

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
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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.

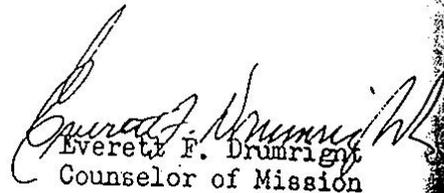
It will be noted that in each case, the publications follow closely the current propaganda line of the North Korean Communist radio at Pyongyang. Coordination of operations is also evident in

the "Letter of Thanks" to Stalin penned on silk. Such "memorials", which have been reported by the Moscow radio to total many millions from South Korea alone, reflect that the Communist party is still able to manufacture a certain amount of evidence for support of its programs by the "South Korean people." As a reflection of the popular will, however, it is probably as inaccurate as the display of millions of "ballots" which South Koreans allegedly cast for delegates to the August 1948 "People's Assembly" (in Haejoo, Wunghae Province) which in turn "selected" South Korean representatives for the "Supreme People's Council" of North Korea.

The long list of suggested propoganda slogans for diverse groups and classes in South Korea emphasizes that the Communist effort aims at the broadest possible target. The fact that some of the slogans for different classes are inconsistent or that agitation for most of them would be a crime "against the people and Government" if carried on in North Korea, is, of course, no deterrent to spreading them as widely as possible in an effort to disrupt South Korea.

The "Seoul News" prints more baldly, the some type of appeals, distortions, and propoganda which the Communist press in Seoul printed before it was forced to cease publication. It is not known whether or not the "News" has printed and distributed issues regularly, but, in all probability, some Communist publication is still continuing. Clandestine handbill distribution, although severely punished, is still made in Seoul and provincial towns on frequent occasions. Limiting factors in these Communist efforts are felt to be scarcity of paper, printing presses, and South Korean currency, rather than a shortage of willing and available hands to attempt distribution of such output as produced.

Respectfully yours,


Everett F. Drumright
Counselor of Mission

• 유엔 대표단의 국회방문(1949. 2. 28)

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American Mission in Korea

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Seoul, February 28, 1949