

Korea

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KOREA: China Sets Pace in Asian Struggle

High-level attention to Korean affairs is largely accounted for by wide reportage of the Soviet-North Korean negotiations. The speeches of Kim Il Sung and Malenkov on 19 September, the official communique on the negotiations and a 21 September PRAVDA editorial form the bulk of attention to this topic. These elite pronouncements highlight the mutuality of Soviet-Korean relations and the selfless Soviet assistance to Korean rehabilitation. Malenkov, whose speech received the widest dissemination--113 broadcasts, demonstrated an unusual concern for Asian relations, citing Soviet aid to Korea as a specific example of the over-all Soviet support of the Asian independence struggle. Direct Soviet participation in Asian affairs is, however, minimized, while China is specifically adjudged to be in the forefront of the Asian march. Malenkov notes the "indestructible ties" linking China and Korea and claims that Sino-Korean relations exemplify the bonds linking all Asia.

As usual, Malenkov juxtaposes claims of Soviet recognition of Asia's awakening with claims that the "short-sighted" U.S. policy denies progress to Asia and supports "all that is backward, corrupt and rotten." These claims, together with Malenkov's remarks on Asian resurgence, receive additional publicity in widely broadcast Plyshevsky and Leontyev commentaries. (See Far East Section) No exploitation has been made of Malenkov's references to the possible grant of aid to Asian nations by "many states." The vaguely-worded reference does not clearly indicate whether Malenkov is holding out the prospects of Soviet bloc aid to other Asian nations, perhaps to counter the offer of the Eisenhower administration to join in a world-wide program of technical assistance to under-developed areas, or whether the reference was perhaps intended as endorsement of the Eisenhower-Dulles offer.

Peking and Pyongyang attention to the Soviet-Korean agreement is confined to the concrete details of the program and largely avoids Soviet emphasis on Asia and on China's enhanced role both in Asia and in Korea.

Limited Comment Rehashes Conference Composition: The political conference and pertinent U.N. discussions are the subject of only limited comment from Moscow. This attention is typified by Filipov's declaration on 26 September that U.S. pressure in the United Nations effected the defeat of the Soviet proposal favoring a review of the composition of the political

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conference, despite the support of world public opinion. The commentator echoes Vishinsky's denunciation of Lodge's suggestion that the political conference decide the question of neutral representation. Peking lends tacit support to Soviet insistence on a review of the U.N. position by continuing to ignore the two U.S. notes of 5 and 18 September sent on behalf of the 16 nations designated to attend the political conference. Secretary Dulles' suggestion that a second conference be held to discuss broader Far East questions is dismissed by Peking as a "maneuver" to avoid enlarging the composition of the political talks.

PEACE CAMPAIGN: Peace Meetings in the Soviet Union

After the 31 August meeting of the Soviet Council for the Defense of Peace, regional peace meetings were held throughout the Soviet Union. Related broadcasts carried by the regional transmitters are apparently designed to give the Russian people the impression that there has been some relaxation of international tension, without however giving them any reason to change their view of the United States. A Yerevan broadcast says: "Comrades, as is known to you, certain signs which show that existing tensions in the realm of international relations are easing have become apparent during the last five or six months. You know that thanks to the great efforts of the governments of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, the Chinese People's Republic, and the Soviet Union, an armistice in Korea has been achieved. The bloodletting military operation which continued for more than three years has been stopped. The enemy no longer burns the houses of peace-loving Koreans, The Flying Fortresses can no longer massacre Korean women and children." The latter part of this quotation, that is, the Hate-America elements, has not been extensively used in material for foreign audiences. Further, a Khabarovsk regional broadcast points out that the struggle for peace is by no means concluded. "It suffices to say that 73 percent of the current year's budget in the United States will be spent for military purposes.... The owners of military concerns and their underlings look upon any relief in international tension as a calamity. The adventurous game, the adventurous policies of the aggressive circles is very influential, especially in the United States. The creators of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc are placing their bets on war. They are organizing one provocative act after another, and are stubbornly continuing the Cold War policy." Thus the Soviet people are told that there is less tension in international affairs, but that the change is due solely to the efforts of the Communist bloc, and in spite of the United States which is still the powerful and dangerous enemy.

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