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FAR EAST SURVEY
26 APRIL 1951

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NORTH KOREA: PAK HUN YONG MESSAGE TO UNITED NATIONS

Pyongyang radio gives wide distribution to Pak Hun Yong's April 15 message to the United Nations protesting "atrocities perpetrated by the American armed interventionists and the Syngman Rhee puppet troops." The message vividly describes the "rape, murder, and ugly pillage" carried out by the American and South Korean forces and concludes that if the United Nations sincerely desires to serve the cause of peace and the security of the Korean people, it must stop the crimes of the U.S. imperialists and punish the war criminals who organized "these crimes." Also, the United Nations must insist on peaceful negotiation of the Korean problem in accordance with the will of peace-loving people as expressed in the resolution adopted at the Second Conference of the World Peace Council. (D.R. April 17, 1951, pp CCC 1-7) Pyongyang ignores Western press speculation on the "peace feeler" characteristics of the concluding paragraphs.

On 20 April Pyongyang broadcasts a special ordinance which provides for punishment of "malicious traitors who betrayed the Fatherland and cooperated with the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee traitors in using terrorism and butchery against Korean patriots." Convicted persons will be sentenced to death and the executions will be carried out before the public. Police are authorized to conduct the trials 24 hours after a written accusation has been presented to the accused, and no appeal against the sentence will be permitted.

Echoing Radio Moscow, Pyongyang claims that General MacArthur was relieved of his command for failing in the aggressive war against Korea. Ridgway's assumption of the U.N. command is mentioned but emphasis is on denunciation and vilification of General MacArthur rather than of Ridgway. In announcing that Van Fleet will succeed Ridgway as commander of the 8th Army Pyongyang does not mention his role in the Greek civil war.

There is widespread comment on Madame Pak Den Ai, Korea's Peace Prize winner, all of which identifies her as the symbol of the Korean people's heroic struggle against the armed interveners. Resolutions of the All-Korean Conference of Peace Partisans urge the Korean people to sign the appeal for a five-power peace pact and to intensify their struggle against the U.S. imperialists. "Our struggle against the U.S. imperialists is linked to the world-wide peace struggle, for the American aggression in Korea is aimed at converting Korea into a military base for further aggression."

The Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party has issued 50 May Day slogans, 21 of which exhort the Korean armed forces to strengthen their efforts in the "Fatherland liberation war." Several slogans attest to Soviet-Korean and Sino-Korean friendship, and special greetings go to Stalin, Mao Tse-tung, and the Chinese volunteers.

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SOUTH KOREA: NO CHANGE IN U.S. POLICY TOWARD ASIA

Radio Pusan expresses regret over the dismissal of General MacArthur, but listeners are assured that the action does not mean a change in U.S. policy toward Asia or Korea. General Ridgway is called a great soldier and recent victories are attributed to his courageous command. In announcing the appointment of General Van Fleet as 8th Army commander, Pusan says that when he went to Greece there were more than 20,000 Communist guerrillas threatening the freedom and independence of that country. "When the general left, Greece was free of the Communist menace and on its way toward reconstruction."

Several commentaries denounce "the Russian lackey," Kim Il Sung for planning conquests while talking loudly about peace; but there is no mention of Madame Pak Den Ai.

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