

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

From: 010800/I Dec 48
To : 020800/I Dec 48Headquarters, USAFIK
Seoul, Korea
1000/I 02 December 1948*Confidential*

P/R #1002

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

Negative

2. CURRENT INTELLIGENCEa. Governmental Activities

Negative

b. Civil Unrest(1) Constabulary Operations In KINGWON-DO

In an effort to block the movement and facilitate the capture of raider groups, elements of the 7th and 8th Constabulary Regiment occupied the approximate line: (1150-1600) - (1160-1602). These elements were reinforced by other elements of the 8th Regiment approximately 10,000 yards south, at (1153-1591) and (1162-1590). (B-2)

On 27 November a group of approximately 30 raiders, previously reported at (1127-1614), were retreating north. Fifty policemen were sent to (1127-1627) to intercept this group. (F-6)

At 281830 November an estimated 49 raiders broke through the line established by the Constabulary at (1157-1600). Later during the same night an additional 15 raiders broke through the Constabulary line at the same point. (B-2)

On 29 November a U.S. reconnaissance patrol observed a fight between elements of the 7th Regiment and an estimated 65 raiders in the vicinity of (1157-1600). (B-2)

An estimated 40 raiders were reported in the area of (1112-1615) on 01 December. A platoon of the 8th Regiment lost contact with this group but began a search of the area. (Constabulary Report)

The objective of the raiders is now believed by the Constabulary to be KOOKMANG S.M. (1147-1573). (B-2)

Raider activities near YONGWOL (1140-1590) now reportedly are confined to the CHUPU (1100-1590) area and the YONGCHUN (1140-1580) area. An estimated 25 raiders are reported in the CHUPU area and approximately 30 in the YONGCHUN area. Police and constabulary killed 5 raiders and captured 1 in the CHUPU area and killed 3 and captured 1 in the YONGCHUN area. At 020300 December it was reported that 3 constabularymen and 6 policemen were killed in the action against the raiders in the vicinity of YONGCHUN. (Police Report)

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Confidential(2) Constabulary Activities In CHOLLA-NAMDO

Constabulary units continue operations against raider groups in CHOLLA-NAMDO. On 29 November 3 raiders were killed and 18, of whom 5 were Constabulary mutineers, were captured. One Constabularyman was killed. In this action the Constabulary force captured 10 M-1 rifles, 1 automatic rifle, 1 carbine, 700 rounds of ammunition, 6 bags of rice and miscellaneous clothing and equipment. (PMAG Report)

(3) Raider Activities In CHOLLA-NAMDO (Delayed Reports)

On 26 November 1948, the NAM MYUN (1010-1330) police box was attacked by an unknown number of raiders. The attacking group was repulsed by the police with no known casualties on either side. (Police Report)

On 28 November 1948, raiders in the SUH CHANG MYUN (990-1350) area were reportedly gathering in preparation for an attack on the city of KWANGJU (990-1350) sometime between 28 November and 03 December 1948. (Police Report)

On 28 November 1948, a civilian truck was ambushed by approximately 20 raiders at a point (1013-1332) on the KWANGJU-POLGYU road. The occupant of the truck escaped and reported the incident to the POLGYU (1035-1315) police, who later recovered the truck. (Police Report)

c. Communism In Schools

A heretofore unreported and unofficial method of combating communist penetration into higher schools has been reported by Dr. CHUNG Lee Hock, President of Seoul University. Northwest Youth representatives approached the Dean of Men of Seoul National University and demanded permission to investigate the faculty and some of the students for communist activities. The dean refused permission on the grounds that investigations could not properly be conducted by private organizations. However, in the opinion of the dean, underground investigations are definitely being conducted by the Volunteer Defense Corps and perhaps by other groups. As evidence of this, Dr. CHUNG stated that after a student in the College of Education, Seoul National University, was assassinated on 12 November, the police called the students together to identify the culprits. "Somehow," said Dr. CHUNG, "the youth groups got down in the front rows and were the ones who did the pointing out." Several students were arrested on the basis of the accusations.

In addition to the activities of the youth groups, the new Chief of Metropolitan Police, KIM Tai Sun, reportedly told Dr. CHUNG that hereafter the police will not wait for requests from the university authorities before investigating university students suspected of communism. Chief KIM went on to say that the students would be jailed for a week or two, after which the university would be asked to dismiss them. Dr. CHUNG's protests that this "infringed on academic freedom," left Chief KIM unimpressed.

COMMENT: Communist infiltration into the faculties and student bodies of schools throughout Korea has been recognized since 1945. In Korea, as in other parts of the world, the communists find the schools profitable fields for their efforts. The history of education since the beginning of the occupation has been marked by student strikes. It is not believed that the strikes have invariably been communist inspired, but it is reasonable to assume that, if the communists did not inspire a particular strike, they attempted to exploit it just as they attempt to exploit all other disturbances.

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outstanding manifestations of communist success in the schools this year was indicated:

- a - During the 7-10 February uprising. Though in industry only a few strikes were called, several school strikes were reported. (F-2) It is noteworthy that 8 February was a Sunday and 10 February a holiday.
- b - On 24 October on CHEJU-Do. When air observers reported a number of mass meetings at which North Korean flags were displayed, they also reported that the meetings were being held in front of middle schools, and apparently by students. (B-2) The provincial governor closed all middle schools pending a screening of teachers and students.
- c - During the occupation of SUNCHON (1040-1320) by rebel forces from Y.SU (1070-1300, 20-22 October. After students as young as 14 years of age were given weapons, they not only participated in the killing of certain teachers and rightists but on one occasion attacked loyal Constabulary with suicidal frenzy. (B-2)

3. PSYCH. L. GIC. L

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

4. SABOTAGE AND ESPIONAGE

Cable Sabotaged In Transmitter Station

On 30 November 1948, the master control cable of the Korean section, Fuhai Transmitter Station, located approximately 2 miles east of CAMP M.S.C.M (975-1635), was cut by unknown persons. The two Korean telephone operators of this section are reported to have disappeared. The American communications system was not impaired. (CIC Flash Report. A-1)

PART II
NORTH KOREA

1. ARMED FORCES

a. Soviet Forces

Negative

b. North Korean Forces

Negative

2. CURRENT INTELLIGENCE

Negative

3. WAR POTENTIAL

a. Public Health In North Korea (Restricted)

A refugee, who had served as a physician in a number of North Korean hospitals, had the following report to make on Public Health in North Korea:

There was an outbreak of typhoid fever in CHINNAMPO (840-1780) which started in January 1948 and continued in epidemic form until

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June 1948. There was an average of about 20 cases a month throughout this period and the death rate averaged approximately ten percent.

The entire population of CHINNAMPO was inoculated in August 1948 against small pox, typhoid fever and cholera. General health conditions in North Korea are poor, due to ignorance and to lack of sanitation, medical supplies and proper diet. About 30 percent of the men between the ages of 20 and 32 have venereal diseases. Treatment of the cases is difficult due to the lack of drugs and the proper methods of treatment; consequently very few cases are cured. (F-3)

COMMENT: The doctor's statement would indicate that the manpower of North Korea has still another limiting factor, public health. A report published in W/S #160 page 29 revealed that some labor shortage was being experienced in North Korea, at which time it was commented that service in the Armed Forces, conscripted labor, imprisonments and the flight of refugees to the South had drained much of the available labor supply. If 30 percent of the men between the ages of 20 and 32 are infected with a venereal disease this report is further evidence of an additional reason for labor shortages.

b. Cost of Living In North Korea (Confidential)

The following list of cost-of-living prices were secured in two North Korean towns in the month of October:

	Rice mal*	Millet mal	Barley mal	Corn mal	Dried Fish barrie**	Salt serng***
SINPO-RI (1110-1950)	300	250	-	110	4500	100
KILCHU (1210-2150)	250	210	140	110	5000	40

* one small mal equals 2.38 gallons

** one barrie equals approximately 165 pounds

*** one serng equals 3.18 pints

COMMENT: The North Korean won continues to be traded with the South Korean won on the basis of one North Korean won to three South Korean won.

Cost of living prices reported from the above towns have remained steady and do not reflect the drop in rice prices reported from other areas in previous W/S. This may be accounted for by the fact that rice is not a principal crop in the area.

The above prices were secured by 6 sources in KILCHU and 15 sources in SINPO-RI.

4. PSYCHOLOGICAL

Negative

5. ADJACENT AREAS (MANCHURIA AND EASTERN SIBERIA)

Negative

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Translation of SEJUL Newspapers

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