

the administrative control of the Chief of AMIK (United States Ambassador), and under the operational control of the Department of Army. Logistical support for the Mission is obtained from the Joint Administrative Services, which is a housekeeping and service division of AMIK.

c. The Department of National Defense is organized along lines similar to that of our own national military establishment. The same command and technical channels are followed by Koreans as are followed in the United States.

2. Mission. a. The Chief of ZMAG is responsible for the organization, administration, equipping and training of the Korean Security Forces, which consist of the Korean Army, the Korean Coast Guard, and the Korean National Police.

b. The objective of ZMAG is to train the Korean Security Forces to perform capably the following missions:

- (1) Maintenance of law and order throughout the Republic of Korea.
- (2) Defense of the 38° North Parallel (the dividing line between North and South Korea) against aggression.
- (3) Suppression and extirmination of subversive elements in South Korea.
- (4) Prevention of infiltration of guerrillas into South Korea, and resisting and subduing guerrilla warfare.
- (5) Protection of the coastal waters of Korea against smuggling of persons, goods, and materials into or out of Korea, and the prevention of piracy.

3. Intelligence. The U. S. Military Advisory Group is not primarily an intelligence gathering agency. It will conduct intelligence training, as part of the training mission, for the South Korean Security Forces, in order to provide advance information in cases of subversive activity or possible invasion.

4. Scope of U. S. Army Activity. As the term "advisor" indicates, military personnel of the U. S. Army assigned to ZMAG give only broad, general guidance to the Korean Security Forces, as opposed to detailed instruction. Advisors do not command - they ADVISE!

• 1949년 10월 대한민국의 정치활동 요약(1949. 11. 7)

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DC/R
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Despatch 704

American Embassy

CONFIDENTIAL

DIVISION OF
NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

Seoul, Korea, November 7, 1949

Noted 10/11/49
NOV 2 1949

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Subject: Summary of Political Affairs of the Republic of Korea, October, 1949

The Ambassador has the honor to transmit a summary of political affairs of the Republic of Korea for October, 1949, in continuation of Despatch 621, October 7, 1949. The developments of the month are briefly summarized as follows: October witnessed little change in the over-all internal situation of the Republic. On the international front, a new resolution on Korea passed the United Nations General Assembly, establishing a new Commission on Korea with somewhat wider powers, and a \$30,000,000 interim ECA appropriation passed the United States Congress. Trade talks with SCAP ended in recommendations for expansion of private trade between Japan and Korea. Internally, dissension was renewed between Executive and Legislative branches over sixteen Assemblymen arrested for subversive activity, and on other subjects. The Assembly passed a bill regulating forced contributions, which was so weak in final form as to fall of its purpose; passed five other bills and several resolutions; and completed the re-shuffling of standing committees to provide proportional representation of the registered political groupings. The Executive Branch continued to display evidence of corruption; but under pressure of the Assembly it studied the problem of unifying and restricting its myriad investigating agencies. The Army Chief of Staff was replaced. A separate Air Force was established under the Ministry of National Defense. In the provinces, three major guerrilla raids on cities and large towns aroused apprehension as to local security, overshadowing an apparent decline in the total number of guerrilla raids. One major incident was reported on the parallel, involving a four-day fight on the Ongjin Peninsula. The government's anti-Communist campaign continued, with a "repentance week" at the end of October during which Communists might give themselves up. On the political scene, the Democratic Nationalist Party and Great Korea Nationalist Party held national conventions and elected officers; the Korea Independence Party moved further toward its probable disappearance as a political force. The Public Information Director dissolved 133 political and social groups for failure to report change in the location of their headquarters, including the South Korea Labor Party and various affiliated organizations. The Republic's attitude toward North Korea continued belligerent, while the North Korean radio blasted and threatened the Republic, the United States, and the United Nations Commission on Korea.

Enclosure 1
Political Summary

<첨부분서> 김성옥 등 제주도 게릴라 3명 사살(1949. 10)

CONFIDENTIAL

Enclosure 1 to Despatch 704, November 7, 1949, American Embassy, Seoul.

SUMMARY OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

October, 1949

V. DOMESTIC CONDITIONS

A. The Provinces

Cheju Island had its first reported guerrilla incident since the end of the Army's spring cleanup campaign. An unknown number of armed guerrillas was engaged on October 24; three of them were killed, including KIM Song Ok, one of the leading guerrilla figures on the island.

APPENDIX A: CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF EVENTS, OCTOBER, 1949

October 19.

Korean Navy captures three Japanese fishing vessels off Cheju Island. (Chosun Ilbo, Oct. 24)

- 신임도지사 에 관한 정보(1949. 11. 18)

DIVISION OF AIRGRAM

NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

FROM: American Embassy / Seoul

NOV 25 1949

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MAILING DATE: November 18, 1949

UNCLASSIFIED

Action Assigned to *NY*

RECEIVED: *Nov 18 1949*

Secretary of State *Noted*

Washington.

A-376, November 18, 1949

Nov 25
FE:WA
Nov 18 1949

Tong A Ilbo, a large Seoul daily newspaper, on November 17 announced the change of three provincial governors, as follows:

To be governor of Kangwon Province: CH'OE Kyoo Ok (), National Assemblyman from Chunch'on, Kangwon Province, replacing RYANG Sung Pong (), who is transferred to the governorship of South Kyongsang Province.

To be governor of South Kyongsang Province: RYANG Sung Pong, who replaces MOON SI Hwan ().