

# 1948. 11. 26. 주한미육군사령부 정보참모부 주간요약보고

XXIV CORPS G-2 W/S #167 PART I

*Secret*

A. ARMED FORCES

1. Strength (Secret)

Police: 34,111 (as of 05 October)

Constabulary: 43,587 (including 602 cadets)

Coast Guard: 3,491 (including 257 cadets)

Authorized strength of Coast Guard is now 5,000.

2. Operational Activity (Confidential)

a. Border Incidents

At 240100 November a group of unidentified North Koreans crossed the parallel in the vicinity of parallel marker #31 (903.3-1697.0), came approximately 200 yards south and fired on a police box at HWACHONG (905.5-1698.0). This group fired an estimated 300 rounds at a range of 1000 yards. Fifty local policemen and 50 police reinforcements who arrived from YONAN (919.5-1698.3) returned the fire. No casualties reported. (Police report)

A delayed report received during the period stated that 5 North Korean Constabularymen entered the village of KOCHON DONG (825-1697) twice on 13 November. During one of these raids the North Korean Constabularymen fired on a group of UNITED YOUNG MEN'S PARTY members, wounding one. (B-3)

	04-11 Jun	11-18 Jun	18-25 Jun	25 Jun-02 Jul	02-09 Jul	09-16 Jul	16-23 Jul	23-30 Jul	30 Jul-06 Aug	06-13 Aug	13-20 Aug	20-27 Aug	27 Aug-03 Sep	03-10 Sep	10-17 Sep	17-24 Sep	24 Sep-01 Oct	01-08 Oct	08-15 Oct	15-22 Oct	22-29 Oct	29 Oct-05 Nov	05-12 Nov	12-19 Nov	19-26 Nov	TOTAL
Border Incidents																										
Korean vs Korean	4	6	4	6	2	3	3	2	3	2	4	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	53
Firing on US																										
Personnel		1	2		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	1	2											22
Ambushes of US																										
Personnel						1																				1
Soviet Violations of Parallel*						1							1													2
Korean Violations of Parallel*	2	1					1	1						1	1	2							1			11
Soviets vs Koreans	1										1	1														3
TOTAL	7	8	6	7	4	6	2	3	4	4	3	5	5	2	5	7	5	3				1	1	3	1	92

\* No firing involved.

*Secret*

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority **NND 745070**

B. CURRENT INTELLIGENCE

1. The following action was completed by the National Assembly during the period:

a. The National Security Bill, aiming at control of elements engaged in activities deemed to be inimical to the welfare of the Republic of Korea, was passed on 19 November.

b. On 20 November the following resolution was passed by a vote of 88 to 3:

"In view of the present situation in Korea it is necessary for the occupying forces of the United States to remain in south KOREA until the Republic of Korea is able to defend itself." (See D, Psychological, page 13, this summary)

The proposal was signed by 98 Assemblymen including 39 INDEPENDENTS, 27 members of the NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE ACCELERATION OF KOREAN INDEPENDENCE and 21 HANKOOKS. Thirteen members of the National Assembly walked out on the vote for the resolution and issued a statement which asserted that the resolution was contrary to public opinion and that "no civilized or independent country has ever voluntarily requested occupation of their country by foreign troops."

COMMENT: On 14 October 1948 some 25% of the members of the Assembly presented a petition for immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops (W/S #161, page 5). The petition was referred to a committee and has not been brought out since. Though by burying the petition in committee, the majority of the Assembly (or at least its leaders) indicated that they opposed withdrawal, they were apparently unwilling to publically announce their opposition while the popularity of opposition was doubtful.

The change in attitude of a large number of the Assemblymen from a passive opposition to withdrawal is considered to be attributable to these factors:

1. The YOSU mutiny aroused in many Assemblymen a distrust of the Constabulary as a defensive force.

2. The barbarity of the communists on a larger scale than before aroused fear in many Assemblymen.

3. The President and ministers have exerted pressure for the retention of troops through public statements and through a rally.

c. On 22 November legislation was unanimously passed setting forth the organization of the Audit Bureau of the Government.

d. A Temporary Law on Postal Censorship was passed unanimously on 23 November.

e. On 25 November legislation providing for the organization of the Investigating Committee for National Traitors (W/S #157, page 6) and the Special Court for the trial of persons accused under the National Traitor Law was passed.

2. Central Committee for Propaganda

A Central Committee for Propaganda was established on 20 November to "investigate and deliberate concerning propaganda measures pertaining to fundamental national policy, government policy, enlightenment of the people, etc." The Committee has a chairman and two vice-chairmen and may have a maximum of twenty-five members. The Prime Minister is the chairman; the Director of the Office of Public Information and the Vice Minister of Internal Affairs are the two vice-chairmen. Corresponding committees are to be established in the cities and provinces to effect the same objective in the lower echelons of government.

3. Civil Unresta. Raider Activities in KANGWON-DO

On the night of 24 November 150 raiders were reported to be in the vicinity of YOUNGWOL (1140-1590). Constabulary patrols contacted the raiders at 242300 November. Five raiders were killed and 6 were captured. (Police report).

Additional questioning of prisoners previously captured and the interrogation of prisoners captured on 24 November confirms other interrogation reports that the group had recently completed a political school in North Korea. (W/S #156, par 5a, page 7) The prisoners stated that the group was not a formal part of the IN MIN GOON, but a special unit under the jurisdiction of the IN MIN GOON.

The mission of the group was espionage, to create disturbances, recruit communists and to begin uprisings in south Korea when the U.S. occupation troops had withdrawn. The prisoners also stated that the group was to attack the 8th Constabulary Regiment located at WONJU (1090-1610).

The prisoners all agreed that their group, which they call a company, is the only group which has entered south Korea, but that either the remainder of their battalion (two companies) or another battalion is scheduled to come to south Korea. (Police Report)

COMMENT: Due to the rugged terrain in KANGWON DO, especially near the parallel, it is considered impossible to prevent additional units of this type from entering south Korea. However, police and Constabulary units in KANGWON-DO have been alerted to take action against any raider groups located.

b. Mutineers and Raiders in CHOLLA-NAMDO (Restricted)

Operations by the Constabulary against groups of raiders in CHOLLA-NAMDO continued during the period. After a group of mutineers and guerrillas reported to number between 600 and 900 men, under the command of Lt. KIM Chi Wei, attacked KURYE (1040-1356) on 19 November, two Constabulary battalions in the area which were committed against the raiders killed 203, of whom 27 were identified as former Constabularymen. In addition to Constabulary captured 27 mutineers and 450 SOUTH KOREA LABOR PARTY members and seized the following materiel:

106 M-1 rifles	2 Carbines
2 Mortars	1785 Rounds .30 Cal. ammunition
8 Machine Guns	Miscellaneous clothing and equipment

(Constabulary report)

Also on 19 November twenty (20) mutineers entered KOGI-RI (1050-1570), broke into a house and demanded that food be prepared for the group. Some of the group were wearing Constabulary uniforms, but the majority were in civilian clothing. (Police report)

Nineteen of the 3rd Constabulary Regiment who were captured by the mutineers on 15 November in the vicinity of SANCHONG (1050-1370), (W/S #166, page 8) later escaped and rejoined their unit. These men reported that 10 additional Constabularymen had escaped, but that 12 of the total captured had been killed by civilians, (most of them women accompanying the raiders) and that the raiders themselves had taken all the clothing and personal property from the Constabulary they had killed. (Constabulary report)

The following delayed reports of raider activity were received during the period.

On 17 November an estimated 50 civilian raiders were seen in both the POSONG Gun (990-1350) and SUNCHON Gun (1035-1342) areas. (Police report) Also on 17 November 5 armed raiders kidnapped 5 civilian men in the vicinity of (978-1347), on 18 November 2 of the men were found dead and a third seriously wounded. (Police report)

On 18 November Constabulary troops arrested 12 civilians in WONCHON (1044-1370) who were suspected of being involved in the attack on Constabulary troops in the vicinity of BANKE HILL (1030-1370) on 15 November in which the commander of the 12th Regiment and 48 Constabularymen were reported killed (W/S #166, page 8). The Constabulary also arrested 50 members of the SOUTH KOREA LABOR PARTY at UNDONG (1050-1365) on 18 November. (Police report)

During this period trials of prisoners captured during the YOSU-SUNCHON uprising began at TAEJON (1040-1490) and SUNCHON (1040-1330). Of the total of 568 prisoners tried so far, 309 were sentenced to death, 124 to life imprisonment, and most of the remainder to prison sentences of from 1 to 20 years. Few were acquitted. It is expected that the balance of the untried prisoners will be arraigned by 28 November.

COMMENT: The attack on KURYE is the largest concentrated effort made by any raider group since the YOSU uprising. The results indicate that the Constabulary is capable of controlling a situation when contact is actually made with the raiders. Constabulary operations against the raiders will be slow and difficult, as long as the raiders are able to remain hidden in the rough mountainous area.

Reports indicate that the mutineers are low on food and ammunition. If true, this will probably result in continued raids on small towns and villages, but will make it possible for Constabulary units to locate mutineer concentrations and clear the area.

c. Guerrilla Activities on CHEJU DO (Restricted)

During the reporting period, guerrillas made an attack against the police at TAEJONG (926-1120) and burned approximately 13 homes; 3 guerrillas were killed. (Police report) Constabulary action against the guerrillas at WOLPYONG-NI (957-1146) resulted in 15 raiders being killed. (Constabulary report)

According to a delayed report, on 16 November an estimated 100 homes were destroyed by fire at NOHYONG-NI (946-1148) by guerrillas. On 18 November 1948, raiders attacked a truck loaded with constabulary in the vicinity of PUKCHON-NI (969-1156) and killed 2 constabularymen. (C-3)

d. Communist Activity (Confidential)

The SOUTH KOREA LABOR PARTY is reported to have transferred the KANGWON DO and KYONGSANG PUKTO provincial headquarters because of continuous police suppression and interference with the party's communication system. The SOUTH KOREA LABOR PARTY in KANGWON DO has transferred its headquarters from KANGNUNG (1180-1660) to SAMCHOK (1210-1630); the KYONGSANG PUKTO branch from TAEGU (1150-1430) to KYONGJU (1210-1430).

COMMENT: Noteworthy is the fact that the KANGWON DO provincial branch has moved its headquarters south from the immediate Coast Guard control area, and the KYONGSANG PUKTO provincial headquarters has moved to the East coast whereby easier communication may be effected by sea lanes. Further, the two new locations have long been reported guerrilla concentration points.

e. Dates for Riots and Disturbances (Restricted)

The following reports concerning dates for communist riots and disturbances have been received during the reporting period; these are in addition to those reported in W/S #165 and #166:

- (1) "The SOUTH KOREA LABOR PARTY in the YONG DUNG PO-ANYANG NI area (990-1630) - (990-1620), is allegedly making plans to destroy the KOREAN HEAVY ENGINES FACTORY and the SAM KWANG IRON WORKS located in YONG DUNG PO." (F-6)
- (2) "Due to police vigilance, the KANGNUNG Gun branch of the SOUTH KOREA LABOR PARTY has postponed the date for instigating riots and disturbances from 15 November 1948 to some date in the near future." (C-3)

f. Communist Violence (Restricted)

(NOTE: The following charts do not include any figures on the YOSU or TAEGU outbreaks)

(1) Weekly Violence Summary as reported up to 26 November

	SEOUL	KYONGGI-DO	KANGWON-DO	CHUNGCHONG NAMDO	CHUNGCHONG PUKTO	CHOLLA NAMDO	CHOLLA PUKTO	KYONGSANG NAMDO	KYONGSANG PUKTO	CHEJU DO	HWANGHAE DO	TOTAL
Attacks on towns												
Attacks on police										1		1
Attacks on constabulary												
Police killed												
Rightists killed												
Constabulary killed												
Communist killed			10							18		28
Demon, disorders, arson & attacks on rightists								1	2			3
Attacks on Govt Bldgs												
Sabotage: Railroad lines												
Communications												
Roads												
Power												
Strikes: Labor												
Schools												

(2) Delayed Reports which were not Covered in Last Week's Summary (W/S #166, page 13) (Restricted)

	SEOUL	KYONGGI-DO	KANGWON-DO	CHUNGCHONG NAMDO	CHUNGCHONG PUKTO	CHOLLA NAMDO	CHOLLA PUKTO	KYONGSANG NAMDO	KYONGSANG PUKTO	CHEJU DO	HWANGHAE DO	TOTAL
Attacks on towns												
Attacks on constabulary										1		1
Killed: Police												
Rightists								2				2
Constabulary									2			2
Communists		5							6			11
Demon, disorders, arson & attacks on rightists								1				1
Attacks on Govt Bldgs												
Sabotage: Railroad lines												
Communications												
Roads												
Bridges												
Power												
Strikes: Labor												
Schools												

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority: ND 745070

## (3) 1948 Communist Activities in South KOREA (Restricted)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV*	TOTAL
Attacks on towns				5	73	9	1					96
Attacks on police		130	118	50	86	12	11	11	4	9	12	443
Attacks on constabulary										3	2	5
Killed: Police		33	20	15	34	4	1	5	1	15	11	147
Rightists	1	14	14	81	144	51	10	1	7	12	4	339
Constabulary										1	3	4
Communists	1	74	75	70	155	83	33	22	1	151	159	833
Demon, disorders, arson & attacks on rightists	6	118	69	126	196	81	24	12	7	11	7	657
Attacks on Govt Bldgs		9	14	2	9	3						37
Sabotage:												
Communications	14	53	58	32	57	8	1			2		225
Railroad lines	1	12	6		8		1			1		29
Locomotives		50	24									74
Roads		13	5	2	5			1		1		27
Bridges		6	9	5	4							24
Power						7	1					8
Strikes: Labor		14	6	3	16	1						40
Schools		7	5	4	9							25

\* Incomplete

## g. Other Violence (Restricted)

- (1) No rightist-inspired acts of violence were reported during the period.
- (2) A summary of acts of violence on the part of persons of unknown political affiliations as reported up to 26 November 1948 is as follows:

	SEOUL	KYONGGI-DO	KANGWON-DO	CHUNGCHONG	MAIDO	CHUNGCHONG	PUKTO	CHOLLA	MAIDO	CHOLLA	PUKTO	KYONGSANG	MAIDO	KYONGSANG	PUKTO	CHJU DO	HWANGHAE DO	TOTAL
Assassinations																		
Anti-grain collection																		
Political terrorism																		
Demonstration																		
Resistance to arrest																		
Unclassified																		
Attacks on police														1				1
Attacks on constabulary																		
Attacks on Govt Bldgs																		
Arson																		
Attack on individuals						1												1
Sabotage: Communications																		
Railroad lines																		
Power																		
Bridges																		
Strikes: Labor																		
Schools																		

(3) Delayed Reports which were not covered in last week's summary W/S #166, page 14 (Restricted)

	SEOUL	KYONGGI-DO	KANGWON-DO	CHUNGCHONG NAMDO	CHUNGCHONG PUKTO	CHOLLA NAMDO	CHOLLA PUKTO	KYONGSANG NAMDO	KYONGSANG PUKTO	CHEJU DO	HWANGLAE DO	TOTAL
Assassinations												
Anti-grain collection												
Political terrorism												
Demonstrations								1				1
Resistance to arrest												
Arson												
Unclassified												
Attacks on police												
Attacks on constabulary												
Attacks on individuals									1			1
Attacks on Govt Bldgs												
Sabotage: Communications												
Railroad lines												
Power												
Bridges												
Strikes: Labor												
Schools												

(4) Monthly summary of facts of violence on the part of persons of unknown political affiliations (Restricted)

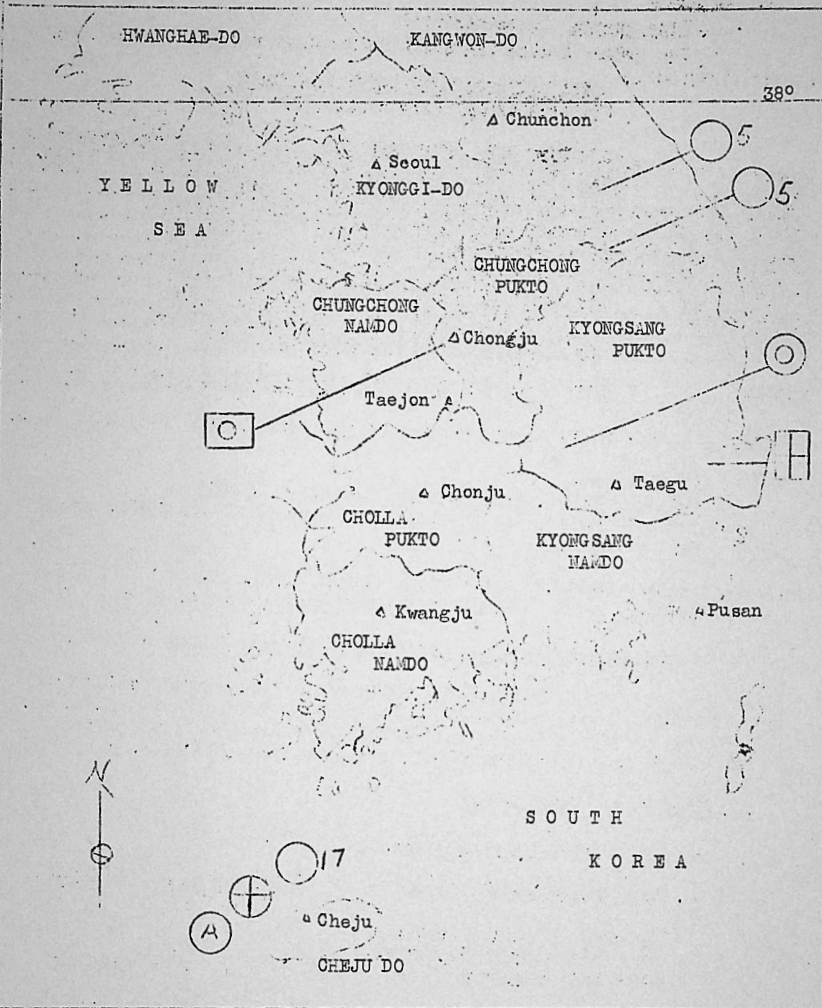
	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV*	TOTAL
Assassinations	7		4	8	6	25
Anti-grain collection	9	1		1		11
Political terrorism	1	1				2
Demonstrations	15	9	3		2	29
Resistance to arrest	5	9				14
Arson	2	3				5
Unclassified	11	11		6		28
Attacks on police		1	2	2	3	8
Attacks on constabulary				1		1
Attacks on individuals		4	3	6	5	18
Attacks on Govt bldgs				1		1
Sabotage: Communications	1	4	4	2		11
Railroad lines				2		2
Power						
Bridges						
Strikes: Labor						
Schools	1				1	2

\* Incomplete

Civil Unrest Map (Restricted)

SEE NEXT PAGE

WEEKLY CIVIL UNREST MAP



- ⊕ Communist Attacks on Police
- Communist Killed
- ⊙ Attacks on Rightists by Communists
- Ⓐ Arson
- ⓐ Attacks on Rightist Involving Unknowns
- ⊞ Attacks on Police Involving Unknowns

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority INIS 745070

C. WAR POTENTIAL1. Economica. Rice Prices (Unclassified)

The price of rice in SEOUL 26 November averaged 780 won per small metric mal.

RICE PRICE SUMMARY MONTHLY AVERAGE

(Unit: 1 small metric mal. (18.48 lbs))

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP*	OCT**	NOV***
SEOUL	817	821	778	721	814	985	1158	1200	1364	766	786
KANGWON DO	870	946	849	825	898	1012	1136	1133	770		
CHUNGCHONG NAMDO	793	728	674	634	726	946	1037	1033	1100		
CHUNGCHONG PUKTO	645	723	719	660	795	1037	990	1033	798		
KYONGSANG NAMDO	715	778	715	704	733	955	1070	950	1100		
KYONGSANG PUKTO	594	605	552	605	641	888	1081	1050	1062		
CHOLLA NAMDO	614	633	559	595	801	963	1109	1008	1040		
CHOLLA PUKTO	669	669	605	623	773	935	1036	1200	1045		
CHEJU DO	806	748	679	814	806	1081	1879	1033			
AVERAGE	713	744	681	725	777	978	1166	1087	1034		

SOURCE: National Price Administration (except October and November prices).

\* Incomplete

\*\* October price: Source: Open markets in SEOUL.

\*\*\* 26 November price: Source: Open markets (5) in SEOUL; price is for the small metric mal.

Currency Exchange Rate: U.S. dollar equals 1,100 won.  
(Open Market) Military Payment Script equals 580 won.

b. Progress of the Grain Purchasing Program (Unclassified)

As of 24 November 1948, Korean authorities reported that a total of 570,901 suk of rice had been collected throughout South Korea. They also stated that the rice collection is progressing favorably and that the  $7\frac{1}{2}$  million suk quota will be obtained. (See W/S #166, page 19)

2. Population (Restricted)

a. Surrendered and disarmed: No change

b. Progress of Repatriation This Period To Date

Japanese civilians arriving  
from north of 38° N. Korea,  
China and Manchuria 0 288,535

Japanese evacuated to Japan 0 884,972

Total Koreans returning 821\* 2,184,061

Total repatriates moved since  
15 August 1945 3,071,520

Koreans apprehended while  
attempting illegal entry  
into Japan 0 25,594

\* Includes 20 Chinese. Figures are incomplete because of a change in administration in repatriation camps.

D. PSYCHOLOGICAL1. American Occupation

The Republic of Korea endeavored to gain national and international consciousness of the need for continued occupation of south KOREA by armed forces of the United States. In addition to the resolution passed by the National Assembly (see page 4, this summary), the government concentrated on (1) squelching press and popular speculation that withdrawal of American troops is imminent and (2) emphasizing that, on the contrary, it is vital to the future of the Republic of Korea that American soldiers remain until the Republic of Korea is able to face communist menace.

Government statements asserted that "in principle, there is no question of withdrawal sooner or later...(but) immediate withdrawal is tantamount to relinquishing the entire country to the communist army. In recognition of her moral obligations, international prestige and her own national security, the United States will not take steps to accomplish unconditional withdrawal. We have faith in the recent assurance given by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers regarding a mutual security." (This refers to a statement allegedly made by SCAP during RHEE's recent visit in Japan.)

On 20 November an estimated 50,000 persons participated in a mass meeting in SEOUL Stadium during which for the "first time," as Director of Public Information KIM Dong Sung stated, "the Korean people manifested their appreciation for the unselfish cooperation of the Americans."

On 23 November President RHEE called a special press conference for foreign correspondents. He volunteered a resume of the situation in KOREA, stressing points which indicated that the present Korean security forces are inadequate and that the Republic is in dire need of a larger and better equipped and trained defense force. RHEE appealed to the foreign correspondents to bring out the gravity of the situation by fully reporting the wide scale barbarism of the communists in the recent YOSU-SUNCHON rebellion. To aid the correspondents in making their reports RHEE furnished the following statistics: "2,533 were killed, 1,028 were wounded and 833 are missing - making a total of 4,874 casualties."

RHEE asserted that the United States is partly responsible for the 38th parallel. "The U.S. must remain to help oust Soviet troops from KOREA. We don't ask the U.S. to fight but they should leave a force here for moral support of Koreans regarding Russia. Whether they (the Americans) leave 1,000 or 5,000 men, the effect will be the same. We will be safe."

RHEE asserted that as yet American authorities in KOREA seem reluctant to issue an official public statement regarding the American attitude toward Korean security such as was reportedly made by General MCARTHUR. RHEE declared "that the U.S. should make an assuring statement..."

On 20 November a statement drawn up by the Director of the Office of Civil Information was released to foreign correspondents in which it was announced that there was "no change" in the American policy, which considers that the "best interest of the Korean people would be served by the withdrawal of all occupying forces from Korea at the earliest practicable date," in accordance with the resolution of the UN General Assembly on 14 November 1947.

Prior to the release of this statement American officials consulted with representatives of the Korean government. The Koreans, including President RHEE, Prime Minister LEE Bum Suk and Director of Public Information KIM Dong Sung, were of the opinion that the American statement of position fell short of present requirements. American authorities on the other hand attempted to persuade the Koreans that a statement flatly committing the U.S. to continued occupation of south KOREA would provide the communist world wide propaganda machine with an item against the U.S. for reversing its policy in KOREA.

The government officials themselves have wavered between realization of the factors which threaten the security of the Republic of Korea and the desires of the general population. This vacillation is exemplified in the instance of an Assemblyman coming out in firm support of continued occupation, whereas only a month previously he signed a resolution for immediate withdrawal (see W/S #161, page 6).

## 2. Japanese War Crimes Trials

The Moderate newspapers SEOUL SHIN MUN (Seoul Daily News) and MIN JU ILBO (Democratic News) expressed a degree of objection to the war crimes trials and judgements because they failed to emphasize Japanese exploitations of Korean people and resources. MIN JU observed that in the mammoth accumulation of testimony "not a word was said about the slaughter of Korean people."

## 3. Government Salaries and Cost of Living

On 19 November CHA YOO SHIN MUN (Korean Free Press) published a new scale of salaries for public officials which is being considered for adoption by the government. The following table shows the proposed incomes (comparisons with U.S. dollar incomes can be made with the following rates of exchange: Legal - 450 won to one U.S. dollar; open market 1,100 won to one U.S. dollar (silver certificate)):

	<u>WON</u>	<u>U.S. DOLLARS - LEGAL RATE</u>
President	50,000	111.00
Vice President	35,000	77.80
Prime Minister	30,000	66.67
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court	25,000	55.50
Cabinet Member	20,000	44.40
Ambassador	18,000	40.00
Vice Minister or Assistant Director	16,000	35.50
Mayor of Seoul and Provincial Governors	14,000	31.10

COMMENT: Consideration of the above scale by the Government is an indication of an effort to meet demands made by official and non-official sources that salaries be increased in order to curtail corruption among public officials.

## E. SABOTAGE AND ESPIONAGE

### Continued SOVIET Interest in Recent Uprisings (Secret)

According to a "fairly reliable" source, guerrilla units in south KOREA are adequately supplied and equipped, in accordance with Soviet instructions. After the SOVIETS have completed their withdrawal guerrilla units in south KOREA will begin activities upon orders from their leader, unknown, but reportedly a SOVIET officer of Korean descent. Close surveillance of U.S. Occupation Forces is being maintained by the guerrilla units and direct action will be taken against any U.S. personnel who attempt to interfere with guerrilla actions. (C-3).

In this connection, five Korean agents, 3 of whom are SOVIET citizens, are reportedly investigating the recent uprisings in south KOREA to determine the methods used by the Government to cope with such situations, the number of troops involved and the degree of actual participation in and attitude of the U.S. Occupation forces in the area. The recent incidents are alleged to have been "feelers" and all phases are under investigation for future intelligence purposes. (C-6)

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY: JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, 1948  
(See W/S #148 for C. S. of preceeding period)

JULY

- 01 July Mr. A. B. Jamieson arrives to replace Mr. L. W. Jackson as the Australian representative on the UNTCOK.
- 03 " General Hodge makes a statement that he has been informed by the North Korea People's Committee that as soon as the American Military Government pays for electric power supplied through June 1947, power service would be resumed to South Korea.
- 05 " Dr. Philip JAMESON, in formal statement, repudiates any intentions of accepting presidency of Korea, even if offered.
- 06 " National Assembly approved second reading of draft constitution with all articles essentially as in original draft.
- 09 " Miss Marguerite Twohyt, representative of the National Girl Scouts of America, arrives to work with the Korean National Girl Scouts until September.
- 12 " North Korea "Spokesmen" announce general elections will be held 25 August in that zone.
- 12 " Korean National Constitution is unanimously adopted by National Assembly.
- 15 " W. R. Langdon, United States Consul General in Korea, leaves for the United States.
- 17 " Constitution of the Republic of Korea is signed at the 32nd Session of National Assembly by Chairman RHEE Syng Man.
- 19 " Approximately 8 Korean in civilian clothes ambush 5 American soldiers at 38th parallel killing one U. S. Soldier and wounding another.
- 19 " An American officer is fired on from north of 38th parallel.
- 19 " The LST "CITY OF TONGYONG" leaves for Taku Bar (China) to pick up refugees from Mukden.
- 20 " RHEE Syng Man is elected President of the Republic of Korea at 33rd Session of National Assembly.
- 20 " LEE Si Yung is elected Vice-President of the Republic of Korea.
- 20 " Mr. Everett Drumright, Counsellor, Diplomatic Mission, arrives.
- 24 " President RHEE Syng Man and Vice-President LEE Si Yung are inaugurated.
- 27 " Reverend LEE Yoon Yng, President RHEE's nominee for Prime Minister, is rejected by the National Assembly by a vote of 132 to 39.
- 30 " LST CITY OF TONGYONG arrives at Inchon with Mukden refugees.

AUGUST

- 02 August LEE Bum Suk, RHEE's second nominee for the post of Prime Minister, is approved by National Assembly.
- 02 " Department of Commerce Departmental Order No. 4 ("Overland Interzonal Trade") is issued to regulate barter trade with North Korea.

-1-

Inclosure #1 to XXIV Corps G-2 W/S #167

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority NND 745070