

The presidential party flew down to Cheju, leaving Saturday morning and returning in the evening of the same day.

Governor Yim Kwanho of Cheju City expressed the gratitude of the people for President Rhee's visit, and said it was more than sufficient recompense for the sufferings they have had to endure.

• 제주도 작전 소탕단계(1949. 4. 14)

INCOMING AIRGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH
From American Mission in Korea
Seoul

DIVISION OF Date of Mailing: April 16, 1949

CONFIDENTIAL

NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

Re: April 27, 1949 11:14 a.m.

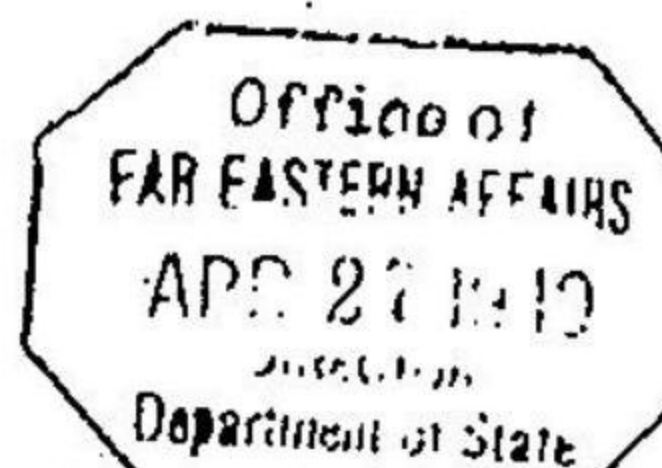
Department of State

APR 27 1949

Washington

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

A-131, April 14, 1949



The return of spring has seen an increase in both Communist rebel activity and opposing efforts of the Korean Army and police force. While it is apparent that the situation differs considerably from district to district, present indications are that the increased training of the Korean troops and a more aggressive and well-organized effort on the part of both army and police seem to be making headway in combating communist-inspired activities in South Korea.

The month of March saw a mushrooming of raids by both communists and Government forces in South Cholla and South Kyungsang Provinces. Some eighteen of such incidents were sufficiently confirmed to be recorded. The Tongbang News of South Ch'ongch'ung listed six in six different locales in one morning's news alone. The attacks were mostly on or from rural police centers; sometimes reports, perhaps somewhat exaggeratedly told of 50 to 100 men involved. They are generally officially recorded as involving more rebel than Government losses, though missionary sources stress the rebel advantages of raids which fire a building, pick off one or two policemen in an isolated station, take a gun or two and ammunition and disappear without much possibility of immediate reprisal. Such raids show the real, though small-scale striking power which the rebels continue to have in the Southern provinces and which continue to put small villages temporarily at their mercy. Missionaries resident in these provinces remark on the disruptive effect such activity has had on cultivation and repair work; they are extremely worried about what will happen to the already serious food situation if disruption should prove to have seriously affected the planting, cultivation or harvesting of summer grains.

Reports also bring news of successes. The most positive of these have recently emanated from Chejoo Island, where operations appear now to have almost entered the mopping-up stage. But good news has not been absent from the southern provinces. Both newspapers and private Korean or American sources indicate that increased numbers of rebel sympathizers have been surrendering, mostly to local police.

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• 유엔한국위원단 제주 방문 예정(1949. 4. 16)

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

SECRET

1949 APR 18 AM 8 34
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4/17/49, 10 p.m.
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Control 5941

Rec'd April 15, 1949.
11:33 p.m.

FROM: Seoul

TO: Secretary of State.

NO: 401, April 16, 1 p.m.

Following UNCOK developments have taken place since OUNTEL 359, April 9:

1. Staff member returned Seoul. Letter due arrive north Korea April 15. (Paragraph 1 OUNTEL 262, March 19).
2. Commission met April 13 consider answer to questionnaire regarding intentions UNCOK submitted by representatives Korean press opposed Hhee 30 March.
3. Observer suggestion not yet formally introduced UNCOK.
4. Subcommittee I heard Finance Minister Kim Do Yun. Subcommittee II heard Home Minister Kim Hyo Suk.
5. UNCOK party visiting Chejudo April 18-April 21.

MUCGIO

• 1949년 3월의 정치요약(1949. 4. 18)