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FAR EAST SURVEY
27 SEPTEMBER 1951

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NORTH KOREA

Comment on the Japanese Peace Treaty, the San Francisco Conference, and the Kaesong truce talks is less frequent in quantity and no more belligerent in quality than has been the case previously. Consistent efforts are made to reassure the Korean people of the peace-loving world's solidarity under Soviet leadership. The harvest season evokes the usual appeals to assure a bumper crop for the support of increased civilian and military needs.

Attention to Peace Treaty and Truce Talks Declines: Pyongyang comment on the Japanese peace treaty and the San Francisco Conference is largely devoted to themes previously broadcast over Communist transmitters. A somewhat novel variation is provided in conjunction with the contention that the peace treaty is an Anglo-American move to suppress national liberation movements: Churchill and Dulles are accused of dreaming of "world hegemony" under Anglo-Saxon domination and of seeking to establish thereby a "world government."

No new charges are presented in the reduced comment on the Kaesong truce talks. The longest commentary on the Communist case takes the form of a statement by an American prisoner of war, a "member of the central committee" of U.S. and British prisoners of war. In this statement, the Kaesong talks are praised in principle, but dismay is expressed over American attitudes and conduct in the negotiations.

On the sixth anniversary of liberation by the Soviets, Pyongyang reaffirms its gratitude for "consistent" Soviet aid in its struggle for liberation; without this aid, victory would be impossible.

Communist Solidarity and Sino-Soviet Leadership Praised: Intensified comment by Pyongyang concerning Communist solidarity and strength is evident in its domestic broadcasts. Comment and reportage of the reception accorded the Vietnam People's Delegation under Hoang Quoc Viet by North Korean officials praise the "strong support" extended by China and the Soviet Union to the peace-loving peoples struggling against the "common enemy."

SOUTH KOREA

Despite the generally restrained tone of much Pusan comment and reportage, some belligerence is evidenced concerning a resumption of the Kaesong truce talks. As for the Japanese Peace Treaty, Pusan declares that it has given up attempts to sign a separate peace with Japan and would make other arrangements in view of the inevitability of intercourse between Japan and Korea.

"Conditions" for Resumption of Truce Talks: Pusan comment on the resumption of truce talks generally contends that the Communists should not be allowed to occupy Kaesong on the pretext of armistice talks. The South Korean solution would be the withdrawal of all Communist troops from Korea and the disarmament of the North Korean puppets; this would ensure the North Koreans full and equal representation in the National Assembly.

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Rapprochement with Japan: Other comment declares that the South Korean regime will seek a "reciprocal" treaty of "rapprochement" with Japan similar to the so-called San Francisco treaty, instead of a separate peace. The Government hopes to conclude such a treaty before the ratification of the over-all peace treaty, with provisions for affirmation of the "MacArthur line" to delimit fishery districts in the Korean Straits.

Possibilities of Pacific Pact Envisaged: Pusan declares "only right" that there should be an anti-Communist united Asian army following the conclusion of Pacific defense pacts similar to NATO in Europe. It is recognized that the defense of Europe must occupy a "predominant" position, but due to changes in the international situation, Pusan sees the need of similar arrangements in the Far East.

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