

on strike on the island. Police reinforcements from Cholla Namdo and Cholla Pukto have been dispatched.

The general strike on Cheju was prompted by the 1 March 1947 incident. The public made several protests to the police and Military Government officials over police brutality, and finally staged the over-all strike as an outward protest.

As background information, the Seoul Han Sung Ilbo, moderate right-wing newspaper, stated on 13 March 1947 in an article regarding the Cheju situation that ninety percent of the population of Cheju is left-wing.

- 3-22 총파업 / 제주도 총파업(1947. 3. 31)

31 March 1947

SUBJECT: Counter Intelligence Corps Semi-Monthly Report

No. 2

Period Covered: 16 March 1947 to 31 March 1947

2. Subversive Activity:

(1). General Strike, 22 March 1947, and Its Political Background. Following 1 March 1947, rightist terrorism flourished both in Seoul and in the provinces; in several cases right-wing groups attacked leftist headquarters and homes. This was particularly noticeable in Seoul, Inch'on, and Yongdongpo, all in Kyonggi Province. The killing by police of leftists during the 1 March celebrations in Pusan and Cheju Island caused a sudden outburst of leftist propaganda similar to that which accompanied the October 1946 riots. This anti-police propaganda, strengthened by the usual worker demands, was seemingly the basis for the 22 March strikes. It should be considered, however, that many reports and rumors had indicated that the leftists in South Korea would cause a 'General Strike' if the results of the Moscow Conference were considered unsuccessful. Other similar reports and rumors indicated that the laborers in Korea would show the visiting representatives of the International Labor Unions (Scheduled to visit Japan and Korea) that there is an immediate need for labor legislation and general labor improvements in South Korea. This purpose, seemingly thought leftist labor, could be accomplished by a 'General Strike'. (a)

CHEJU ISLAND GENERAL STRIKE: Although the events leading up to the Cheju Do 'General Strike' could be placed chronologically in a report covering the strikes of South Korea, this warrants separate coverage since that strike may have been a test of the possibilities of a strike throughout South Korea. On the other hand, the Cheju Island strike could have been a feint to distract the police, Military Government, and other authorities. Regardless of the motives, the Cheju strike is a small scale example of what occurred throughout south Korea.

As a result of the police firing into crowds of unauthorized demonstrators on 1 Mar 47, leftists agitated against police and authority in general. Messages were sent to the police pardoning them if they would join the Communist Party, and leftist propaganda was distributed profusely

agitating the populace against the police and 'reactionaries'. As a result of agitation by known leftist organizations, the strike was carried out. The police and Military Government authorities concentrated on the apprehension of the demonstration leaders of 1 Mar 47, and did not attempt to force the strikers to return to work. Mild agitation by rightists attempted to encourage the 'back-to-work movement'. The strike which started on about 13 Mar 47 and took in transportation, factories, and all Military Government and governmental sections except the police and judicial sections, was considered over on 20 Mar 47. On Cheju the 'let them strike' policy could easily be used, because the populace is nearly self-sufficient. (h).

h. S/Is and Radiograms, Cheju CIC, dtd 16-21 Mar 47.

31 March 1947

LOCATION OF CIC PERSONNEL AND OFFICES IN KOREA:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. HEADQUARTERS:
Seoul, Korea
O - 9
WO - 1
EM * 11</p> <p>District Offices:</p> <p>1. Seoul District Office,
Seoul, Korea Covering
Seoul and vicinity.
O - 2
WO - 4
EM - 16</p> <p>2. Songdo District Office,
Headquarters:
O - 1</p> <p>2a. Kaesong Sub-Office
Covering Northern
Kyonggi-do.
WO - 1
EM - 3</p> <p>2b. Kangnung Sub-Office:
Kangnung, Korea
Covering Kangwon-do.
O - 1
EM - 3</p> <p>2c. Chunchon Sub-Office:
Chunchon, Korea
Covering Kangwon-do.
WO - 1
EM - 3</p> <p>2d. Ongjin Sub-Office:
Ongjin, Korea Covering
Ongjin Peninsula, Hwanghae-do
EM - 2</p> | <p>3. Taejon District Office:
Taejon, Korea Covering
Chungchong-Namdo.
O - 1
EM - 9</p> <p>3a. Chongju Sub-Office:
Chongju, Korea.
Covering Chungchong-Pukto.
WO - 1
EM - 6</p> <p>4. Chonju District Office:
Chonju, Korea
Covering Cholla Pukto.
WO - 1
EM - 4</p> <p>4a. Kunsan Sub-Office
Kunsan, Korea
Covering Kunsan and vicinity</p> <p>5. Incheon District Office:
Inchon, Korea. Covering
Inchon Port and Kyonggi-do.
EM - 3
O - 1</p> <p>6. Kwangju District Office:
Kwangju, Korea.
Covering Cholla Namdo.
O - 1
WO - 1
EM - 6</p> <p>7. Taegu District Office:
Taegu, Korea
Covering Kyongsang Pukto.
WO - 1
EM - 5</p> |
|---|--|

8. Pusan District Office:
Pusan, Korea
Covering Kyongsang Namdo.
O - 1
EM - 5
WO - 1
9. Cheju-do District Office (temporary)
Cheju-do, Korea
Covering Cheju-do.
WO - 1
EM - 2

· 주한미육군 방첩대 요원과 지구대 현황(1947. 4. 30)

1 May 1947

SUBJECT: Counter Intelligence Corps Semi-Monthly Report.

No. 9

Period Covered: 16 April 1947 to 30 April 1947.

31 April 1947

LOCATION OF CIC PERSONNEL AND OFFICES IN KOREA:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HEADQUARTERS:
Seoul, Korea
O - 12
WO - 2
EM - 18 District Offices: 1. Seoul District Office,
Seoul, Korea Covering
Seoul and vicinity.
O - 2
WO - 3
EM - 12 2. Songdo District Office,
Headquarters:
O - 1 2a. Kaesong Sub-Office
Covering Northern
Kyonggi-do.
WO - 2
EM - 3 2b. Kangnung Sub-Office:
Kangnung, Korea
Covering Kangwon-do.
O - 1
WO - 0
EM - 4 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Taejon District Office:
Taejon, Korea Covering
Chungchong-Namdo.
O - 2
WO - 1
EM - 10 3a. Chongju District Office:
Chongju, Korea,
Covering Chungchong-
Pukto.
O - 1
EM - 7 4. Chonju District Office:
Chonju, Korea
Covering Cholla Pukto.
WO - 1
EM - 7 4a. Kusan Sub-Office
Kusan, Korea
Covering Kusan and
vicinity. 5. Inchon District Office:
Inchon, Korea.
Covering Cholla Namdo.
O - 1
EM - 3 |
|---|---|