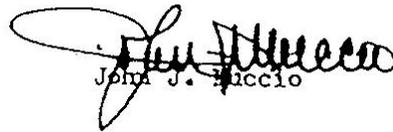


South Cholla Province. By November's end, the Constabulary reported the capture of several hundred rebels, and the retaking of substantial quantities of arms and supplies. Raids and killings on both sides were still reported from Cheju Island without much prospect of improvement. Guerrilla activities in the Odai Mountains of Kangwon Province were intensified. In that area just South of the 38th parallel, two to five hundred South Korean graduates of a Communist "Political School" in Pyongyang were apparently being infiltrated to raise havoc in South Korea. Their main effort seemingly consisted of an attempt to penetrate to the Yongwol Power Plant which supplies about one-third of South Korea's electricity, and destroy it. They were dispersed by loyal guard units of Constabulary, who pressed on to take a number of prisoners. By month's end, this particular spot seemed on the way to being cleaned out.

Reports and rumors continued rife about general uprisings in South Korea and about an invasion of the "People's Army" from North Korea. None of these seemed to deserve any special credence;

Respectfully yours,


John J. Macchio

• 제주도 상황 보고(1949. 1. 7)

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 11

American Consulate, Seoul, Korea, D

January 7, 1949.

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: Transmitting Report of Developments on Cheju Island.

ASIAN AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

3-11

An enclosed copy of a report submitted to the Department of State on Cheju Island on developments there between November 1, and December 20, 1948.

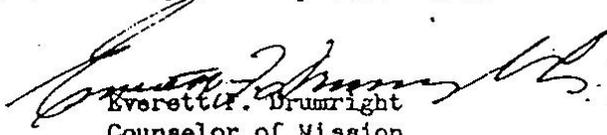
As the Department is aware, Cheju island has for some time been the focal point of disturbances in South Korea. The terrain is ideal for guerrilla activities, and the provincialism of its population and their antipathy for mainlanders have been exploited by Communist elements to keep the island in a continuous state of unrest.

However, in the past month or two, the suppression of subversive elements on the island has made gratifying progress. This is due in part to an aggressive pacification campaign waged by the 9th Constabulary Regiment, and in part to a growing proclivity on the part of the civilian population to cooperate with the loyal security forces in suppressing disturbances. This latter development, the importance of which cannot be overemphasized, is apparently the product of several factors: 1) a growing hatred among the islanders stemming from the loss of life and wanton destruction inflicted; 2) a growing effort on the part of the security forces to cultivate the good will and cooperation of the islanders; and 3) an increasing belief among the islanders that the Korean Government has the power and determination to suppress the raiders.

In December 1948 the 9th Constabulary Regiment was withdrawn from Cheju, being replaced by the 2nd Constabulary Regiment. It is still too early to be in a position to judge the capabilities of the 2nd Constabulary Regiment. Although the main power of the raiders appears to have been broken, there is little doubt that the 2nd Constabulary Regiment will be fully occupied in putting down remnant bands and in maintaining order in the remoter areas of the island.

Respectfully yours,

For the Special Representative:


Everett Drumright
Counselor of Mission

Enclosure: *ant*
Report, as stated.
Original and hectograph to Department.

<첨부문서> 48년 11~12월 제주도 정치 개관 7호

Enclosure No. 1 to Report No. 11 to the Department, January 1, 1949, from American Mission in Korea, Seoul.

971ST COUNTEK INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT
CHONGJIN BRANCH OFFICE
APO 112

FORM: 210001 November 1-48

To: 202450 December 1948
Area: Chajju District,
page 2

POLITICAL SURVEY

No. 7

I TERRORISM AND DISTURBANCES WITH POLITICAL ASPECTS:

Raider activity has decreased constantly during this period. This decrease is due entirely to the aggressive campaign waged by the 4th Constabulary Regiment. Scattered resistance has been met in a few instances, but the battle plan of the Constabulary has been well executed. The mountainous terrain through the central sector of the island has been an asset to the raiders and a handicap to the Constabulary. As the raiders were driven from one sector they would drift back into the hills, reform, and strike anew on the opposite side of the island. To circumvent this, troops were placed in the hills; they have been very successful in stopping this reorganization. Since the mountainous country has been blocked, and the avenues of escape covered, it is assumed that the raiders have drifted into coastal villages in small groups or as individuals. The Constabulary's present plan, is to search all coastal villages looking for arms and ammunition. At the close of this period the number of active raiders is unknown; however the number of weapons of all kinds in the raiders' possession is estimated at thirty one (31). This is assumed to be a fairly accurate estimate gathered during the interrogation of captured raiders.

The official report of known casualties is three thousand five hundred and forty nine (3,549); however, a thoroughly reliable unofficial source states that the figure should be over five thousand (5,000).

II PROPAGANDA

At 1700 December 1948, the Police, with the approval of the Constabulary instituted a special curfew, one hour earlier than usual and much more rigidly enforced, to prevent the possibility of any unusual disturbance during the celebration of the United Nation's approval of the South Korean Republic. All persons who could not properly identify themselves were interrogated. Very few arrests were made. The ceremony, held in the village square of Chajju City, was orderly and well attended, with a holiday spirit prevailing.

Leftist leaflets have not been distributed during this period. The Constabulary have distributed a few leaflets addressed, for the most part, to the hill people, urging them to come out of the hills and move to the coastal villages. These leaflets also cite the success of the present Constabulary operations, illustrate the danger of remaining in the hills, and request infor-

mation and cooperation in curtailing further raider activity.

III POLITICAL RUMORS AND PREVALENT RUMORS AND REACTIONS

Rumors have died down considerably with one notable exception, it being the one pertaining to the fact that, "North Korea is conducting the Cheju Do uprisings, and only a matter of time remains before the downfall of the New Korean Republic is complete."

IV POLITICAL MEETINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The lack of Political meetings, and/or activities, rightist or leftist, has caused this office to initiate an active campaign to ascertain the present whereabouts of these various groups.

V NEW POLITICAL PARTIES

Negative

VI FLUCTUATION IN STRENGTH OR ACTIVITY OF ANY PARTY

As outlined in paragraph five (V), the lack of meetings and other activities would indicate that all parties have been disbanded. Since no official order has been published to this effect, efforts are being made to secure membership lists or accurate estimates of present active members.

VII CHANGE IN POLICY OF ANY PARTY

Unknown at present. This phase is included in the statements made in paragraphs five (V) and six (VI).

VIII POLITICAL ARRESTS, RAIDS, AND SEARCHES OF SIGNIFICANCE

During this period a Provost Court Marshal Board was established for the purpose of trying all leftist persons captured by the Constabulary and Police. To date over seven hundred (700) persons have been tried; of this total ninety six (96) have been sentenced to be executed and three hundred and thirty (330) ordered confined for various lengths of time. Confinement is to be served at the Mokpo Prison. Of the ninety six (96) sentenced to be executed, twenty three (23) were Constabulary men convicted for aiding and abetting the enemy. The court is still in session and they have approximately one hundred and seventy (170) persons to be tried.

Martial law was decreed on 5 December 1948, making the Commanding Officer of the 9th Regiment Commander of the island. This law curtails the movement of all persons on the island and limits raider activities to the hill country in the most part. Indications point to the removal of the law as soon as the 2nd Regiment takes full control of the island.

DI MISCELLANEOUS POLITICAL INFORMATION

It has been reported that during the month of August 1948, approximately three hundred (300) leftists arrived on Cheju Do from the mainland. Some of this group were reportedly North Koreans. These 300 people formed the nucleus of all raider activity. As near as can be ascertained at the present time, there are about thirty (30) of the original group still active. It is reported that the weapons still in the raiders' possession are carried by these 30 men, who are the active leaders. The balance of the original group have been killed or escaped from the island.

W. J. KAVANAUGH
OIC

• 1948년 4월 이후의 내란과 관련한 이범석의 보고(1949. 1. 10)

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Dispatch No. 14

American Mission in Korea

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Seoul, January 10, 1949

Subject: Report of Minister of National Defense, Lee Bom Suk,
on Internal Insurrections after April, 1948

NEIGHBORLY ASIAN AFFAIRS

file
JAN 20 1949

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Sir:

I have the honor to submit a translation of a report entitled "Internal Insurrections after April, 1948," which was given to the National Assembly in a speech made by LEE Bom Suk, Prime Minister and Minister of National Defense, on December 7, 1948.

The report was requested during a period when the National Assembly became increasingly concerned over instances of direct, oppressive and possibly illegal interference by the Army and the Police with the lives of the people. The particular target of the Assembly was the Home Minister, Mr. YUH Chi Yung. But the continued imposition of martial law in North and South Cholla Lang after the quelling of the Yeosu-Suncheon revolt resulted in numerous arbitrary acts by Police and Army which were regarded by local Assembly members as responsible for much local hardship. The threat to civil liberties, the hardships observed among constituents, and