

NORTH KOREA

American Rigidity at Kaesong: North Korean broadcasts during the past two weeks illustrate the manner in which the Communists so frequently attempt to counter charges made against them by hurling these same charges against their enemies. Becoming more outspoken in blaming the lack of progress at Kaesong on the dilatory and negative tactics of the American negotiators, Radio Pyongyang claims that the American attitude is characterized by dogmatic refusal to compromise, by attempts to dictate the peace, and by refusal to accept North Korean pledges to maintain the neutrality of the conference area. Moreover, this arrogant and truculent attitude is attributed to a need and desire of the Americans to compensate for their military defeat at the hands of the Korean Army and the Chinese volunteers.

At the same time, Pyongyang portrays the negotiations themselves as an insidious ruse initiated by the Americans for the purpose of lulling the democratic peoples into a sense of false security. The people are warned to remain alert for new American acts of aggression. In support of the latter possibility, the radio cites the Korean Army's discovery of "many documents which conclusively prove that the Americans and their Syngman Rhee puppet troops are bent on world conquest by first conquering the Korean People's Republic." These documents are said to parallel the proposals outlined by General Tanaka in his strategy for world conquest by Japan.

There is little comment on any of the actual points at issue in the Kaesong negotiations.

Concerning military action, it is reported that American troops, low in morale and avoiding battle in the interest of personal safety, are surrendering and anxiously awaiting the truce. Such reports are coupled with persistent communiques to the effect that Communist containment of American attacks is resulting in heavy losses by U.N. forces.

Anniversary Slogans Highlight Debt to Soviets, Independence: Slogans commemorating the sixth anniversary (15 August) of "liberation from the Japanese imperialists" reveal interesting differences from those of the Chinese People's Republic on the occasion of the Chinese Communist Party anniversary on 1 July. Unlike the Chinese counterparts, the North Korean slogans glorify the Soviet Union and its armed forces as the "liberators of the Korean people" and as the champion of Korea in her struggle for unification, independence, and democracy. Similarly, tribute is paid to and thanks given for the assistance of the Chinese People's Republic and the People's Democracies of eastern and central Europe.

Like the Chinese slogans, much emphasis is placed upon independent national existence. While tribute is paid to Communist solidarity against the capitalist world in the North Korean slogans, the war objectives of North Korea are couched in terms of the Korean "fatherland." Most of the slogans in fact, are concerned with the loyalty of Koreans to their fatherland in its hour of struggle and triumph.

With respect to the Chinese People's Republic, slogans invoke the blood bondage between Koreans and Chinese so that the two people's republics appear as co-equals in the struggle against the common enemy.

The North Korean stress placed upon indigenous national symbols resembles that of Communist China on the occasion of the Chinese Communist Party. However, the strong nationalism of the Chinese slogans was undiluted by any mention of the Soviet Union and its institutions. In this respect, the nationalistic theme appears less pronounced in the case of the Korean slogans.

The Korean slogans, unlike those of Communist China, refrain from glorification of particular national leaders as masters of Communist dialectic and doctrine.

American Aggression Linked to Prewar Japanese Imperialism: Comment on the Japanese peace treaty stresses the similarity between current American aggression and that of prewar Japan. Not only is the U.S. accused of supporting a revival of Japanese militarism, but of creating a puppet South Korean state after the fashion of Japanese-dominated Manchukuo.

SOUTH KOREA: INDEPENDENCE STRESSED AS SOUTH KOREAN WAR AIM:

A number of items from the South Korean radio revolve around the concept of Korean sovereignty. Foreign Minister Pyun in a press conference pictures the "limited war" concept not only as a threat to collective security, but as a threat to sovereignty as well. Radio Pusan now announces its broadcasting schedule "in cooperation with" instead of "with the approval of" the U.N. Supreme Commander. There are also reaffirmations of South Korea's refusal to accept any partition of Korea in the current Kaesong negotiations.

While not seeking the right to participate in the Japanese peace treaty conference in San Francisco, the Foreign Minister announces that demands will be presented to the conferees for consideration. These demands are principally concerned with reparations and the maintenance of Korean independence in the face of Japanese counterdemands for property restitution; they are said to accord with the British-American draft for the peace treaty.