

Security Pact Change

11/10/66
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Washington Post Foreign Service

TOKYO, Nov. 9—The new American Ambassador to Japan, U. Alexis Johnson, said today that the United States "has no intention to propose any modification or changes" in the U.S.-Japan Mutual Security Treaty, which is open for revision in 1970.

Johnson, in his first press conference here, said the United States "is very satisfied with the operation of the treaty." On the Japanese side, many proposals for change have been made. They range from demands for complete abolition to possibilities for closer military alliance.

The new Ambassador, who

presented his credentials to Emperor Hirohito yesterday, said that the introduction of American nuclear weapons "is not a subject under discussion" between the United States and Japan.

He left open the possibility, however that the subject might come up later, in light of Communist China's increasing nuclear capacity. "If it is going to be considered," he said, "it will be a subject of discussion between the two governments."

Nuclear Weapons

Johnson said that he was not aware of prominently published reports here saying that Japan may allow the

United States to station nuclear weapons here. Japan, hit with atomic bombs during World War II, is extremely sensitive about nuclear weapons.

Johnson said that his briefings in Washington before he assumed his post here made it "hard to find a major problem" between the United States and Japan.

He said that questions of Okinawa, the Mutual Security Treaty, China policy, and Vietnam, are not major problems when compared with those he had been dealing with before coming to Japan. Johnson formerly was Deputy Undersecretary of State and

Not Needed, U.S. Tells Japan

deeply involved in the Vietnam crisis.

Many Japanese and some American officials, however, consider U.S.-Japanese differences over these questions to be of major importance.

The Ambassador indicated that the United States will take a firm position opposing Japanese demands for the return of certain administrative rights to Okinawa, where the United States has a huge military base complex. Japan has residual sovereignty over the island group.

Vietnam

Johnson reiterated the official American line that "we understand and respect the

Japanese position on Vietnam." Japan's position has been to remain aloof from the question and attempts to settle it, except for repeated statements of hope for a peaceful solution.

The Japanese, however, have not refrained from making money out of the Vietnam War. Exports to South Vietnam more than tripled during the first eight months of this year compared with a like period last year, totalling \$63.9 million worth. Experts to other areas directly affected by the war, such as Thailand and Okinawa, have also jumped.

Japanese exports to North Vietnam have increased from

\$2.6 million to \$4.3 million, a 65 per cent rise over the first eight months of 1965. Total Japanese income from the Vietnam War is estimated by some Japanese economic analysts at nearly \$1.5 billion.

Johnson's first public appearance here made clear that

his public style will be markedly different from that of his predecessor, Edwin O. Reischauer.

Johnson said that he is an advocate of "quiet diplomacy." Reischauer often promoted his ideas effectively with maximum public airing.