

August 17, 1957

**Letter No. 43 from Tai Ha Yiu [Yu Tae-ha] of the
Korean Mission in Japan to President Syngman Rhee**

Citation:

"Letter No. 43 from Tai Ha Yiu [Yu Tae-ha] of the Korean Mission in Japan to President Syngman Rhee", August 17, 1957, Wilson Center Digital Archive, B-323-078, The Korean Diplomatic Mission in Japan, Reports from the Korean Mission to the United Nations and Republic of Korea Embassies and Legations, Syngman Rhee Institute, Yonsei University. <https://wilson-center-digital-archive.dvincitest.com/document/123638>

Summary:

Yu briefs Syngman Rhee on Japan's plan to attend the UN General Assembly in New York.

Credits:

This document was made possible with support from Syngman Rhee Institute, Yonsei University

Original Language:

English

Contents:

Original Scan

cc from
via wire

cc 30/8/57

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

KOREAN MISSION IN JAPAN

Tokyo, August 17, 1957

No. 43

TO : His Excellency
The President

FROM : Tai Ha Yiu

*cc to Yung
Jung
Han*

According to information by Fujita as obtained from Matsumoto Takiso, the Japanese government is making full preparations to attend the UN General Assembly in New York. Foreign Minister Fujiyama will leave on the 14th to attend the opening session. And Japan's participation at this session is considered of greatest significance in that she will be taking active part for the first time since her admittance into that body, and her actions will be watched keenly by every country in the world. As is well known, Kishi's policy is to keep in line with the free nations and Japan will be most careful in her attitude toward the Asia-Afro group. The government even took elaborate care in naming the delegates to the Assembly — the ambassadors to West European countries.

A 59 item agenda will be placed before the General Assembly and the items most important to Japan are the problem of prohibition of nuclear weapons and the gaining of a non-permanent seat in the UN Security Council. With regard to the first item, Japan will not take a too strong stand because of her relations with the U.S. However, with regard to the second item, Japan will push for it vigorously. And on the problem of Red China and Hungary, Japan will follow in principle the policy of the U.S.

The drive by Japan to gain a nonpermanent seat in the Security Council will probably face rough sailing as there are fears of inevitable clashes between the Asia-Afro group and the West Europe bloc before that issue comes up. Japan is not in a position to take sides with any one group and chances are slim that Japan will gain a seat. The government also fears that the trouble between Holland, Indonesia and West New Guinea will become one of the dominating issues in the Assembly deliberations. The West Europe bloc would favor Holland and Japan would not know which side to favor—West Europe or the Asia-afro-bloc. When Matsudaira, the ambassador to the UN returned to Japan for consultation, this matter was taken up, but he returned without any concrete instructions.

The issue of how much Japan will contribute to expenses for running the UN will be decided at an early stage of the Assembly session. For Japan a tentative ratio of 2.15 per cent (close to \$1,000,000 has been set but the Fujiyama delegation will try to reduce the figure below two per cent which would amount to about \$900,000. Matsudaira is presently discussing this matter with the administrative level in the UN.

New Zealand's ambassador to the U.S., Sir Leslie Munroe is the most likely choice for the presidency at the forthcoming general session. The Japanese government has decided to vote for him as well as for the revision of the UN charter in order to increase the number of security council seats.