

S-E-C-X-E-T
Auth: CG USAFIK
Init: *AM*. G-2
Date: 12 Sept 45

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT

From: 101000/I Sept 45
To : 111000/I Sept 45

Headquarters USFIK
Seoul, Korea
1000/I 12 September 1945

No. 2

Maps: KOREA, 1/250,000
Eastern ASIA, 1/1,000,000.

1. Operational Intelligence.

a. Combat information.

(1) Combat areas - none reported.

2. Non-Operational Intelligence.

a. Order of Battle for all Japanese forces - no change.

b. Progress of Disarmament.

(1) 75% of all troops contacted in the Inch'on - Seoul area have been disarmed. The remaining 25% have been allowed to retain small arms for their own protection.

(2) The location of dumps and supply installations is now being determined.

(3) An ammunition plant located in Inch'on has been placed under U.S. guard.

(4) All known dumps, supply installations, arsenals and ammunition plants in the Inch'on - Seoul area are under U.S. guard.

c. Progress of Demobilization.

(1) Approximately 5000 Koreans and 1000 Japanese soldiers have been discharged in the Inch'on - Seoul area. All of these are reported to have lived in Korea before their conscription, and have their families living in Korea.

d. Morale of Japanese Forces.

(1) Thus far the Japanese troops encountered have shown a passive attitude toward defeat and the occupation is progressing without difficulty.

3. Counterintelligence.

a. CIC.

(1) Sabotage - No evidence of sabotage has been noted.

Provisional Government (at present in Chungking, China) and desires their return to Korea. These representatives state that for many years the majority of Korean people have supported the efforts and hopes for the success of the Korean Provisional Government.

(b) Party Program - The KDP desires to make the following requests of the U.S. occupation forces.

1. That all Japanese and Korean people, regardless of organization, be completely disarmed.
2. That they be permitted to invite the Korean Provisional Government, now in Chungking, to come to Korea and that the U.S. occupation forces authorize and facilitate such a move.
3. That the U.S. occupation forces take the Korean Provisional Government officials into their confidence and utilize their services as much as possible.

(2) Peoples Republic of Korea.

(a) Early in August 1945 the PRK was organized by a group of pro-Japanese collaborating Koreans under the leadership of Mr. Toon Hyung Yuh. The name of this organization has been changed several times and at present is the **People's Republic of Korea**. When first organized this group was told by the Governor-General of Korea that the Americans would not occupy Korea at the end of the war but that the occupation would be completely Russian. The Governor-General gave considerable financial support (alleged to be approximately twenty million yen) and supplied authority to hold public meetings, various office and transportation facilities and supplied Japanese aircraft from which to drop propaganda leaflets over all the cities and towns of this country. Immediately following the distribution of the U.S. armed forces information leaflets by American aircraft, the leaders of the Korean Reconstruction Commission changed their propaganda, admitting that American forces would occupy Korea. The pro-Communist Koreans who at first strongly supported this organization, therefore, became less openly active. The leader of this organization, Mr. W. H. Yuh, is well-known to the Korean people as pro-Japanese collaborator and politician and has been for many years.

(b) This organization further developed and controlled three subsidiary youth organizations as follows: The Korean National Military Association, the Student Corps and the "Inspectors". The members of these organizations are instructed to act as special police and in many areas the governmental police have relinquished control to these organization members and it is stated that they have been supplied arms and ammunition by the Japanese government, gendarmes and police force. The Korean National Military Assn contains large numbers of young Koreans who were drafted and have long been a part of the Japanese Army. They were recently released and transferred to this organization.

(c) The People's Reconstruction Commission (People's Republic of Korea) was further given control of all Korean press and radio by the Governor-General's office. It was the only organization permitted to hold meetings by the Japanese government.