

NOMURA, Kichisaburo

Information

9 August 1952

Japan Reconstruction League (Nihon Saiken Renmei) inaugurated yesterday. It's principle is 1) economy independence: 2) National sovereignty 3) promotion of democratic government: Officers appointed are:

Advisers: SHIGEMITSU Mamoru,
SHIEUSAWA Keizo
FURUMO Inosuke
GODO Takuo
SAWADA Renzo
HATTA Yoshiaki

Source: NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, April 20, 1952

NOMURA, KICHISABURO

Construction of tomb for Japanese unknown war dead contemplated at former Army cemetery in Tokyo. A non-govt project, sponsors include Trans Minister MURAKAMI Giichi and NOMURA ex-admiral Amb. to U.S. Plans include 120 foot memorial tower, landscaped park, grave large enough to accommodate remains 200,000 persons.

Comment: Departure from normal war dead monuments since will enshrine civ as well as mil war dead. Sponsorship by Nomura, long recognized as moderate, indicates absence militarist complexion this project. Logical rallying point for militaristic spirit would be Yasukuni shrine, heavily subsidized by govt before occupation.

Source: DA, No. CX 64125 (from Tokyo), 23 Feb. 1952-SECRET

UNKNOWN SOLDIER TOWER TO GO UP IN TOKYO: Former Ambassador to the U.S. NOMURA Kichisaburo and other prominent Japanese have launched a drive to erect a memorial tower in Tokyo to the Japanese unknown ~~soldier~~ soldier. The project, set for completion next fall, has the blessing of the Foreign Ministry.

Source: Asahi Shimbun (AM), 20 October 1951

RECONSTRUCTION LEAGUE--The Japan Reconstruction League--an organization of prominent wartime figures--was established April 19. The declared purpose of the League, which many believe will develop into a powerful political party, is to study and promote measures for the speedy reconstruction of Japan. Among those listed as advisers to the League are former Commerce and Industry Minister KISHI Shinsuke, former Finance Minister SHIBUSAWA Keizo, former Foreign Minister SHIGEMITSU Mamoru, and former Admiral NOMURA Kichisaburo.

Source: Jiji, April 19, 1952

STRONG MILITARY CLIQUE SEEN FORMING

The most important group in the 'Opposition Party' is headed by Col. HATTORI Takushiro. Col. TSUJI Masanobu is backing him 100 percent and young officers also support him. To this group belong:

Admiral NOMURA Kichisaburo towers over the professional theorists of this group (for names in the group see article in HATTORI Takushiro's folder). 'If you have something you want to say, let me say it,' says the former admiral.

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~~fact~~ fact, former Japanese naval officers regard him as a man they can always turn to. It is said that Admiral Nomura is at present working closely with HATOYAMA, but at any rate he can well present the case of the Navy.

Source Yomiuri, 29 February, 1952

NOMURA Kichisaburo

Quick action on plans to hold mold the political world in a Japan which regained independence only 2 days ago has been decided upon by an imposing group of prewar political stalwarts. Political circles are watching the actions of the group called the Japan Reconstruction League, because they feel it may be the cadre of a new political party. Observers say the group consists of men, including a leading newspaper figure, who held varied political views but many of whom are of one strain in that they lean to right of center. At a meeting held April 29 the members of the League reaffirmed their aim of "renovating" Japan's political world. Included in the League are three wartime Cabinet members SHIGEMITSU Mamoru, former Foreign Minister; KISHI Shinsuke, former Commerce-Industry Minister; and Ino Hiroya, former Agriculture-Forestry Minister. Japan's Ambassador to Washington at the time of the Pacific War broke out, former Admiral NOMURA Kichisaburo, is also a member of the group. Other members are SAWADA Kenzo, former Ambassador to France; Shibusawa Keizo, former Finance Minister in 1945 to 1946 SHIDEHARA Cabinet; MIYOSHI Hideyuki, former Diet member; TAKAISHI Shingoro, onetime board chairman of the MAINICHI SHIMBUN and a sprinkling of Liberals and Progressives. At their last meeting the league members agreed that a concrete program based on aims should be speedily drawn up. KISHI and MIYOSHI, regarded as being most influential in the League, are said to be intending to develop their organ into a new political party headed by SHIGEMITSU, SHIGEMITSU himself however, has said he has no political ambitions. He has stated that he joined the League solely to contribute his bit toward the reconstruction of Japan. KISHI said that the people have no faith in the existing political parties. He is said personally to favor the rightist Socialist Party, but has said that the Party should be reorganized into a people's party which would transcend class parties. KISHI is the elder brother of SATO Eisaku, a leading Liberal who is the Minister of Postal Service and Telecommunications. He has said he will never join the Liberal Party. MIYOSHI on the other hand, apparently leans toward the Progressive Party. However, he has said that no one in the League is considering entry into any one of the existing ~~political parties~~ parties. Concerning the attitude of political parties toward the Reconstruction League, it has been reported that a group of the Progressives, led by OASA Tadao, wartime State Minister, are maneuvering for a merger of the Progressive Party with the League. However, other Progressives are opposed to such amalgamation, it is said.

Source: Kyodo, 30 April 1952

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ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL LEADERS STILL "UNPURGED"

FUGEE CASES** Former Gen. UGAKI Kazushige who was War Minister and Foreign minister in prewar years.

Former Admiral NOMURA KICHIABURO, Japanese Ambassador to Washington at the outbreak of the Pacific War.

Kyodo, 29 November 1951 66-----

Some prominent persons still on the purge list are

(1) Militarists: UGAKI Kazushige, NAFA Taketsugu; MAZAKI Jinzaburo; YOSHIDA Zengo; OIKAWA Koshiro; OKADA Keisuko; HYAKUTAKE Saburo; TOYODA Soemu; TOYODA Teijiro, T KAHASHI Sankichi, HASEGAWA Kiyoshi; NOMURA, Kichisaburo MAINICHI, Feb. 1, 1952

QUALIFICATION EXAMINING COUNCIL**Former Admiral NOMURA Kichisaburo, last Ambassador to Washington before the Pacific War, is among the "border-line cases" whose liberation has not been approved by the screening council..

Kyodo, 18 July 1951

Former Ambassador to the U.S. NOMURA Kichisaburo visited Mr. Faulkner (?), aide to Mr. Dulles, Special Ambassador to Japan at 3 pm, April 21, 1951 and consulted for about 30 minutes at the diplomatic office

Source: NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, April 22 1951

Former high Japanese Navy officers who were among the top purges had been doing well after establishment of the Fukaya Ceramics Company (capital 1,400,000 yen) in Saitama-ken, Fukaya-machi since Oct. 1947.

President is former Vice-admiral SHIMOMURA Teisuke; Plant manager-ex-rear-adm. NAMBA Kikuo; Sales Manager-ex-vice adm. and C.- in-C Southern Region OGURE Guji; HIJIKATA Takahiko, former captain as permanent dire at the Urawa's Main Office; Among the financial supporters are: TOYOTA Hiedjiro, former Admiral as counselor; NOMURA Kichisaburo, ex Adm. ex-Adm. & Norval Mice Minister leaders totaling 27. The only non-purgee is present Welfare Minister Kurokawa Takeo.

Source: NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, NOV 21 1950

TENTATIVE LIST OF JAPANESE LEADERS AND OFFICIALS TO MEET THE HONORABLE JOHN FOSTER DULLES.

Diplomatic:

OTA Ichiro, Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs;
SHIMAZU Hisanaga, Dir. of Bure. of Political Affairs;
NISHIMURA Kumao, Dir. Bure. of Treaties;
NAJIMA Eiji, Dir. of Buresu. of Controls;
YOSANO Shigeru, Chief, Bur of Research & Documents;
MATSUI Akira, Chief, Gen. Affairs Sect., Bur of Political Affairs;
KURUSU Saburo, special envoy to USA in 1941.
HORINOUCHI Kensuke, ex-Ambassador to U.S.
Admiral NOMURA Kichisaburo, ex-Min of Foreign Affairs and Amb to the United States

Source: TOKYO DESPATCH No. 107, 21 July 1950, Restricted

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TAKADA Toru testified at the Lower House Illegal Property Transactions Committee that, "OKADA Keisuke, NOMURA Kichisaburo and YONAI Mitsumasa worked to raise money to meet expense for the defense of naval defendants in the Tokyo Military Tribunal."

Source: ASAHI SHIMBUN, 2 July 1948

A report by ex-Admiral NOMURA K. entitled "On my mission to America

Source: NIPPON TIMES, 16 Jan 1948

Has lost his seat on the Privy Council as a result of the January Purge Directive.

Source: Mainichi Shimbun, 14 June 1946

Has submitted his resignation from the Privy Council

Source: FBIS, 13 June 1946

Member of the Privy Council who falls under the terms of the SCAP ban is requested by the government to remain in office until the constitution revision bill has been before the Diet. His resignation is expected when the current Diet adjourns.

Source: FBIS, Daily Report, 10 June 1946

NOMURA Kichisaburo, Admiral

Was interviewed by USSBS

Source: Asahi Shimbun, 21 November 1945
ATIS, 137, 30 November 1945

Ambassador to the U.S. at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack, while interviewed by an AP reporter on 21 September said that he had no previous knowledge of the Japanese attack of the Pearl Harbor. He declared that the war was against his wishes, for he knew America's great industrial capacity and ability to produce but the decision to attack was made in Tokyo.

Source: Central News, 12 September 1945
MIS, China, 12 October 1945