

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

From: 290800/I Nov 48
To : 300800/I Nov 48Headquarters, USAFIK
Seoul, Korea
1000/I 30 November 1948

P/R \$1000

MAPS: KOREA, 1/250,000
Eastern ASIA, 1/1,000,000*Historical*PART I
SOUTH KOREA1. ARMED FORCES

Negative

2. CURRENT INTELLIGENCEa. Governmental ActivitiesForeign Minister of Republic of Korea Request U. S. to Retain Troops

On 26 November CHANG Taik Sang, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Korea, sent to the Department of State a radio appealing for postponement of US troop withdrawal. CHANG's message stated that the National Assembly had passed a resolution advocating continued occupation by U. S. troops and that the Republic of Korea is desirous of favorable consideration of further occupation by the United States Government. (1-2)

b. Civil Unrest(1) Actions Against Raiders in KANGWON-DO

A recapitulation of results of Constabulary action against the raiders in the YONGWOL (1140-1590) area stated that as of 282400 November units had killed 12 and captured 30 raiders. Three Japanese LMG's and 12 M-38 Japanese rifles had also been captured by Constabulary units.

Interrogation of 8 prisoners at YONGWOL revealed that 3 of the raiders were South Koreans who had returned from a political school in the PYONGYANG area and that the remaining 5 had been locally recruited in the TAEGI-SAN (1120-1650) area. One of the North-Korean-trained prisoners, a raider company commander of the 2nd Battalion, stated that although he had not seen it, the 1st Battalion had reportedly come to South KOREA prior to the arrival of his unit. He further stated that his battalion had recruited more than 100 men since they entered South KOREA. The company commander also said that only the battalion commander knew the actual mission of the group. The battalion commander mentioned was killed and was found to have 20,000 won on his person.

At 290800 November 1 Constabulary company was sent to (1150-1610) and 1 company sent to (1160-1590) to attack raider groups, whose strength was estimated from 35 to 50 men, reportedly in these areas. (Constabulary Report)

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COMMENT: All prisoner interrogation reports have confirmed the information that the majority of the raiders coming from North Korea are South Koreans who, upon completion of the political school in North Korea reported to be located at TAE SONG NI (860-1450) were formed into "companies" of approximately 60 men each, furnished initial rations and money and sent to South KOREA to promote communism by recruiting members, creating disturbances and perpetrating acts of violence.

According to reports raider groups contacted do not appear to be well organized or controlled and are reported to run when attacked by the Constabulary. Action by police and Constabulary units has continued to prevent raider groups from creating any type of major disturbance.

(2) Raider Activities on CHEJU-DO

At 220600 November an estimated 200 armed raiders and 500 unarmed raiders attacked the villages of NAMWON-NI (970-1130), and WIMI-NI (960-1120). Two hundred fifty homes were reportedly burned by the raiders, 50 civilians were killed and 70 civilians and 3 policemen were injured. Local police counter-attacked the raiders but were forced to withdraw because of lack of ammunition. One Constabulary company and 30 policemen were sent from SOGWIPPO (950-1120) to attack the raiders. The latest report received of this action stated that 30 raiders had been killed and 3 captured. One policeman was wounded in the attack. (Police Report)

(3) Civilians attack in KYONGSANG-NAMDO (Delayed Reports)

On 24 November a group of 33 rioters, including 3 women raided a temple in CHONDO-GUN (1150-1450), beat the wife of a monk, stole clothing and equipment valued at 350,000 won and damaged the temple. (Police Report)

During the night of 20 November 10 armed persons attacked the home of the town master in CHUNGCHUN-NI (1230-1490), severely beat the town master and stole 9,000 won. (B-3)

On 18 November 50 men, armed with clubs and spears, attacked and severely beat the chairman of the UNITED YOUNG MEN'S PARTY in WHACHUN DONG (1230-1510). (Police Report)

On 17 November 3 men, armed with swords, entered the home of the chief of the District Food Office at YONGMUN MYUN (1140-1530) and removed all the rice records. (Police Report)

(4) Communist Hide-out Raided in KYONGSANG PUKTO

On 21 November the HAMYANG (1070-1395) police raided illegal meeting places of the HAMYANG GUN, SOUTH KOREA LABOR PARTY in the CHIRI-SAN (1170-1370) area. No one was present when the police arrived in the areas but the police confiscated 1 hand grenade and a large quantity of food. The police also burned a police box which was being used as one of the meeting places and 20 hand grenades exploded when the police box was burned. (Police Report)

3. PSYCHOLOGICAL

Translation of SEOUL Newspapers. (See I'cl #1)

4. SABOTAGE AND ESPIONAGE

Negative

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