## SOVIET UNION

Comment on Soviet Orbit propaganda treatment of the Korean war anniversary: The bulk of the Soviet Orbit's propaganda output on 25 and 26 June was keyed to the second anniversary of the Korean war, and to the WFTU appeal of 24 May 52 which had designated 25 June "a day of solidarity with the heroic Korean people, a day of the defense of peace,"

In accordance with the appeal, "all progressive mankind, all workers" were exhorted to raise their voices for a peace-ful settlement of the Korean question on a just and wise basis; withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea; unconditional banning of atomic weapons; condemnation of "the crimes of American aggressors who have used bacteriological weapons in Korea and Northeast China"; and "unmasking of the inhuman and dishonorable oppression practiced by American commanders against Koreans and Chinese POWs."

Moscow emphasized the failure of "American aggressors despite the use of the most barbaric, inhuman means of warfare, to subdue the heroic Korean people," and reasserted that the war in Korea is but a "dress rehearsal" for a third world war. The peace-loving peoples of the world were again urged to present a united front "against the machinations of the warmongers" and to rally more closely around the USSR.

East German material drew a parallel between events in Korea and Germany, comparing Adenauer's role with that of Rhee and marking Ridgway's presence in Germany at this time of "ominous significance and boding ill for the future of West Germany."

The mass of material produced no positive evidence of future Soviet-Communist tactics in Korea. It followed the consistent pattern of preparation for any event. The tone was surprisingly mild, despite the rehash of atrocity charges.

SECRET

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27 June 52

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## FAR EAST 5. Peiping reaffirms desire for "peaceful" settlement in Korea: A 24 June broadcast message from the Chinese Communist Party and its puppet parties, on the second anniversary of the Korean conflict, congratulated the Korean people for "beating off the (American) onslaught" and reaffirmed the Chinese aim of settling the Korean question "by peaceful means." The message stated that only the POW question prevents an armistice and the commencement of political negotiations. Another message in the broadcast promised Korean Communist forces that the Chinese "volunteers" would "fight to the end" beside them. A third message assured the "volunteers" that the people of China could give them "limitless support." Comment: These messages illustrate the Chinese Communists' apparent intentions: to continue to seek an armistice, permit-

apparent intentions: to continue to seek an armistice, permitting them then to seek by political means what they have failed to achieve by force; and to persist in their Korean commitment at least until their minimum aim, the withdrawal of Western forces from Korea, is secured.

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