



REPUBLIC OF KOREA

KOREAN MISSION IN JAPAN

Tokyo, December 15, 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. UN MEMBERSHIP ISSUE AND ITS REACTION IN JAPAN.

II. JAPAN'S GROUNDWORK ON ATOMS-FOR-PEACE.

I. UN MEMBERSHIP ISSUE AND ITS REACTION IN JAPAN.

The package deal for entry into UN of 18 nations including Japan supported by 52 nations was transmitted to the UN Security Council for its study and recommendation to the General Assembly for the final approval.

But the real difficulty lay in the Security Council, since Nationalist China was against the inclusion of Outer Mongolia and Moscow was against the other 17 nations if Outer Mongolia is excluded. The Security Council is composed of 5 permanent member countries and 6 other states.

Permanent member states:

The United States, The United Kingdom, France, Nationalist China and Russia.

Other member states:

New Zealand, Brazil, Turkey, Belgium, Iran and Peru.

In the midst of the tense atmosphere, the Council started discussions of the issue, according to news reports from New York. In the beginning, the Council discussions were centered on the procedure on how to dispose of the package deal plan mapped out by the General Assembly. Russia proposed that the 18 nations' applications be studied one by one at the Council and simultaneously, the General Assembly be also opened for approval of the recommendation by the Council on the result of study of each application. It is believed that the Russian proposal was made to secure the passage of Outer Mongolia's application without fail and also she wanted to have chances to exercise the veto against other 17 nations in case Outer Mongolia's application is rejected either by the Council or the Assembly. And in the meanwhile, New Zealand and Brazil submitted to the Council a joint proposal:

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- (1) that the voting shall be carried out one by one on each of the 18 applications,
- (2) that the final voting shall be carried out as a unit of the entire 18 applications, and
- (3) that the final recommendations on the 18 applications be made to the Assembly for its final approval.

In connection with the two proposals -- one from Russia and the other from New Zealand and Brazil--on the procedural matters regarding the study of the 18 nations package deal, the general feeling of the Council was in favor of the New Zealand-Brazil joint proposal. Thus, Russia gave up its own proposal and the joint proposal by New Zealand and Brazil was adopted by the vote of 9 to 1 (China).

Nationalist Chinese representative very successfully countered the joint proposal, by stating that the Republic of Korea and Vietnam should be included in the package deal. Ambassador Tiang of China made a proposal that the 18-nation plan be amended as the 20-nation plan including Korea and Vietnam and he strongly demanded that Korea and Vietnam be admitted into the UN without fail. And the Council was just about to carry out a vote on whether the Council should adopt the New Zealand-Brazil proposal or China's revised proposal, when the Turkish representative moved that the Council session be adjourned for three hours until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of December 13. The Turkish motion was adopted.

At 3:14, when the session was reopened, representatives from the US and the United Kingdom made a speech to the effect that they support the Chinese proposal instead of the joint proposal by New Zealand and Brazil. Thus, the situation entirely changed. And Korea and Vietnam were included in the 20-nation package deal.

When the Council entered into the voting of the 20-nation applications, Russia exercised the veto against Korea and Vietnam, which fact gave China an ample reason that China can use the veto against Outer Mongolia. Russia continuously exercised 15 vetoes against free nations including Korea. This was the case of how the 18 nations package deal was killed in the Security Council. The Council adjourned at 5:45 on the same day, after it turned down the 20 nations' applications. The following table shows the result of the voting of the 20 nations' applications at the Security Council session held in the afternoon of December 13, 1955:

Applicants	For	Against (veto)	Abstention
1. Korea	9	1 (Russia)	1 (New Zealand)
2. Vietnam	9	1 (")	1 (")
3. Albania	7		4 (US, China, France, Belgium)
4. Outer Mongolia	8	1 (China)	2 (US, Belgium)
5. Jordan	10	1 (Russia)	
6. Ireland	10	1 (Russia)	
7. Portugal	10	1 (Russia)	

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Applicants	For	Against	Abstention
8. Hungary	9	0	2(China, US)
9. Italy	10	1 (Russia)	
10. Austria	10	1 (Russia)	
11. Rumania	9	0	2(China, US)
12. Bulgaria	9	0	2(China, US)
13. Finland	10	1 (Russia)	
14. Ceylon	10	1 (Russia)	
15. Nepal	10	1 (Russia)	
16. Libya	10	1 (Russia)	
17. Cambodia	10	1 (Russia)	
18. Japan	10	1 (Russia)	
19. Laos	10	1 (Russia)	
20. Spain	9	1 (Russia)	1(Belgium)

As soon as the package deal was voted down in the Security Council, Japanese newspapers widely reported the story, bitterly charging Nationalist China's exercise of the veto against Mongolia. Japanese deliberately criticized against the Taiwan government, without touching upon the Russian's arrogant and unreasonable attitude. Japanese launched an active propaganda campaign, twisting the facts about what happened in the Security Council. And they charged that the responsibility for failure of the 18 nations plan rests with Nationalist China, in spite of the solid fact that it was Russia and not Taiwan that killed Japan's application for entry into the UN. One of the leading newspapers of Japan said in its editorial dated December 15 that the Taiwan Government will receive the brunt of the free nations' attack for being directly responsible for having vetoed the package entry of 18 nations into the UN. This move of the Chiang regime, the paper went on to say, will not only damage the UN but also Nationalist China itself.

Now, it is extremely deplorable that Japanese newspapers are moulding public opinion against only Taiwan and not Russia. Nothing was mentioned of what Russia did in connection with the membership issue this time.

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, at the news of Japan's failure to enter the UN, said that he could not help being disappointed because Japan was sure that she would be able to enter the UN this time without fail. Shigemitsu once reported to the Diet that Japan's entry into the UN would be possible at the rate of 60 to 40. Hatoyama bluntly said that the Foreign Ministry officials misjudged the situation regarding the 18-nation package deal and expressed his dissatisfaction with his Foreign Office.

According to another report from New York early this morning, Russia has changed its mind and submitted to the Security Council a new proposal that the 16 nations--the original 18 nations minus Japan and Outer Mongolia--be admitted into the UN. And it is said that Russia was bitterly opposed to the admittance of Japan into the UN, despite that the U.S. strongly demanded that Japan be also included in Russia's new proposal. And the 16-nation plan was adopted by the Council and was submitted to the General Assembly for its approval. The 16-nation proposal was adopted by the General Assembly. Now, Japan will know which country is opposed to her entry into the UN. She will



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know that Russia is the very country which is strongly opposed to her into the UN.

Now that among the 20 nations including Korea, 16 nations have been admitted into the UN, there are only 4 nations left over, so far as the applications for entry into the UN are concerned. These four countries are Korea, Vietnam, Japan and Outer Mongolia. And it was Russia that exercised the veto against Korea, Vietnam and Japan. And it must be noted that the Taiwan Government strongly supported Korea's case from the beginning to the end. And it was also due to Taiwan's favorable attitude toward Korea that the US and the UK supported China's revised plan for admittance of 20 nations into the UN. And China's firm stand against Mongolia and favorable attitude toward Korea at the UN Security Council are to be commendable, although Korea's entry into the UN was not materialized this time due to Russia's exercise of the veto.

At the news of the passage of the 16-nation applications, excepting Japan and Outer Mongolia, through the Security Council and the General Assembly on the basis of the Russia's new proposal, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Japanese Diet held its emergency session and started arguing on Japan's failure to enter the UN. Shigemitsu had a hard time in answering the questions raised by Opposite Party members. He told the Diet that he was sure that Japan's entry into the UN would be possible next year.

Ambassador Allison visited Shigemitsu at the latter's office this afternoon and expressed his regret over the fact that Japan could not enter the UN at the current session. And in the meantime, the Socialist Party decided to introduce to the Diet a non-confidence bill against Shigemitsu, stating that he could not successfully handle the matter on Japan's entry into the UN. The Opposition Party has started making use of the UN membership issue as a political campaign against the Hatoyama Cabinet.

The 16 nations which were admitted into the UN this morning are as follows: Jordan, Ireland, Portugal, Hungary, Italy, Austria, Rumania, Albania, Bulgaria, Finland, Ceylon, Nepal, Libya, Cambodia, Laos, and Spain. Thus, the UN member states number 78 including the 16 new member countries admitted into the UN at the current session.

II. JAPAN'S GROUNDWORK ON ATOMS-FOR-PEACE.

Japanese industrial circles are going to procure atomic reactors for peaceful purposes, since the agreement was reached between the US and Japan on the importation of enriched uranium from the United States.

The Japanese government is going to take such steps as the establishment of an Atomic Energy Commission, an Atomic Energy Bureau in the Prime Minister's Office, and Atomic Energy Public Corporation and the Atomic Energy Research Institute. The Japanese government is also devising the ways and means for promoting the mining of uranium and thorium in Japan.

Besides these practical measures to be taken, a basic bill on atomic energy was submitted to the Japanese Diet under the joint sponsorship of the Liberal-Democratic and the Socialist Parties. Since the bill was submitted



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by the two parties, there won't be any difficulty in connection with the passage of the bill by the Diet.

The bill stipulates that all research, development and utilization of atomic energy in Japan will be limited to peaceful purposes. And one of the state ministers will be appointed chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission when established upon the passage of the bill by the Diet. And a rumor has it that State Minister without portfolio Shoriki will be nominated as the chairman. Shoriki is the president of the Yomiuri Shimbun and played quite an important role in holding the Atoms-for-peace Exhibition in Tokyo during the last month. Shoriki made trips to the US last year for consultation with the US side on the holding of such Exhibition.

Japanese scientists believe that they have still much to learn in the way of the practical application of theories on nuclear energy. Thus, they petitioned to Premier Hatoyama that they should enjoy the freedom of research in the field of atomic energy. It is said that both Hatoyama and Shoriki have given their assurances that the freedom of research in the universities will not be hampered in the least.

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