

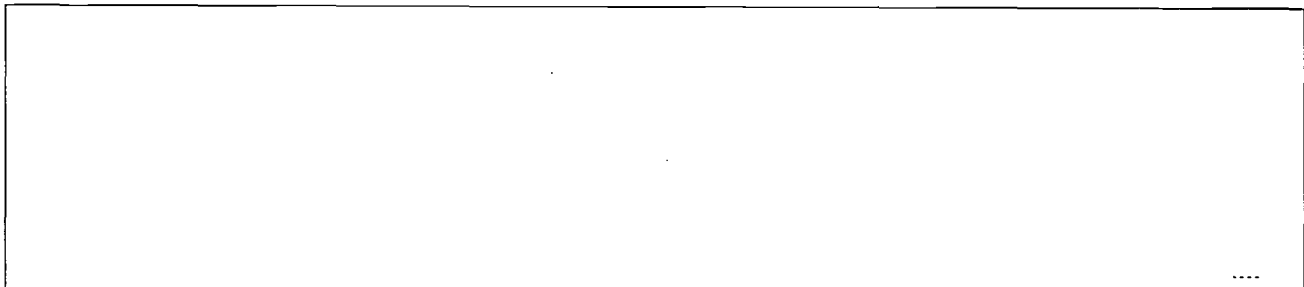
NORTH KOREA: U.N. MUST ACCEPT 38TH PARALLEL OR FACE EVENTUAL DEFEAT

On 29 July the official North Korean news agency declares that the U.N. delegates' continued refusal to accept the 38th parallel as the armistice dividing line can only mean that "they will finally be defeated at the negotiations as they have been defeated on the battlefield." Similar truculence concerning the troop-withdrawal issue was evident prior to the resumption of negotiations on 25 July. Pyongyang insisted then that "if American troops insist on staying in Korea it will mean that they have not abandoned their aggressive plans." Nam Il's subsequent concession on the issue was presented as merely further evidence of the Korean and Chinese people's willingness to meet the enemy more than halfway in the search for peace.

Pyongyang continues to inveigh against the Americans and their foreign mercenaries for waging cruel and indiscriminate warfare against defenseless civilians. The Koreans are cautioned to beware of American perfidy in connection with the negotiations.

Syngman Rhee Will Not Escape Punishment; The initiation of negotiations has not diluted the virulence of the sustained attack against Syngman Rhee who is conventionally characterized as the butcher who turned all South Korea into a slaughter house. He and his cohorts are warned that they will not escape punishment whatever the outcome of the present talks. The Rhee Government's opposition to the withdrawal of foreign troops and to any agreement not providing for the unification of the country under its command is said to stem from the President's own conviction that his regime cannot endure without American military strength.

References to Sino-Korean friendship are frequent, but not highly emotional. They do not suggest any special desire to identify the North Korean regime more closely with Peking. It is frequently claimed that the "forces of peace and democracy" are strong and that the opponent is weak; but such statements are worded only in general and conventional terms.



Other comment reports the successes of the production drive, the growth of cooperative effort in gathering scrap and other essentials for the war effort, and the remarkable results obtained in anti-epidemic work.

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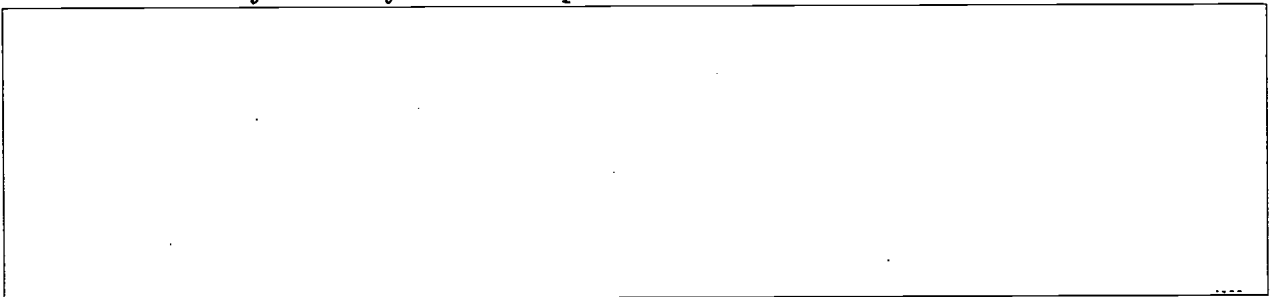
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FAR EAST SURVEY
2 AUGUST 1951

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SOUTH KOREA: PRESENT LINES MUST BE MAINTAINED

Radio Pusan continues to insist that any general withdrawal from the present fighting lines, and especially from the Chorwon-Kumhwa-Pyonggang triangle, represents a concession that could only weaken the cause of resistance to aggression and negate the entire purpose of the U.N. action. There are continuing references to the need for a unified Korea to prevent a recurrence of the Communist attack, but such statements are no longer as final or firm as they were before the negotiations. President Rhee and Government spokesmen appeal for North Korean understanding of the democratic nature of the Pusan regime and point out that seats have been reserved in the South Korean Assembly for duly elected representatives from Northern Korea.



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