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 Sunchon, 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 afea.

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. Sinn 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