

# Japanese Revolt Against Carter And Fukuda's China Policy

## JAPAN

After highly successful Japanese-Soviet talks on the economic development of Siberia last week in Tokyo, a revolt has broken out in Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) against Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda's plan to push Japan into an anti-Soviet peace treaty with China.

Fukuda, a political henchman of the Rockefeller financial circles, has made a series of overtures to Peking in the past two months including the dispatch of two Japanese military missions to China, as part of the overall Rockefeller-puppet Carter policy for a Japan-China "Second Front" against the Soviets. The alliance is to be concluded by a Japan-China peace treaty which would incorporate a statement denouncing the Soviet Union's "hegemonistic" desires.

Fukuda is determined to sign that treaty this summer.

Fukuda's game is now being upset by Soviet efforts to patch up Japanese-Soviet relations which had deteriorated badly during a recent protracted dispute over fishing rights between the two nations. But, many conservative leaders, including a leader of the "new right" Serankai grouping inside the LDP, are now saying that the fishing dispute was largely caused by Fukuda's overtures to the Chinese.

Last week's economic cooperation talks with Japanese business leaders were conducted by Soviet Deputy Trade Minister Patolichev. Then, in an interview in Japan's leading newspaper, the *Asahi Shimbun*, Brezhnev proposed improving relations on the basis of cooperation in areas of mutual interest. He proposed that the two countries conclude peace treaty as soon as possible, or if still unresolved territorial disputes prevent that, an initial treaty of friendship and cooperation.

In response, Fukuda was forced to announce that his Labor Minister, Hirohide Ishida, head of the Dietman's League for Japan-Soviet Friendship, and a staunch ally of the anti-Fukuda former premier, Takeo Miki, will go

## Brezhnev Proposes Preliminary 'Good Neighbor' Treaty With Japan

*The following are portions of an interview with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev printed last week by Japan's leading newspaper, the Asahi Shimbun, and reprinted June 7 in the Soviet party paper Pravda.*

**Q:** During (then premier) Tanaka's visit to the Soviet Union, it was recognized that the dispute over the northern territories between our countries is unsolved. Has not the position that the Soviet Union has taken on this recently, been a departure from agreements that were reached?

**A:** We recall very well the talks that took place with Japanese leaders at that time....As you recall, in the joint Soviet-Japanese statement of October 10, 1973 agreement was reached to continue talks on a peace treaty. The Soviet Union is ready — if, of course, the Japanese side does not put forward unacceptable conditions — to take this matter, which is important for our countries, to its conclusion....It is known that peace treaties, as a rule, encompass a broad complex of questions, including

that of border-lines. This also concerns the Soviet-Japanese peace treaty. But to say that in relations between our countries there are some kind of 'unsettled territorial problems' is a onesided and inaccurate interpretation.

...If we understand things correctly, Japan is not yet ready to conclude a peace treaty. Taking this into account, we have proposed, while not ceasing negotiations on the peace treaty, to exchange opinions and sign a treaty on good-neighborliness and cooperation, which would encompass those areas of our relations which have matured sufficiently that they can be placed on a firm treaty basis....

We called our proposal a treaty on good-neighborliness and cooperation. In the final analysis it is not a question of names, but of the content. We are prepared to also review possible initiatives from the Japanese side in this direction. It is important that such a bilateral state document serve the goals of establishing genuinely good relations between our countries....