



KOREAN AFFAIRS

*Korea*

Soviet broadcasters resort to an old standby--the contrast between the prosperous conditions in the North and the odious situation in the South--in their brief references to Korea. Alexandrov uses this contrast in a commentary grouping North Koreans in the camp of peace-lovers; and Smolonsky uses the same device in analyzing the "failure" of "South Korean puppets" to secure U.N. membership. The familiar contrast is also the essence of a commentary by Bronin which exclaims over the industrial progress of North Korea.

Radio Pyongyang continues its familiar exhortations to Koreans to "drive out" the Americans and Syngman Rhee and to increase production for May Day. It intersperses these familiar harangues with commentaries expounding the Soviet line on such non-Korean topics as Tito, the Atlantic Pact, the Marshall Plan, Indonesia, bourgeois cosmopolitanism, the campaign for world peace, and Generalissimo Franco. A 15 April discussion of the peace negotiations in China goes farther than Moscow, however, in accusing the Kuomintang of hypocrisy--along the lines adopted by NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY and Radio Peking.

Pyeongyang observes the anniversary of the Joint Political Conference of April 1948 in a 19 April commentary which briefly reviews North Korea's historic progress since that Conference and acknowledges the significance of the recently-concluded agreements with the USSR.

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Radio Pyongyang now includes in its regular transmissions a "Letter Hour" in which North Koreans address their friends in South Korea to remind them that "it will not be long now before we meet again."

a. The U.N. Application: Smolensky's 18 April Korean-language commentary sees in South Korea's application for U.N. membership a devious attempt on the part of the U.S. to "strike another blow at the United Nations." The petition is said to have been submitted in bad faith since the U.S. and Syngman Rhee were well aware that it would not be approved because of the infamous conditions in the south.

"The ringleaders of the Anglo-American bloc with this opportunity intended to bring forth an additional objection to the veto power of the Soviet Union and to create another scene in order to oppose unanimous decisions by the members of the Security Council which is a principle of the United Nations. The application of the Syngman Rhee Government... was drafted with the aim of striking another blow at the United Nations which keeps the now warmongers from realizing their plan of armed robbery."

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