

ferred a sound defeat. When the raiders withdrew after a 2-hour fight they had lost 51 killed as opposed to 2 killed and 10 wounded for the KA unit. Arms taken from the rebels included 4 M-1 rifles, 10 Model 99 rifles and 3 carbines. (KA Report)

(5). Communist Violence Summary

Communist violence summary covering the period 07 - 13 January follows:

	CHOLLA NAMDO	KYONGSANG NAMDO	CHUNGCHONG PUKTO	CHEJU DO	TOTAL
Attacks on villages	2		2		4
Attacks on police			1		1
Attacks on Korean Army				1	1
Villagers killed	5		4		9
Police killed			1		1
KA killed	1			2	3
Communists killed	19	1		51	70

• 게릴라, 두 차례 기습(1949. 1. 19)

HQ USAFIK G-2 P/R #1041

(6) Two Raids Made by CHEJU-DO Guerrillas

CHEJU-DO raiders continue to make sporadic attacks on villages. In two recent incidents a force estimated at 100 attacked SAMP0-Ri (Coordinates Unknown) on 13 January, and a group of 50 attacked KUDUK-Ni (930-1130) on 16 January. In the fighting 10 police and local civilians lost their lives, while 6 of the enemy were killed. (KA Report)

• 폭도들, 경찰 및 경비대 군복 수집(1949. 1. 20)

HQ USAFIK G-2 P/R #1042

b. Civil Unrest

(1) Raiders Collect Police and Army Uniforms

A Korean Army Intelligence report on 19 January noted that rebel raiders throughout South KOREA now are making a practice of stripping the dead bodies of KA and police victims.

There have been several incidents in recent weeks where guerrillas have been encountered in security force uniforms. Twice police were killed at MACHUN (1070-1380) by raiders in KA garb (P/Rs #1017-1022); a force of 60 rebels, dressed as soldiers, appeared in SAM YANG NI (950-1150), CHEJU-DO, on 3 January, assembled village rightist and then opened fire, killing 31 persons. On 18 January KANGWON-DO police reported that 3 communist deserters from the Army, killed in a fight in SAKCHOK (1200-1630), were wearing police clothing.

COMMENT: The collection of uniforms by rebels presages an increase in the incidence of acts of violence by terrorists masquerading as security personnel. This strategy of the communists will prejudice present amicable police-Army relations and will undermine public confidence in both forces.

• 1주일간 폭력 요약(1949. 1. 21)

HQ USAFIK G-2 P/R #1043

(2) Summary of Violence During Period 14-21 January:

	CHEJU DO	CHOLLA NAMDO	CHUNGCHONG PUKTO	HWANGHAE DO	KYONGSANG NAMDO	KYONGSANG PUKTO	TOTAL
Police and/or KA engagements with rebels		4		1	2		7
Rebel attacks on villages	2	5	1				8
Rebel attacks on police						1	1
Rebel attacks on KA						1	1
Police: killed	10		1		2	1	14
wounded					3	1	4
KA men: killed					1		1
wounded		2			3	1	6
Villagers: killed		5	2			1	8
wounded		1					1
Communists: killed	6	19		1	31		57
wounded			1				1
captured		6	4	2	1		13

• 곡물 수집 계속 지체(1949. 1. 28)

HQ USAFIK G-2 P/R #1049

5. WAR POTENTIAL

a. Grain Purchase Lag Continues

According to Korean sources, 2,954,127 suk of rice had been purchased by the government as of 26 January, representing 39.4 % of the 7,500,000 suk quota.

The quota, amount collected, and percentage for each province follows:

	Quota (in suk)	Amount Collected (in suk)	Percent
SEOUL	3,000	2,690	89.0
KYONGGI-DO	1,660,000	544,234	32.7
CHUNGCHONG-PUKTO	320,000	155,521	48.6
CHUNGCHONG-NAMDO	815,000	353,477	43.3
CHOLLA-PUKTO	1,038,000	487,702	46.9
CHOLLA-NAMDO	1,250,000	388,723	31.1
KYONGSANG-PUKTO	1,200,000	506,997	45.5
KYONGSANG-NAMDO	960,000	436,903	45.1
KANGWON-DO	250,000	77,300	31.1
CHEJU-DO	4,000	-	00.0
TOTAL	7,500,000	2,954,127	39.4

COMMENT: At the present rate of rationing (approximately 23,000 suk per day for all of South Korea), the amount of rice collected to date is only enough to last 128 days, if not supplemented by other grains.

• 제8연대 5대대 작전에 투입(1949. 1. 31)

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