KOREA: Swiss, Swedes Blamed for Commission Failures

Peking devotes increased attention to the failure of the NNRC and Indian custodial troops to assert their authority in the compounds and insure uninterrupted explanations. Principal blame is placed on the Swiss and Swedish representatives who have enunciated the principle of "no force" which, Peking charges, results in the denial by agent terror of the rights of repatriation guaranteed the prisoners in the armistice provisions. India is also taken to task for failing to enforce the "reasonable" NNRC regulations agreed to previously. Communist estimates of the consequences of a continued avoidance of the use of force by the NNRC vary from Wu Min's equivocal assertion that it would be "tremendous" to the assurance by the Polish representative that his temporary walk-out from the commission did not presage an end to NNRC work. Moscow broadcasts note the U.S.-inspired delay of the beginning of explanation work, but do not comment on the subsequent break-down two days later.

Composition of Conference Given Primary Emphasis: The beginning of meetings between U.S. and Communist representatives at Panmunjom on 26 October, avoided in Moscow comment, is the subject of prompt Peking comment stressing the primacy of the question of the composition of the political conference and charging that the U.S. has already placed stumbling blocks in the path of a reasonable settlement of this question.

A Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial on 27 October reiterates Communist support for the presence of the Soviet Union, India, Pakistan, Indonesia and Burma in the political talks, although broadcast statements by the Communist delegates at Panmunjom refrained from this enumeration. Peking reviews of the first two sessions at Panmunjom give precedence to the remarks of the Korean delegate, KI Suk Eok, although the Chinese delegate is presumably of equal status. At the truce talks, Nam Il was the chief Communist negotiator.