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SPECIAL REPORT  
12 MARCH 1948

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This malicious report by "American imperialists" of a North Korean Government and the Kucmintang's consequent announcement that it would not recognize such a government are obviously intended to instigate civil war, Smolensky contends. (In Korean, 3 March 1948)

b. The U.N. Commission: "Lackeys" of American imperialism on the U.N. Commission, specifically Philippine delegate Arrans, are taken to task by Y.U. Davydov in a commentary transmitted by Irkutsk in Russian International Morse on 4 March 1948. (for TASS in Shanghai) Arrans' interview with General MacArthur and the subsequent proposal for Korean elections similar to those held in the Philippines is said to reflect the delegate's effort "to distinguish himself so as to...add to his reputation as a lackey of imperialism." Korean rejection of Commission election proposals so infuriated Arrans that, on his return to Manila, "he gave vent to all his pent-up emotions by pouring them out" in a public address. In this address, says Davydov quoting AP, Arrans declared that "we may possibly find it convenient to use the atom bomb to blow up the obstruction created by Russia." This speech is said to lead to interesting conjectures since "so far as is known, the U.N. Commission does not have any atom bombs in its armament." This makes it clear, then, says Davydov, that Arrans in using the "we" is speaking "in the name of those who do have a stockpile of atom bombs beyond the ocean." Arrans' declaration is coupled with the frequently mentioned "atom bomb speech" allegedly given by Dr. Frank Graham, American member of the U.N. Good Offices Commission on his arrival in Batavia; both are called "atom bomb blackmail."

North Korean rejection of the U.N. Commission is reported once more in a Korean-language broadcast of 7 March. No mention is made of the little assembly decision to hold elections nor of current unrest in the south.

c. Land Reforms: The 5 March anniversary of the adoption of land reform measures in North Korea occasions a commentary by Danilov contrasting the position of farmers in North Korea with that of farmers in the American zone. The commentary, which was also broadcast in Japanese on 3 March, follows the stereotype of reporting oppression, hunger, and lack of incentive for farmers south of the 38th parallel and the cheerful, contented lot of those in the Russian occupied zone.

d. Equal Rights for Women: Celebration of International Women's Day on 8 March is noted in a commentary by Dajikov, broadcast in Korean on that day. He contrasts, in familiar reiteration of a Moscow pattern, the degree of emancipation of women in the north with that of women in the south where they are "oppressed by American colonists and reactionaries."

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Again this week Radio Moscow contents itself with rather brief, general comment on recent developments in the Korean situation. Smolensky chides "American reporters" who attempted to increase friction by reporting establishment of a "North Korean Government." The U.N. Commission on Korea is derogated in the usual fashion while the draft constitution of North Korea is lauded in equally usual fashion. North Korean land reforms are noted approvingly in a commentary marking the second anniversary of the reforms. No appreciable volume of monitored comment on any particular topic has been received this week, however.

a. "People's Republic of North Korea": The American report of the establishment of a Government in Pyongyang is characterized by Smolensky as another effort of "the restless followers of American imperialists" to pin on others the blame for "crimes committed by themselves." "As everyone knows," the commentary continues, "schemes" for the division of Korea into separate states originated in Seoul, not in Pyongyang. It is argued that the draft constitution for North Korea was drafted only because of popular discontent with the constitution promulgated last year in South Korea and . . . that it did not result from any Soviet-sponsored attempt to set up a separate government.

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e. Radio Pyongyang: The content of Pyongyang broadcasts, which can usually be anticipated from week to week, is varied this week by comment occasioned by the land reform anniversary and the celebration of Women's Day. Enthusiastic praise for accomplishments of the North Koreans in promoting the welfare of farmers, by instituting land measures, and of women, by granting them civic rights, are added to the usual comment on the draft constitution, the advantages of life north of the 38th parallel, and the praiseworthy activities and speeches of Kim Il Sung.