

~~RESTRICTED~~

WEEKLY SURVEY
11 FEBRUARY 1949

- 17 -

Korea

KOREA

The pattern of monitored broadcast references to Korea remains unchanged. Radio Moscow continues to ignore the U.N. Commission and to lambaste America's "colonial" policies in South Korea. Kim Il Sung's address to the People's Assembly is given extensive coverage by TASS, and Pyongyang's accounts of guerrilla actions in the South are reported.

Radio Pyongyang also continues in familiar patterns. The progressive state of affairs in North Korea is described fully and often; South Koreans are repeatedly exhorted to resist Syngman Rhee, his American masters and the U.N. Commission.

a. America's Colonial Policies: On 5 February IZVESTIA describes South Korea's American-inspired economic difficulties in an article transmitted repeatedly by TASS. The U.S. is said to be bringing about the ruin of Korean trade, agriculture, and industry, and to be burdening the taxpayer by retaining its troops.

The recently-signed aid agreement is examined in historical perspective in a 3 February Mandarin-language commentary which declares that the U.S. has been attempting to establish its imperialistic control of Korea since 1882.

To these charges of purposeful maladministration of the economy, a 3 February Korean-language commentary adds the charge that America "plans to exterminate the Koreans." The charge is documented by reference to an article by Robert Oliver and by reference to the increase in the Korean death rate which has allegedly taken place "in the past few years."

b. Southern Resistance: Both Pyongyang and Moscow report instances of "growing" resistance to nefarious American schemes. The failure of the rice collection program is attributed to this resistance in a 4 February Moscow commentary; TASS transmits Pyongyang accounts of "guerrilla action" in the past few months, and Moscow reports, on 3 February, that six million patriots are now engaged in "a democratic movement."

Pyongyang repeatedly calls on South Koreans for further resistance in broadcasts directed to "the South Korean people fighting the Syngman Rhee Government." On 7 February Kim Dong Sik broadcasts such an appeal in commemoration of the 7 February "national salvation struggle." Kim appeals to all Koreans to "drive" out the U.N. Commission and American fascists who come to Korea "carrying dollars in one hand and atom bombs in the other."

c. People's Assembly: Moscow surveys accomplishments of the second session of the North Korea People's Assembly in two commentaries and in TASS dispatches. These emphasize the debates on economic affairs and report the "thunderous ovations" received by speakers who praised the USSR. The plan to hold elections is reported but is not emphasized in monitored broadcasts.

~~RESTRICTED~~

~~RESTRICTED~~

WEEKLY SURVEY
11 FEBRUARY 1949

- 18 -

Kim Il Sung's lengthy address is quoted by TASS in a lengthy dispatch to North America on 8 February. TASS reports Kim's references to economic progress and to the economic plan as well as his attacks on Syngman Rhee and Lee Bum Suk. Kim is also said to have noted the "decisive" importance of Korean-Soviet cooperation and "friendly relations" and the necessity for strengthening Korean relationships with the other "democratic" nations who have recognized the People's Republic.

d. The U.N. Commission: Although Radio Moscow ignores the U.N. Commission in monitored broadcasts, Radio Pyongyang makes its denunciation of the Commission a part of its stereotyped attack on alleged American efforts to colonize South Korea. Broadcasts in the past few weeks have singled out the Chinese member for attack; this week "puppet" Australia is spotlighted in a 9 February broadcast from the Soviet-controlled transmitter. Australia is said to be "blindly" following its Anglo-American masters in the U.N. It is condemned for its determination to exclude colored peoples, for its "chaotic" economic conditions, and for its dependence on United States capital.

NR

~~RESTRICTED~~