

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

*Confidential*From: 090800/I Aug 48
To : 100800/I Aug 48Headquarters, USAFIK
Seoul, Korea
1000/I 10 August 1948*Hist*

No. 907

MAPS: KOREA, 1/250,000
Eastern ASIA, 1/1,000,0001. ARMED FORCESa. North Korean Constabularymen Attack Police Boxes (Delayed Reports)

(1) On 30 July approximately 5 North Korean Constabularymen came south of the parallel in the vicinity of MAEYONG NI (1086.2-1669.8) and attempted to attack a police box at CHONGPYONG (1078.5-1693.5). A local "self guard" unit, composed of young Koreans appointed by the South Korean police, prevented the attack and the NKC withdrew to North KOREA. (CIC P/R #186. C-3)

(2) On 31 July an estimated 80 North Korean Constabularymen came approximately 100 yards south of the parallel and attacked the police box at MULLACK (970.8-1695.5). After a 4-hour firefight, the NKC withdrew to the north. No casualties to either side were reported. (CIC P/R #186. C-3)

b. U.S. Patrol Fired On Near Parallel

At 091200 August a 6-man U.S. patrol at (970.9-1695.3) observed 3 North Korean Constabularymen at what appeared to be a machine gun position at (970.2-1696.9). The patrol continued on its mission, and while in position at (969.85-1695.95) 1 round of rifle fire, originating from the machine gun position previously observed, fell approximately 100 yards north of the patrol. The patrol took cover and dispersed in a ditch beside the road. While in this position, 15 more rounds were fired at the patrol from the same vicinity, but all fell short of the patrol's position.

A screen of BAR fire was layed down by the patrol as it withdrew south to a new position at (969.6-1695.8). Security was sent out from this position and the patrol intended to remain and continue its observation. At this time 1 round was fired at the patrol from a hill on its right flank at (969.8-1695.8). Again the patrol returned the fire while it withdrew further south to a position at (969.2-1695.2) from which point the patrol continued its observation.

At 1445 hours the patrol heard small arms fire to their right flank, apparently being directed against the NKC's position. The patrol believed the fire came from South Korean police who had been sent out as reinforcements from CHONGDAN (976.0-1788.7). The patrol observed 1 North Korean civilian carrying a NKC across a rice paddie at approximately (969.3-1697.0) and 2 Soviets at (970.3-1696.7) who appeared to be observing the firefight. At this time 5 NKC were observed moving south along a ridge to the patrol's left flank at approximately (968.2-1695.7). The patrol, having run out of BAR ammunition, then moved further south and returned to KAESONG (950-1690) at approximately 1500 hours. The patrol suffered no casualties. (7th Div Flash Report. B-2)

2. POLITICAL ACTIVITIESa. Correction of P/R #906

The letter referred to in paragraph 2a P/R #906 from President RHEE to the UN Commission was dated 06 August, not 06 July as originally stated.

b. North Korean Patriots Oppose South Korean Government

On 06 August representatives of 27 groups of the Federation of the North Korean Patriotic Organizations met in SEOUL and decided that in view of

DECLASSIFIED
Authority: NND 745070*Confidential*

Confidential

the return of the "corruption" which accompanied the LEE dynasty, a "political struggling committee" should be formed to take measures to oppose the government in South Korea "just as the Communist regime in North KOREA has been opposed." The members of the committee include the following:

KIM Dong Myon;
 PAK Yong Nop, well-known pastor;
 LEE Chong Hyon, CHOSUN DEMOCRATIC PARTY;
 HAN Kun Jo, lawyer, SKIG;
 (Assistant Director of Department of Justice);
 PAK Hyon Suk, KILA, formerly served in political
 liaison for RHEE;
 YU Hwa Chong;
 and nine others.

(Translation)

COMMENT: The "corruption" referred to above pertains to the precedent established by the first LEE ruler (about 1400) who rejected all persons from North KOREA from government positions. This practice was continued by the LEEs until their deposition by the Japanese in 1910.

It is noted that this Federation of North Korean Patriotic Organizations is the same combination which unsuccessfully attempted to secure a special electoral district for the 10 May election. With the exception of the NORTH EAST YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION the member parties have no great numerical strength. The action of this Federation, claiming to represent 4 1/2 million North Korean refugees, was precipitated by RHEE's failure to apportion top assignments in the government to known conservatives who crossed the parallel during the occupation.

3. CIVIL UNREST

a. Communist Terrorism

(1) North Korean Communist Guerrilla Group Assembles in KANGWON-DO

One hundred members of the BAI CHI SAN, a military organization sponsored by KIM Il Sung, are reportedly enroute to their headquarters in KANGWUN (1180-1660), armed with 50 Soviet sub-machine guns and Japanese M99 rifles. All members of the group are graduates of a course in military tactics at YANGYANG (1150-1700) and have been sent to South KOREA with the mission to disrupt establishment of the separate government in South KOREA and to assassinate National Assembly members and prominent rightists. (CIC P/R #186. C-6)

(2) Communists Arrested In CHOLLA-NAMDO

On 03 August the SANCHANG (1014-1377) police arrested a Communist who had been wanted for attacking a police box on 09 March. Upon interrogation the Communist revealed the location of a Communist mountain hideout. A police raid on the hideout resulted in the confiscation of many documents, a printing machine, food and miscellaneous articles. (CIC P/R #186. C-3)

(3) Communist Arrested In KYONGGI DO

During the period 30 July to 01 August, 31 Communists, enroute to North KOREA, were arrested by the KAESONG (950-1690) police. It is believed that these persons are members of the SOUTH KOREA LABOR PARTY who were chosen to represent that organization in the North Korean election scheduled for 25 August. (CIC P/R #186. C-3)

(4) CHEJU-DO Communists Depart For North KOREA

On 02 August, 5 Communists reportedly left CHEJU-DO by boat for MOKPO (930-1300) presumably enroute to PYONGYANG (880-1820) to participate in the North Korean election. (CIC P/R #186. C-3)

-2-

Confidential

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority: NND 745070

Confidential(5) Raiders Remain Active On CHEJU-DO

Approximately 80 raiders, including 30 females, have been observed training in the mountainous area of SUN H.L LI (968-1152) on CHEJU-DO. (C-2)

It is also reported that 550 raiders of which 100 are women, are located in the mountains of MUK SOO SUM O LEUMI (coordinates unknown) and SAI PYUNG BAN (980-1130). This group of raiders is said to be the best armed on CHEJU-DO. The women members of this group are used for liaison and propaganda missions and for transporting supplies. (CIC P/R #186. C-3)

(6) Police And Rightists Attacked On CHEJU-DO

(a) On 02 August a skirmish developed between 50 raiders, 20 of whom were armed, and the police in the vicinity of SUH KWANG LI (931-1125). Two raiders were killed and 1 policeman was wounded during the fight. The police confiscated 1 hand grenade, 3 Japanese rifles and 60 rounds of ammunition. (CIC P/R #186. C-4)

(b) On 04 August, 9 members of the NORTHWEST YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION on CHEJU-DO encountered a small group of raiders in KWI DUK RI (928-1143). One of the N.Y.M.A. members was injured by fire from the raiders. (CIC P/R #186. C-2)

(7) CHEJU-DO Raiders Prepare For 15 August Riots

Raider groups are reportedly concentrating in HALLIH Myun (925-1140) in preparation for attacks on police boxes on or about 15 August. (CIC P/R #186. C-3)

b. Rightist Terrorism

Negative

c. Terrorism By Unidentified Groups

Negative

d. GeneralCommunist Cell In Military Billet

CIC reports that 23 Koreans recently employed in the Banto Hotel have been discovered to be members of a SOUTH KOREA LABOR PARTY cell. Several were waiters; they made standard denials of having overheard loose talk. (A-2)

4. PSYCHOLOGICAL

Translation of SEOUL Newspapers. (See Incl. #1)

5. SABOTAGE AND ESPIONAGEU.S. Telephone Lines Severed In KANGJON-DO (Delayed Report)

Between 300700 July and 301900 July the ground wire and telephone line between the 38th MG Company in CHUNCHON (1060-1680) and the "Whitehorse" telephone exchange in SEOUL were damaged in the vicinity of TOK TO WON RI (1064-1678). The 2 wires appeared to have been smashed by stones after an unsuccessful attempt had been made to cut them. A local Communist is suspected to be the saboteur, but the police have been unable to locate him. (CIC P/R #186. C-3)

DECLASSIFIED
Authority: NND
010596

-3-
Confidential

Confidential

XXIV CORPS G-2 P/R #907

6. INTELLIGENCE CONCERNING ADJACENT AREAS

Negative

[Handwritten signature]
16 of S, G-2

- 1 Incl.
Translation of SEOUL Newspapers

Under the provisions of par 33a (1), AR 380-5, 15 Aug 46, authority is hereby granted for destruction of this document after it has served its purpose, and is of no further value to the receiving agency. This authority is extended to cover destruction of previous issues of this publication in accordance with the foregoing instructions.

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority: NND 705070

-4-
Confidential