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.

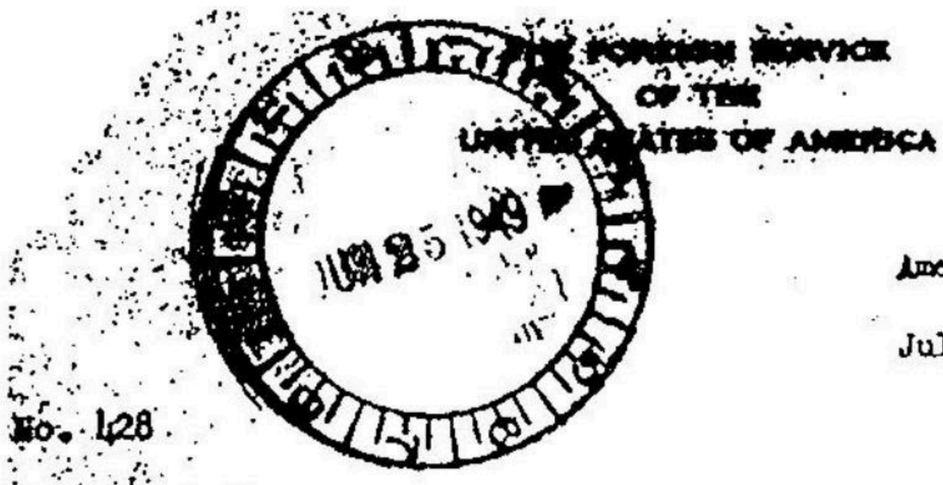
In general, the state of public order in the provinces seemed no worse than in May. There was improvement in Cheju and possibly in Cholla Namdo. From South Cholla Province came a newspaper report that rural unrest had driven farmers into the cities, especially [illegible] during May, the report stated. [illegible] people settled in Kwangju, against 1,160 who left, which represented a net [illegible] people in the month. (Total population of Kwangju is not [illegible] over 200,000.) In August of the previous year, the report continued, only 1,015 people entered the city.[1]

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.[4]

1. Chosun Choongang 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. 428

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 Yosu, 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

conditions are such at the other ports that they probably will not be used by foreign shipping except in special or emergency circumstances.

Presidential Order No. 139 of June 29, 1949, referred to in the Ministry note of July 4, will be transmitted as soon as it can be obtained and translated.

2. Enclosures: all

Ministry of Foreign Affairs notes
dated July 4 and July 7, 1949.

<첨부문서> 제1호 마산항과 여수항 개항(1949. 7. 4)

Enclosure No. 1, Despatch No. 428, July 11, 1949, American Embassy, Seoul.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

4th July 1949

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea

presents its compliments to the American Embassy at Seoul, and

has the honour to inform that the following two ports, Masan,

Kyongsang Nam-Do, and Yuhsu [sic], Cholla Nam-Do, are decided to be

opened in the future to foreign trade, by the President Order

No. 139 promulgated on 29th June 1949.

<첨부문서> 제2호 인천항 등과 김포비행장 기(旣) 개항(1949. 7. 7)

[redacted] No. 2, Despatch No. 428, July 11, 1949,
[redacted] Embassy, Seoul.

UNCLASSIFIED

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

July 7, 1949

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea presents its compliments to the American Embassy at Seoul, and has the honour to inform that the following ports, Inchon, Kunsan, Mokpo, Pusan, Cheju, Mukho, and Kimpo Air-port are already opened to foreign shipping, in addition to Masan and Iksu of which this Ministry has informed on July 4th 1949.

[sic]

▪ '조국통일 민주전선' 정강과 선언(1949. 7. 14)

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Action Assigned to ---

Info Taken Noted

REC'D
JULY 21

ACTION
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No. 430

UNCLASSIFIED

American Embassy,
Seoul, Korea, July 1, 1949.

Subject: Platform and Manifesto Issued June 28, 1949 in Pyongyang by the "Democratic Front for National Unification"

The Ambassador refers to the Embassy's telegram No. 840 dated July 7, 1949 on the above-cited subject, and has the honor to transmit for the Department's information copies of a translation of the platform and manifesto issued June 28, 1949 in Pyongyang by the "Democratic Front for National Unification". The translation was prepared in the Embassy from printed copies of the manifesto received in the open mails from North Korea.

Other than indicating that the "Democratic Front for National Unification" intends to hold a nationwide election in September, which shall be under the control of the "Election Guidance Commission", there appears little in this document which varies sub-