

NOMURA Kichisaburo (II)

See: "Prominent Persons in Japan & Japanese-dominated Areas", 14 Aug 45
ZJL-442, 18 Sept 50, [] [] [] Dossier

Under plan attempting to compromise split in UGAKI JIS "federation", UGAKI would have been retained as titular head, but Subject would have been given far greater authority as virtual "chief of general affairs staff", on the highest level of overall direction... Plan refused by Army leaders (ZJL-483, 13 November 1950; [] [] CE File III-28) 362

Secret conferences have been held by Premier YOSHIDA, Subject and others to discuss the rearmament of Japan (ZJL-551B, 8 Feb 51, [] [] "Japanese Rearmament" file)

Subject, among others, is doing research on problem of Japanese rearmament for the Japanese Underground Government (ZJL-551C, 8 Feb 51, [] [] CE File "Japanese Rearmament")

Japanese Government is using Subject and others to conduct research on rearmament problems. (ZJL-596A, Feb 51, [] [] "Japanese Rearmament")

Japanese Government is considering sending Subject, ex-general KAWABE Torashiro, and ex-General UGAKI Kazunari to the United States for the purpose of explaining the Japanese side of the rearmament proposal. The government hopes to receive an American invitation for such a mission. (ZJL-597, Feb 51, [] [])

YOSHIDA is displeased at the secret talks HATOYAMA has held with Subject and IWASAKI Tatsunosuke at the request of Joseph DODGE. (ZJL-603, 20 April 1951, [] [] [] Dossier)

Subject is assisting Prime Minister YOSHIDA as a Counsellor (ZJL-611, 3 May 1951, [] [] [] Dossier)

See ZJLA-1473, 11 May 1951, CE File III-1.

Subject, member of staff of former Japanese Naval officers currently engaged in high level research on Soviet matters, ZJL-640, 5 June 1951, [] [] CE File III-33)

Ex-Navy Faction, consisting of Subject, OKADA Keisuke and others, has high expectations for the pro-American peace policies of the late Navy Minister Admiral YONAI Mitsumasa, now being advanced by former Rear Admiral YOKOYAMA Ichiro. The post-treaty plans of Subject considered most important by the Japanese government, since Subject's opinions are held in high regard by Ambassador DULLES and the United States Department of State. Subject's opinions on the reconstruction of Japanese Navy, which were submitted to Dulles, formulated jointly by Subject, INOUE Narumi and TOMIOKA Sadatoshi, former Rear Admiral. (ZJL-641B, [] [] 6 June 1951; "Japanese Rearmament" file)

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)

- (2)(A) Privacy
(2)(B) Methods/Sources
(2)(G) Foreign Relations

NOMURA Kichisaburo (III)

UGAKI Kazushige, NOMURA Kichisaburo and OKADA Keisuke will be depurged during June 1951. (ZJL-635, 1 June 1951, [])

There are rumors that NOMURA Kichisaburo is a candidate for the presidency of the Democratic Party. (ZJL-708, 31 Aug 51, [] file)

Chosen Ambassador to U.S. only after MATSUMOTO Shizharu declined. (ZJL-735, 20 Sept 51, [] [] [] dossier.)

There is strong sentiment in favor of his appointment as head of the Japanese Section of the Japan-American Defense Committee. (ZJL-648B, 15 Jun 51, [] [] NOMURA dossier)

With regard to rearmament, there is not a single figure in the old Army General Staff who could summon a popular following; among the Admirals however, is Admiral NOMURA Kichisaburo. He is popular and a figure of great stature, and the old Army crowd is also trying to make use of him, and is at present very active toward that end. His particular characteristic is that he makes a clear distinction between right and wrong, but has no personal satellites (KOBUN). He may assume leadership on the basis of a carefully formed plan, but if that is not the case he will be made a victim of. KOBAYASHI, Seizo, on the contrary has the ability to acquire satellites, but lacks the unconditional support of the old Army. It would perhaps be best to put NOMURA in command with KOBAYASHI as his deputy. (ZJL-734B, [] [] from [] [] 12 Oct. 1951, CE File Japanese Rearmament)

YOSHIDA Shigeru's objection to rearmament is despite strong urging from NOMURA and TATSUMI Eiichi. (ZJL-767, 14 Dec 51, [] [] [] [] dossier)

Following the lines of SHIMOMURA Sadami's plans for the Army and NOMURA's for the Navy, HATTORI's draft calls for, in general, an Army of 150,000 men, a Navy of 250,000 tons, and an Air Force of 2000 planes... Formal overall leadership of the advocates of rearmament is exercised by SHIMOMURA for the Army and NOMURA for the Navy. (ZJL-769, 3 Jan 52, [] [] "Japanese Rearmament" folder).

SHIMOMURA Sadami is the leading candidate for chief of the NPR, and NOMURA for chief of the MSB. (ZJL-797, 31 Jan 52, [] [] CE File III-32.3) Acting on a directive from Prince TAKAMATSU, advised former Naval colleagues in October 1951 that the Emperor would abdicate when the Peace Treaty comes into effect in 1952. TAKAMATSU stated to NOMURA that the following would serve as nuclei of the rearmament movement in their respective spheres of influence: (1) Naval: NOMURA; Military: SHIMOMURA Sadami; (3) Political: OGATA Taketora; (4) Press and Radio: FURUNO Inosuke. (ZJL-799, 2 February 1952, [] [] ~~GC A-10.30~~)

On 14 Mar. 52 the Gov't announced the supplementary depurge of 843 persons. Prominent in this seventh supplementary depurge announcement is former Admiral NOMURA Kichisaburo, ex-ambassador to the U. S. at the time of the outbreak of World War. II. (No. 3475, FPC Daily, 15 Mar. 1952.)

See also: ZJL-603, ZJLA-1000, and ZJLA-1273A, filed [] []

ZJLA-1742 (pg. 25) filed [] [] FILE IN [] []