

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

From: 130000/I Nov 48
To : 150000/I Nov 48

Headquarters, USAFIK
Seoul, Korea
1000/I 15 November 1948

P/R #988

Confidential

MAPS: KOREA, 1/250,000
Eastern ASIA, 1/1,000,000

Historical

1. ARMED FORCES

North Korean Constabularymen Enter South KOREA

At 141300 November 40 North Korean Constabularymen entered the town of SANGSUNAE (1101.3-1695.5) where they hid until discovered by the police at 141500 November. (Police Report) U.S. personnel observed an estimated 50 North Korean Constabularymen cross the parallel into North KOREA in the vicinity of SANGSUNAE at 141700 November. (B-2)

2. POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Negative

3. CIVIL UNREST

a. North Korean People's Army Reported In South KOREA

On 12 November Constabulary forces began operations to round up the 50 North Korea People's Army troops reported to be in the FZONGGHANG (1120-1620) area. (B-2)

At 140600 November 30 South Korean police contacted 2 men, identified by their uniforms as members of the North Korea People's Army, at MAIBONG, 15 miles northwest of HAANHUNG NI (1115-1628). One People's Army soldier was killed and the other fled. The police captured 1 Japanese rifle and 32 rounds of ammunition. One hundred eighty South Korean police, in 3 groups of 60 each, are operating in the MAIBONG and TAEGI Mountains (1125-1650) the reported location of the People's Army raiders. (B-2)

At 141600 November the police contacted 40 People's Army members at HWADONG-NI (1110-1640). A firefright developed which continued until 1840 hours. Two platoons of the 8th Constabulary Regiment at WONJU (1090-1610) were dispatched to assist the police. No casualties were reported. (C-3)

Between 150300 and 150400 November 45 police reportedly contacted an estimated 150 People's Army troops at SINDAI RI (1116-1647). The police were forced to retreat because of lack of ammunition and personnel. One policeman was killed and 4 are reported missing. (CIC Flash Report. Police Report)

COMMENT: It has not been determined how the troops were identified as People's Army, particularly in reports stating that they were People's Army troops in civilian clothing. It is noted that People's Army troops are not armed with Japanese rifles. It is considered probable that the forces referred to are guerrillas who have been reported in the area at various times in the past, possibly reinforced by communists from nearby towns or North Korea.

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On 11 November a police box at KWANSAN-NI (1046-1371) was attacked and burned by a mob of 500 rioters, 300 of whom were in constabulary uniforms. The policemen on duty escaped prior to the attack and reported to the main police station at KURYE. A (1046-1357) Constabulary force engaged the rioters and by 121200 hours had driven them into the mountains east of KWANSAN-NI. Four of the rioters were killed, 15 rioters in constabulary uniforms and 10 civilians were captured and 40 Japanese rifles were confiscated by the Constabulary. Casualties to loyal forces are unknown. (C-3)

On 12 November an estimated 100 rioters, including Constabulary mutineers, attacked the police in KUN BAIK Myun (1008-1305). The police withdrew and awaited reinforcement. Upon the arrival of reinforcements, a firefight developed. One Constabulary Officer was reportedly killed. (C-3)

At 122005 November an estimated 50 Constabulary mutineers attacked a police box in SADO NI (1048-1359). The police escaped to KURYE (1046-1357) where they prepared, along with 150 Constabularymen, to make a stand against the mutineers. The mutineers burned the SADO NI police box and proceeded toward the main police box in KURYE. The mutineers, who were then accompanied by approximately 100 civilians, were met by loyal forces about one-half mile north of KURYE. A firefight began which lasted approximately 30 minutes before the mutineers dispersed and fled northward toward KWANGGUI Myun (1045-1065). The civilians with the mutineers did not appear to be armed and several young girls who were captured stated that the civilians had been forced to accompany the mutineers as a blind. Attempts were made at 122350 November to contact the CHUKKONG Myun (1030-1350) police by telephone but these attempts failed. It was later learned that the CHUKKONG Myun police had joined the police at KURYE rather than attempt to make a stand against a possible large scale attack by mutineers or rioters. (C-3)

c. Raider Activities On CHEJU-DO

On 10 November Constabulary units engaged a raider group at WOLLWANG BONG (982-1147). Twenty-one raiders were killed and the police captured 12 hand grenades and other miscellaneous equipment. Another Constabulary unit reports that on 10 November they killed 25 raiders at TOPIYONG (958-1123). (PMAG Report)

On 11 November approximately 100 homes were reported to have been burned by raiders in SINAM NI (936-1147) and the village of CHOCHON NI (965-1155) was also partially destroyed by fire. (PMAG Report)

4. PSYCHOLOGICAL

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

5. SABOTAGE AND ESPIONAGE

Negative

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