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THE TWO CAMPS

While there is no quantitative increase in Soviet comment on the Korean war, there are elements in the propaganda which may indicate a desire to prepare for change in the direction of the truce talks. Thus, the recent U.S. raids receive markedly more attention and the theme of U.S. profiteering--usually confined to European and American beams--is broadcast to Asian audiences. Hewlett Johnson's "evidence" of American use of BW is widely exploited in what seems to be a campaign to produce proof from non-Communist sources.

Other comment, however, seems no more militant and the somewhat routine attention to the peace campaign resumes its fairly constant level. Furthermore, aggression charges tend to be mitigated by the emphasis on imperialist weakness such as occurs in references to the U.N. troops' low morale, in comment on imperialist conflicts in the Middle East and over American troops in Britain, and in references to imperialist anxiety in Malaya and Indochina.

Attention to Germany declines sharply, and there is a marked reduction in claims of resistance to the contractual agreements. This decline may be in anticipation of a new Soviet note. East German media emphasize the necessity to build a socialist state.

KOREAN WAR

Soviet comment on the Korean war during the past week emphasizes themes which could indicate a desire to prepare for the possible collapse of the truce talks. The recent U.S. bombing of the Yalu power plants, of Pyongyang and allegedly of Antung, and the warning by General Collins of further raids are reported as indications of America's desire to break off the truce negotiations. However, this pessimism is counterbalanced to an extent by claims of allied disunity and low troop morale.

Attention to BW charges remains on a high level, accounting for over half of the total attention to the war, and emphasis is on the evidence of U.S. guilt brought back by Hewlett Johnson from his recent trip to China. This reemphasis on evidence of U.S. use of bacterial warfare focuses attention on Korea rather than the global aspects of BW stressed when the U.N. debates were exploited. The brief attention given to Chou En-lai's 15 July announcement of China's adherence to the Geneva Convention is in keeping with Moscow's avoidance of subjects which could be directly related to the truce negotiations.

Negotiations Threatened by U.S. Bombing: Moscow's increased volume of attention to the U.S. raids on the Yalu power plants and Pyongyang is accompanied by a more bellicose tone which may foreshadow the failure of present efforts to end the deadlock over POW repatriation. Comment

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couples the U.S. raids on the Yalu and Pyongyang with the Chinese charge that Antung was also raided and with the recent statement of General Collins threatening more air blows. Moscow warns that these "aggressive acts testify to the intention of the U.S. Government to break off negotiations on the truce in Korea." TASS reports quoting the North Korean news agency also stress that it is more and more obvious that American aims are not directed toward peace, but toward war; while NCHA reports that the recent Collins' statement refutes the allegedly sincere American desire for a successful truce as voiced by General Harrison at Panmunjom.

Charges that the Americans prolong the war in order to retain their profits from munitions production increase in number during the past week. Usually publicized primarily in the European and North American beams, the charges now are heard in the Mandarin and Korean languages as well.

An optimistic note is struck in a broadcast to the home audience only which reports that the American provocations occurred at a time "when the common people of the world are expecting with impatience a report that truce negotiations in Panmunjom have at last been successfully completed."

U.N. Troop Opposition to War Increases: Moscow increases its attention to the opposition of U.N. troops to the Korean war and two commentaries on this subject which are broadcast to the home audience remind listeners of the ineffective nature of the U.N. forces beset by disunity and low morale. This may be an attempt on Moscow's part to minimize the threat posed by a possible resumption of large-scale fighting in Korea.

Statements by British, French, Turkish, Filipino and South Korean soldiers are cited in support of the conclusions that the number of desertions and surrenders by U.N. troops is increasing and that non-U.S. units are being discriminated against and forced to bear the brunt of the fighting. The dissatisfaction of U.S. troops is also reported, based in part on the fact that the majority of Americans have sufficient points for rotation, but are still in Korea. Moscow maintains that all U.N. troops desire a successful truce and a speedy end to the war.

Hewlett Johnson Statement Exploited in BW Comment: Bacterial warfare charges emphasize the recent statements of Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, and capitalize on the furor created by his presentation of evidence "proving" U.S. use of this mass weapon in Korea and Northeast China. This re-emphasis on the proof of U.S. use of BW shifts the focus back to Korea from the global aspects of germ warfare as discussed in reports of the June Security Council sessions and of the Berlin WPC meetings. Recurrence of the "proof" type of comment may be designed to produce the "desired response" which Joliot-Curie admitted had not as yet resulted from the accusations to date, and may reflect concern to convince those who are skeptical of charges aired by Communist sources. Moscow reviews the proof of U.S. guilt as presented by Johnson, with PRAVDA itself devoting attention to the evidence, Johnson's included, in a widely broadcast editorial. There is little attention to the British denunciation of Johnson occasioned by his remarks; this is dismissed as similar to the treatment accorded Monica Felton by reactionary circles.

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China's Adherence to Geneva Convention Briefly Mentioned: Moscow reports, briefly and factually Chou En-lai's announcement of China's adherence, with reservations, to the Geneva Convention, including the protocol on bacterial warfare and poison gas of 1925 and that on prisoners of war of 1949. There is no attempt to exploit this new position within the context of comment on truce negotiations or prisoner repatriation. Peking too avoids substantive comment on its adherence to the Convention.