

December 1, 1955
**Political Report, Minister Yong Shik Kim [Kim
Yong-shik] to the Office of the President**

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Summary:

Report on followings: Japanese politics and UN membership issues

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REPUBLIC OF KOREA

KOREAN MISSION IN JAPAN

Tokyo, December 1, 1955

TO : Office of the President
FROM : Minister Yong Shik Kim
SUBJECT : Political Report

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

- I. JAPANESE POLITICS.
- II. THE UN MEMBERSHIP ISSUE

I. JAPANESE POLITICS.

The extraordinary session of the Japanese Diet which went into a 10-day recess after nomination of Hatoyama as Prime Minister will be resumed on December 2, 1955. Both Hatoyama and Shigemitsu in their Diet speeches to be delivered Friday, will clarify the basic domestic and foreign policies of the third Hatoyama Cabinet. Japan's diplomatic policy to be revealed by Shigemitsu in the Diet will be based on important policy essentials decided on by the Liberal-Democratic Party at its inaugural meeting held on November 15. Prior to making the final draft on foreign policy, Shigemitsu attended the Government-Party talks where the leaders of the Party were also present and visited Hatoyama, conferring on current foreign affairs.

During his meeting with Hatoyama, Shigemitsu is said to have reported that the group of Japanese representing the so-called National League for safe-guarding the Constitution and the group representing Japanese Labor Unions currently on a trip to China mainland, have agreed with Red Chinese to promote Red China-Japan cultural exchange. Shigemitsu has reportedly told Hatoyama that it was a serious matter that these civilian groups have ignored the Government and concluded private agreements with Red China.

Today, the Japanese Cabinet will meet to study the prepared speeches expected to be delivered, on December 2 when the Diet convenes, by Hatoyama and Shigemitsu.

With regard to Japan's foreign policy, Shigemitsu is reported to give assurance of the constitution of the current foreign policy despite the recent conservative merger and the subsequent Cabinet reshuffle. Referring to the Russo-Japanese talks, Shigemitsu will clarify the Government stand calling for conclusion of a peace treaty, immediate repatriation of Japanese detainees in Russia, unconditional return of the Habomai, Shikotan and Southern Kuriles. Mr. Matsumoto, Japan's chief delegate to the London talks, will shortly return to the British Capital to resume the negotiations when Russia's Malik returns.

With regard to the Philippine reparations, Shigemitsu is expected to make it clear that the issue will be approached with considerations of "balancing" Burmese reparations and also with Japan's economic ability to pay. 81

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With regard to the Korea-Japan problems, it is reported that Shigemitsu will not go into details except making a brief statement that the Japanese Government will take "appropriate" measures when and after it receives the official answer from the Korean Government to the inquiries about the statement issued on November 17 by the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Korean Armed Forces.

In view of the said stand of its Government toward the Korea-Japan issues, Japan will not clarify its policy toward Korea until such time as it receives the definite answer from our side regarding the Korean Joint Chiefs of Staff statement in question.

In regard to the basic policies of the two political parties, the Liberal-Democratic Party and the Socialist Party which will contend for the reins of Government in a clear-cut division of political forces of Japan have made public as follows:

COMPARATIVE SKETCH OF THE BASIC POLICIES OF THE LIBERAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

1. Constitutional Amendment

The Liberal-Democratic Party.

The present constitution should be amended on the basis of the freely expressed will of the people, to adapt itself to the existing situation of Japan as a sovereign nation. For this purpose, it is planned to establish a research committee for constitutional amendment.

The Socialist Party.

Socialists wish to preserve the present constitution as the democratic and pacific constitution gotten by blood and tears of the nation's defeat. Their fear is that democracy in Japan would be totally undermined by conscription, dispatching troops abroad, governmental appointment of prefectural governors and restoration of the old family system.

2. National Defense

The Liberal-Democratic Party.

They are planning to equip a small-sized but well-trained armed forces consisting of volunteers, so that the foreign troops may be withdrawn from Japan. The Japanese share in defense costs may be reduced to minimum; the U.S.-Japan Mutual Security Treaty and the Administrative Agreement for its implementation may be revised. For that purpose, it is planned to establish and carry out the annual defense programme.

The Socialist Party.

Japan's security can be secured by bilateral treaties of non-aggression between Red China, Soviet Union and the United States, and also by multilateral treaty of the same kind by the nations concerned. Japan-U.S. Treaty of Mutual Defense and the Administrative Agreement is to be abrogated. For this purpose, their prime objective is to check aggrandizement of, or reduce the size of, the self-defense forces.

3. Foreign Affairs or Diplomacy

The Liberal-Democratic Party.

They are planning to strengthen Japan's cooperation with the free nations to expedite her admission into the UN and to normalize relations with the nations with which

Japan's

-3-

Japan's relations are not normal yet; for this purpose, to terminate the state of war with the Soviet Union; to settle the reparation problems with the Southeast Asian countries, particularly with Philippines by fair and just means; to settle the pending problems with the Republic of Korea.

The Socialist Party. They are making their utmost efforts to normalize relations, open trade and conclude fishery agreements with the Red China and the Soviet Union; also to expedite Japan's entry into the UN.; to settle the reparation questions with the Asian countries by mutually acceptable conditions and open economic conferences with them.

4. Foreign Trade

The Liberal-Democratic Party. They are planning to promote international trade; to reform the foreign exchange system; to strengthen the measure of promoting export-industry; to foster and aid trading firms; to extend markets abroad; to develop marine transportation and tourist business.

The Socialist Party. They are planning to ameliorate the present conditions of one-sided trade by Japan's dependence upon the United States; to abolish COCOM; to extend Japan's trade to the Red China and the Soviet Union by normal means; to settle the reparation problems and cooperate with the Asian and Middle Eastern countries for their economic development.

5. Taxation

The Liberal-Democratic Party. Reform of taxation system, both at national and local levels, is one of the three main policies of the Hatoyama cabinet. They are planning to rectify the present system where national revenue leans too much on direct tax; to simplify the taxation system; to reduce the burden shouldered by the small or mediocre enterprises and laborers.

The Socialist Party. They are planning, in income tax, to raise the exemptions to the point of 20,000 Yen on monthly income; in corporation tax, to reduce to 35 per cent tax rate for small enterprises; in corporation tax for big enterprises, to abolish wholly the exemption system, except in case of promotion of trade and accumulation of capital; to raise the rate for alcohol beverage; to levy heavy tax upon luxurious goods; to exempt from tax daily necessities.

6. Education

The Liberal-Democratic Party. In order to adapt the educational system to the existing situation of Japan, they are planning to clarify the limit of responsibility assumed by the national government; to reform the university system and other educational administrations; especially to reform the school education and textbook system; to reform the Educational Committee; to take a necessary step to make teachers stay away from politics.

The Socialist Party. They are planning to preserve the present system of compulsory education consisting of 6 years (elementary) 87

and



-4-

and 3 years (secondary); to reduce the price of the textbook; to subsidize the publication of textbooks for more free distribution; to maintain the present system of election of the members of the Educational Committee; to expand the systems of school-feeding and scholarship-grant-in-aid.

7. Food

The Liberal-Democratic Party.

They are planning to strengthen the existing protection policy for agriculture, forestry and fishery; to reform the present system of food control; to encourage land-cultivation, irrigation and fertilization; to encourage stabilization of farm price and sericulture industry; to protect fishing industry; to encourage reforestation and stock-raising.

The Socialist Party.

They are opposed to abolition of, but with some reform of, rice control system; to encourage farmers' voluntary sale of farm products by the price enough to cover their production cost; to ration indigenous rice in consumption prefecture for more than 12 days a month; to ease national life by the reasonable price of rice for consumers. They are opposed to purchase of surplus farm products from the U.S.

8. Finance and Industry

The Liberal-Democratic Party.

They are planning to work out and carry out a five-year plan for economic independence for stabilization of currency value, development of national economy grounded on the good condition of international payments and the absence of unemployment; to encourage the private investment and finance such investment; to encourage the accumulation of capital and savings; to cut down loan interest.

The Socialist Party.

They are planning to reduce the expenditure for national defense and to increase that for social security system, cultural facilities, housing programme, cultivation of land and encouragement of scientific work and technology; to socialize (or nationalize) the industries of electricity and coal; to promote such new type of industry as chemical textile industry; to control important private enterprises; to democratize the government-owned enterprises and to locate the responsibility for the management.

9. Population Policy

The Liberal-Democratic Party.

For the reasonable solution of population problems, they are planning, in domestic policy, to encourage a reasonable family plan and in foreign policy, to carry out emigration with cooperation with the nations concerned.

The Socialist Party.

They are planning to use diplomacy to carry out emigration, particularly through the United Nations and other international organs; to encourage a reasonable family plan; to revise the Eugenic Law for more effective practice of contraception.

84

Encouragement

-5-

10. Encouragement of Scientific Work

- The Liberal-Democratic Party. They are planning to expedite the peaceful use of atomic energy; to rearrange administrative agencies for scientific works and technology; to make legislation for the use of atomic energy; to encourage invention and discovery and its utilization.
- The Socialist Party. They are planning to establish an administrative agency for scientific work and technology; to make accomodation for the use of atomic energy; to increase the expenditure for scientific work and to improve treatment to the research workers of scientific work; to establish reward system for research; to disseminate the scientific education among the people.

II. THE UN MEMBERSHIP ISSUE.

Japan is keenly interested in the development of the question of admitting 18 new members, including her, into the United Nations as proposed by Canada. Japan is making every effort to materialize her admission into the UN as a full-fledged member, for she believes that it would be difficult to predict when another similar opportunity to join will present itself. Those 18 nations listed in the Canadian proposal are as follows:

Austria, Cambodia, Ceylon, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Libiya, Nepal, Portugal, Spain, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Outer Mongolia.

Most of the member nations of the U.N. are reported to have decided to support the Canadian proposal. The only country which is strongly against the admission of Outer Mongolia into the UN is Nationalist China. Thus, at issue in the present deadlock over the membership issue is the question of Outer Mongolia. The Soviet Russia has insisted upon Outer Mongolia's admittance into the UN. Furthermore, Russians are standing pat on 18-or-none position and are apparently determined to make it impossible for the 17 other nations to join. Obviously, the Russians mean to place full responsibility upon the United States or Nationalist China if the present proposal by Canada should fall through.

Because of the continuous pressure from countries of the British Commonwealth, the United States finally decided not to use any veto-power against Outer Mongolia. Thus, the only question will be whether Nationalist China will exercise veto-power. It is reported that President Eisenhower has appealed twice unsuccessfully to Nationalist China to refrain from using the veto against Outer Mongolia in the UN membership issue. Nationalist China had announced that it could veto the bid of Outer Mongolia, "if necessary," to keep Outer Mongolia from being admitted into the UN. The U.S. was gravely concerned over Taipei's decision and expressed anxiety that the Nationalist announcement means, in effect, "suicide" for Free China as far as its continued membership in the UN is concerned.

The Taiwan Government spokesman, on November 30, issued an announcement to the effect that his Government was opposed to the admission of Outer Mongolia into the UN and "if necessary" might use veto-power in the UN Security Council and pointed out the following as reasons for the said decision:

1. Outer Mongolia is not an independent nation and is more dependent upon Russia than other satellites of Russia are.
2. Outer Mongolia is integral part of Chinese territory over which China has had sovereignty since the abrogation of the Russo-Chinese Treaty in 1946.
3. The exercise of veto-power against the admittance of Outer Mongolia into the UN does not mean that Free China is opposed to the admission of other free

nations

85



-6-

nations into the UN.

The Jap Foreign Ministry has invited Chinese Ambassador in Japan and unsuccessfully tried to persuade his Government not to use veto-power against the 18 nations admittance into the UN.

At any rate, the time for a showdown is drawing near since the UN General Assembly closes its present session on December 10. And it will be necessary to carefully watch whether or not Nationalist China will use the veto in regard to the UN membership issue, because the U.S is continuously giving pressure to Taiwan lest Taiwan should use the veto in the UN Security Council.

By my shuttle Kim

Copy to: Foreign Minister

86