6. Investigation of movements of members of the Democratic Student's Union durning summer vacation period.

7. Investigation of, and precauxtions 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

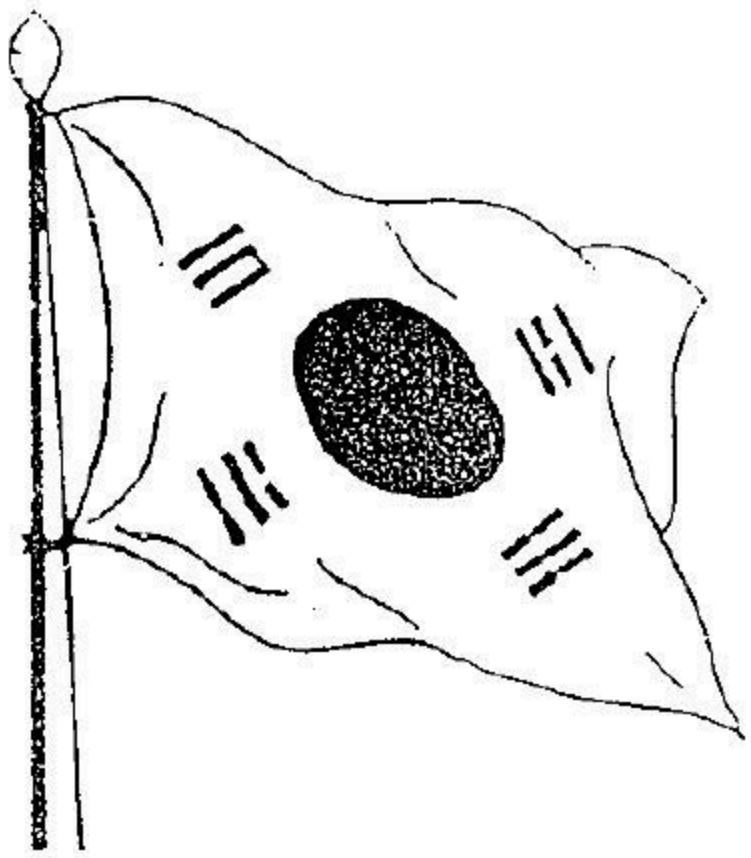
Number people sentenced by court — 216

Caeses now prepared for trial — 7 (19 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, USAMGIK Adv to Dir, DIS 10 Aug 1948

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

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

Lt Col HABENER to Advisor 4th Brigade
Maj GRANT to Advisor KCTC
Capt BURGESS to Cheju do
1st Lt GORNELL to IAS Section

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

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

W. L. ROBERTS
Brig Gen USA
Advisor to the Director
Department of Internal Security