

09 Apr

SK KIMs representatives return with no significant positive information except that arrangements for the N-S conference are near completion.

• 계속된 경비대 반란사건(1948년 11월 10일)

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

10 NOV 1948

SUBJECT: Intelligence Division Special Briefing.

FURTHER OUTBREAKS AMONG SOUTH KOREAN CONSTABULARY

Further mutinous incidents among the South Korean Constabulary since the suppression of the Yosu rebellion raise two important questions:

- (1) What is the extent of serious disaffection among the Constabulary?
- (2) Are these outbreaks the initial phases of a Communist plan for the gradual development of a Communist guerrilla rebellion in Korea patterned after the one in Greece?

The latest outbreaks have been on a much smaller scale than the Yosu incident last month. The principal one was at Taegu where on 3 November a large number of the Sixth Constabulary Regiment revolted when Korean Military Police attempted to arrest a member of the Constabulary for Communist activities. Early reports of the fighting which ensued gave the Police casualties as 4 killed and 15 wounded, and mutineer casualties as 21 killed and 8 wounded. The mutiny was under control on 4 November, by which time some 400 Constabulary had been rounded up. Over 300 of them are reported to have surrendered to the Commanding Officer of the First U.S. Infantry at Camp Stimpert on the outskirts of Taegu. Interrogated prisoners said the mutineers had intended to attack police boxes on 3 November, and that the uprising had been precipitated by the Police attempt to arrest one of the Constabulary, as mentioned above. While reports do not indicate that the Communists were directly responsible for the outbreak at Taegu, it is fairly safe to conclude that Communist elements in the Sixth Regiment did their best to expand the mutiny into a rebellion.

Two other minor mutinies in the Constabulary have occurred recently in South Korea. On 29 October 20 members of the Fourth Regiment in Posing are reported to have mutinied. They were subdued by local units of the regiment. The other minor incident was on 3 November near Naju where the commander of the second battalion of the Fourteenth Regiment was shot by a company commander who then fled to the hills with about 80 Constabulary.

On Cheju-do, 145 guerrillas, including their deputy commander, are reported to have been killed recently by the Constabulary in a concentrated effort to smash Communism on the island. Whether any mutineers are among the guerrillas on Cheju-do is not known.

The above incidents so soon after Yosu would suggest that disaffection among the Constabulary is more widespread than was at first suspected. It is still believed, however, that dissident elements in the Constabulary are in the minority.

Thus far there is insufficient evidence to warrant the conclusion that the recent incidents in Korea, beginning with Yosu, are part of a Communist plan to apply the techniques of Greek guerrilla warfare to Korea for the purpose of overthrowing the Government, but the number and violence of the outbreaks, with the Communists being rapidly involved, would indicate the definite possibility of Communist inspiration.

Copies to:

Secretary of Defense
Secretary of the Army
Deputy Chief of Staff
Director, Joint Staff
R&O (2)
D/1, USAF (3)

A. R. EMMETT
Major General, USA
Deputy Director of Intelligence

북한 공산폭도들의 남한침투(1948년 12월 6일)

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

DEC 6 1948

SUBJECT: Intelligence Division Special Briefing.

COMMUNIST RAIDERS FROM NORTH INFILTRATE SOUTH KOREA
(See attached map)

South Korean Constabulary forces are continuing operations against Communist raiders in Kangwon Province. Reports indicate that four groups of Communist guerrillas, trained in North Korea, may have succeeded in infiltrating across the 38th parallel. The first three groups were companies of 80 men each, allegedly comprising a battalion, and entered South Korea early in November. The fourth group, whose presence has not yet been confirmed, was reported to be a second battalion which crossed the parallel on 3 December. The first battalion has now been reduced to the status of three small detachments totalling approximately 90 men. No further information is available on the strength or location of the reported second battalion.

Interrogation of prisoners indicates that 80% of the raiders were members of the South Korean Labor Party who had been given training in North Korea, and that the remaining 20% were North Koreans. The raider force was dressed in civilian clothes and armed with Japanese weapons. Rations and money were furnished to the group before it left North Korea. The mission of this force was to contact local members of the South Korean Labor Party and promote the spread of Communism by recruiting new members, by carrying out sabotage, and by creating disturbances.

These Communist guerrilla forces apparently are being brought under control by South Korean Police and Constabulary shortly after they make their appearance in South Korea. It will probably be impossible, however, to prevent infiltration of this type because of the mountainous terrain along the 38th parallel in Kangwon Province. Prisoners state that a total of 800 to 1000 personnel were being trained for this duty in North Korea, and it is considered probable that many of these personnel will eventually find their way into South Korea. This infiltration will provide a continuing problem for South Korean security forces, although it is not probable that action on the present scale could result in the overthrow of the South Korean Government. However, it is believed that the recent infiltrations are only a beginning and that it must be anticipated that their scale can be increased in the future.

Elsewhere in South Korea the situation remained relatively quiet as Constabulary units continued mopping up rebel forces in South Cholla Province and on Chajin Island. A total of 217 Communists were reported killed by security forces on Chajin Island during the period 18 Nov - 4 Dec.

No major changes were reported from North Korea. Soviet units apparently are continuing their withdrawal. North Korean People's Army troops have been moving into areas relinquished by the Soviets. Although no firm identifications of units in their new stations have been made, reports indicate that People's Army troops have been deployed on a garrison basis rather than for tactical purposes. A recent fall in reports of troop movements into the 38th parallel area may indicate that units have closed in new locations. The immediate vicinity of the 38th parallel is manned by North Korean Constabulary personnel and no People's Army troops have been identified on border guard duty.