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FAR EAST SURVEY  
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NORTH KOREA

Pyongyang's references to the current negotiations are primarily paraphrases and quotations from NCNA reports, but the inspection controversy brings charges of American hypocrisy and belligerence. American-Japanese connivance continues to be denounced. The need for greater internal solidarity is stressed. References to military operations are somewhat contradictory; while communiques report that the Communists are successfully repulsing American offensives, commentaries insist that the Americans have been defeated and thereby forced to sue for peace. Guerrilla activities in South Korea are not discussed.

American Duplicity in Cease-Fire Talks Scored: Pyongyang comments little on the cease-fire negotiations and confines its coverage principally to paraphrases and quotes of NCNA items. But, in assailing the U.N. Command's "intolerable" inspection proposals, Pyongyang indignantly declares that the aggressive attitude of the Americans displayed at the conference table on 27 November is not in keeping with armistice talks. On the other hand, the Communist proposals to outline general principles for inspection prior to the formulation of detailed rules are "practical" and just.

Pyongyang refers back to the difficulties encountered by the Communist negotiators in achieving agreement on the second item of the agenda and continues to decry American seizures of territory and "absurd" demands. These historical references are used to document Pyongyang's charges concerning American tactics in current negotiations.

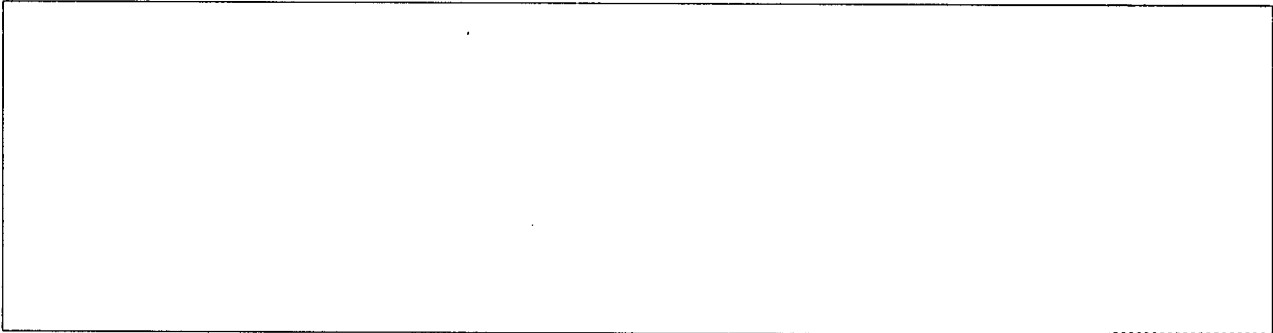
Exhortations for Intensified Mobilization: Pyongyang urges intensified mobilization through ideological appeals for greater solidarity in the Fatherland Front. It also seeks that mobilization by warning that America sends spies and "counter-revolutionaries" to subvert state organs and social organizations and "even calls on Japanese Samurai." Broadcasts also warn that the enemy seeks to divide the masses from the leaders and urges the

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leaders to raise the standards of the masses, to acknowledge the masses' "constructive views," and to curb their own arrogance, self-indulgence, and contempt for the people. Pyongyang philosophizes that the measure of leadership is the extent to which it is trusted by the masses; if public opinion is ignored and public affairs are handled bureaucratically, the party leadership will become isolated.

Pyongyang's concern over domestic solidarity seems to be a consequence of economic and fiscal irregularities as well as of the natural need to consolidate the home front. Some of the difficulties are attributed to American air raids, but negligence, faulty accounting methods, and corruption are also condemned. This "phenomenon" of waste is denounced as a "sort of a crime"; it represents misappropriation of the people's property, a disturbance of the wartime economy, and "indirect" cooperation with the enemy. As the "most proper lesson" applicable to the situation, Pyongyang quotes Molotov as having once said that all officials should always bear in mind their responsibilities to the people, the protection of the people's property, and economy in making expenditures.



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SOUTH KOREA

Pusan continues to express concern over both domestic and international difficulties. Ideological comment on the purposes and methods of Korean democracy suggest an effort to counter the disunity implications of reports of guerrilla uprisings.

Public Disorders: Pusan expresses grave concern over the state of public disorder in various parts of South Korea. Communist guerrillas are said to have infiltrated or to have been left behind by the retreating Communist forces. Pusan also charges Communist agitators with spreading malicious rumors about the current Panmunjom truce talks in order to provoke additional rioting and unrest. Pusan also expresses concern over otherwise well-meaning citizens who unwittingly assist Communism and its program of rape, slander, and rioting.

Popular Indifference Scored: Pusan sternly scolds those who fail to support the "sacred" war for national unification, and regrets that many use the present national crisis as a pretext for satisfying selfish interests. Conversely, it defends exemption of students from military service by noting

that academic research under present war conditions "should not be confused with indifference," for certain programs of social reform must continue despite the crisis. Deploring the apathy of farmers impoverished by the war, Pusan warns that if farmers show lack of initiative in relieving their own situation, the Government will be compelled to take drastic measures along the lines of agricultural reform.

Compensatory Lines of Propaganda: Pusan apparently attempts to counter the obvious implications of its own propaganda about domestic and international difficulties by emphasizing measures being taken to overcome these difficulties. In this same context it dwells on the significance of Korean democracy and of Korea's place in a democratic world. Pusan stresses the Government's concern over the people and points to its efforts to overcome difficulties in the spirit of justice.

Noting that the measures being taken against the present state of public disorder include the establishment of martial law and the surrender of firearms by civilians, Pusan hastens to add that the public will carry on "as usual" and that travel restrictions will be imposed only when necessary. It declares that the Government welcomes back into the "warm bosom" of the Republic those who were mistakenly identified as harboring "leftist leanings," and who unwittingly supported the Communists. It is noted that "thousands" of volunteer police are now following closely behind the advancing troops to mop up Communists in specified localities, and that severe measures are taken against agents provocateurs. Expressions of satisfaction over the success of mopping-up operations are attributed to Van Fleet, who inspected operations in the Chiri-San area on 3 December.

The question of constitutional reform is currently revived, and lengthy commentaries stress the progress currently made by the State Council in the drafting of a new fundamental law for Korea. Radio forums of distinguished Koreans debate the application of a multiparty political system in Korea, and rely on platitudes regarding democratic progress.