

*Korea*

SOVIET-COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA ON KOREA: A CHRONOLOGY

Probably the most noteworthy development in Soviet-Communist radio propaganda related to the Korean situation has been the increasing incidence of considerably more emotionally charged and implicitly belligerent statements than appeared in PRAVDA's initial reply to the President's first decision. The most threatening-sounding of these is the KOMSOMOISKAYA PRAVDA editorial, "Our Forces Are Incalculable," broadcast over the Soviet Home Service on 4 July. It is of primary interest because it is the first (and still the only) extended Soviet-Communist statement to juxtapose charges of American "aggression" in the Far East with the idea of a Soviet-involved war. The possibility of the latter is suggested only obliquely and by implication. But the implication appears to be clear: if again forced to fight as "saviors of peace, freedom, and democracy" (allegedly the case in World War II), the "incalculable forces" of the Soviet Union, which during the Fatherland War demonstrated its superiority to the capitalist order, will again crush the enemy. (See p. 10 - 11.)

Throughout the week, it appears that practically the whole Soviet-Communist propaganda apparatus has been dedicated primarily to the establishment and development of the fiction that the South Korean "Rhee gang," under American direction and planning, invaded the North, and to the stimulation of mass "protests," wherever possible throughout the world, against the subsequent American "act of direct aggression" against Korea, China, and the Far East in general.

Below is a chronology of Soviet-Communist propaganda related to the Korean situation over the past week.\*

28 - 29 June

Radio Moscow distributes widely, without comment, the official Soviet reply to the original U.N. resolution on Korea. Yesterday's PRAVDA reply to the President's decision continues to be extensively broadcast. The Soviet radio's only other independent comments have been in the form of another PRAVDA article and a TASS dispatch, both designed to demonstrate that the "American-directed" South Korean attempt "to invade the north was preceded by lengthy and intensive actions." Monitored North Korean broadcasts have not yet mentioned the President's decision. Pyongyang makes much of Seoul's capture. Satellite radios, especially in Eastern Germany, continue their fearmongering campaign to arouse the "peace partisans" against Truman's most recent attempt "to kindle a third world war." They hew to the line that the alleged South Korean invasion of the north had been long prepared by the American imperialists and that the President's decision is an act of criminal, provocative aggression.

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\* What follows reproduces in part a series of special daily reports on world radio reactions to the Korean situation.

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America's "Long and Intensive Preparations" Against North Korea: Neither Moscow nor its Satellites (including Pyongyang) makes much of an attempt at factual documentation of the fiction that North Korea was the victim of an attempted invasion from the south. Instead, they try to give the idea an aura of credibility by using a propaganda line which takes the "attempted invasion" for granted and which at the same time surrounds it with a screen of secondary alleged facts tending to distract attention from the central issue. The above-mentioned PRAVDA and TASS pieces, for example, utilize foreign press sources to "prove" that the American imperialists had long prepared for the "invasion" by aiding in the organization and development of the South Korean army; but they do not once attempt to document the idea that such an "invasion" actually occurred. PRAVDA's "evidence" consists, among other things, of a recent ASSOCIATED PRESS photograph. According to PRAVDA's Berlin correspondent, Korolkov, the photograph shows John Foster Dulles standing in a South Korean trench "examining a map of the forthcoming military actions." He is surrounded by American officers; one of whom is "surveying through field glasses the country in front of him;... the territory of the Korean People's Democratic Republic." Korolkov explains "what it is all about," as follows:

"The camera... pictures on the demarcation line the last stages of the preparation for an attack on North Korea. Surrounded by his officers and by soldiers of the Syngman Rhee mercenary army, Dulles is personally inspecting the South Korean troops already held in a state of military preparedness."

For its "evidence," the TASS dispatch refers to the activities of the American military advisory mission in Korea, to a statement by Dulles while recently in Korea to the effect that "the eyes of the free world are fixed upon you (Koreans)," and to Syngman Rhee's 1 March "assertion that he would never know peace or rest until Korea was united, presumably under control of reactionary puppets directed from Washington." All of this, charges TASS, "clearly demonstrates... the long and intensified preparations preceding the adventurist effort... to invade" North Korea.

29 - 30 June

During the last 24 hours, the only new elements that have been added to Radio Moscow's relevant propaganda line are: (1) the official Soviet reply to the American note, which has been broadcast without comment; and (2) the use of PRAVDA's "direct-aggression" theme in conjunction with the campaign, begun inside the USSR today, for Russian signatures to the Stockholm "Peace" Appeal. Nothing essentially new has been monitored from most of the Communist sources outside the Soviet Union. Monolithically, they continue to insist that the South Koreans first invaded the north, that this "invasion" had been long prepared and planned by the American imperialists, and that the President's decision signalizes the extension of American policy from "preparations for aggression" to "acts of direct aggression"; some fearmongering also continues. The Peking radio has begun

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to publicize the Chinese Communists' claim that "liberation" of Formosa is still on the agenda; but they have not yet used their previous assertion that this would take place "soon." Pyongyang continues to broadcast communiques, appeals, and relevant TASS dispatches; although there are references to American air operations, including reports of a "brutal raid" against the "peaceful citizens" of Pyongyang, the President's decision has still apparently not been mentioned.

Korea and the Soviet-Communist "Peace Campaign": Last week, the Soviet radio devoted a greater proportion (77%) of its foreign-affairs comment to the Stockholm-Appeal "peace campaign" than has been the case since this campaign was first launched. That the propaganda efforts of Moscow and its "peace partisans" will not be relaxed as a result of the Korean situation is suggested by their almost immediate incorporation of the "direct-aggression" theme into their "peace" line. Currently, the USSR is the scene of a Stockholm-Appeal signature drive, just announced, during which Moscow expects "unanimous support (of the Stockholm Appeal) by the entire Soviet people." "As developments in Korea go to show," says an official statement on the drive, "the American ruling circles already do not confine themselves to preparations of aggression, but have gone over to outright acts of aggression. (Thus), to the Soviet people, the enormous importance of the Stockholm Appeal is evident."\* As yet, however, Moscow has not mentioned atom weapons in the context of its references to the Korean situation. The only Communist source which does is the Soviet-controlled German press service. It quotes Max Schmidt, CDU Secretary in Saxony, to the effect that "the only possible interpretation of the demand by the American Representative Rivers for the use of atom bombs against the Korean People's Republic" is that "the dollar needs blood."

30 June - 1 July

To date, available monitored foreign radio broadcasts yield only one Communist reference to the President's 30 June announcement authorizing the use of American ground forces in Korea. This comes from Soviet-controlled Berlin which cites the President's latest decision as further "proof" of the now-familiar Soviet-Communist charge that U.S. "aggression" in Korea had been thoroughly and deliberately prepared. Otherwise, comments from Soviet-Communist sources add few new elements to their propaganda line. They continue to associate the American "aggression" with the need for intensified efforts in conjunction with the Stockholm-Appeal "peace campaign."

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\* In connection with the question of the USSR's attitude toward the U.N. as the result of the latter's Korean resolutions, it is of some interest that the statement pledged that the Soviet Government, in conformity with its "consistent" policy of peace and cooperation among nations, would "take the necessary measures through the U.N. and use all other channels for ensuring universal peace and international security."

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The U.N. and Korea: Although Soviet Satellite radios are all critical of the alleged American attitude toward the U.N., the clandestine "Free Greece" radio is manifestly contemptuous. It declares that the Charter has become "a piece of paper used by Truman to get the rust off his bayonets." Albanian and Polish broadcasts, insisting that Washington has struck a heavy blow at the Charter, recapitulate the Soviet efforts to augment the authority of the United Nations. Warsaw reiterates the Soviet contention that the U.N. resolutions are not binding since "at the present moment the Security Council is not functioning." The LONDON DAILY WORKER argues that the West "has reduced the once-respected Security Council of the United Nations to a discredited American-controlled rump" by preventing the participation of the Soviet Union.

Korea and the "Peace Campaign": The North Korean radio reports that the All-Korea National Committee of Peace Partisans has appealed to the World Peace Committee in Paris "to take appropriate steps" in the light of American intervention. (This appeal adds a new charge to Pyongyang's list of invidious stories about the United States; it emphasizes that, despite the fact that the President did not announce American air cover until 27 June, American aircraft engaged in "brutal bombings" of urban and rural areas in North Korea "from the very moment the Syngman Rhee traitor gang launched the invasion.") Soviet-controlled German sources are also reported to be calling for greater "activation" of the "peace campaign." And Radio Moscow continues to invoke Korean events as a fundamental reason for signing the Stockholm "Peace" Appeal; but its allusions in this context are still relatively temperate compared to the vituperation evinced in comment from other Communist media.

Korea and the Atom Bomb: Again there is only one monitored mention of the atom bomb in Soviet-Communist material about the Korean situation. The French Communist HUMANITE declares that the U.S., faced with the problem of supporting a South Korean army "surrounded by the hostility of the people, can find only one solution: to destroy not only the people but the army. Hence the plan of using the A-bomb, a mass extermination weapon." This alleged plan, however, is not elaborated.

1 - 2 July

Several Communist sources have tentatively injected into their propaganda the idea that the North Koreans will eventually be successful and that, in Moscow's words, "(imperialist) military adventures bring nothing but complete failure." Ho Chi Minh's Vietnam radio has finally broadcast its first comments on the Korean situation. They mirror, without a single distortion, the established Communist version of events. Pyongyang has finally taken explicit note of the President's decisions in a violent attack against them by North Korean Foreign Minister Pak; but the text of his address has not yet been received in Washington. Radio Moscow continues to broadcast "evidence" of America's long-term and deliberate preparations for aggression. The righteousness of the USSR's early with-

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drawal of its occupation troops from Korea is contrasted with the allegedly long American delay in this respect; and the Soviet radio's other stereotyped charges about America's economic, political, and military degradation of South Korea are added to "proofs" of U.S. preparations and intentions. Both Moscow and Pyongyang report world-wide popular opposition to America's "criminal aggression"; the Soviet people are said to lead all the rest in the profundity of their indignation. Moscow's first allusion to the atom bomb in the Korean context appears in a broadcast reporting British M.P. Roberts' request for a Parliamentary debate on the subject. Roberts' attitude is likened to that of the "American cannibals" and is presented as another argument for intensifying the "peace campaign."

The Korean "People" Will Triumph: The only Communist generalization about the North Korean military progress appears in a broadcast from Ho Chi Minh's Vietnam radio: "The military situation in Korea during the last few days shows that success will be with the Korean People's Democratic Republic Government, a government which represents all the people of Korea." Other Communist sources, while avoiding such a generalization, are beginning to hazard occasional expressions of confidence in the ultimate victory of the Korean Communists. The Chinese Communist Peace Committee declares, for example, that just as Formosa is certain to be liberated, so "the Korean people are certain to triumph." A Soviet Home Service broadcast claims that "the people of Korea who have known true freedom will be able to defend it." And Radio Warsaw ridicules the U.S. for "seeking further defeats" in Korea.

The Atom Bomb: Radio Moscow's first reference to the atom bomb in the Korean context appears in a broadcast about British "imitators" of the "American cannibals." Citing the President's earlier "boasting" about his personal responsibility for the use of the atomic bomb on Japan, the commentary notes the recent suggestion that Parliament debate the use of the atomic bomb in Korea and claims that "Churchill's party colleague, Roberts, ... openly called for the dropping of an atomic bomb on the peaceful cities of North Korea." The commentator, however, does not elaborate further on this claim; instead, he uses it as an inducement to those who oppose such "bloodthirsty demands" to "sign the Stockholm Appeal."

America's Economic Motives: Soviet-Communist explanations of practically all American policies and actions habitually include allusions to the U.S. "economic crisis" and to the consequent readiness of the American imperialists to engage in any immoral undertaking that might serve to delay or mitigate the crisis. And Soviet Satellite radios are now arguing that American intervention in Korea is primarily motivated by aggressive-imperialist ambitions which include not only political aspirations but the desire to avert the economic crisis hanging over the country. American industrialists are said to yearn for the profits to be gained from this "aggressive adventure."

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2 - 3 July

There has been a considerably greater number of relevant monitored Soviet-Communist comments during approximately the past 24 hours than at any time since the North Korean invaders launched their attacks. Most important, however, is the greater frequency and intensity of statements which appear to reflect an attitude of increasing threat and belligerence and of increased concern with the possibility of general war. (Whether or not these statements are functions of definite Soviet-Communist intentions in the operational field, as distinct from the field of propaganda, they do suggest a more direct effort to prepare the Communist world for warlike eventualities. On the other hand, they may be related primarily to the fearmongering purposes that are implicit in a war of nerves.) Side by side with such statements, Soviet-Communist propaganda continues to plug the "peace campaign"; but even here, the issue of American "aggression" against Korea is emphasized as something the "peace partisans" must fight. In effect, the "peace campaign" is now as much concerned with mobilizing opinion specifically against this "aggression"--"hands off korea"--as it is with arousing antagonism toward America's "aggressive, war-preparing policy" in general and with securing signatures to the Stockholm "Peace" Appeal.

Psychological Mobilization in the Communist World? Fearmongering: Evidences of propagandistic counter-threats and belligerence toward the American "aggressors" and of concern with the possibility of general war come from diverse sources in the Communist world, as listed below:

The Possibility of War

A Soviet-controlled Berlin commentator says that the answer to the question of whether or not war is "inevitable" depends on the "people." If it depended on Truman, etc., "the war would have started long ago." The only thing that has prevented it to date has been the "powerful growth of the peace movement." But the commentator warns that "nearly all of us... have underrated the gravity of the threat of war. This underestimation... is undoubtedly due to an underestimate of the aggressive character of U.S. imperialism. The important thing now is to correct this fault as quickly and as radically as possible."

According to Radio Rome, Togliatti has written a UNITA article which, "based on obscure premises, ... asserts that the state of affairs implies that the third world war has begun. But he does not enlarge the theme."

A Radio Sofia report of the Bulgarian ceremonies marking the anniversary of Dimitrov's death quotes the address by Bulgarian Communist leader Zhivkov, who implicitly poses the possibility of war in the following terms: "If... the Anglo-U.S. imperialists do not form a correct and sober estimate of the international situation (related

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to Korea) and try to unleash a new war...." (See section on "counter-threats," below, for his answer.)

A similar implication is contained in a Radio Budapest commentary which, in the context of attention to the Korean situation, considers the question of what will happen "if the peoples must shed their blood... if the imperialists violate peace...." (See section on "counter-threats," below, for its answer.)

Soviet commentator Kudriavtsev charges that the Americans exploited their occupation of South Korea "for turning it... into a military bridgehead for attacks against northern Korea, into a base for aggression against the USSR and China." (It should be noted that Soviet propaganda has quite frequently charged that the Americans were preparing bordering "bridgeheads" against the USSR and its Satellites. But Kudriavtsev is the first Soviet commentator to have repeated this charge in discussions of the present Korean situation.)

The Soviet-controlled Leipzig radio quotes the Communist leader Ulbricht as "demanding the intensification of the enlightenment campaign for peace in view of the U.S. intervention in Korea" and as "attacking the agents of U.S. monopoly capitalism who... are trying to incite to war in the territory of the German Democratic Republic." (And in connection with Ulbricht's charge that U.S. imperialism is "preparing another war," he advises that "the SED should make every effort to prevent a new era of hostility between Germany and the People's Democracies.")

Another Leipzig broadcast, charging that the "U.S. imperialists are employing the same tactics against the Korean people as they employed against the German civilian population in the last war," declares that "they would not hesitate in the least to do the same again toward the German civilians."

A Prague radio attack against American "aggression in Korea" cites the "Western use of the Colorado beetle" against Czechoslovakia as "an act of war and no longer cold war."

#### Counter-Threats

TASS, reporting Soviet protest meetings and "demands that the American aggressors be curbed," quotes a statement by a Soviet worker to the effect that "the camp of peace is strong enough to check the aggressor, the initiator of a new world war." And in the same dispatch, TASS reports that in conjunction with their demands for the "cessation of the armed intervention of the Anglo-American imperialists in Korean affairs" workers in Moscow's motorcycle factory resolved that they will strengthen still more the might of the Soviet State which marches in the van of the struggle for peace." A Soviet-controlled Berlin

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commentator "does not doubt for a moment that the power of resistance of the Korean people and of all peace-loving people in the world by their side will succeed in warding off the threat to peace in East Asia." (The strength of the "camp of peace" has, of course, long been a favorite Soviet-Communist propaganda theme. But it has always involved the concept of some kind of "struggle" against and conflict with the "imperialist camp." And the French Communist HUMANITE's recent direct contention that the North Koreans are fighting for "peace" suggests that the slogan "the camp of peace against the aggressor" may also be used by Moscow in the event of expectations of general war.)

The above-mentioned Budapest commentator declares that "the peoples want peace," but that "if they must shed their blood they are willing to do so only against the imperialists for the cause of peace and liberty. ... If the imperialists violate peace, ... they are bound to suffer defeat and to perish."

Bulgarian Communist leader Zhivkov voices Bulgaria's solidarity with the Korean "people" and declares that the peoples in defense of peace will make the "criminal plans of the imperialists collapse." But if the Anglo-American imperialists do not correctly estimate the international situation and try to unleash a third world war, "millions of simple people led by the USSR and the Soviet army will give such a decisive and destructive answer that the war begun by them will be, as Malenkov warned, 'a grave not only for certain capitalist countries but for all world capitalism.'" (The Soviet radio has frequently used the indicated quotation from Malenkov's speech on the occasion of the most recent anniversary of the October Revolution. But this is the first time that a monitored Communist source has used it in the context of attention to the international situation resulting from events in Korea. Also noteworthy is that by explicitly referring to "millions of simple people led by the USSR and the Soviet Army," it goes beyond Malenkov, who did not make such an explicit identification.)

Following his reference to the "grave of capitalism," Zhivkov attacks the "miserable lackeys of U.S. imperialism in the Balkans"--namely, the Tito clique, the Greek monarcho-fascists, and particularly the "Turkish reactionary leaders" who "recently made an attempt to infiltrate a group of Turkish spies and subversive agents into Bulgarian territory."

A Polish broadcast, comparing the USSR's "brotherly assistance to Poland" with "the invasion by U.S. imperialism of the Korean Republic," concludes: "Two facts! Two ideologies! And two worlds! Nobody can have any doubt which of these ideologies will be chosen by the people and which of the two worlds will be victorious."

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More Typical Soviet-Communist Propaganda Lines: It should be pointed out that the above-cited statements are not typical of the bulk of Soviet-Communist propaganda. More common to all Communist sources is the reiterated theme that the U.S. "aggression" followed a long and deliberate series of preparations therefor. There are increasingly frequent references to the North Korean military successes despite American efforts, and to the ultimate victory of the North Korean Communists. Practically all Communist sources play up the allegedly worldwide protest against the American "aggression." Moscow especially attempts to put across the idea that the masses of the world are uniting behind the slogan, "hands off Korea." This slogan is featured repeatedly in the vast volume of propaganda around the current USSR drive for signatures to the Stockholm "Peace" Appeal and TASS bulletins report that it is being taken up by workers throughout the world. Communist sources also publicize the alleged atrocities being committed by American aircraft in their "deliberate" bombings of innocent Korean civilians, women, children, and oldsters. And there are continued references to the illegality of the U.N. Security Council's resolutions.

3 - 4 July

Relatively strong talk related to the situation in Korea continues to emanate from Soviet-Communist sources. Some of it appears in Radio Moscow's reports of the gigantic USSR "protest movement" against the American "aggression"; some of it in Radio Peking's reports of the only less gigantic Chinese Communist campaign to mobilize Chinese opinion against the "aggressors," and in support of Mao's determination to "liberate" Formosa despite the American action; and some of it in sporadic Satellite material. Gromyko's statement, distributed widely by Moscow, makes few essentially new contributions to the already-established Soviet-Communist propaganda line.

The Soviet People "Curse the Warmongers, the American Aggressors": Broadcast reports of the "protest" meetings apply to the Americans such words and phrases as "bloodthirsty," "barbarians," and "curse the warmongers." The strongest statement attributed to an individual Soviet citizen at the protest meetings occurs in a regional broadcast by radio Baku:

"The Soviet Union will never permit the bloodthirsty Western warmongers to destroy cities and slaughter citizens for their interests."

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America's Perversion of the U.N.: Although Soviet-Communist sources condemn America's alleged misuse of the U.N., they do not condemn the U.N. as such. One Soviet commentator calls attention to the "new horrible intention of the U.S. aggressors" to mark U.S. aircraft in Korea with the U.N. insignia.

4 - 5 July

During the past day, the most noteworthy development in Radio Moscow's propaganda relative to the Korean situation is represented by a Soviet Home Service broadcast of a KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA editorial, "Our Forces Are Incalculable." This editorial represents the first extended Soviet statement to juxtapose charges of American "aggression" against Korea with the idea of a Soviet-involved war. Otherwise, available broadcasts from Soviet-Communist sources add little that is new to the propaganda pattern previously noted.

The USSR's "Incalculable Forces" and the "Inciters of a New Conflict": The above-mentioned KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA editorial appears to contain a greater undercurrent of warlike belligerence (as distinct from purely propagandistic belligerence) than has appeared in any comparable postwar Soviet statement related to the current international situation. It begins by reference to the Soviet people's scorn of the "Anglo-U.S. inspirers and inciters of a new conflict," and to their "endeavor to defend, at any cost, the cause of peace." This is followed by praise of the Stockholm

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Appeal signature campaign and of the "voices of millions (who) will not be stifled... by the explosions of bombs which the U.S. Superforts are dropping (on Pyongyang innocents), or by the roar of diesels of U.S., British, and Australian warships hurrying to the Chinese island of Formosa and to the shores of Vietnam. The more strident the cries of Forrestal-like generals and diplomats, the more impudent the aggressor, already dipping his hands in the blood of the peace-loving Korean people, the firmer and more decisive is the call issuing from millions of hearts to 'curb the warmongers.'" Then comes the familiar claim that "for the first time in history the world arena has been entered by an organized international front of fighters for peace"--headed by the "great and invincible Soviet Union," supported by millions throughout the world, including the "great and free Chinese people," and strengthened by the creation of the German Democratic Republic. There is then a reversion of attention to the Soviet people who, to a man, support the "peace-loving policy" of their government, who "are demonstrating once more... their unshakeable readiness to maintain and defend peace" by signing the Stockholm Appeal, and to whose heart the "unbridled aggressor" is advised to listen. Immediately thereafter, these statements are linked to the context of actual war, as the following extensive quotations indicate:

"Let the unbridled aggressors listen to the heart of the Soviet people. It is the voice of a people who has proved more than once its will and determination to defend the great cause of peace. When the might of fascist barbarity fell upon Europe, the Soviet people came forward as the saviors of peace,\* freedom, and democracy.

"The resolve of the Soviet people to wage the Fatherland War... was expressed by Stalin... nine years ago when he said: 'The aim of this popular war... is not only the liquidation of the menace hanging over our country, but also to help all peoples of Europe groaning under the yoke of German fascism.'\*\* ...the Soviet people carried out with honor this sacred mission. The Soviet public and state order proved that they are superior to the capitalist order. ...the Soviet people crushed their enemies and saved European culture and civilization from the fascist gangsters.

"Our forces are incalculable. The impudent foe will soon have to convince himself of this. Many thousands of workers, collective farmers, and intellectuals will rise with the Red Army for war against the attacking enemy.'\*\* Thus spoke our leader and teacher nine years ago, and Stalin's prophecy has come true.

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\* This appears to be Radio Moscow's first reference to the Soviet role in World War II in terms of defending "peace," or in the context of the current "peace campaign."

\*\* This appears to be the first time during at least the last four years that these statements by Stalin have been quoted by Radio Moscow, at least in a current context.

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"Having routed the fascist aggressors, the Soviet people showed that no force exists in the world which can break it. ... Today, when affixing their signatures (to the Stockholm Appeal), every Soviet citizen repeats the words of beloved Stalin: 'Our forces are incalculable.' They return to their work... to implement their signature of further successes for the good of the beloved country. The combine operator is reaping the harvest; the steel smelter is producing a new grade of steel; the scientist is penetrating the mysteries of cell structure. We will not be intimidated by provocative acts. We are calmly and watchfully eying the intrigues of the enemies of peace."

Thus, by a process of statement juxtaposition, the current situation--marked by the initiation of American "aggression" in the Far East and by Soviet "determination to defend the cause of peace"--is implicitly identified with the previous situation when the Soviet Union was faced with the "menace of the fascist aggressors hanging over the country" and when it also "came forward as the savior of peace...." The listener is left to draw his own conclusions.

5 - 6 July

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA's editorial on "our incalculable forces" has not yet been followed up by any further comparable identifications of the current international situation with that prevailing at the time of Hitler's attack on the USSR. Soviet-Communist "warnings" to the U.S. "aggressors" continue, however. The Chinese people are directed to take the lead in fighting "aggressors" in Asia. Attacks on the latter's alleged international immorality make use of various emotionally charged epithets, including "beasts of prey," a phrase reminiscent of the Soviets' wartime hate-campaign against the Germans. Although sympathy for the Korean "people" is always expressed in reports of the continuing "protest" meetings, and "support" of their cause urged, as yet there have been no explicit appeals for more than moral support. Gromyko's statement is praised and paraphrased. There is still no acknowledgement or indication in Soviet-Communist broadcasts that a great majority of U.N. members have backed the Security Council's resolutions; but Moscow reports that Ambassador Caffery has brought pressure to bear on the Egyptians to support the American "aggression."

Epithets: Soviet-Communist expressions currently used to characterize the American "aggressors" include the following: a "rat running through the streets of Asia," "beasts of prey," "beasts of Wall Street," "beast-like image of imperialism," "butchers," and "arrogant U.S. bandits." Several of these occur in a Soviet-broadcast LITERARY GAZETTE editorial "exposing" the reasons for Senator Taft's "demand that Truman be censured and Acheson dismissed." Taft is said to have "felt personally offended by Truman because, in the competition to unleash a war, Truman this time surpassed him." But this does not prevent the Moscow publication from exploiting

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some of Taft's criticisms which "unmasked the President as an aggressor before the whole world,... as a usurper of the rights of Congress, and as an enemy of the American Constitution."

Fearmongering: In the context of attention to the Korean situation, the first Soviet-Communist allusion to the possibility of an "imperialist" attack on the USSR's European Satellites occurs in a Radio Warsaw commentary. It is directed against the American imperialists' Greek "varlets" who support Washington's "aggression" against Korea and who themselves are provoking incidents along their northern borders. Says Warsaw:

"In collaboration with the traitors of Belgrade, the Athens monarcho-fascists are ready to attack the People's Democracies of Albania and Bulgaria immediately on receipt of orders from the warmongers of Washington and London. Such an attack would naturally be the prelude to a war by the imperialist camp against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies."

The Soviet-controlled Berlin radio continues its fearmongering with a commentary warning against taking consolation from the fact that Korea is thousands of miles away. "The U.S. B-29's would be available for the bombing of German cities just as quickly as they were able to fly to North Korea." And the commentator concludes that although the U.S. has so far confined itself to dropping Colorado beetles over Eastern Germany, there can be no doubt of its readiness to drop bombs; the Korean example shows that "the flaming torch of war respects no degrees of latitude or zonal boundaries."

July 7--A Chinese "Day of Rallies Against the New American Aggressions in Asia": Peking announces that the Chinese "peace partisans" have designated 7 July, "the thirteenth anniversary of the anti-Japanese war," as a day for rallying "all-out Chinese support for the patriotic struggle which is now going on in Korea, Vietnam, the Philippines, and Japan," and for the "liberation of Formosa." The substantive elements of this "all-out support" are not detailed. But the people of China are directed to "utilize their experience in fighting Japanese aggression and to take the leadership in fighting aggression in Asia." The following slogans are issued to mark the day: "Unite, people of Asia! Stop American imperialist aggression! Oppose the lackeys of the American aggressors! The liberation movement in Asia is the protector of world peace! Long live the spirit of the war against Japanese aggression." The above-mentioned reference to American imperialism as a "rat running through the streets of Asia" also comes from Peking, which cries that as with a rat "the Asian people are saying 'kill it.' ...the time is drawing near for it to enter the grave."

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Gromyko's Statement: Although most monitored Soviet-Communist praises and paraphrases of Gromyko's statement make reference to his claim of Soviet non-intervention, it is stressed in only three commentaries, one from Radio Warsaw and two from Soviet-controlled Berlin. The former contrasts the ostensible Soviet policy with the "brazen intervention of the Americans" in Korea, and declares that the peoples living under the capitalist system "are being pushed into the abyss of war by the American imperialists and their European satellites." The Berlin commentaries claim, among other things, that the only reason the world is still at peace is because of the USSR's "calm attitude" and its "unambiguous policy of non-intervention"; by not falling for the U.S. provocation, the USSR "has averted the immediate danger of war." Criticism of the Security Council continues to concentrate not on the U.N. as such, but on America's perversion of it into a "tool utilized by the imperialist circles... to unleash war."

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*Korea*

NORTH KOREAN RADIOS: APPEALS, VICTORIES, RIGHTEOUSNESS

Monitored broadcasts from Radio Pyongyang and Radio Seoul emphasize the victories achieved by the People's Armed Forces, the righteousness of the Northern attempt to eliminate American militarism and to unify all Korea, and the world-wide support their cause has aroused. They broadcast appeals to all Koreans to aid the liberation struggle either by increased production or by harassment of the enemy and report the various administrative decisions issued by the re-established People's Committees--including the decision to abolish "imperialist" daylight saving time in Seoul.

a. Military Events: Pyongyang and Seoul promptly report the successive victories of the Northern forces and the "criminal" air attacks perpetrated by American planes on "peaceful" communities in the North. They repeatedly proclaim that the Syngman Rhee gang will be smashed but do not predict when this will take place; in fact there do not appear to be any generalizations on the over-all military situation.

The North Korean radios are also quick to report rioting in South Korean cities and successful activities of guerrilla units. The latter are reported in the detail which characterized such reports prior to the 25 June attack.

Although the North Korean propagandists insist--emotionally and vehemently--that the "bloody internecine war" was started by South Korean attempts to invade the North, they fail to give any details of the alleged invasion.

b. "A War of Righteousness for the Cause of Unification": In the words used by Kim Il Sung in his 25 June address to "all the Korean people," "This war...is a war of righteousness for the cause of the unification, independence, freedom, and democracy of the fatherland." It is being carried on "in opposition to the internecine civil war which the Syngman Rhee country-selling gang has touched off." Similar sentiments are expressed in Kim Il Sung's message on the capture of Seoul, in addresses by Foreign Minister Pak Hun Yong and in the frequent station commentaries devoted to justifying the military action.

The radios insist that Syngman Rhee, goaded by the Americans, had long planned military action himself. Furthermore he made no effort to secure the peaceful unification of Korea although the Pyongyang Democratic People's Republic had made innumerable concrete suggestions in this regard.

The North Korean broadcasts also demonstrate concern with proving that America is the real villain of the piece. In addition to general descriptions of America's long-term preparations, they relay the Communist

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claim that John Foster Dulles was in Korea to prepare for an invasion, report such evidences of American interference as General MacArthur's trip to South Korea in the opening days of the hostilities, and bemoan the brutal bombings of North Korean cities. In this connection the North Korean appeal to the World Peace Committee to "take appropriate steps" in Korea emphasizes that, contrary to President Truman's 27 June announcement that U.S. air forces would attack the North, such attacks had actually been taking place since the outbreak of hostilities on 25 June.

America's evil intentions toward Korea are no new thing, says Foreign Minister Pak. He points to America's connivance with Japan in the 1905 negotiations as proof that those evil intentions are historical--but ignores the participation of Russia in the Portsmouth discussions.

In the North Korean view the United Nations shares the United States' responsibility for the course of events in Korea. The U.N. is said to have illegally appointed a Commission to interfere in Korean affairs and to have refused North Korea's "just" request for a hearing.

c. The Camp of Peace Supports North Korea: Claims of the righteousness of the "war of liberation" are augmented by reports that the world-wide "camp of peace" supports the Democratic Republic; Pyongyang makes it a point to list those nations which have come out in support of North Korea and Gromyko's rejection of the Security Council resolution is given a prominent place in the listing.

Internal unity and solidarity is repeatedly claimed. Broadcasts report that the advancing "liberation army" is being met with joy, flowers, and flag-waving. The Labor Party celebrated Seoul's "liberation" with an evening rally attended by 60,000 cheering Koreans and Kim Kiusic's National Autonomous League has "expressed its gratification at the attainment of unification."

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