

## MILITARY SITUATION

### 1. Unrest in South Korea: (Refer to Sketch No. 1)

(a) Mop-up Operations Continue: South Korean security forces are making gradual progress in suppressing scattered mutineer resistance in the Yosu revolt area (Intell. Summary 2258). Constabulary sources have announced that 175 mutineers were killed and 166 prisoners captured during the period 12-19 Nov. (a) A subsequent announcement stated that 200 mutineers were killed and 400 captured on 19 and 20 Nov as a result of mop-up operations around Kurye. (b) Mutineers killed and captured around Kurye presumably were in addition to those listed in the former announcement. Loyal Constabulary forces are continuing mop-up operations in the Chiri Mountains. (a)

The "Seoul Times" reported that a General Court had announced the sentences of 35 civilians who were convicted of participation in the Yosu revolt. Twelve were sentenced to be executed, nine were sentenced to life imprisonment; 11 received 20 years imprisonment and three were sentenced to five years imprisonment. The newspaper also reported that 3,000 persons were arrested in Kwangju during the period 27 Oct to 20 Nov as suspected Leftists who participated in the rebellion. (c)

Constabulary patrols killed five raiders and captured six on the night of 24 Nov when they contacted approximately 150 raiders in the Yongwol area, approximately 35 miles southeast of Hoengsong (Intell. Summary 2264). The prisoners were taken to Seoul for interrogation. (d)

Source Comment: It is suspected that the figures of 200 mutineers killed and 400 captured around Kurye during a two day period are exaggerated but the announcement indicates that Constabulary troops are meeting with success in mopping-up the revolt area. (b)

Comment: It is possible that the raiders drifted south from the Hoengsong area, but installations in the Yongwol area may have been their objective. The Yongwol thermal electric plant and coal mines are an inviting target for Communist saboteurs. Destruction or damage to the plant and/or mines could cause additional hardships on South Korea's economy and living conditions. Interrogation of the prisoners may reveal the mission of the raiders and other pertinent information.

(b) Aircraft Identified: Six fighter-type aircraft and a four-engine bomber, which were sighted on 17 Nov over Cheju Island, approximately 50 miles south of the Korean mainland, (Intell. Summary 2265) were later identified as U.S. planes. (A-1) (e)

Comment: On the basis of an earlier report it was thought possible that the aircraft were Soviet.

(c) Iron Curtain: "The Iron Curtain of the 38th Parallel was not made by the desire of the Korean people, and they do not want to endure all the difficulties that arise from its existence," according to an announcement by the South Korean Government's Office of Public Information. "The Allied Powers are responsible for the existence of the Iron Curtain," the announcement stated, and "it is their duty to solve the many problems which are the result of it. Withdrawal of Soviet and U.S. forces from Korea is a basic demand of the Korean people," the official release stated, "and it might properly be requested out of the spirit of independence. However, it must be realized there is strong Communist pressure behind men of those political parties which strongly insist upon the withdrawal of all foreign troops." The Government's release concluded by stressing that the withdrawal of U.S. forces must be considered carefully because it has an important political aspect which influences the policy of the South Korean Government, the security of the Pacific area, and the problem of peace and order in South Korea. (f)

- 제주도 소요 상황(1948. 12. 21)

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**  
**SOUTHEAST ASIA**  
**N. E. I.**

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

NO.	Selected items for the Information of Commanders and Staffs of the Far East Command	DATE
2295		21 December 1948

**INTELLIGENCE HIGHLIGHTS**

④ NORTH KOREA

Police Constabulary Training Company reported in  
Pyongyang.

Dissatisfaction with living conditions major cause  
of emigration to South Korea.

⑤ SOUTH KOREA

Transfer of governmental functions to Korean Re-  
public completed 18 Dec. Recapitulation of civil dis-  
orders 1 Sep-30 Nov.

**KOREA**

**Military, Political, Economic, Social Situation,  
Press Review, Civil Intelligence, Miscellaneous**

Selected items for the Information of Commanders  
and Staffs of the Far East Command

No. 2295

POLITICAL REPORT

1. General Situation:

(a) Governmental Functions Transferred: The transfer of all governmental functions and accounts from the old South Korean Interim Government to the Government of the Korean Republic was successfully concluded on 18 Dec when all civilian supply accounts in banks were transferred to the Republic. This final turnover of control completed all action stipulated in the financial and property settlement agreement signed by U.S. and Korean representatives on 11 Sep (Intell. Summary 2211). (a)

(b) Impeachment Threatened: SUH Sang Il, member of the National Assembly and the Hankook Democratic Party recently stated that the Hankook party will attempt to impeach YUN Chi Yung, Minister of Home Affairs, on or about 20 Dec. SUH claimed that there is sufficient evidence to support the impeachment, but he did not disclose the nature of this evidence. Another Assemblyman stated recently that the Hankooks may also play a part in an attempt to impeach Prime Minister LEE Bum Suk and Director of Public Information KIM Dong Sung, in addition to the Minister of Home Affairs, according to a fairly reliable source.

Source Comment: The Hankook Democratic Party, the foremost exponent of "reorganization," seems intent upon strengthening its position in the Government of the Korean Republic by removing persons who are particularly obstructive in the establishment of a Cabinet predominantly of Hankook members. (b)

MISCELLANEOUS

2. Civil Disturbances: (Refer to Map No. 4 and Sketch No. 1)

(a) Communist Propaganda: Recent reports indicate the Communists are continuing their intense propaganda campaign. The "party line" includes the following: (1) a demand for the removal of U.S. troops from South Korea; (2) praise for the Democratic People's Republic of North Korea; (3) a protest against the South Korean Government's request for the retention of U.S. troops in Korea; and (4) the urging of laborers to initiate strikes within business and industry. (c)

(b) SKLP to Collect Funds: Recently discovered instructions to the South Korean Labor Party (SKLP) reveal that each member of the Communist dominated organization was requested to contribute one thousand yen, a blanket and any other supplies possible, to assist persons who participated in the Yosu-Sunchon revolt which broke out on 20 Oct (Intell. Summary 2241). (d)

(c) Recapitulation of Incidents: Communist-inspired acts of violence on the South Korean mainland decreased sharply during September, but Communist activity increased during October and the number of persons killed increased proportionally. Activity on Cheju Island was at a minimum during September and October, but the number of incidents increased during November. The following recapitulation of important incidents for the period 1 Sep to 30 Nov does not include deaths which resulted from the Yosu-Sunchon revolt. (e)

(d) Incidents on Korean Mainland: (Refer to Map No. 4)  
Miryang (16) 2 Sep: One member of the SKLP killed attacking a police box. (f)

Taegu (12) 11 Sep: Policeman killed by unidentified persons. (g)

Seoul (4) 18 Sep: Detective killed by unknown assailant. (h)

Inchon (3) 30 Sep: Policeman killed by unidentified persons. (i)

Oh San (19) 1 Oct: One member of SKLP killed during attack on police. (j)

Pae Kong (11) 1 Oct: One Communist killed when police attacked 10 members of the SKLP. (k)

Seoul (4) 2 Oct: Policeman killed while attempting to arrest a Communist. (l)

Chin Dong (18) 4 Oct: Local chairman of the United Young Men's Party (UYMP) killed by unidentified assailants. (m)

Paekchon (2) 8 Oct: Policeman killed by group of unknown assailants (n)

Yul Toa Island (1) 9 Oct: One raider killed when police fired on 20 men stealing dynamite. (o)

Pangumdong (14) 9 Oct: Two persons were killed by mob. (p)  
 Do Kui Dong (9) 15 Oct: One civilian kidnapped and killed by raiders; six raiders killed by police. (q)  
 Taegu (12) 15 Oct: Blockmaster killed while supervising grain collection. (r)  
 Sindai (5) 15 Oct: One policeman killed during firefight with raiders. (s)  
 Kwangju (20) 16 Oct: One member of the Northwest Young Men's Association (NMYMA) killed by members of the Korean National Youth Corps. (t)  
 Pusan (17) 17 Oct: Three members of the National Society for The Acceleration of Korean Independence killed by five armed men. (u)  
 Ulsang (15) 18 Oct: Rightist killed by unknown persons. (v)  
 Taegi Mountains (6) 18 Nov: Four raiders killed during police action against group of raiders. (w)  
 Hungjong (8) 19 Nov: One raider killed by police. (x)  
 Yongwol (7) 24 Nov: Five raiders killed when Constabularymen attacked 150 raiders. (y)  
 Chong-Do (10) 28 Nov: Blockmaster killed by raiders; one raider killed by police (d)  
 Kyongju (13) 29 Nov: Rightist was killed by a mob of 30 persons. (d)  
 (e) Incidents on Cheju Island:  
 Cheju Island (15) 15-18 Sep: Four persons killed by raiders. (z)  
 Cheju Island (15) 1-12 Oct: Five policemen killed by raiders. (aa)  
 Tonam (5) 1 Oct: Three members of UYMP killed by raiders. (aa)  
 Changdal (14) 6 Oct: One Constabularyman killed during attack on 40 armed raiders. (bb)  
 Cheju City (3) 24 Oct: One civilian killed by raiders. (cc)  
 Aewol (1) 25 Oct: One person killed when unknown persons fired on bus. (cc)  
 Cheju City (3) 9 Nov: A government official beaten to death while being interrogated by members of the NMYMA. (dd)  
 Wollwang (12) 10 Nov: Approximately 21 raiders killed by Constabularymen. (s)  
 Topyong (16) 10 Nov: Twenty-five raiders killed by Constabularymen. (s)  
 Sinam (2) 11 Nov: Approximately 80 raiders killed by police. (p)  
 Chochon (8) 11 Nov: One policeman killed when raiders attacked village. (p)  
 Haengwon (11) 13 Nov: Approximately 115 raiders killed during Constabulary action. (m)  
 Cheju Island (15) 13 Nov: Approximately 37 raiders killed by Constabularymen. (m)  
 Odung (6) 13 Nov: Four raiders killed by Constabularymen. (m)  
 Fukchon (9) 18 Nov: Two Constabularymen killed when truck ambushed. (q)  
 Taejong (13) 19 Nov: Three raiders killed when they attacked a police box. (q)  
 Wolpyong (7) 21 Nov: Fifteen persons killed during police action against dissidents. (x)  
 Taejong (13) 21 Nov: Approximately 88 raiders killed by Constabularymen. (ee)  
 Somul (10) 23 Nov: Fifteen raiders killed by Constabularymen. (ee)  
 Nohyung (4) 24 Nov: Constabulary forces killed 79 raiders during firefight. (ee)  
 Namwon (17) 28 Nov: Fifty civilians and 30 raiders killed when raiders attacked, burned village.

• 제주도, 경비대와 주민 합동작전(1948. 12. 31)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS FAR EAST COMMAND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF		
TABLE OF CONTENTS		
NO.	Selected Items for the Information of Commanders and Staffs of the Far East Command	DATE
2305		31 December 1948