## The Koroan War: American Populnr Opposition to the War

Attention to the Korean war during the two weeks under review reaches its highest peak since 12 December 1950, when Moscow carried out an intense attack on President Truman for his remarks on the possible use of the atom bomb. (See SURVEY, Vol. III, No. 44)

MacArthur Dismissed for "Failure": Durine the poriod of 17-23 April, Moscow discusses the roplacement of General Machrthur in 115 comnentaries, alleging that the General was dismissed for his failure to win the aggressive var in Korea. Actually, says Moscow, there is no disagreement between MacArthur and the Administration, since both desire to extend the acgression in Asia. In the last of the two weeks under review, comment on Machrthur decreases to 10 ftems, broadeast only in the Asian benm, and no new lincs ure introduced.

Comment on Operations Light; America's "Premeditated Invasion": The increase in comment on Korea is not linked to the new Commuist offensive, which is given only scattered attention aside-from Moscow's relays of the Pyongyang GHQ corauniques. Continuing the pattern of recent weeks, more than half of Moscow's comnent on the Korean war is directed to U.S. listeners and concentratcs on two themes: profitecring and popular opposition, to the war.


USSR SURVEY
3 MAY 1951

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Moscow encourages this popular opposition to the war by broadcasting emotioncl messages from POW's adjuring all wives and mothers to "put a stop to the senseless waste of American lives 5,000 miles from American shores." These thenes are also directed to Western European audiences, but are outweighed. in the European beam by comentories which present "documented proof" of America's "premeditated invasion" of North Korea.

