SECTION 1 (SOVIET)

1. USSR. Kremlin takes full credit for Korea's liberation from Japanese.

A Moscow broadcast devoted to the 6th Anniversary of Korea's liberation, extolled the Soviet Union's "decisive" role in the defeat of Japan and the subsequent liberation of Korea. Stereotyped charges traced US "violations of obligations from the moment of Korea's liberation" to the "armed intervention against the Korean people." The broadcast reiterated that the "entire peace camp, headed by the Soviet Union, is on the side of the Korean people who are confident of their abilities and their might.

Pravda also published a TASS dispatch from Korea which expressed the Korean people's "feeling of deep gratitude and love for the Soviet Union and its armed forces which liberated Korea from Japan." This marked the first occasion in a long time that the Moscow press published heavy North Korean praise for the USSR.

Comment: Moscow again avoided comment on the current situation in Korea, a characteristic of Soviet propaganda since the beginning of the Korean hostilities. However, exasperation with the UN firmness at Kaesong was suggested in the North Korean-Communist statements selected for publication in the Moscow press.
5. CHINA. Communists allegedly to resume Korean conflict, attack Formosa and Japan; at a meeting called by the Communist authorities in Canton in late July, it was revealed that the Peiping regime

(a) will prolong the Kaesong talks for a "few months" in order to reorganize their forces;

(b) together with the USSR, will attack Japan "when US forces leave"; and

(c) will "liberate" Formosa, although Communist losses are expected to equal those of the mainland campaign against the Nationalists.

Comment: the Chinese Communists decided in late July to prolong the Kaesong talks for a month or two, thereafter to resume the offensive in Korea and to attack Formosa and/or Japan and/or certain countries of Southeast Asia. Although a top-level discussion
of such topics may have taken place at the time stated, it remains doubtful
does not commit the Communists to the alleged Formosa and Japan operations
at any definite time. There is still no reliable evidence of a Sino-Soviet
intent to assault either Formosa or Japan, or to invade Southeast Asia, in
the next several weeks.

7. KOREA. North Korean "Liberation Day" slogans mention night flying: Of
particular interest in the long list of slogans recently issued by the
North Korean radio to commemorate 15 August 1945, Korea's liberation day,
are those exhorting various branches of the armed forces to strive "to
annihilate and clean up the enemy under any combat conditions," "Night
formations" of the "Air Force of the Republic" are instructed to "refine
your martial arts and yourselves with advanced air arts." "Engineers" are
instructed to perfect themselves in the laying of "river crossing bridges,"
and "tankmen" are ordered to "drive your tanks into the heart of the enemy
positions...."

Comment: While slogans are frequently employed for morale purposes,
it is interesting that night flying by the North Korean air force is men-
tioned. The incidence of night attacks on UN aircraft over North Korea has
risen from nil four months ago to several encounters per week at present.