

• 제주도 좌익의 전략(1947. 4. 10)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS FAR EAST COMMAND

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF

## INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

INTELLIGENCE DATA  
COVERING THE MILITARY  
ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL

FIELDS IN:

JAPAN  
KOREA  
PHILIPPINES  
CHINA-MANCHURIA  
SOUTH EAST ASIA  
N. E. I.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF

I : RESUME OF THE MILITARY SITUATION  
II : POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL SITUATION  
III: PRESS REVIEW  
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V: MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

NO.  
1772

Selected items as they affect the Occupation Forces,  
for the information of Commanders and Staffs.

DATE  
10 April 1947

### I RESUME OF THE MILITARY SITUATION

Selected items as they affect the Occupation Forces,  
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SOUTH KOREA

#### 3. Constabulary Mutiny:

Abstract: South Korean constabulary mutiny against officers under leadership of NCOs.

(a) NCOs Lead Mutiny: Approximately 100 South Korean constabulary of a total of 500 stationed in Kangnung, on the east coast about 17 miles south of the 38th parallel, mutinied against the officers of their

organization under the leadership of the non-commissioned officers at 2230 on 5 Apr 47. Two platoons of U.S. troops and Korean civil police reportedly had brought the situation under control by 1330 on 6 Apr. However, 34 of the mutineers, including the ringleaders, were stated to be still at large at that time with their rifles and ammunition. Korean civil police were searching the area for them. The remainder of the mutineers were under guard by U.S. troops and investigation was underway. The report states that 11 persons were injured by gunfire in restoring order, but identity of the casualties was not given. (p)

Comment: The cause of the mutiny is not known at present. No further details are available to indicate what the background leading up to this event may be.

## II POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL SITUATION

Selected items as they affect the Occupation Forces,  
for the information of Commanders and Staffs.

### SOUTH KOREA

2. Civil Disturbances: (A number following a place mentioned indicates its designation on Map Inclosure No. 2).

Abstract: Trend reveals rise in Leftist-inspired mob action against police. Communist tactics outlined in South Korean subversive activities. Recent incidents involving violence.

(a) Leftist Tactics in Civil Disorders: Civil disturbances in South Korea during the second half of March are covered in this recapitulation of illegal activities. A summary of disturbances occurring in the first half of March appeared in Intell. Summary 1753.

The trend during this period is not clearly defined except for Communist-agitated disturbances on Cheju Island (Intell. Summary 1753) where it is claimed the Left has the support of 60-70 per cent of the population, numbering about 300,000.

Recent disturbances in this island province are indicative of what Leftists would do on the South Korean mainland should conditions become favorable for the full exercise of their tactics. These techniques include: (1) agitation of the population by using local discontent as a lever; (2) encouragement of chaos by undermining law-enforcement agencies; (in the Korean scene, one step is the leading of mobs against local police); (3) aiming at economic paralysis by widespread strikes, combined with violence and terrorism; (technique used on Cheju Island); (4) using central news disseminating agencies to inform the public of Leftist successes in these activities and to urge the people to rise and cast off the oppressive yoke of the "reactionaries." (a) This last technique also was used during the Cheju disturbance. Illustrative of this, the Communist organ, "Dok Lib Sin Bo," cried, "The strike of Cheju Island has a deep meaning in the history of the democratic movement in South Korea, since it definitely protests against police actions and the influence of the reactionary group which, hand in hand with the police, intends to suppress the growth of democracy." (b)

Indicative of the revival of a campaign of terrorism against the police by the Leftists, is the rise during this period of the number of incidents in which mobs were led against the police. (a)

(b) Disturbances Listed:

- (1) Cheju Island (6)--19Mar: A crowd of approximately 1,000 approached the Chung Mun jail on the northeast coast of Cheju Island and demanded the release of a prisoner. The crowd was armed with clubs and rocks. When the rioters began throwing rocks and attempted to rush the jail, the police fired into the group, wounding four persons.