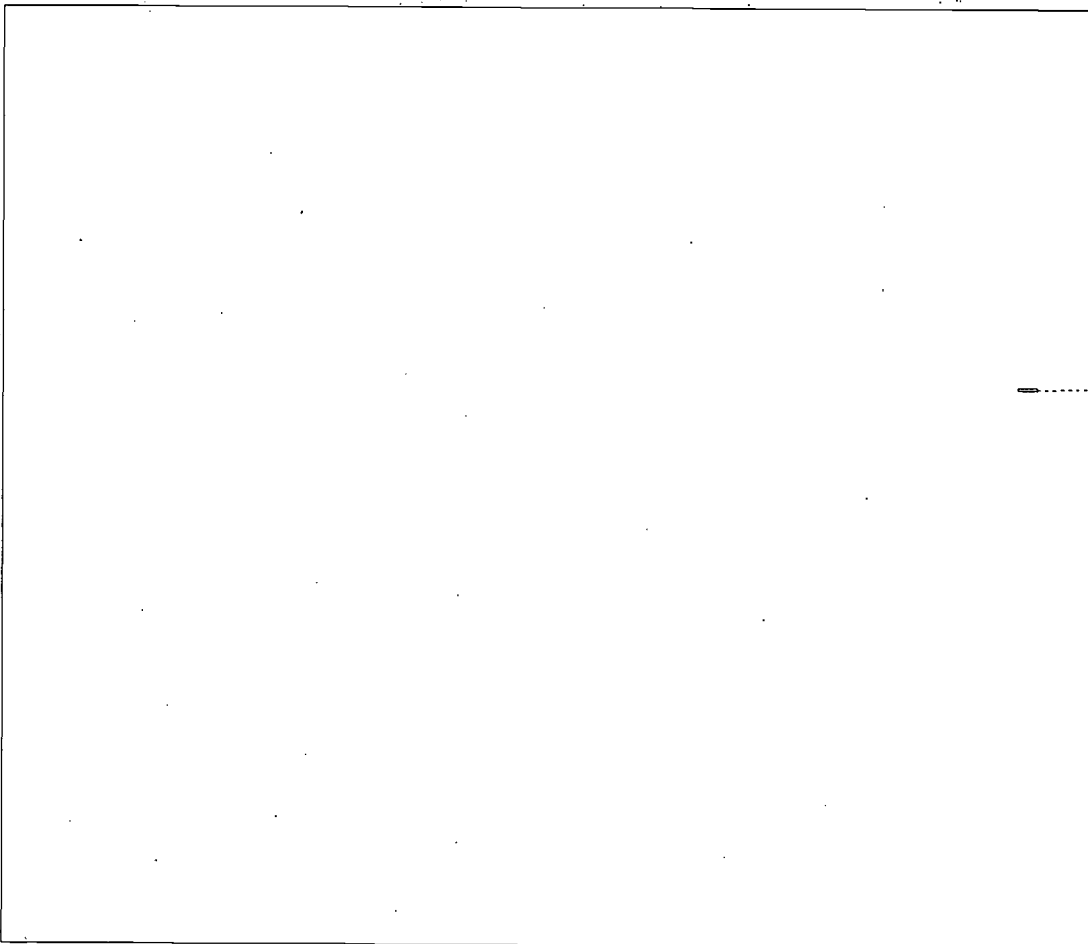


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WEEKLY SURVEY
4 MARCH 1949

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KOREAN AFFAIRS

Soviet broadcasters adhere to previously established patterns in monitored comment on Korean affairs. They denounce the U.N. Commission in minimal fashion as a tool fashioned by the United States for its own uses, elaborate on differences in economic, social, and political conditions in the North and South, and exploit the 23 February anniversary of the Red Army and the 1 March anniversary of Korean resistance as opportunities to reiterate familiar contrasts between Soviet and American attitudes toward Korea. *Korea*

Radio Pyongyang's preoccupation with the election preparations continues unabated. It varies its enthusiastic reportage of the preparations with highly emotional and highly critical comment on the U.N. Commission, appeals to South Koreans to continue their resistance, and with reports of economic progress north of the 38th parallel.

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a. The U.N. Commission: A Korean language broadcast from Moscow on 24 February makes propaganda capital of the statement by Kim Dong Sung, Director of Public Information of the South Korean Government, in which he "talked freely about the imperialistic plans of his American masters." Kim's speech welcoming the Commission to Seoul is quoted directly as follows:

"He said: 'The American imperialists are interested in Korea because they want to threaten the countries in the Pacific, establish their political and economic rule therein, and turn these countries into a source of strategic bases from which to obtain raw materials, cheap labor and victims of war.'"

It is also interpreted:

"Kim Dong Sung said the Commission came to unify Korea. He also explained that the Commission will take certain steps to bring about security in Korea and promote Korean economy and a social system. This means that it will actively and without restriction meddle in Korean affairs."

The commentary offers Kim's remarks to substantiate the claim that the U.S., with the support of the U.N., is "planning to solidify the system of terror, force, lack of political rights, economic exploitation... which they have established in South Korea."

b. The Threat of Japanese Militarism: Warnings of the danger to Korea implicit in American plans for revival of Japan's military potential are a recurring, but minor, part of radio Moscow's propaganda to and about Korea. This week two monitored commentaries revive the issue. A Mandarin-language broadcast of 24 February reports Secretary Royall's concurrence in plans to increase the Japanese police forces. Moscow declares that this enlarged police force will be the basis of American aggressive strength in Asia and will be used to bring direct pressure on Korea. A Korean-language commentary of 28 February also points out the threat inherent in this police force and cites denunciation of the American schemes by Derevyanko and "a North Korean Assemblyman."

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