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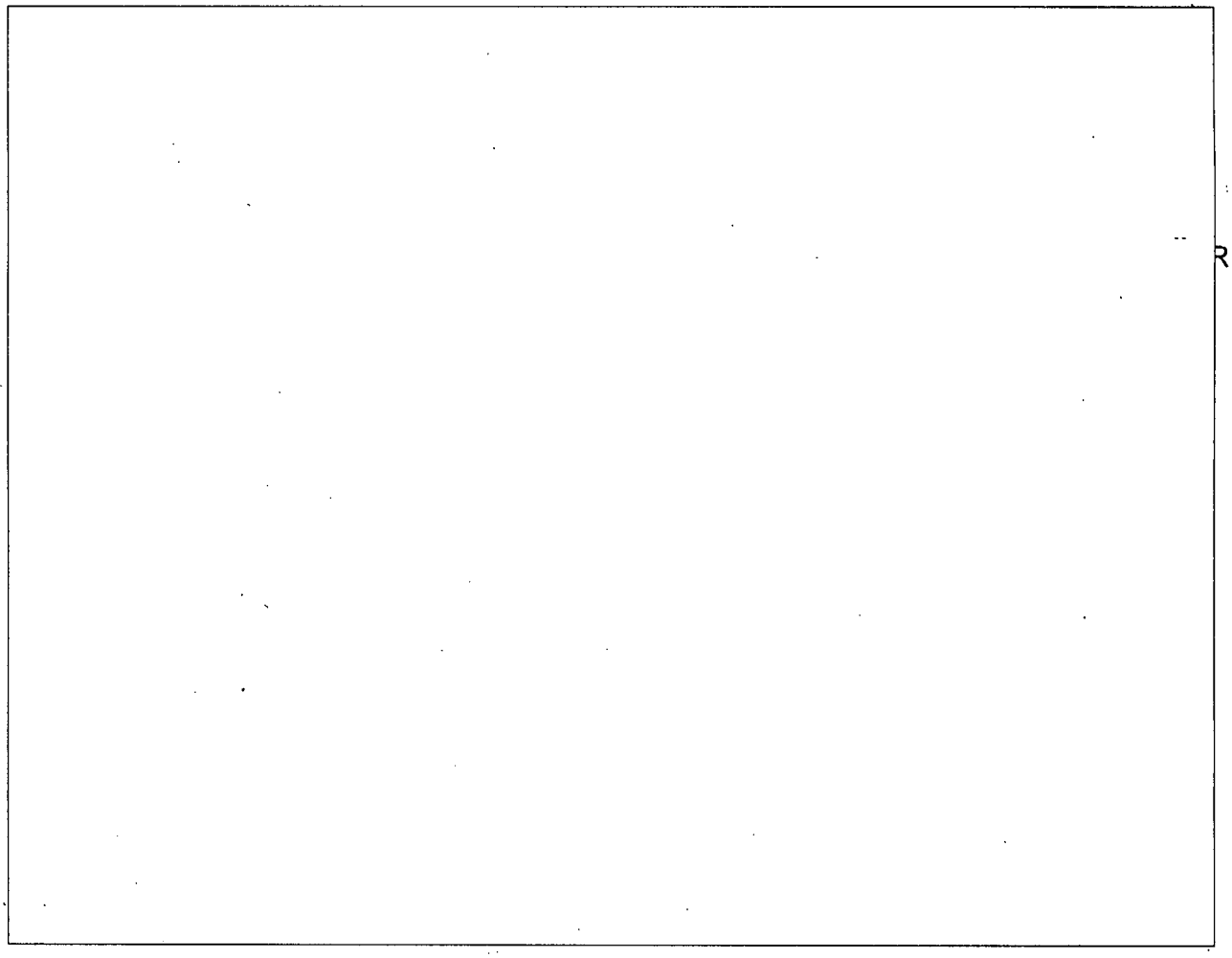

KOREA

Korea

Moscow still has little to say about Korean affairs. During the current week there has been but one monitored commentary on Korean affairs; this attacked the "so-called" mutual aid agreement signed by Syngman Rhee. The agreement, according to the Mandarin-language broadcast, is part of America's aggressive planning in the Far East, and Syngman Rhee, in signing it, revealed his true "country-selling" nature.

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Both Moscow and Pyongyang remind Korean listeners that the Red Army liberated them. Moscow devotes only one commentary to this specific topic, but Pyongyang pursues the subject over a period of several days.

Pyongyang's comments on Korean affairs continue to be characterized by emotional, and in some cases vulgar, rejection of all activities of Syngman Rhee and the Americans. They include in this broad category the United Nations Commission, Syngman Rhee's trip to Japan, the export of rice to Japan, and the move to amend the Southern Constitution. Syngman Rhee is opposed to the amendment, says Pyongyang, because it will deprive him of his dictatorial powers. Hence he is "launching on a broad scale an anti-amendment movement, manipulating his followers."

Pyongyang's praise of Northern progress follows conventional lines; it notes the fourth anniversary of the establishment of Kim Il Sung University, and uses the occasion for an exhortation in behalf of the compulsory education program. It praises the "democratic construction" of the North and indicates that this construction "constitutes sound collateral security for the unification and independence of the fatherland." And it praises the state-managed farm-implement stations with the claim that these stations are "designed to develop the technical level of farming and the living standard of the farmers of this country onto a higher and epoch-making level." The Southern guerrillas continue to be praised.

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