

August 1, 1957

**Political Report No. 8 from Ambassador Yu Taik Kim
[Kim Yu-taik] to the Office of the President**

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Summary:

Ambassador Kim briefs Syngman Rhee on the Communist China's attack on Kishi Administration, US-Japan joint committee to be set up, and Japan's preparation for UN General Assembly.

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REPUBLIC OF KOREA

KOREAN MISSION IN JAPAN

Tokyo, August 1, 1957

TO : Office of the President
FROM : Ambassador Yu Taik Kim
SUBJECT : Political Report No. 8

The items in this week's political report are as follows:

- I. COMMUNIST CHINA CHOU EN-LAI'S ATTACK ON KISHI ADMINISTRATION
 - II. US-JAPAN JOINT COMMITTEE TO BE SET UP
 - III. JAPAN'S PREPARATION FOR UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY
- I. COMMUNIST CHINA CHOU EN-LAI'S ATTACK ON KISHI ADMINISTRATION.

A considerable reaction is shown by various circles in Japan on the statement made by Communist Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, bitterly criticizing the Kishi Administration for its unfriendly attitude toward Communist China. In the meeting of economic ministries of the Japanese Government, the anti-Japanese move manifested by Communist China will be taken up for discussion in connection with Japan-Red China trade issue. Some quarters attach a considerable importance to the timing of the Chou's statement when the Japanese Government announced officially the lifting of CHINGCOM restrictions on some 77 items.

In an interview with a Japanese private broadcasting delegation, Communist China Premier Chou En-lai reportedly said that "the Chinese people were regarding with dissatisfaction and anxiety the unfriendly attitude of the Kishi Administration toward the Red China". He further stated that the Red China would not permit Japanese businessmen in Peiping to stay longer than visaed.

The governmental sources believe that Chou's statement is, to all appearance, motivated by the facts (1) that Prime Minister Kishi's remarks and public statements made during his visit to the Southeast Asian countries and the United States indicated Japan's unfriendly attitude toward the Red China, (2) that Japan insists on taking fingerprint of the Communist China's trade mission upon entering into Japan and (3) that the economic activities in Communist China is slow down so that it needs not expand trade volume with Japan in the immediate future.

Mr. Katsumata, a member of the Socialist Party's Communist China Committee, commenting on the Chou's statement, stated that Kishi's unfriendly remarks helped the Communist China stir up anti-Japanese feeling, thus causing a considerable difficulties in the way of Japan-Red China trade. He emphasized that the Socialist Party policy is immediately to recognize Communist China, and to restore normal relations between the two countries. On the other hand, leading business circles opine that there will be no drastic change in the future trade with Communist China in view of the facts (1) that Japanese businessmen and firms in Red China need not stay longer than one month. Therefore,

/ Chou's hint

187

Chou's hint on expelling Japanese businessmen from China is not regarded as retaliatory measures against Japanese and (2) that the Japanese Government is now at such stage as to solve politically the fingerprint dispute for the Red China Trade Mission with a view to easing up tension between the two countries.

Newly appointed Foreign Minister Fujiyama who is also one of the rare economic experts in Japan, taking the Chou's remarks as a political gesture, stated that Japan should wait and see for the time being. He further attributed the motivation of the Chou's statement to the domestic slowdown of economic activities of that country, pointing out the official announcement made by Chou En-lai a few months ago that Red China welcomed trade expansion with Japan.

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III. US-JAPAN JOINT COMMITTEE TO BE SET UP

As a result of Kishi-Eisenhower talks in Washington last month, a US-Japan Joint Committee is to be set up in Japan to study and discuss the security arrangements between the United States and Japan. Various press reports indicate that the proposed committee will be materialized in not too distant future as the line-up of the Japanese members of the Commission will be completed by the end of this week. It is believed that Foreign Minister Fujiyama and Defense Chief Juichi Tsushima will be appointed as formal representatives of Japan at the Commission though some objection is voiced in the Foreign Office circles that Foreign Minister Fujiyama alone should be the Japanese chief representative with a view to unifying the diplomatic authority.

Indications are that the Commission will cover various matters arising in connection with the stationing of United States Forces in Japan, and matters regarding the implementation of the US-Japan Security Pact in accordance with the spirit and charter of the United Nations. It is, however, believed that it will take a considerable time to hold full-fledged talks on the outstanding problems mentioned above.

Foreign Minister Fujiyama conferred with US Ambassador MacArthur II on July 29 at the Foreign Minister's office, and exchanged views in order to expedite the formation of the Joint Commission based on the agreement reached between Kishi and Eisenhower in Washington last month. It is learned that US Ambassador MacArthur II and Lt. General Frederic H. Smith will represent the US Government.

Foreign Minister Fujiyama told newsmen that only one more meeting would be enough for the two countries to reach an agreement on the setting-up of the proposed joint commission. He said no special difficulties were involved in the settlement of the matter. He further added that Washington instructions to be sought by MacArthur might be delayed because Secretary of State John Foster Dulles is now in London.

III. JAPAN'S PREPARATION FOR UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

According to the press report the Japanese Government has reached informal decision to send to the forthcoming 12th General Assembly of the United Nations a delegation consisting of five official delegates, five alternates, several advisers and Diet members and some ten aides which will be headed by Foreign Minister Fujiyama, and it is expected

/that Mr.

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that Mr. Matsudaira (Ambassador to UN) who is now back in Japan will notify the UN of the above decision when he returns to New York at the beginning of August.

According to this plan, Ambassador Koto Matsudaira (to the UN) Koichiro Asakai (to Washington), Tetsu Hagiwara (to Ottawa), Katsushiro Narita (to Karachi) will be appointed as delegates and five other ministerial ranking officials will be named alternates. It is also expected that the delegation will include one woman member, possibly Mrs. Shiho Sakanishi, noted commentator. (The Tokyo Shinbun article on July 26 reports that President Shintaro Fukushima of the Japan Times might be named delegate. If the report is true, it is indicative of Japan's enthusiasm in respect of press campaign throughout the UN session).

As previously reported, Japan places the greatest emphasis on her bid for non-permanent membership of the Security Council. Behind this move of Japan is strong support of Japan's candidacy by the US Government. Prime Minister Kishi revealed some time ago that Secretary of State Dulles gave him assurances that, should Japan run for the membership, not only the US but Great Britain and Latin American countries will support her bid. Mr. Kishi first told Dulles that unless there was a good chance Japan did not want to run for the UN seat, according to the press report.

For the purpose of achieving a successful result, the Japanese Government has been engaged in active preparation. All its overseas missions have been instructed to seek support of the respective government for Japan's candidacy and active press campaign launched. The Foreign Office sources seem to predict that, though there still exists some question as to the attitude of the Afro-Asian group, in view of the support of the US, Britain, France and other European and Latin American countries, the chances were good. Japan will also seek support of Indian Premier Nehru, when the latter visits Japan this fall.

It is observed that either Poland or Czechoslovakia from Eastern Europe, one of the Central and South American countries, probably Dominica, Haiti, or Argentina, plus Canada will run for the seat Japan is now seeking. Indications are that after all Japan will be competing against either Poland or Czechoslovakia. According to the calculation by the Foreign Office except for a few countries whose policy requires them to support Communist countries, the majority of the European nations will come to Japan's support, thus there is a good chance for Japan to get more than 54 votes, or 2/3 majority.

During his US visit, Foreign Minister Fujiyama will have a meeting with US Secretary of State Dulles scheduled for September 24. He is expected to discuss matters concerning the Southeast Asia Development Fund and other problems pending with the US.

Y. Kishi

Copy to Foreign Minister.

105