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CLASSIFICATION <b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>INFORMATION REPORT</b> <b>OFFICE OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE</b>	ORIG. NO. 143-55
DATE OF INFORMATION 15 MAR 1955		DATE OF REPORT 19 APR 1955
		ORIG. DIVISION B-2
U.S. NAVAL ATTACHE, TOKYO		PERSONAL

JAPAN: NOMURA, Kichisaburo, Opinions of 7103

Ex-Admiral NOMURA is firmly of the opinion that Japan must remain within the free world bloc, that conditions make Japan an indivisible partner of the U.S. and that Japan should become as active a partner as Great Britain.

Ref: (a) Alusana Tokyo IR 97-55 dtd 23 Mar 1955

1. During a 31 March 1955 conversation with members of this office, Ex-Admiral Kichisaburo NOMURA, a powerful and respected voice in Japanese government and politics, delivered himself of several remarks about Japan and her position in the world. The following day the Admiral sent to the Naval Attache a translation of an article he had written for the 15 March 1955 edition of the YOMIURI SHIMBUN, a vernacular newspaper. That article effectively summarizes the Admiral's remarks, and is therefore produced below in its entirety as an addendum to reference (a):

"Japan occupies a strategic position in the Pacific, end sandwiched between America on the one hand and the Communist bloc on the other, her position is an unenviable one.

"In February 1950 there emerged the Soviet-Red Chinese alliance, and in the summer of the same year the Korean war broke out.

"In 1951, the Soviet Union rejected the Japanese peace treaty signed at San Francisco. This was followed by the mutual security agreement between Japan and the United States which came into effect in 1952.

"Our ideal is one world in which we may exist in peace by maintaining friendly relations with all nations, but in actuality world peace today is maintained - and only barely - through alliances and collective guarantees which serve to keep the balance of power.

"As an example the Soviet-Red Chinese alliance is counter-balanced by the Japan-U.S. mutual security agreement to protect peace in this area.

"It is a fact that peace and the balance of power is maintained not only by the presence of American troops in East Asia but by the entire strength of the American nation."

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)  
 (2)(A) Privacy  
 (2)(B) Methods/Sources  
 (2)(G) Foreign Relations

FOR COORDINATION WITH NAVY

35-4

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INFORMATION REPORT

FORM 100-100 (Rev. 1-25-54)

CLASSIFICATION: U.S. NAVAL ATTACHE, TOKYO 149-55

DATE: 19 APR 1955

Will countries no doubt desire 'peaceful coexistence', but on the basis of past experience and present trends, such a policy is highly unlikely to be adopted by them.

The overall intentions of a nation are generally reflected by its military and military affairs.

While there may be individual objections to the San Francisco Peace Treaty and the U.S. - Japan Mutual Security Agreement, these objections, passed by the Diet (Parliament), are not sufficient to prevent the ratification of these agreements.

There have been many instances of peace treaties in the world, but the degree to which they are generally accepted is not granted. This means that such treaties should be long and difficult to negotiate on this basis in order to gain the confidence of nations of the world.

It is pointed out that there should be no political and economic relations of a nature which would be to the benefit of all.

However, based on security, over-population, and distribution in self-interest, all nations are likely to be unable to meet their needs, hence Japan must make its best effort to meet its needs in all directions.

The world economy will be affected in all directions.

From about 1945 to 1950, the world economy was in a state of depression.

The world economy is now in a state of depression.

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DECLASSIFIED

INFORMATION REPORT

FORM 100 (REV. 1-25-54)

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	SUBJECT U.S. NAVAL ATTACHE, TOKYO	REPORT NO. 143-55	DATE 19 APR 1955
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Communist China was branded an aggressor by the United Nations for entering into the Korean war, and today the U.S. continues to impose restrictions against the selling of strategic goods to the Peking regime.

Red China faces shortages in many fields, such as petroleum, but Red China has the advantage of large territory, and she will probably achieve self-sufficiency eventually.

The present she is concentrating on building up her economy with the help of material and capital from the Soviet Union.

Japan, by comparison, was able to import food and raw materials from neighboring areas in the early stages of the war, but by the time the war drew to a close, her battle lines had moved west of her ships had been sunk. There was a severe shortage of petroleum, and houses and schools were forced to use charcoal instead of gas and food was very short.

It is estimated that Japan lives on diet of 1944.

After Japan, the balance of power is maintained by U.S.-Japan mutual security agreement to offset the Soviet-Red China alliance.

Red China, Japan, Korea, she would be at the mercy of Russia and Red China and quite possibly be forced into the role of another Communist satellite.

Americans are, if anything, somewhat critical of Japan, referring to Japan as being 'the Yankeroads' but Japan's road is only one way.

There have also been criticisms that the Japanese lack tact, and that when faced with reality tend to take a 'back-seat' approach.

On other hands, the United States is getting impatient over Japan's lack of enthusiasm in building up her defense forces.

It is essential that Japan take a keen interest in her own defense, and the people must realize that defense is their duty.

With the world continuing, so to speak, with an impending storm, it is inadvisable for Japan to remain isolated in her own area of calm.

However Japan is clearly not capable of handling her own defense independent of her allies, hence the existence of the Japan-U.S. mutual security agreement.

The Japanese people must be prepared to adhere strictly to the obligations of this agreement, out of the sense of moral correctness, despite any agreement broken by Japan abroad, and at the same time bear in mind that the defense of their own freedom and independence is their primary duty.

With respect to the immediate relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, friendly relations between neighbor countries is to be welcomed. Furthermore it is proper for Japan to resume relations with the nations of the world.

At the same time as long as it is clear that we must remain within the free world bloc, we must first seek to understand the motivations behind Russia and Red China, and take definite precautions against interference in Japan's domestic affairs.

It should bear in mind that in the United States there is the UK and the British have Scotland, etc.

We cannot assume that our own good intentions will be matched by similar intentions of other countries.

The present in adjustment of relations with Red China presents far more complications than an adjustment with Russia.

Of the two governments of China, Japan maintains friendly relations with the Nationalist regime and recognizes it. Communism is on the front line of the free world's defense against Communist, and ultimately her role as part of the free world is essential.

INFORMATION SOURCE

FORM NO. 10 (1-55)

CLASSIFICATION	TITLE	DATE	PERIOD
UNCLASSIFIED	U.S. JAPAN ATTACHE, TOKYO	243-74	19 APR 1955

"Conditions make Japan an indivisible partner of the United States, and we want also to be an active one."

"The surplus agricultural products the U.S. has offered to Japan may be surplus for the U.S. but for Japan they are essential goods, and hence we need to approach the problem with a spirit of inferiority complex."

"For example it is evidence of an inferiority complex to approach a discussion of the dollar clause of the surplus agricultural commodity purchase agreement on the assumption that the rate of exchange might in future change from the present 360 Yen to 500 Yen to the dollar, and hence go against Japan."

"If such an assumption is made, one can also argue that the exchange rate change in favor of the Yen to say 200 Yen to the dollar."

"Japan should approach the discussion with the U.S. in this frame of mind and bring about conclusion of the agreement as soon as possible."

"On the question of re-appportioning Japan's share of defense costs with the U.S., I am certain that a satisfactory solution will be found provided Japan is fully cognizant of her defense responsibilities and approaches the problems with 'self-help' as the paramount assumption."

"The United States is the world's most powerful country, and she that abides by its treaties and promises."

"In our dealings with the U.S. are void of inferiority complexes and are straight forward, we may expect fair play and a square deal in return."

"Japan's relations with the U.S. should develop to the same level and closeness as exists between the U.S. and Britain."

"The Pacific Ocean is getting smaller, for we are living in an age where it takes only a little over ten hours for a jet plane to cross it."

"Our future lies in conducting ourselves as a nation within the context of a world community."

2. Admiral HANEDA also made some interesting comments on the present Far Eastern scene. In summary, they are as follows:

A. The Japanese people are ignorant of the strategic implications of the Comand and Matsu Islands, and accordingly pay them little attention.

B. The Japanese are silent as to its intent in re these islands, and the U.S. has demonstrated great strategic skill, and kept the Chinese Communists guessing. The Communists are no doubt worried for fear their attacks on the offshore islands will bring U.S. retaliatory operations along the Chinese coast, such as at Shanghai or other important coastal cities.

C. Chinese Communist reports of military strength in the coastal area are no doubt highly exaggerated; a customary oriental practice, the Admiral stressed.

3. In negotiations of all types, the Admiral said: "Patience, patience - you occidentals must always see high patience when dealing with orientals. We do not want that you must be patient."

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