

Harbor	June		July	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Inchon	1,414,118	157,666	546,794	168,449
Pusan	135,289	234,878	52,276	182,790
Mokpo	413			
Seoul	10,663		2,412	268
Cheju	885			
Kunsan				
Total	1,561,368	392,548	601,482	351,507

SOURCE: Bureau of Customs, Ministry of Finance.

TABLE 30

Water Transshipment of ECA Aid and Indigenous Cargoes, by Ports,
South Korea, June - July 1949
(metric tons)

Period	ECA Aid				Indigenous			
	Left	m/t	Arrived	m/t	Left	m/t	Arrived	m/t
1949								
June	Pusan	24,862	Mokpo	8,810	Pusan	230	Cheju	230
			Kunsan	10,606	Cheju	406	Pusan	1,690
			Mukho	1,317	Mukho	252		
			Cheju	305	Amok	1,032		
			Pohang	1,680				
			Yosu	1,904				
			Samchok	240				
Total		24,862		24,862		1,920		1,920
July	Pusan	10,257	Inchon	2,532	Wosan	619	Inchon	619
			Kunsan	3,417	Mukho	303	Pusan	506
			Mokpo	5,136	Cheju	3	Mukho	1,785
			Cheju	170	Maji a/	300		
					Pusan	1,785		
Total		10,257		10,257		2,210		2,910

a/ Japanese port.

SOURCE: Marine Bureau, Ministry of Transportation.

• 1949년 6월 정치활동 요약(1949. 7. 11)

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Despatch 427

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DIVISION OF
NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

JUL 25 1949

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

American Embassy

Seoul, Korea, July 11, 1949

Action Assigned to *[Signature]*

Action Taken *Noted*

Subject: Political Summary for June, 1949

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

In continuation of Despatch No. 346, June 13, 1949, reporting on political developments in Korea for the month of May, 1949, I have the honor to submit a review of political developments in June, 1949.

I. SUMMARY

The month of June was dominated by the final departure of United States occupation forces under observation of the United Nations Commission on Korea, and by urgent measures on the part of the Korean government to fill the vacuum left by the departing troops. Internationally, the Koreans sought American military aid and guarantees of security through a Pacific defense alliance. Internally, they pushed the campaign of unification and at the same time took drastic steps to eliminate subversive opposition through the use of both regular and military police. Personnel changes probably resulted in a net strengthening of the Cabinet. The Assembly, reached a peak of influence in the government; for a brief time, until its most vocal opposition leaders were arrested as Communists, it had much its own way on legislation.

VIII. DOMESTIC TRANQUILLITY

A. The General Situation.

Evidence of the internal strain under which Korea is laboring is implicit in the following pair of contrasting quotations:

Home Affairs Minister KIM Eyo Suk on June 23rd: "At present, many people spread rumors on public peace on the streets or in tea-rooms, as if they were anxious about our national security. But, these rumors cause the rampancy of vicious traitors. Therefore, I ordered every police station to pay a particular attention to the spread of rumors."¹

Item in Tongnip Sinmoon, June 10th: "At this moment when we should be united we find individuals and groups having conflicts with each other due to their particular interests. If one is found to be disagreeable he is accused of being a Red. Even a well-known Rightist is apt to be slandered as a Communist, if he says something [criticizing] right-wing parties. We believe that our wise and fair police will not listen to these plots and slanders. But these plots are so clever that even

the wisest are fooled. Therefore, we eagerly ask our police to be on guard against these plots."

1. Tong A Ilbo, June 23.

C. The Provinces.

In general, the state of public order in the provinces seemed no worse than in May. There was improvement in Cheju and possibly in Cholla Namdo. From South Cholla Province came a newspaper report that rural unrest had driven farmers into the cities, especially Ulsan. The report stated that during May, the report stated, 5,077 people settled in Ulsan, against 1,160 who left, which represented a net gain of 3,917 people in the month. (Total population of Ulsan was not over 100,000.) In August of the previous year, the report continued, only 1,015 people entered the city.

Governor KIM Yong Ha of Cheju Island told Embassy officers on June 14th that much progress had been made toward restoring the island to normal. Communist leader LEE Duk Koo had just been killed. The population, however, had not yet ventured far from the fortified villages. The Korean Army and Northwest Youth Corps were both behaving in a high-handed fashion toward Cheju citizens, the Governor said.

1. Chosun Chongang Ilbo, June 3.

4. Despatch 354, June 16.

Everett F. Drumright
Counselor of Embassy

• 신항구 개항을 알리는 한국정부의 문안(1949. 7. 11)



American Embassy, Seoul,

July 11, 1949

No. 128

UNCLASSIFIED

Subject: Transmittal of Korean Government Notes Advising of Opening of New Ports

The Ambassador has the honor to transmit herewith two notes from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs dated July 4 and July 7, 1949, advising the Embassy of the opening of two new ports, Masan and Iosu, to foreign commerce, and listing the other ports previously open to foreign commerce.

It is not considered that foreign shipping lines will avail themselves of the rights to use any ports except Pusan, Inchon, and Kimpo Air Port, as regular ports of call in Korea. Facilities and labor