

~~RESTRICTED~~FAR EAST SURVEY
21. DECEMBER 1950

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NORTH KOREA: VICTORY IS CERTAIN AND IMMINENT

North Korean broadcasts* are characterized by a tone of confidence similar to that which prevailed in the early days of the war. Victory is said to be certain and imminent although no dates are mentioned. These pronouncements are substantiated by claims that "all Koreans will fight to the death" to make that victory secure, by ideological arguments showing that "the people" have never been defeated, and by reference to the assistance offered by the Chinese People's Republic and the USSR. Echoing Kim Il Sung's repeatedly broadcast address of 8 December, North Korean broadcasters demand that all foreigners be "kicked out" of Korea so that the country may be unified under the people's regime. There is no mention of the possibility of a negotiated settlement or of the activities of UNCURK. Nor is there any particular comment on the crossing of the 38th Parallel.

In what may be a desire to avoid over-confidence on the part of the People's Army, broadcasters warn that military discipline must be maintained and confusion--such as prevailed during the "temporary withdrawal"--must be avoided. Transportation workers are called upon to do their utmost for the nation, and other workers are urged on by reminders that their earnest efforts will be essential even after the Americans are forced out.

In addition to the usual attacks on Wall Street imperialism, there are occasional accounts of racial discrimination in the U.S. and claims that the Americans hate all Asians. (This type of racist propaganda occurred only rarely in the early months of the war, and the current examples are limited in frequency.) Communist broadcasters are becoming more explicit in belittling the military strength of the U.S. They cite Western Europe's alleged dissatisfaction with "American aggression" in Korea and with General MacArthur, and they point to the low morale of U.S. troops and civilians. Familiar charges of American atrocities are synthesized in Pak Hun Yung's message to the Security Council, but the controversy over South Korean brutality is not mentioned (in accordance with the avoidance of any distinctions between Americans and Syngman Rhee forces.) Other broadcasts note that the Americans are being forced to retreat despite their presumably superior numbers and weapons, but there is no comment on the evacuation at Hungnam and the communiques avoid explicit accounts of events there.

SOUTH KOREA: HELP WILL COME

The Republican radio at Seoul continues its attempt to avoid panicking the Koreans; it reminds them that the United Nations will come to their aid in the interests of world peace, and it carefully reports all evidences of world-wide concern for the Korean cause. Military communiques report the determined resistance of the U.N. forces but do not elaborate on the seriousness of the situation. Seoul does not admit that such panic has arisen, but it quotes Syngman Rhee and other officials as urging the public to remain calm, for help will come.

Although there is no comment on developments within the Republican Government news broadcasts indicate continuing friction over the land tax in kind. There are also references to the steps being taken to cope with problems of refugees and of evacuees from Seoul, but there is no mention of Anglo-American protests over treatment of alleged collaborators.

* Since 18-19 December North Korean broadcasts have been identified as originating at Kanggye. Prior to that time, however, the "Korean Central Broadcasting Station" did not give its location.

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COMMUNIST CHINA; CEASE-FIRE APPEALS DENOUNCED; U. S. LEADERS VILIFIED

In available broadcasts, the recent United Nations appeals for an end to the fighting in Korea are denounced by Peiping as merely American-inspired maneuvers to win time and facilitate further aggression. Peiping declares that the Chinese people want peace and hope it can be attained through the United Nations, but any settlement must provide for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea. The activities of the Chinese Communist delegation generally receive scant attention but the text of Wu's statement to newsmen, comprising the indictment of American aggression against China which he intended to deliver to the United Nations, is widely publicized. His various conferences, however, are ignored, and Peiping has not as yet commented on his pending return home.

The liberation of Pyongyang is the major theme in the discussion of purely military events in Korea, and Kim Il Sung's address to the victorious troops is accorded wide play. Other specific U.N. reversals, however, are not highlighted and Peiping has not as yet broadcast the North Korean radio's declaration of intention to advance below the 38th parallel and retake Seoul. Peiping continues to make only scant reference to the situation in Tibet.

In a campaign unparalleled in the extent and intensity of its vilification, recent statements of Truman, Acheson and Austin are variously characterized as "crazy," "delirious" and "hysterical." These statements are presented as proof of America's increasingly aggressive intentions, but Peiping's audiences are assured, with more insistence than ever before, that the "peace camp" headed by the Soviet Union is strong enough to destroy any aggressor.

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a. Peaceful Korean Settlement Desired: In the first Chinese Communist comment on the present U.N. efforts to stop the fighting in Korea, the Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY on 17 December declares that the General Assembly's approval of the 13-nation cease-fire proposal "obviously serves the aggressive policy of the American imperialists." The American troops "stampeding" before the combined forces of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese volunteers,

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Peiping claims, are seeking a breathing space to hold their present positions and prepare for further aggression. Declaring that all peace-loving peoples in Asia and the world sincerely desire to have the United Nations take steps to assure an end to the fighting, the radio reiterates Communist China's basic contention that the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea is the essential prerequisite for such a settlement. Peiping offers no clarification of the exact status of the Chinese volunteers in this connection. (DAILY REPORT, Far East, 18 December, AAA 1)

The liberation of Pyongyang by KPA and Chinese volunteer troops dominates all discussion of the purely military aspects of the war in Korea. Kim Il Sung's thanks to the liberating troops and his demand that the "invasion" forces be driven into the sea is widely reported, but this is nowhere interpreted as a forerunner to a Communist drive into South Korea. Nor do Chinese Communist sources elaborate on Korean Ambassador Li Choo Yen's assurances to Peiping newsmen that all of the peninsula would be taken. There is frequent mention of the eventual "destruction" or "annihilation" of the U.N. forces, but Peiping itself has not echoed the North Korean radio's recent pledge to liberate Seoul, nor spoken of fighting now or in the future below the 38th parallel. American atrocities still continue to merit attention, but there has as yet been no exploitation of recent British and American criticism of the mass executions by South Korean forces, and the withdrawal and evacuation of U.N. troops from the Hungnam-Hamhung area is not exploited.

b. Truman More Rapacious Than Hitler or Tojo: The violence of Peiping's denunciation of recent statements by Truman, Acheson and Austin suggests complete abandonment of the barest of diplomatic amenities and the initiation of a campaign of vituperation hardly to be exceeded in time of war. The victory of the KPA and the Chinese People's Volunteers, Peiping declares, caused Austin, "the voice of Wall Street," to retreat from logic to abuse, and "hysterical Truman started raving about spreading the war." In the attempt to frighten the Chinese people, PEOPLE'S CHINA claims, Truman only succeeded in terrifying his European satellites, and Attlee flew to urge caution while the "high-powered gangsters that pass for politicians in the United States began abusing each other in a search for a scapegoat." (DAILY REPORT, Far East, 18 December, AAA 3) Neither Hitler nor Tojo could compare in aggressive ambitions with the Truman of today, the Peiping PEOPLE'S DAILY declared on 6 December. "Hitler's dream of a greater German empire was confined to continental Europe; Tojo's co-prosperity sphere was confined to the East." But Truman "wildly conjures up the fantasy of an international order in which America rules the world under the United Nations."

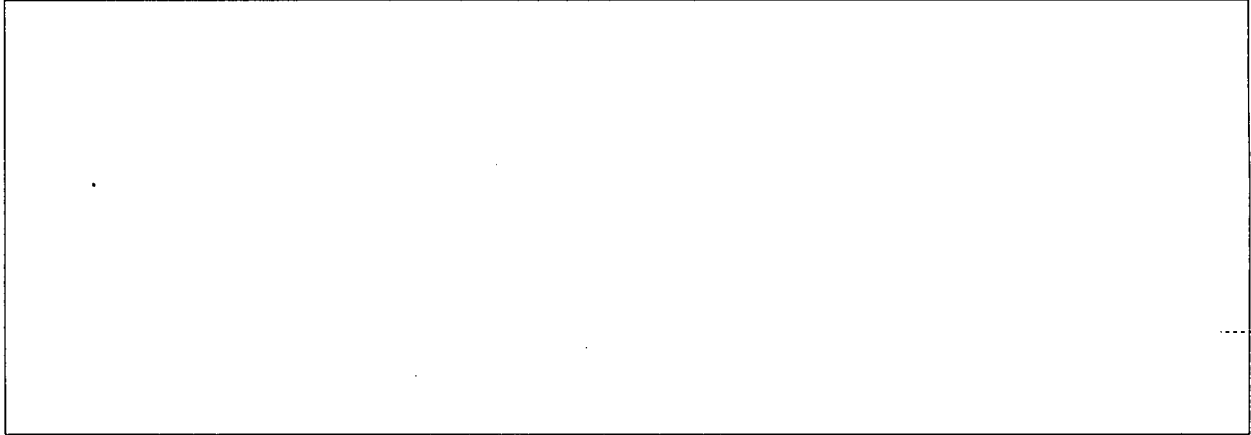
Similar abuse is accorded Acheson's address on the "strategy of freedom" and his call for the building of an "international community." Truman and Acheson have given concrete examples, Peiping states, of what they mean by an international community. "The bombing, slaughtering and destruction in Korea is one; America's armed invasion of Taiwan is another; and America's monopolized occupation of Japan is a third." And the radio concludes: "The international order which America wishes to develop is that the nations of the whole world should live under American imperial enslavement."

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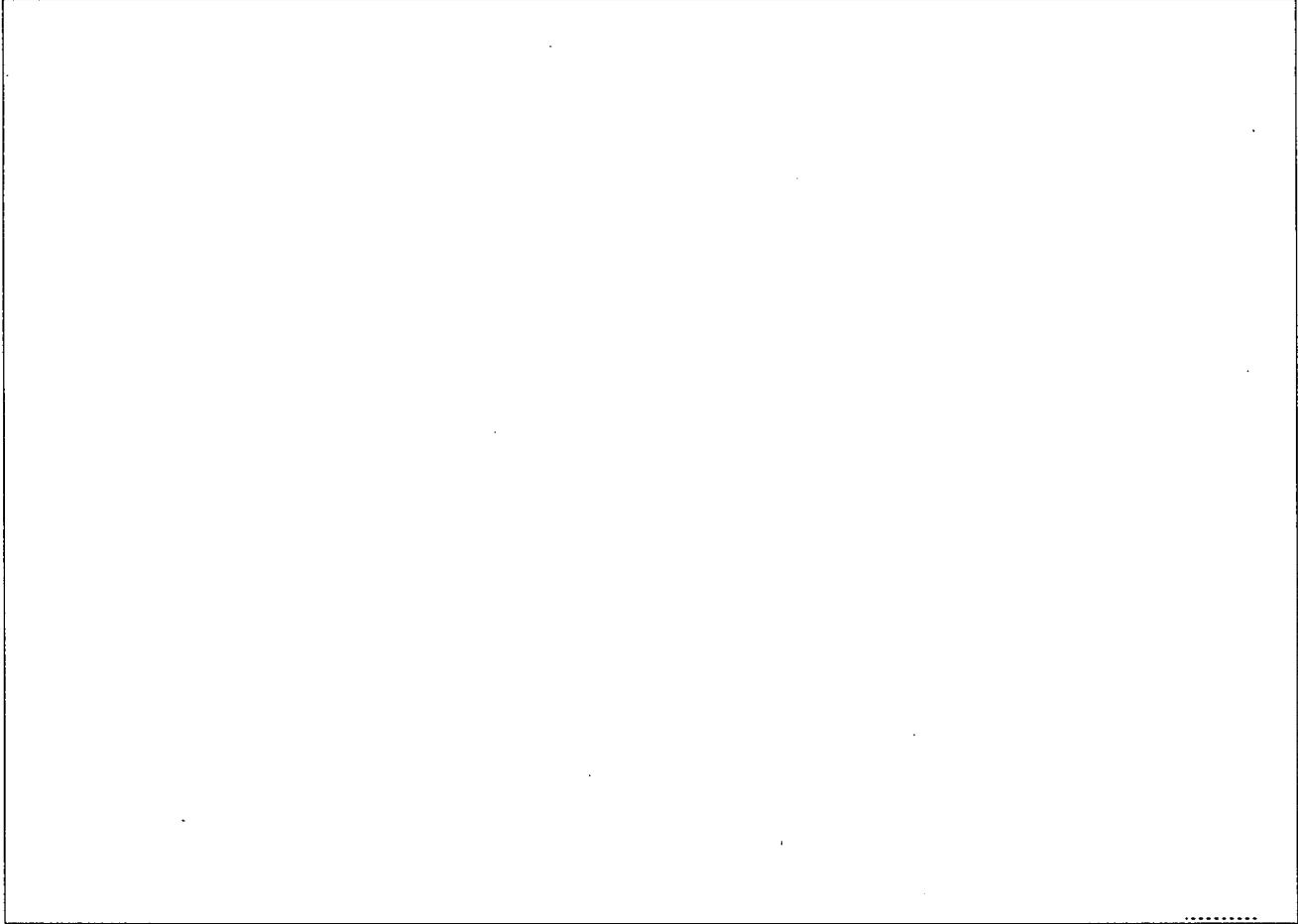
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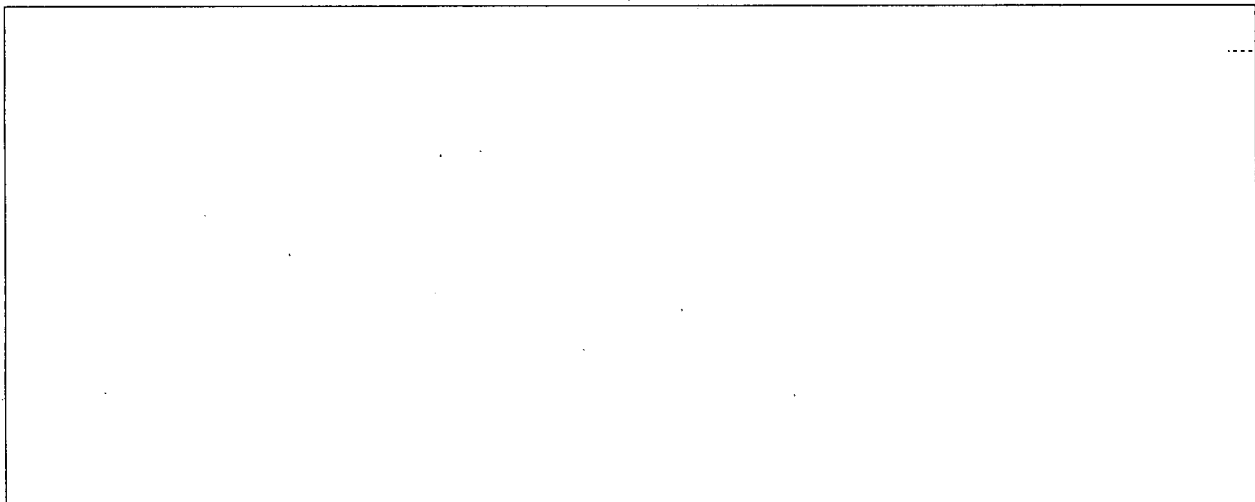
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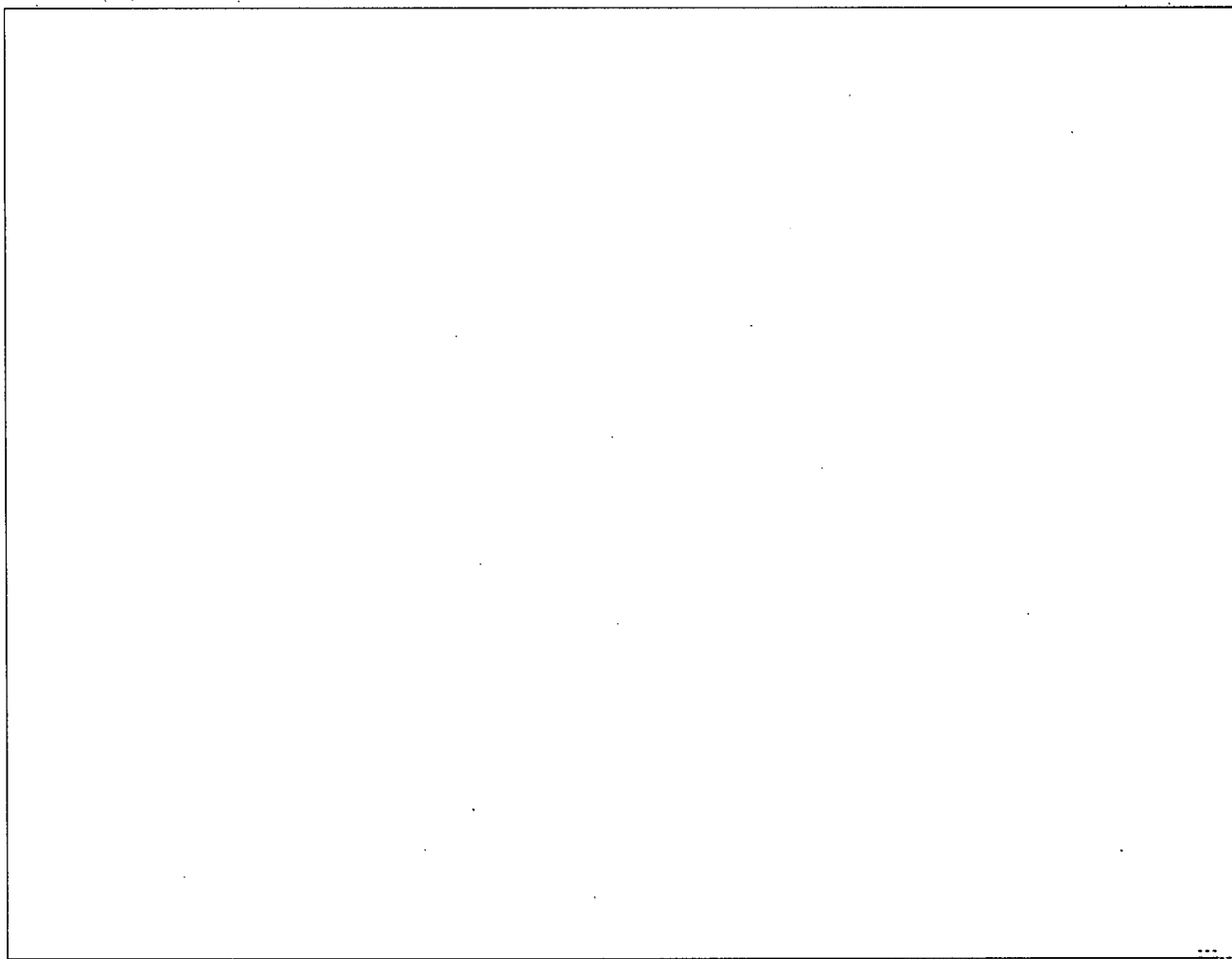
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