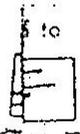


5. Cheju Island. Guerilla activity continues. Additional security forces being sent Cheju for operations against rebels.

• 1949년 1월 정치요약(1949. 2. 9)

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



Despatch No. 58

NORTH
file

American Mission in Korea

Seoul, February 9, 1949

CONFIDENTIAL

1949

DK

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Subject: Political Summary for January 1949

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Dir:

In continuation of Despatch No. 16, January 10, 1949, reporting on political developments in Korea for the month of December 1948, I have the honor to submit herein a review of political events for the month of January 1949.

I Summary

The short history of the Republic of Korea, born into a difficult and somewhat unreceptive world on August 15, 1948, has been a record of tests and crises posing the question of ultimate survival of the Government. Despite a sharp setback in October 1948 with the eight day revolt of Communist-led Korean soldiers and civilians in South Chulla Province, there has been written a story of progressive improvement and greater intrinsic strength month by month. The successes are, it is true, largely negative. The large revolt has been crushed. The Communist guerrillas are kept in reasonable check. The Government maintains its most essential functions and services to the people. It is through these ways that some day, perhaps not too distant, the question will be changed from, "Will the Government survive?" to "Granted that the Government will survive, how much more can it be positively improved to do good for the Korean people?"

VI Communism in South Korea

Although disruption of tranquillity in South Korea still remained serious, total disturbances, especially outside of the South Chulla Province October revolt area, seemed on the decline. This was partially due to the dampening effect which cold winter weather

had on guerrilla enthusiasm. But, it was also certainly due in part to intensified and more successful anti-guerrilla operations of police and Army in all areas. There were even reports that a promise of amnesty by the Army had brought the surrender of a considerable number of rebels who were promised non-punishment and re-education."

Chajoc Island progressed to the point where, despite the burning down of the Provincial Capital, martial law could be lifted. The same seemed in store for South Hamilla Province, such as the National Assembly demanded. In the latter place, it was noteworthy that numerous official reports attributed almost all attacks to guerrilla leader and former Korean Army Lieutenant KIM Ogi Hoe. Two reports often seemed to place him in widely separated localities at the same time. Although the Army had once announced his capture in December 1948, it seemed as if he might almost be coming a legendary figure.

Respectfully yours,

Everett F. Drumright
 Everett F. Drumright
 Counselor of Mission

• 공산주의자 문서(1949. 2. 15)

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
 OF THE
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Despatch No. 75

DIVISION OF
 NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS
 American Mission in Korea
 Seoul, February 15, 1949

RESTRICTED

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MAR 7 1949
 2 48

Subject: Transmitting Communist Documents

The Honorable
 The Secretary of State,
 Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith various samples of 1948 Communist literature in Korean and English translation, printed and distributed in clandestine manner, presumably in Seoul.

It will be noted that in each case, the publications follow closely the current propaganda line of the North Korean Communist radio at Pyongyang. Coordination of operations is also evident in