the Coast Guard. On 20 June two drunken Coast Guardsmen were stopped by a policeman for violating the curfew. When the policeman attempted to get them home they assaulted the policeman and threatened him with loaded rifles which they were carrying. The incident happened in front of the hotel where the Assistant Chief of Police lives; the Assistant Chief of Police came out and arrested the two Coast Guardsmen and took them to their Commanding Officer.

(2) MURANG (1133 - 1333) (not on map) - DUCK-SUN (not on map) (adjacent to MURANG), both small adjacent towns just North of KOSONG (1132 - 1330). A 53rd FA Bn patrol reported that on 19 June two parties of KYON officials entered each town to inspect the barley crop and make plans for its collection. In both villages a mob of about 50 each, armed with knives and rice hooks, attacked the parties, seizing and destroying their records and plans and threatening to kill the inspectors if they returned. A police patrol from KOSONG was dispatched to DUCK-SUN immediately after the attacks were reported. The

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Confidential
704

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mob in DUK-SUN had dispersed but the police arrested five of the rioters. Meanwhile other members of the mob had destroyed a small bridge across a stream between DUK-SUN and MURANG after the police patrol had passed over it. The police returning to MURANG were stopped by this demolition. The police forced the five prisoners to repair the bridge sufficiently for the patrol to get back across the stream. The police then proceeded to MURANG and found the mob dispersed. However, they captured ten leaders of the mob, one of which was a primary school teacher, HUNG, Kop Chin.

- (3) DAGAMN Myon (not on map), 12 kilometers North of KOSONG. A 53rd FA Bn Motor Patrol reported that on 20 June a barley inspection party was attacked by a mob of 30 Leftists and their records and maps were seized and destroyed; their lives were threatened if they returned. One of the rioters, Pvt. KIM, Man Se, was a member of the 6th Co, 2nd Bn, 5th Constabulary Regiment stationed at CHINHANG (1165 - 1351). A police patrol from KOSONG arrived but the mob had dispersed. The police arrested the constabulary soldier and reported the incident to the soldier's Commanding Officer.
- (4) KOSONG (1132 - 1330) - A 53rd FA Bn Motor Patrol reported that three crowds, of about 60 Leftists each, held demonstrations around bonfires in the surrounding hills, threatening to kill the Chief of Police and the Chief of Detectives. The police did not go out into the hills to break them up but maintained a strong patrol roving the streets of the town. This patrol arrested four agitators with large bundles of posters in their possession. The posters called for the death of the Chief of Police and all policemen. The three crowds never descended upon the town and dispersed of their own volition before dawn. The KOSONG police asked for and received aid from the MANSU police. So many anti-police posters have appeared in the KOSONG area that police have asked the aid of the populace to help destroy them. The U.S. patrol noticed many that were disfigured; some of the posters had been put up that day. Many of the people in the area are Leftist sympathizers. The situation is quiet but tens

b. Cholla-North:

- (1) KUNSAN (972 - 1450) - The Rightist "Independence Promoting Association" held a field day at the athletic grounds and as the crowd was breaking up, 1000 of the Rightist spectators formed an illegal parade and at 1730 started marching in an anti-trusteeship demonstration. The police halted the head of the parade and then dispersed it by firing 6 rounds in the air over the heads of the paraders. No arrests were made. No casualties to either side. A 1800 curfew has been placed in effect in KUNSAN.
- (2) CHONJU (1015 - 1432) - At 1100, about 1000 Rightists, who had been spectators at track and field events, formed an illegal parade at the basket-ball court and marched through the town in an anti-trusteeship demonstration. Police broke up the parade without casualties to either side. Police later arrested six leaders of the demonstrators.

c. Cholla-South:

KWANGJU (991 - 1350) - At 1230, 23 June, a crowd of about 100 Rightists staged an anti-trusteeship demonstration in the main part of KWANGJU. Spectators swelled the assembly to about 750. CIC agents circulated through the 100 Rightists and arrested two or three leaders; this caused the crowd to disperse. At about the same time police dispersed several smaller demonstrations of about 50-60 Rightists in different parts of the city without incident. A total of eight Rightist leaders were arrested throughout the afternoon by police and CIC.

d. CHEJU Province:

(EXTRACT: XXIV Corps, G-2 Summary #92, 15 June 1947):
"SONGSAN (990 - 1140) - 6 June 47, policemen in KUPPA MYUN, two miles

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North of SONGSAN, were beaten and tied with wire while disbanding an illegal meeting of the 'South Korea Labor Party' which was being held on a tug at the seacoast. Those responsible have not been apprehended."

4. Summary of Intelligence in adjacent areas.

SEOUL - Report from XXIV Corps G-2: About 2,500 extreme Rightists assembled for an anti-trusteeship demonstration and were addressed by KIM, Koo and other leaders. At 1100 they formed an illegal parade about two blocks North of the main P.X. and marched on Duk Su Palace; KIM, Koo started out with the but dropped out before the parade reached the palace. When the parade reached the palace, they broke through the police cordon but were stopped by U.S. troops guarding the Palace; these troops had been reinforced in anticipation of a demonstration. No casualties to either side. The Chief of Police then secured permission for three representatives to talk to Major General Albert Brown, U.S. head of the Joint Commission. Three of the parade leaders then went in and talked to Major General Brown. Upon their return they addressed the paraders who then reformed and marched back to their original assembly point. About two thirds of the demonstrators dropped out along the route of the return march. The other third remained at the original assembly point listening to speeches by Rightist leaders; they disbanded at about 1700.

5. Miscellaneous.

None.

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