

TSUJI 201-

YOMIURI* (5/6 Summary)

Eve., April 15, 1962

Fate of Masanobu TSUJI

The fate of Upper House member Masanobu TSUJI has been unknown since he disappeared during his trip to Southeast Asia last year. According to Foreign Minister KOSAKA, the Chinese Red Cross Society was requested in December last year to investigate the matter on the basis of the information that he had entered China from Hanoi, but the Society's answer showed that there was no evidence of his having entered that country. There is, however, the rumor that he was seen somewhere in the northeast district (Manchuria). According to the Chief of the Upper House General Affairs Department, Makoto CHIBA asked HSIEH Nan-kuang of the People's Institute of Foreign Affairs to trace TSUJI's whereabouts when CHIBA visited China last January as a member of the Socialist Diet members' mission. HSIEH is said to have replied that TSUJI actually entered China and stayed there for ten days or so. HSIEH gave the unconfirmed information that he left China and was shot to death by American troops when he was trying to enter the Pathet Lao area of Laos.

Some attribute his stay in China for only ten days to the fact that he was treated coldly there; the old China, toward which he used to entertain friendly sentiments, has already changed greatly. The new China would not have welcomed an "adventurer" having no background. It is said that the Foreign Minister intends to ask the U.S. Government about the rumor of his having been shot to death, but it will be difficult to ascertain the truth in that area.

TSUJI carries in his body the bullets from several countries. He may reappear some day unexpectedly.

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YOMIURI* (1/2 Summary)

April 14, 1962

Election of LDP President Every Two Years Is Undesirable

How can Japan's politics be improved? Professor INOKI of Kyoto University points out one cause of the disease. That is the lack of democratic leadership. He says that especially because of the ridiculous phenomenon that a public election must be held to choose the Party President every two years (in the present situation of the LDP, Party President means the Prime Minister), leadership required for a true democratic system cannot be exercised.

Professor INOKI says that through the experiences of many years the British Conservative and Liberal Parties established a practice not to limit the Party leader's term of office, and to stabilize his leadership. This is right. Because of this, the electorate can choose "a party rather than a man" without anxiety. If a party leader is unqualified to be Prime Minister, the electorate will not support his party.

However, under the present circumstances, so long as the LDP remains the majority party, the election of the LDP President, that is the Prime Minister, every two years, by a limited number of LDP members through bribing, will be the inescapable reality. It seems that there is no one qualified to be the Prime Minister of a long-enduring Government, in the LDP.

* Henshu Techo

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The Japanese delegation's concession is probably due to the fact that the crab fishing season is drawing near and that the delegation is planning to do its best to break the current deadlock in the negotiations on the salmon and salmon-trout issue.

With regard to the salmon and salmon-trout issue, negotiations have already been held between Chief Japanese negotiator TAKASAKI and his Soviet counterpart ISHKOV three times, but the negotiations still remain deadlocked, because the Soviet Union is demanding extension of the restricted area from the standpoint of conserving salmon and salmon-trout resources, while Japan is counterarguing that strengthening of its voluntary control is sufficient to meet the purpose.

The question is what attitude the Soviet Union will hereafter take on the matter. Japan should exercise great caution against future Soviet attitudes. Both the Government and fishing circles should reconfirm the policy of opposing the Soviet demand for extension of the restricted area, to the last.

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COLUMNS

NIHON-KRIZAI* (1/2 Summary)

Eve., April 15, 1962

Establishment of KRUPP Laboratory

A technological laboratory was completed at a certain university in Tokyo through the aid of the KRUPP Company of West Germany, and its dedication ceremony took place the other day. Needless to say, KRUPP is a huge combine and the world's super top-ranking plant manufacturer. In the past, it was one of the foremost "death merchants."

It is said that KRUPP's motto is to "discard the nostalgia for weapons and to develop industries which will contribute to international peace." Its belief is that aid to less-developed nations is the prerequisite to peace, and that aid to under-developed nations must start with establishing a spiritual foothold in an intermediary cooperator like Japan. The erection of the KRUPP Hall seems to be an embodiment of this principle.

President Alfred KRUPP himself attended the dedication ceremony and delivered an address. Many machinery and reference materials were donated to the new laboratory, far surpassing the training institutes jointly sponsored by domestic industries and universities.

There ought to be an enterprise in Japan, too, to do something like this on the scale of KRUPP at some place in Asia or Africa. If big Japanese enterprises united and collected funds for such a project in a promising area, it would be far more effective than to accept a limited number of trainees like at present. For, when all is said, development of less-developed nations should mean development of human ability.

* Chuagai Shinjufu

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