

6. Investigation of movements of members of the Democratic Student's Union during summer vacation period.
7. Investigation of, and precautions against, meetings and assembly of special elements and their movements.
8. Intelligence work on the invasion of secretly dispatched subversive elements from the sea coasts.

Statistics of Cheju disturbance from April 3 — July 5 inclusive —

as given by police administrative section... (Inspection Command #1)

Attacks by raiders — 174

Police killed — 27

" wounded — 34

" missing — 8

Innocent citizens killed — 108

" wounded — 82

" kidnapped — 322

Raiders killed — 165

" wounded — 15

Police boxes burned — 5

Citizens houses burned — 204

Police weapons stolen by raiders — 20

Korean "communists" arrested by police — 795

Cases before court ("Code and Administrative officer) — 88

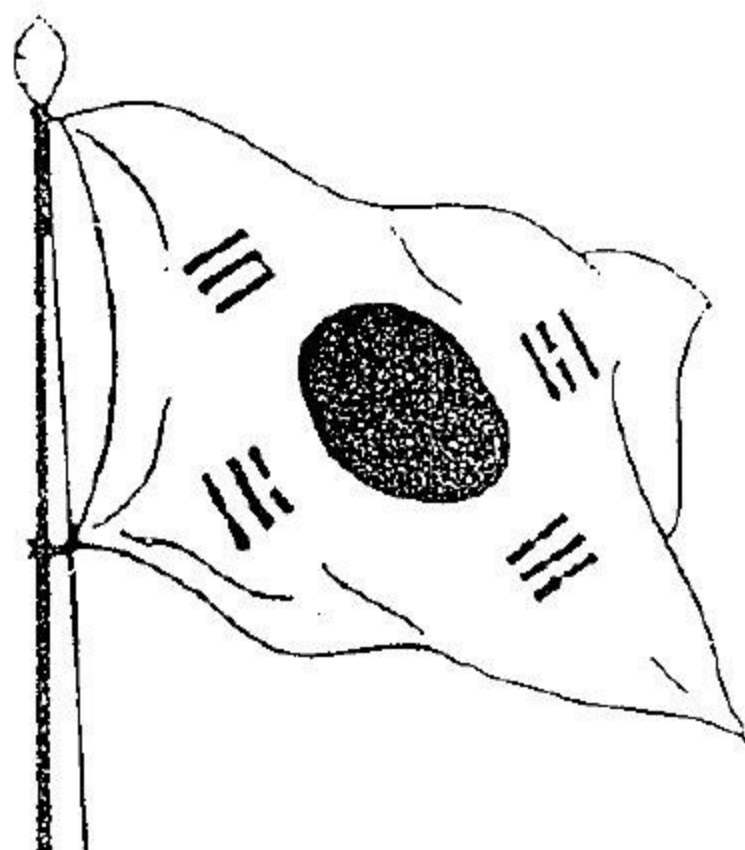
Number people sentenced by court — 216

Cases now prepared for trial — 7 (17 persons)

Cases preparing for trial — 35 (96 persons)

• 제주도 폭동 관련 재판장소 이관 / <남조선과도정부 활동> 제34호(1948년 7월, 8월)

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA



SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

PREPARED BY

NATIONAL ECONOMIC BOARD

NO 34 JULY — AUGUST 1948

KOREAN COURTS

6. Trial of riot cases in Cheju-do continued to claim the attention of the courts. A team consisting of two judges and the Chief Prosecutor of the Supreme Court, sent to Cheju-do in July, returned to Seoul after completing trial of a majority of cases arising from the riots on that island. About 250 persons still were confined in the police jail. The judges reported that the atmosphere in Cheju-do was "not suitable" for the trial of riot cases. The judges were under constant fear for their safety. They feared violence at the hands of leftists if they sentenced rioters severely, and at the hands of rightists if they sentenced rioters lightly. They recommended that serious riot cases be transferred to Mokpo or Kwangju for trial. The Military Governor authorized the Council of Justices, at their discretion, to transfer any Cheju-do cases to Mokpo or Kwangju for trial.

CHEJU-DO RIOTS

17. Toward the end of July, disturbances in Cheju-do had practically ceased.

but sporadic riots and shootings were reported in August. In July, newspapers were concerned primarily with the responsibility for the Cheju-do riots. Dai Han Ilbo said that the leader of the insurgents was Lee Sung-bo, formerly a student officer in the Japanese army. Chosun Ilbo blamed the civil war on the vicissitudes of the Cheju police, and on the fact that high Cheju officials were mainlanders. Cheju-do has maintained customs and institutions of its own apart from the Korean mainland, the paper explained, and mainlanders were incapable of understanding the psychology of the Cheju islanders. The paper hoped that the appointment of a new governor and Chief of Police, both born on the island, would ease the situation.

• 경비대원 처형(1948. 8. 10)

MAJOR AND MINOR MATTERS CONCERNING KOREAN CONSTABULARY

CG, UHANGIX

Adv to Dir, DIS

10 Aug 1948

6. Three (3) Constabulary murderers of Police in Chaju do were executed last week in Chaju. Two American Officers this Headquarters, witnessed.

8. Four new American Advisors, recently arrived, assigned to DIS, viz:

Lt Col HARRISON to Advisor 4th Brigade

Maj GRANT to Advisor KOTO

Capt BURGESS to Chaju do

1st Lt CORNELL to IAN Section

9. Detail of American Officers to Chaju do is to be considered "Foreign Service." Normal tour 3 months.

24. Coast Guard reports that Cub planes arrived at Chaju do Saturday.

W. L. ROBERTS

Brig Gen USA

Advisor to the Director

Department of Internal Security