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WEEKLY SURVEY
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This basic contrast underlies Soviet comment on Korea as a general rule. At times it is applied to economic affairs, such as prices, rations, unemployment. At others it is applied to social welfare, and statistics on health are contrasted. In recent weeks it has been applied--in Moscow broadcasts--to political issues. Moscow points again and again to the alleged contrast between popular participation in government in the two zones to prove that the Soviet Union is "right," the United States, "wrong."

As usual, comment from Radio Pyongyang is cut from the same pattern but in a larger size. Where there are but two monitored Moscow commentaries pointing out the weaknesses of one regime and the successes of the other, Pyongyang broadcasts at least five or six such commentaries. They deal with almost every aspect of economic, political, and social life. A series of three commentaries, for example, contrasts the two provisional constitutions and concludes that the Soviet-sponsored one is more democratic because it alone gives voting privileges to all over 21 and withholds them from "pro-Japanese." Another commentary reports that the U.S. is "destroying" southern agriculture while the Soviet Union is held to be doing everything possible to advance agriculture in the northern zone.

Both Moscow and Pyongyang, furthermore, tend to concentrate emphasis on the Soviet proposal for the withdrawal of troops. This proposal and its rejection by American authorities are held repeatedly to be irrefutable evidence of Soviet "good will" and American evil intentions in the Korean controversy.

KOREA: THE USSR IS RIGHT; THE U.S. IS WRONG

30 July 48 *Korea*
Soviet commentators are concerned again this week to point out the rightness of the Soviet stand on Korea and the wrongness of the United States stand. The 10 May election south of the 38th parallel, the Assembly established in Seoul, the new Constitution, and the newly-chosen president Rhee Syngman are all attacked as tools of American "colonists." Similarly the election scheduled for 25 August, the People's Council, and the Constitution of the Soviet zone are all described in approving terms.

Bronin and Danilov round up all these themes and counterthemes in commentaries broadcast 25 July and 26 July in English and Korean respectively. They contend that America is determined to split Korea but that the USSR is interested only in the unification of the two zones. They contend that the American zone elections were marked by terror and coercion but that the balloting in the Soviet zone on 25 August will be "the first" free election in Korean history. The respective constitutions are contrasted as being, in the southern zone, "deceptive," and in the northern zone, "democratic."

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