

A re-election in Cheju-do is under consideration where numerous cases of violence took place from May 10 to May 24. For the following reasons we regard it as impractical and inadvisable:

1. More than 300 houses of those who had voted were burnt down.
2. More than 60 persons who had been engaged in the election business were killed or wounded.
3. Family members of 9 candidates were killed and wounded.
4. More than 1,800 eligible voters were kidnapped.
5. The whereabouts of innumerable voters are unknown.
6. Most members of the election committees have fled to safe places. In view of the above facts, a re-election in Cheju-do would cause more lives and destruction.

For the sake of security in Cheju-do we entreat you to declare the elections held on 10 May valid.

• 토마스 라이안의 서한(1952. 9. 27)

COMPILATION OF DATA ON PW AFFAIRS
HEADQUARTERS
UNITED NATIONS COMMAND
PRISONER OF WAR CAMP 8 (CHEJU-DO)
(PW Svc Unit #11, 8216th AU)
APO 707 Unit 2

CATHOLIC CHURCH

Cheju, Korea

SECRET
SECURITY
REGISTRATION

27 September 1952

Dear General Van Fleet,

Please let me first introduce myself. I am the Rector of the Catholic Church here in Cheju City, and I am also the Auxiliary Chaplain for U. N. Forces here on Cheju Island. I was officially appointed by the Military Ordinariate in New York. Hence, it is my duty to frequently visit the POW Camp here, and look after the men.

I was informed today that Colonel Due was released of his command.

It is my honest opinion that a grave injustice has been done, and I would like to call your attention to the matter.

According to my knowledge, he has performed his duties in an exemplary manner and is liked and respected by all his officers and men. Moreover, when he came here the morale of the men was bad. After his arrival, there was a decided improvement, and the men regained their confidence in themselves and their officers.

I have lived in the East for 19 years and I think I know these people. In the beginning, they will disobey in some small matter to see how you react. If it was an express command and if you let them get away with it, they will lose all respect for you, from then on and will oppose you in every way. They regard it as a sign of weakness, and weakness of that kind they despise. You will have a lot of trouble recovering that respect and their obedience.

There is another matter I would like to mention. The night you stayed here in town, the Reds in the hills came into town and captured 3 young men in the Radio station. They took them back into the hills and killed them. One was a parishioner of mine. Two days later they came down to a village 3 miles outside of town at 7:30 PM and attempted to capture people working in the fields. All fled except a girl of 16 years, whom they killed on the spot.

These Reds are well-armed and fearless and are trying to establish contact with the prisoners. The prisoners are also trying to contact the Reds, as I know for a fact. Unless the prisoners are thoroughly subjugated, there is going to be very grave trouble here on Cheju.

The people in the villages back inland are in a very nervous state due to the Reds in the hills and if ever your prisoners should escape to the hills most of the people on this island would turn Communist in order to escape tribulation and death.

In 1948-1949, over 60,000 people were killed here and 250 villages burned to the ground. Rather than suffer that again, the people would turn Red, if they thought the Communist were likely to win.

Respectfully yours,
/s/ Thomas D. Ryan.

미국신문



• 제주도 폭동 사망자 46명(워싱턴포스트 1948. 4. 24)

Korean Island Riot Deaths Reach 46

Seoul, Korea, April 23 (U.P.)— Communist rioting today on Cheju Island off Korea's southern coast has created a "serious situation," authorities reported.

A battalion of Korean constabulary has been rushed to Cheju to reinforce the hard-pressed garrison.

Reports from Cheju said communication lines on the island have been cut. Communists reportedly were distributing handbills urging the constabulary and rightists to desert to the Communist cause.

A United States Army spokesman said at least 46 persons have been killed since the outbreaks began April 2.

A small American Army unit is stationed on Cheju. It reported Communist activity seemed to be increasing.

The official radio in Pyongyang, capital of Soviet-occupied north Korea, announced that the Russian-sponsored north Korean government would meet Wednesday to discuss a constitution for all Korea, including the American-occupied south.

• 한국경찰, 제주도 폭동에서 60명 체포(워싱턴포스트 1948. 4. 25)

*Korean Police
Arrest 60 in
Cheju Rioting*

Seoul, Korea, April 24 (U.P.)— Korean constabulary troops armed with American Garand rifles surrounded the riot-torn city of Cheju of Cheju Island early today while Korean police raided the homes of suspected agitators and arrested 60.

It was the first government counter-action against alleged leftist-inspired disturbances which resulted in 48 deaths on Cheju since April 2.

The constabulary men held the city paralyzed for 5½ hours while police carried out the arrests without violence. Thirty of the 60 arrested were released later. Sporadic sniper fire sounded throughout the hours of darkness, but the area was quiet by daylight.

Cheju is the largest city on the island of Cheju, 50 miles south of Korea and in the American occupation zone.

• 한국경찰, 소요가 난무한 도시를 공격(뉴욕타임즈 1948. 4. 25)

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, APRIL 25, 1948.

KOREA POLICE RAID STRIFE-TORN CITY

60 Suspected Agitators Taken
in Cheju After Series of
Fatal Disturbances

SEOUL, Korea, April 24 (U.P.)— Korean constabulary troops armed with American Garand rifles surrounded the strife-torn city of Cheju on Cheju Island early today while Korean police raided the homes of suspected agitators and arrested sixty.

It was the first Government counter-action against alleged Leftist-inspired disturbances that have resulted in forty-six deaths on the island of Cheju since April 2.

The constabulary men held the city paralyzed for five and one-half hours while police carried out the arrests without violence.

Thirty of the sixty arrested were released later. Sporadic sniper fire sounded throughout the hours of darkness, but the area was quiet by daylight.

Cheju is the largest city on the island of Cheju, fifty miles south of Korea and in the American occupation zone. Americans are reported to be advising the police there, as they do elsewhere in Southern Korea, but otherwise are not involved in the Cheju troubles.

The United States Army announced that sabotaged telephone lines between Cheju and other parts of the island were now restored, despite sniper fire on repairmen.

The only other violence reported in Southern Korea was the assassination of Kim Yun Ku, candidate for the National Assembly in elections scheduled for May 10. Unknown persons shot him to death in his home, 100 miles south of Seoul.

The constabulary-police blow against alleged Leftists on Cheju may mark a stiffening attitude toward the disturbances which Communists and sympathizers hope will disrupt or discredit the elections.

Korean election officials on Cheju have reported that their workers are quitting because so many attacks have been made against them and election booths. They have asked for American personnel to distribute the ballot boxes, using American transportation.

There is every indication that American personnel will be used to the utmost to maintain order on election day, in accordance with the United Nations mandate that balloting must be conducted in a free atmosphere.

Motor trips through the countryside disclose guards posted at many bridges against sabotage.

The Garand rifles which some of the constabulary troops are carrying replaced the small bore bolt-action Japanese rifles, tremendously increasing the fire power of the constabulary, which is the closest thing to an army possessed by Southern Korea.

• 한국의 섬에서 소규모 전쟁이 전개(뉴욕타임즈 1948. 5. 3)

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, MAY 3, 1948.

SMALL WAR RAGES ON KOREAN ISLAND

Communists on Cheju Attack
Villages — Demand Police
Surrender, No Election

By RICHARD J. H. JOHNSTON
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SEOUL, Korea, May 2—A small-scale war is reported to be raging on the Island of Cheju, sixty-five miles off the southern Korea coast. Korean police, supported by Korean constabulary, are battling swift-moving bands of Communists who are terrorizing the island's 276,000 inhabitants.

The Communists are directing their assaults against registration headquarters in the coastal towns and against both election officials and candidates.

In the last twenty-four hours attackers have killed two men, two women and a 10-year-old girl in small villages on the outskirts of

the island's capital city, Cheju.

The authorities reported that all communications with the island's interior had been cut off.

Korean Coast Guard headquarters at Pusan reported that the Communists had demanded the surrender of the police forces on the island. The Communists offered a five-point surrender demand, including confiscation of all police weapons, punishment of police and other security forces, and a guarantee that the United Nations-sponsored elections on May 10 would be called off.

These surrender terms were reported to have been made to a Korean Coast Guard officer on the island. The Communists are reported to have told the Coast Guard officer, "If these terms are acceptable by your elements they will cease operations on May 2."

No reply was reported to have been made by the authorities to the demands.

American observation planes yesterday reported that bands of constabulary had been sent into coastal towns to mop up the Communist forces. The police in the village of Ora, on the north coast,

were under a three-hour attack beginning shortly after midnight Friday by a heavily-armed striking force of fifty men. The police drove out the attackers.

Later the police found one woman hanged, one woman slashed to death with a sword and a 10-year-old girl beaten to death in the recaptured part of the village.

The Communists are reported to have thrown up roadblocks on the roads leading from the interior of the island to the coast. A small detachment of United States Military Government troops on the island is not reported to have been involved in the fighting. However, captured Communist documents indicated that the Reds had ordered attacks on the Americans, if they came to the assistance of the Korean Security Battalion that is reported to be screening coastal towns in an effort to segregate the Communists.

• 남한 우익인사, 미군정의 부패를 비난(워싱턴포스트 1948. 5. 7)

After Visit in Soviet Zone,

Korean Rightist Denounces 'Corrupt' American Regime

Seoul, Korea, May 6 (U.P.).—Kimm Klusic, Korean elder statesman, today denounced the "corrupt" American administration here and said he opposed the United Nations-sponsored elections scheduled for next Monday in South Korea.

Kimm, a moderate rightist considered to be Korea's most influential politician, praised the work of Soviet occupation forces in North Korea while comparing the Americans to the "dishonest Japanese" who ruled the island for 40 years.

Kimm's statement was especially embarrassing to U. S. occupation authorities, who hand-picked him to be president of South Korea's interim legislature. He resigned that post to attend a Russian-sponsored Korean unity conference in North Korea. Kimm returned to

Seoul yesterday.

He said he opposed Monday's elections because "they will tend to perpetuate partition." If they are held, he predicted, Korea eventually would become a Soviet federation.

Kimm said Korean factories in the north are in "much fuller production" than in the American zone. He hailed the Russians for "making themselves inconspicuous." In south Korea, he said, the Americans "meddle too much."

"Much corruption exists in the present (United States) military government," Kimm charged. "Koreans, in 40 years of Japanese occupation, learned to work with dishonest Japanese. Now these Koreans are using their experience to use Americans to help work their corruption."

"Several Americans have gone home rich."

The north Korean conference voted unanimously to demand that both Soviet and United States forces withdraw from Korea im-

mediately.

A fire which destroyed an empty Army barracks last night in the Seventh Division compound "possibly was started deliberately," Capt. Fred Openshaw, reported. He said the barracks "seemed to go up all at once," none was reported injured. If proved to be arson, it would be the most flagrant sabotage yet of American property in Korea.

Earlier today, Maj. Gen. William F. Dean reported after a tour of Cheju Island, 50 miles south of Korea, that agents of the north Korean Communist army have landed there to direct guerillas in a terrorism campaign against the elections. Sixty persons have been killed in bloody rioting on Cheju, in the United States zone, since April 2.

• 남한의 선거 공산주의 테러리즘으로 얼룩워싱턴포스트 1948. 5. 10)

39 Dead, 17 Hurt, 142 Held

Communist Terrorism Marks Election in Southern Korea

Seoul, Korea, (Monday) May 10 (U.P.)—Communists spread terrorism and sabotage across American-occupied southern Korea today as Koreans went to the polls.

Reports reaching Army headquarters here during the last 36 hours listed 39 dead, 17 wounded and 6 missing. Police arrested 142 rioters.

Sharp fighting was in progress on Cheju Island, 50 miles south of Korea. Communist bands, striking from the hills, terrorized half of the election officials there into quitting. Ballots could not be distributed in some areas and voting may be impossible.

Sabotage disrupted telephone and railroad service.

The avowed purpose of the violence was to break up the election. Some eight million persons in southern Korea were registered to vote. Unless frightened away from the polls, they will elect a 200-man assembly to write a constitution to create Korea's first representative government.

(The New York Herald-Tribune

said all the candidates are followers of a little group of men presently led by Dr. Syngman Rhee. Nearly all of this group have been educated in the United States or Europe and now control South Korea with American aid.)

The United Nations is sponsoring and observing the elections, which are limited to American-occupied southern Korea. Russia will not permit balloting in northern Korea, which is occupied by Soviet troops.

Communist propaganda broadcasts to southern Korea last night cried, "Smash the elections!"

(The Associated Press reported that the radio in north Korea told Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge today, "You had better get out of Korea with your clothes packed." The broadcast advised the American commander to "give up your attempt to carry out a separate election.")

General Hodge ordered all American troops to be ready to assemble on 30 minutes notice if necessary. Seoul was placed under curfew.

At every corner Korean police, American military police and specially deputized Korean civilians challenged anyone attempting to pass. The deputies carried clubs and axes.

Some incidents had a "wild west" touch. At Kyongju, near the southeast coast, armed leftists entered a railroad roundhouse, stole a locomotive, drove it out of town, then reversed the direction of the locomotive and leaped out. The engine plunged madly into the switchyard and smashed two other locomotives.

• 소련잠수함, 한국의 공산주의자들을 지원(뉴욕타임즈 1949. 1. 9)

Soviet Submarines Said To Help Reds in Korea

By The United Press

SEOUL, Korea, Jan. 8 (UP)—

The Emergency Guard's tactics chief, Choi Chi Whan, said today that three Russian submarines had surfaced off South Korea four days ago and signalled Communist guerrillas to launch an attack on the provisional capital of Cheju.

Mr. Choi reported the Soviet submarines had surfaced off Cheju island on Jan. 4. They signalled to 200 Communists there, who immediately attacked the city, causing numerous deaths and extensive damage, he said. This is the first report of trouble on the island.

The Emergency Guard, which is part of the Home Ministry, received a message from the police headquarters in Cheju Thursday reporting fifty-six police and civilians were killed in the Communist assault. More than fifty buildings were said to have been burned, including the provisional capitol and police headquarters. There was no report of Communist casualties.

Mr. Choi said two submarines had appeared off the town of Samyang in the afternoon and one off Hanrinri at night. He said Cheju police reported that the Soviet flag had been clearly visible from shore.

• 게릴라 34명 사살(뉴욕타임즈 1949. 2. 19)

Seoul Opposes U. N. Bid to North Korea; Rhee Views Such Approach as an Affront

By RICHARD J. H. JOHNSTON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

SEOUL, Korea, Feb. 18—

34 Korean Guerrillas Killed
SEOUL, Korea, Feb. 18 (AP)—
Police reported today thirty-four guerrillas were killed and two captured on Cheju Island off the southern coast of Korea on Wednesday. The report said 400 guerrillas attacked a small village. Police, the report said, repulsed them after a fight. Six villagers were reported killed and sixteen wounded. There were no police casualties.

• 한국군, 게릴라 소탕 춘계공세 개시(뉴욕타임즈 1949. 3. 15)

DRIVE UPON REBELS IS OPENED IN KOREA

Army Ordered to Take or Wipe
Out Communist-Led Groups
That Cause Starvation

By RICHARD J. H. JOHNSTON
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

SEOUL, Korea, March 14—Korean Army forces have opened a spring offensive against Communist-led guerrilla bands that are terrorizing South Korea.

President Syngman Rhee issued orders yesterday to Army commanders to capture or wipe out insurgents who, under North Korean Communist orders, have been burning villages and confiscating food from rural settlements. At the same time President Rhee sent Premier Lee Bum Suk, who is also Defense Minister, and Shin Sung

Mo, Minister of Home Affairs, to ravage Cheju Island, fifty miles off Korea's south coast to step up the offensive against several thousand rebels.

Government sources said today that insurgent activities had paralyzed the island and had forced most of its quarter of a million inhabitants from remote inland areas to the coastal towns. A Government spokesman said that the toll of islanders killed by Communists since last summer was 15,000. About 10,000 houses have been destroyed by fire, he said.

Father Austin Sweeney, a Catholic missionary of the Columbian order, reported by a letter that reached Seoul yesterday that a majority of Cheju's population was suffering from starvation. In some areas, Father Sweeney wrote, the people are living on a single sweet potato a day. A resident of the island for more than ten years, Father Sweeney, who is an Australian, reported that the farmers had abandoned the inland farms

and had moved into the island's few large coastal towns.

The island rebels appear to be well supplied by small boats that shuttle secretly from Communist-operated bases on the mainland.

The Communist-controlled North Korean radio continued over the week-end to boast of the successes of insurgent activities on Cheju Island, saying that "the people's resistance is growing."

Meanwhile the Korean Army reported a skirmish with a main body of a rebel force in the vicinity of the Chiri Mountains in South Cholla province on the mainland near the south coast. In extensive operations a Korean Army task force was reported to have killed fifty-three rebels last week and to have captured quantities of arms and ammunition.

However, the insurgent hit and run tactics continued to harass the rural villages where the rebels were striking out from mountain fastnesses in lightning night raids.

The center of the fighting was reported by the Korean Army to be forty miles north of Suncheon, scene of the October Communist-led Korean Army uprising.

• 남한, 소련의 선동을 비난(뉴욕타임즈 1949. 3. 17)

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1949.

SOVIET INCITEMENT CHARGED BY KOREA

Russian Guns Said to Be Taken
From Rebels in the South—
Ship Signals Observed

By RICHARD J. H. JOHNSTON
Special to The New York Times.

SEOUL, Korea, March 16—
Premier Lee Bum Suk, who holds
the rank of Minister of Defense
in the Korean Government, today
told a press conference that the
Soviet Union was actively aiding

anti-Government guerrilla forces
in South Korea.

Returning from a six-day inspection of the two southern Provinces and of Cheju Island off the south coast, where Communist-led guerrillas have been carrying on attacks against the villages, Premier Lee said that Russian Tommy guns and ammunition had been captured from the rebels. He added that there was additional evidence that the Soviet Union was smuggling into Cheju Island trained guerrilla leaders from the Soviet northern occupation zone of Korea. At the same time, in a written report to President Syngman Rhee, the Government's Home Minister,

Sihn Sung Mo. reported that Soviet ships of 5,000 tons were appearing frequently along the island's coast. He added that blinker communications had been observed between ships and rebels in the inland mountain areas.

Mr. Sihn accompanied Premier Lee on the inspection trip on orders from President Rhee to clean up the rebels, numbering an estimated 500, on the island before April 1. Premier Lee told the press that operations were under way to stamp out the guerrillas within that time.

Premier Lee said that he had called the press conference "because of President Rhee's orders to give all the news whether good or bad."

He said that the Cheju people seriously needed food. The rocky island's principal industry is fishing. It is a food-deficient area.

The Home Minister reported to the President that "unless the people are provided with food, clothing and living places there is a strong possibility that they will go back to the mountains and join the rebels."

Mr. Sihn submitted a detailed list of aid supplies required by the islanders.

He reported also that unidentified submarines were appearing close to the island frequently and suggested they might be Russian.

The Premier told the press that his inspection of North and South Cholla Provinces at the southern end of the peninsula revealed progress by the Army and the police against the rebels.

· 이승만, 반란의 현장 방문(뉴욕타임즈 1949. 4. 10)

RHEE VISITS SCENE OF KOREAN REVOLT

Flies to Cheju Island Where
Police and Army Are Mopping
Up Reds—15,000 Dead

By RICHARD J. H. JOHNSTON
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

SEOUL, Korea, April 9 — President Syngman Rhee left Seoul by air this morning for Cheju Island, fifty miles off the south coast, where he will conduct a personal inspection of the mopping-up operations against Communist-led guerrillas.

Dr. Rhee's office said the President would express to the islanders his personal thanks on their "firm, loyal stand against subversive elements and sympathy for the suffering they have endured from Communist terrorists."

In his first departure from the mainland since his inauguration last Aug. 15, Dr. Rhee was accompanied on a United States Army plane by Mrs. Rhee. The President's office did not disclose when he would return to the capital.

Cheju Island has been the scene of a concentrated Communist terror campaign against the army, the police and inhabitants for several months.

At least 15,000 islanders have been killed by heavily armed guerrilla bands and more than 10,000 houses have been destroyed.

Korean Government authorities have repeatedly accused the Russians of supplying arms and ammunition to the rebels.

Investigators reported that the islanders had moved en masse from the interior of the island to the north coast. Farmers abandoned homesteads and the island's life was forced to a standstill.

In response to a plea for government help, fifteen shiploads of relief supplies have been sent to Cheju and twenty additional shiploads are being prepared to prevent starvation and an epidemic.

The Government announced that 43,000,000 won (four-fifty won are the equivalent of the United States dollar) had been appropriated for the purchase of seed for the island's farms.

The Government added that 6,449 bushels of rice, millet, soybean, corn, white and sweet potatoes would be shipped to the island for planting. Seed will be distributed to those who have deserted the rebels and returned to their farms "reports from Cheju Island indicate that effective action by

the police and the army have virtually freed the inhabitants of the island from further danger of Communist guerrilla attacks." D. S. Kim, Government information director said.

Dr. Rhee ordered Army commanders March 17 to capture or wipe out the Communist terrorists on the island. The following day the Army opened a cleanup offensive which is said to have been successful.

• 이승만, 폭도들에게 '과거를 잊으라'고 권고하다(뉴욕타임즈 1949. 4. 12)

RHEE EXHORTS REBELS TO 'FORGET THE PAST'

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

SEOUL, Korea, April 11.—President Syngman Rhee on Saturday told 2,500 captured anti-Government guerrillas on Cheju Island to "forget the past," and he said that their "task is to become loyal citizens of the Republic."

President Rhee inspected Cheju City and the outskirts where a majority of the island's people who had fled from the inland regions under the attacks of Communist-led rebels were concentrated.

A statement issued by the President's office this morning said loyal Korean troops had captured 2,800 rebels and ended the guerrilla attacks on Cheju Island and that the captured rebels were being held in the camp "for a brief period of re-education." They will be returned to their homes in time to plant the rice crop, the statement said.

The statement added that the principal Communist guerrilla leaders on the island are still at large with a small band of followers in the rocky interior while Army forces are surrounding them.

The Government announced this morning the capture of Lee Chung Up, ringleader of the October anti-Government disorders in the Yosu-Sunchon area.

Conditions have been so stabilized, the announcement added, that elections of two National Assembly representatives are scheduled for May 10. The elections had been delayed for one year because of the Communist opposition.

• 제주도에서 1,193명 학살(뉴욕타임즈 1949. 4. 17)

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 1949
 1,193 Koreans Slain on Cheju
 SEOUL, Korea, April 15 (UP)—

The Ministry of Information said today that 1,193 Korean civilians had been killed and 79,500 rendered homeless in the fighting between rebel and Government forces on Cheju Island. The fighting is now under control and more than 300 rebels have been cut off and trapped, the Ministry reported.

• 샤롯데 리치몬드가 국무장관에게 보내는 서한(1949. 6. 10)

Korean Pacific Press DIVISION OF
 NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS
 WASHINGTON BUREAU
 1620 EYE STREET, NORTHWEST
 Washington 6, D. C.

JUN 15 1949
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

June 10, 1949

RECEIVED
JUN 13 1949
DEPT. OF STATE
DC/R

UNDER SECRETARY
JUN 13 1949
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Received 6-11-49

The Honorable James E. Webb
Acting Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

It has occurred to me that you might wish to read the enclosed commentaries on the current situation in Korea, and the effects of ECA aid in that country.

Very truly yours,

KOREAN PACIFIC PRESS

Charlotte Richmond

Charlotte Richmond

<첨부분서> 아시아에 대한 전망 제82호

1620 Eye Street, Northwest
Washington 6, D. C.

Periscope on Asia #82

by