

Japan's National Security

White Paper

The Asia Institute

日本の安全保障

アジアインスティテュート

白書

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Part 1

Basic Principles for Formulation of National Security

Policy

The impact of technology on society, and the impact of economic activity on the environment, the manipulation of human society, and

of the body and mind of the individual, by new strategies for information warfare, has created an unprecedented security environment in which we must set forth new priorities and strategies for assuring the security of Japan and the Japanese people. Setting forth security priorities must be done in a rational, not emotional, manner, adopting a long-term approach that takes into account anticipated demographic, ecological, technological, and cultural shifts in planning, and does so using a clear scientific method.

Technology is applied increasingly by dishonest, or dangerous, forces at home and abroad as a means to dumb down the population, to create unnecessary dependencies on products, or on electricity, that are a direct threat to national security. Careful scientific assessment of the long-term impact of new technologies on society is essential and the results of those studies are much more important than the sales of weapons or other products by corporations.

The long-term interests of the people, ordinary people, over the next

two hundred years must be Japan's priority and we must take into account both the unchanging fundamentals of human conflict that are unavoidable and the new security threats posed by unprecedented technological developments.

It is critical that the discourse on security involve players from different fields, both science and technology, policy and diplomacy, economics, history, and culture. Those engaged in the primary discussion should not be too many, and they should be selected for their honesty, wisdom, and expertise.

High walls be erected to make sure that there will not be any conflict of interest in the internal debate on security policy in Japan. We cannot have influence on the decision-making process from private equity, multinational corporations (especially weapons manufacturers and private equity), and other players who are interested in short-term profits, the sales of their products, or promoting false narratives, or exaggerated narratives, meant to

promote the interests of their funders.

For example, if we determine scientifically that reverting to manual controls for aircraft, or other vehicles, is safer because they cannot be hacked, and they do not need a constant supply of electricity, then we should make policy for Japan based on that scientific finding—and nothing else. We cannot have IT firms lobbying the government to force us to buy systems that are digital (or AI) driven if that policy runs counter to actual security concerns, making Japan weaker because its systems cannot function without electricity, or because Japan must rely on software updates from third parties that may not be secure.

The first step towards establishing a reliable and honest Japanese national security policy is to create a space in Japan wherein a limited number of people who are truly dedicated to the long-term national interest can come together to formulate the principles that will undergird all future discussion of security, and then to slowly,

systematically, with confidence, introduce this vision to the critical figures in government and policy in a manner that is in accord with the process for creating policy as defined by the constitution.

We must recognize that if corporations promote in the mass media exaggerations of some security threats, or underestimations of other security threats, so as to advance their profits and to promote a false image of Japan's security concerns, that such action is immoral and innately unconstitutional. It must be opposed in a logical and scientific manner even if taking a stand is not in the immediate economic interest of those who present this vision for Japan's future.

We cannot have corporate interests (multinational corporations with stockholders around the world) promoting ideas in the media that do not have a scientific basis so as to convince citizens of dangers that are not accurate so that they support damaging policies which create profits for the few.

Democracy is meaningless if the citizens are engaged in a discussion which is not scientific. And science is never democratic. The needs of the nation must be assessed rigorously in accord with the scientific method and must be subject to scientific inquiry. Emotional responses are anathema to effective security planning. Moreover, scientific thinking must be encouraged among the citizens, and must be an absolute condition for all policy discussions.

In any case, we do not vote on science or on truth.

The following list of critical security issues can serve as the framework for a more complex and extensive proposal for a revision of Japanese security policy in response to an entirely new geopolitical environment. This new vision will not gain support because it is supported by banks and multinational corporations, or because the corrupt military contractors in Washington DC endorse it and pay millions of dollars to lobby for it. No, this new vision will succeed because it is objective and constructive, because it is based on the

scientific method, and because it deals with the reality of Japan today in a sense that none of the policy debate today does.

Fully implementing these proposals would require revolutionary changes in the structure of the government, the military, and civil society. That may seem extreme for some thoughtful citizens. We would say, however, that revolutionary changes, of a far more sinister and selfish nature, are already being implemented in Japan as we speak, revolutionary changes in our economy, in our means of communicating, and in our culture and civil society.

We have no choice but to act decisively.

We are confident that as long as our actions have a clear scientific basis, and we have a group of committed citizens with us, that these changes can be achieved.

Japan should plan out what will be required for survival in terms of resources and infrastructure for the next two hundred years and

evaluate the effectiveness of policies in that they contribute to its long-term development. Many policies which generate large profits in the short-term turn out to have a negative long-term impact and Japan should be very skeptical. Protecting soil and water, maintaining nature, keeping up the spiritual, intellectual, and artistic energy of citizens who work with their hands to create a healthy society is critical to the survival of the nation.

Rebuilding government: civil service

There cannot be a meaningful formulation of security policy until we restore a functional government and Japan will only have a functional government that can defend the citizens against the predations of international banks if there is a sophisticated civil service run by government employees on careers who can stand up to the bankers. The civil service must be dedicated to the long-term development of the nation. Investment banks and private equity are parasitic in

nature and cannot plan more than eight years into the future. That is to say that finance is incapable of managing the future of Japan and should be excluded from policy decisions.

The restoration of civil service does not mean the expansion of government. It means creating institutions in which those who display exceptional intellectual ability and moral integrity are evaluated through tests and other means, given guaranteed long-term employment, inspired with philosophical teachings so that they perceive their role as a moral duty to support the citizens and empowered to participate in the formulation and implementation of policy.

Once a civil service system is in place, much of the administration of the nation that has been foolishly outsourced to private corporations, must be brought back under the control of this representative government that is run by this committed civil service. That includes transportation, energy, all domestic security military affairs, internet

and communications, and every aspect of education outside of the home.

Civil service can become a narrow interest group as well, and must be balanced out by democratic processes like elections and citizens groups, but without a civil service, we cannot address security issues seriously.

Science and scientific thinking

Scientific thinking must be encouraged at all levels in society, and citizens should be surrounded by images and messages that encourage scientific thinking, rational analysis, and ethical behavior. Subjecting citizens to posters, broadcasts, and YouTube videos that encourage selfishness, narcissism and emotional responses is a direct threat to national security. Such unethical behavior that makes citizens into idiots who cannot focus or understand complex issues is a national security threat.

We do not need more technology, but rather less. We need more scientific research in a broad range of fields, from botany and climatology to geology and oceanography, so as to assure that Japan does not lose its long-term advantages in science that will be the foundations for advances in all fields of human endeavor. The scientist, not the technology billionaire, should be presented as a model for children in their careers.

Citizens should be encouraged to think scientifically. That means to look at the facts carefully, to advance hypotheses to explain what they observe and then accept or reject those hypotheses based on evidence. Scientific thinking must be part of education from elementary school, and the critical element in all journalism, and in films and drama as well. The destruction of scientific thinking, and the encouragement of sensationalist and emotional thinking is one of the greatest threats that we face today.

Japan's strength in long-term scientific research, and not applied technology. It is Japan's strength in science, and not ambiguous technology, that will determine its future.

Aging society

Japan's rapidly aging society must be recognized as a tremendous security issue, and also as an opportunity for social transformation.

Japan will be at risk during the period that the percentage of elderly is extremely high, over the next twenty years. Policy will be warped to serve the needs of the elderly at the cost of the young. There will be a lack of institutional and political vitality, and special efforts must be made to protect the interests of the young which will not be reflected democratically.

Making sure that the future for young people is the highest priority must be a central priority in policy. At the same time, a decline in the total population of Japan is a positive for Japan. We do not need to

keep up a large population to be secure. The assumption that Japan must have a large population is based on the flawed idea that consumption is critical to the economy. There are strategies for Japan to focus on a self-sufficient economy domestic population so that it does not need a large population. Moreover, automation, robots and drones, are not necessarily the best solution to the reduced population. Japan needs to protect its natural spaces and biodiversity, but also create local economies which guarantee stable employment. Increasing pay for labor, rather than automation, is the most secure response. Automation can become a serious security threat in the long term.

Part 2

Economics

The manner in which Japanese conceive of economics, define the Japanese economy, is critical to how national security policy is formulated and implemented. National security cannot be separated

from basic economic assumptions behind policy and Japanese must have the bravery and the scientific imperative to question all economic assumptions.

Misinformed ideas about economic success can lead to immense waste and dangerous dependency on imports that are even more dangerous than the actions of any particular country. For example, the assumption that an export-driven economy that assumes that the production of automobiles, electronics, and semiconductors for the production of revenue which then can be used to import required goods, is fundamentally flawed and ignores the scientific evidence that domestic production is safer, more reliable, and keeps the financial benefits in the local economy. The current economic collapse of the post-war concept of export-driven growth, and stock market and real estate driven wealth shows clearly that the decision to assess the economy based on growth, consumption, and the stock market was a mistaken idea.

First and foremost, Japan must implement long-term economic planning that focuses on the substantial economy. The substantial economy means food production and the creation of the products and services needed for daily life produced domestically. Waste can never be considered positive for the economy. To build houses that last two hundred years, or clothing that lasts for 40 years is an unmitigated positive for the economy. Security depends on establishing a healthy culture and society and that means avoiding the self-indulgent, narcissistic, consumption culture that destroys moral values.

Finance

Finance, and the nature of money is critical to insuring a secure Japan for the future. The creation of interest and debt for banks is not a priority for Japan's future and money should be created and regulated by the government in a transparent and accountable manner. Banks should serve the needs of citizens, not speculators,

not foreign financial interests. That means allowing people to purchase affordable homes by offering loans to citizens at extremely low interest rates and banning international banks and wealthy speculators from purchasing real estate so as to assure an end to the inflation of real estate.

The role of banks must be limited, or even zero, in the planning and organization of the national economy. Bankers cannot be involved in national policy because: 1) banks only think about the economy in terms of short-term profits and they cannot plan out 10 or 20 years in advance-only governments, combined with universities can do that; 2) banks and multinational corporations serve their stockholders, not the people, and those stockholders have no concern for Japan and will oppose any policy that increases Japanese security but reduces profits; 3) banks must be forced through regulation to support local communities and provide financing to ordinary people in their daily lives. Banks must be separated from the speculative and parasitic economy of the stock market, hedge funds, derivatives, bonds, and

futures that do nothing to improve the economic wellbeing of Japan, and leads many smart people to waste their lives in destructive activities for short term profits.

Banks can help citizens become energy independent by financing solar panels, windmills, and insulation for their homes on 30-year loans with low interest that make that loan payments equal to the cost of electricity and gas. Such contributions by banks are their proper role.

Trade

Exports, and trade in general, have played a major role in Japan's economic reconstruction after 1945. However, Japan paid a terrible price that Japan for that new policy. Japan has become dependent on exports for income by a limited number of products controlled by a small number of corporations, and on imports of raw materials, and increasingly, on finished products produced abroad. Trade has

destroyed Japanese self-sufficiency and damaged its security in a fundamental manner. Today, a breakdown in the supply chain, in trade, can bring manufacturing to a stop and lead to starvation in a few weeks from lack of food.

This trade system has destroyed the diversity of the Japanese economy, eliminating many smaller independent farmers, manufacturers, and stores across the nation and replacing them with multinational firms that pay out a large part of their profits to multinational private equity outside of Japan. Only a tiny part of sales of products goes to Japanese in Japan.

In the interests of real security, and surviving war or other conflicts, it is essential that Japan create a self-sufficient economy as quickly as possible at reduce its dependency on trade.

Some forms of trade can be beneficial, but trade in general must be carefully assessed to make sure it is in the long-term interest of

Japan. Free trade ideology is disappearing very, very rapidly and we must be prepared for a new economic reality which demands self-sufficiency.

Japan as an island nation

Japan is an island nation and Japan's security strategies must address the unique needs, the strengths and weaknesses, of Japan as an archipelago of islands. That requires a unique focus and it means that Japan must develop its own experts on security issues for islands, and cannot rely on security experts at home or abroad, who are not concerned primarily with the challenges for an island nation.

For example, Japan must make the assessment of the health of the ocean and the protection of the ocean's ecosystem central to Japan's national security.

The protection of fish, the prevention of pollution, microplastics, and

human activities that add to acidification of the ocean also are security priorities for Japan. The long-term in currents and steams that brought about by climate change must be a priority for Japanese security policy.

Being an island nation means that cooperation with other Island nations must be central to Japan's strategic planning. Japan must create alliances of island nations to address unique security issues for islands, to engage in joint research and development, and to share best practices. The protection of the ocean, the response to climate change, the protection of the ocean's ecosystem, and the maintenance of safe shipping lanes is a shared priorities for islands that Japan must be a leader in research, policy, and advocacy.

Part 3

Diplomacy, treaties and international relations

Diplomacy

Diplomacy is much cheaper than preparing for, or conducting, war. Military contractors and banks want to cut back on diplomacy, on academic and cultural exchanges, and on concrete understanding of the rest of the world. They do so because they hope to make money by selling overpriced complex weapons systems that are of doubtful use. They promote consultants from for-profit corporations who propose war, or the preparation for war, as the only solution to disagreements because it brings in profits to the arms manufacturers who sponsor them.

Once we have a system in place for determining scientifically what Japan's true security interests are, that system will provide a balanced, long-term, policy that will most likely recommend that much of the money now being spent on weapons be spent on diplomacy, and high-level exchanges aimed at finding common

ground for cooperation. For example, a break down in exchanges between China and Japan will mean that security policy is made by those who have the most to benefit from a military buildup, rather than those who actually understand China.

Foreign Aid

Foreign aid is an essential element for Japan's security. The strategy behind foreign aid must be long-term, and we must avoid hyping short-term effects. Foreign aid must be tied to the overall needs of Japan, and not to the benefits generated for specific corporations or banks. A careful scientific assessment of what foreign aid is like today, and what it should be in the future, is critical for Japan's security.

The decision of the United States to end foreign aid in recent days, especially that linked to culture, education and research, offers Japan

new opportunities. Programs for study in Japan, for Japanese to study abroad, and for the exchange of best practices will be essential.

That effort is crucial because Japan will have to fill a tremendous vacuum that has been created by the collapse of the United States as an institutional lodestar that was used previously by Japanese to set the direction for the Japanese government and for Japanese institutions. Formulating a strategy for the creation of new institutions, both those that are uniquely Japanese, and also those created together with other nations, must be the top priority for Japan.

Japan is one of the largest economies in the world and it is not acceptable for Japan to merely join existing alliances or federations. Japan must fundamentally rethink its global strategies and must develop policies to deal with unprecedented dangers today.

Arms limitations treaties

Politicians and military leaders, especially in the United States, have promoted the foolish idea that arms limitations treaties, and international agreements on weapons and warfare (like banning landmines, drones, nuclear weapons, autonomous robots, etc.) are naïve and ineffective approaches. This argument is false and the evidence that arms treaties, war crimes treaties, and bans of various weapons has been effective is overwhelming. Japan faces the serious risk that in spite of the increase risks posted by new technologies, that the efforts to establish norms for military conflicts that have been established by the efforts of the Hauge Conferences, the League of Nations, and the United Nations will be abandoned. If the United States does so, Japan must start its own independent campaigns for arms limitation treaties.

Japan can take leadership in international relations most effectively by aggressively promoting global arms treaties, starting with nuclear weapons, drones, landmines, and autonomous weapons/AI. If Japan

forcefully presents the scientific evidence for the value of weapons treaties, that alone will make Japan a global leader. These treaties are much more valuable than weapons systems that Japan is spending so much money on but will probably never use.

Global governance

Japan must make effective use of multinational organizations so as to increase its global influence. That means that Japan must be firm about its commitment to global standards, international law, global organizations like the United Nations, and international treaties.

That need is only increasing as the United States, a military ally, pulls out of multiple international treaties and organizations, and prepares to leave the United Nations.

The United States, and other nations as well, have thrown away international law and diplomatic conventions, engaging in blatantly

imperialist behavior. Such actions give all nations the impression that they are free to do what they want and that there are no standards. Even Japanese have forgotten the value of global governance.

It is in Japan's interest, and the essence of Japanese policy for the last 80 years, to support a political environment in which diplomacy and international norms are upheld. Adherence to international treaties and global organizations is central to that project, but at the same time, revolutionary reforms that will establish treaties and institutions that address directly today's challenges are necessary.

At the same time, Japan must recognize the deep corruption that has swept the United Nations and other global organizations, especially after the United States (and other countries) failed to make the appropriate contributions to maintain these institutions and the United Nations became dependent on contributions from foundations, NGOs, and the corporations and billionaires who lurk behind them.

Thus, Japan must articulate, first for its citizens, and then for the world, that whereas globalism is bad, internationalism as represented by the United Nations Charter is essential for peace and security in this age. A complete reform of the Japanese government, and of the United Nations is essential for Japanese security and that reform consists of ending the influence of big money completely, especially money from international banks, private equity and other sources that have corrupted global governance.

International organizations like the United Nations are increasing in importance, not decreasing, in importance as the international order decays. Such global institutions have set norms that made international exchange possible and that reduced the threat of war. Although many Japanese think they must become cynical and self-serving like the United States in the current environment, in fact Japan is more likely to assure its security by embracing a greater degree of idealism, of promoting true cooperation for a greater good.

Such words are rare these days, and if they are backed by action, they will give Japan an unprecedented influence in the world. It is entirely possible for Japan to lead the reform of the United Nations, and perhaps even bring the United Nations headquarters to Japan.

Part 4

Technology

Industrial policy and technology

It is essential that Japan carry out a scientific evaluation of the effectiveness and usefulness of competing technologies and determine whether they are worth the massive investment of funds that is currently advocated. That investigation must be based entirely on the scientific method, or on the potential profits for corporations, or based on the mercurial stock market. There are multiple

technologies that are hyped by corporations for the sake of profits, but that have doubtful long-term applications. Whether autonomous automobiles, semiconductors, AI or quantum computing, we need a balanced rational opinion of whether massive investments in these technologies are critical, or whether they may be wasteful enterprises, or even destructive to human society.

Automotive

The Japanese economy has been structured in a manner that makes the production of automobiles primary. There is no scientific reason why this must be the case, and it is done by undervaluing other critical parts of the domestic economy. Overemphasis on the automotive sector, which depends on exports, undermines Japan's economic independence and is damaging to national security. A rethinking of the automotive sector must be part of security policy.

Semiconductors

It is assumed by most everyone, following opinions expressed in the media, that developing cutting-edge semiconductors is the most important investment for security and economic development. There is reason to believe, however, that as semiconductors become extremely thin, the costs of building them and the negative impact on the environment of factories (including extreme demands for water and rare earth materials) are such that they are not required for Japan's future and could be counterproductive.

Japan must make a comprehensive scientific survey of what emerging technologies have the greatest potential for society, including an assessment of negative impact on individuals and society as a whole, and resulting brittleness of the resulting economy. That study cannot be funded by banks and corporations who wish to make massive profits off of technologies that they have invested into for decades in the short term, but have no interest in the long-term security of

Japan. If the scientific assessment is that next-generation semiconductors are not the most essential element for security, and that other technologies offer greater potential, or even that a move back to more secure and reliable traditional technologies is the strategic smart move. Japan must take such scientific analysis must be taken seriously. Japan needs a system in which scientific analysis is supported over profits.

Dependency on rare earth metals may mean that technologies that do not employ so much rare earth are the direction Japan must go. Moreover, it is far more important for Japan to produce inexpensive solar panels and wind and water power generators for local use, and increase energy efficiency than to stay on the cutting edge of dubious AI because energy independence will be more important for security than the ambiguous advantage of developing next-generation semiconductors.

AI

Scientific analysis of the value of new technologies is essential before any implementation of so-called AI. AI is used as a vague non-scientific term to describe new systems for processing and distributing information that is opaque and subject to manipulation and modification by unaccountable third-parties.

AI as it is presented today is dangerous because it provides information in a manner that seems convincing to the citizen because of its beautiful presentation of facts, giving the appearance of order, but that information is created in accord with hidden algorithms that are not scientific, and which can be deeply misleading, even anti-scientific. The algorithms are often propriety and thus dangerous and unacceptable.

The manner in which AI obliterates uncertainties about factual relations, or hides its own incompleteness is dangerous and misleading. Moreover, AI encourages dependency on virtual third

parties that weakens the ability of the individual, the citizen, to make independent, objective decisions. For this reason, AI is a direct threat to democracy and the rule of law.

We should be skeptical of technologies labeled as AI, and subject them to rigorous scientific assessments as to whether they are accurate, and whether they have adverse impact on the judgement or ability of users.

Part 5

Military and intelligence

Conventional military

Japan requires a conventional military in a limited, but practical, sense. Human nature is such that there will always be a need for an organized military capable of carrying out military actions that citizens, or smaller organizations cannot. At the same time we must

do our best to keep the use of military force to the absolute minimum and to avoid the even more dangerous threat to the nation of a large permanent standing army. Large standing armies will seek out wars to justify their budgets.

It is also a sad fact that most of the security issues included in this report are not addressed by the military, nor by the current collection of expensive weapons, most of which fall into disrepair quickly, and are soon outdated.

Large militaries create their own clientele among politicians and corporations and have the will distort the structure of the economy over time, creating an environment that encourages military conflict so as to justify the budgets that bring to certain groups immense unregulated profits.

An objective, and uncompromising committee of experts and ethical citizens must be set up, and protected, that will weed out military

waste and will assess whether the weapons and systems that Japan employs, or is planning to purchase, actually serve a meaningful function.

We need to maintain a peace-time economy in Japan. Using military spending to create false growth and consumption is the fastest road to world war and horrible devastation. We must make sure that the justification for, and the function of, the military is scientific and realistic. Massive military spending decided by banks and corporations, and politicians they control, is a cancer on society. That cancer will grow without limits because of the profits it offers—unless we have brave souls who are empowered to identify true security concerns and take action to change policy and priorities.

A military that becomes the most powerful part of the government will lead to secret governance, to the establishment of a system in which decisions are made and implemented in complete secrecy by unaccountable forces hiding behind the government, or the military.

Rather than maintaining a large military, Japan should have a concrete plan for how to scale up to a large military quickly when required. Trying to maintain a massive military in peacetime, or even before a war, is too dangerous. A large military that offers profits to corporations will destroy the most critical part of Japan's security system: an educated and scientifically-minded population that is psychologically healthy and motivated.

More than anything else, Japan's security depends on a healthy society, including experts in multiple fields of science, who uphold unity among citizens, scientific, not emotional, responses to challenges, and a commitment to avoid the massive concentration of wealth that will result from militarizing the entire economy.

Regarding weapons and their deployment, it is critical that Japan avoid overpriced weapons of dubious value that rely on electronics, computers or software that requires constant updates, or flawed AI.

Such weapons, or transportation systems, are dangerous because they can be hacked and because they make the soldier dependent on a third party to update the software or communications systems—as those third parties may be multinational corporations, serious information breaches are inevitable. If Japan buys a weapon, the Japanese government, the Japanese military, must entirely own that weapon. Weapons that require updates, run of propriety software that does not belong to the Japanese government, or on information provided by third parties that are not fully controlled by the Japanese government, are massive risks and should never be permitted. Any multinational corporation controlling information (command and control or intelligence) can and will share that information with hidden third parties.

Weapons that depend on a constant flow of energy are more fragile and although they may have decisive value in certain cases, they can be limited, or even useless in other situations. That means that delicate weapons with special features must be balanced with

weapons that are more basic and but that require no electricity at all.

In some cases, we will need the most advanced technologies available—but we must scientifically evaluate whether the technologies will actually be required. We cannot have a bias that more automation, or more AI, is better in all cases.

In many cases, simple designs for guns, cannons, and other weapons and vehicles that are durable, require few repairs, and do not consume much electricity or petroleum should be used for the most of the military because, although they may lack specialized functions, they are much more likely to be useful over time. Extremely specialized and technology-intensive weapons should be limited to a small part of the arsenal.

Moreover, the use of energy must be kept to a minimum. When at all possible, solar power and wind power should be employed to power the military—thus avoiding dependency on fuel supplies that can be

disrupted and increase dependence on third countries.

We must assess scientifically, without any weapons salesmen or bankers in the room, what Japan will need to respond to multiple conflict scenarios (both conflicts using traditional weapons, but also bioweapons, nano-weapons and information warfare) in an honest and scientific manner.

That means that we must have the freedom to consider the possibility that certain weapons systems, or even entire approaches to war, are either untenable, or need radical modification. The greater bravery in the military is to be found in those who stand up to waste and mistaken policies.

It will be critical to develop within the government itself, or within research institutes that are funded with tax dollars, the knowhow necessary for supplying essential software and weapons parts to the military and we must reduce, and eventually eliminate, the role of

external contractors who pursue contracts for profit, and not because they are dedicated to serving the long-term interests of the nation.

At the start of our military reforms, however, it will be necessary to outsource to corporations until such time as we have reestablished a self-sufficient government bureaucracy and military to run a security system dedicated to the long-term national interest. During that period of transition, it will be critical to maintain a core group of experts who are dedicated to the national interest, willing to sacrifice themselves, and who are scientific in their thinking. They need not be many in number, but they will play the central role in laying down a plan for Japanese security over the next hundred years, and for developing short-term and long-term security planning, and implementing it.

Right now, the greatest threat to Japan is not from battleships, missiles, or airplanes, but rather from infiltration of the nation as a whole and attacks on soft targets (politicians, engineers, government

officials, or professors) carried out by multinational private intelligence and military contractors who have no loyalty to a specific nation. They combine their efforts with the takeover of communications by global IT firms (Oracle, Palantir, Alphabet, Amazon Web Services, Meta, etc.). These private organizations, serving as mercenary armies attack the very process by which security policy is made internally in Japan.

Very few Japanese understand how the policy making process is being taken over silently. Creating a space for the discussion of long-term security concerns in a secure, scientific manner by individuals committed to the true interests of Japan over the next 100 years must be the highest priority. That means protecting the rational and scientifically informed citizens who play the most important role in policy at home from intimidation, and bribery, by multinational forces.

Intelligence

Getting accurate information to decision makers in government is absolutely critical, perhaps the most critical issue, in security. Few, if any, of the decision makers in the Japanese government chain of command have any understanding of how the Chinese, American, Russian, or German governments, and society work. They do not know how the formal governing system works, nor do they understand the informal process by which banks, corporations and various wealthy national and international figures impact policy. Moreover, much of the gathering and analysis of information in Japan (and the United States) has been outsourced to multinational corporations who are more interested in selling certain interpretations to Japanese (which they do for a profit) than they are in providing objective truth to Japanese. Whether Palantir, Oracle, Google, Meta, or Amazon Web Services, these private intelligence services can be employed but only in a highly selective manner after a scientific analysis of their weaknesses.

We must accept that gathering intelligence will inevitably include covert information that is obtained in illegal or dishonest ways. We cannot change human nature, or that aspect of intelligence.

Nevertheless, Japan we must regulate intelligence as best as possible so that it is under control of those who are far-sighted. The most critical point is to make sure that the gathering of intelligence is focused on external threatening forces, and it is not used as a means to take over and manipulate Japanese society itself.

Rushing to establish big-budget intelligence organizations without careful consideration of how they function, and regulations to keep them under control is foolish and dangerous. First, it is essential to separate the gathering of information and its analysis by qualified experts who work for the government on long-term contracts, from covert operations which can serve as a platform for aggressive, even military operations abroad or at home.

Covert operations that can attack unprotected soft targets, or launch

covert illegal operations overseas are extremely dangerous to the national interest. Japan should have the capacity to carry out such operations, so as to be independent from others, but such operations must be kept to a minimum, and carefully regulated. The reasons are simple. Although aggressive covert operations can obtain valuable information, and force decisions in politics in Japan's favor, there is a high probability that the authority will be abused, that the information given will not be accurate, and that such units will degenerate into gangsterism which will be more dangerous than not having them at all.

All operations, without exception, must have a limited mandate and there must be a condition that all information will be declassified eventually.

What Japan needs more than ways to steal secret information for specific cases is the ability to conduct sophisticated analysis of how decisions are made in various governments (and even more

importantly banks and multinational corporations), and to trace long-term trends, for all the major regions of the world, for all the major nations, including the United States, and to do so with a historical understanding, and with a scientific methodology. Such analysis cannot be conducted by AI and it cannot be outsourced. It requires a long-term professional civil service bureaucracy.

Intelligence analysis for government can use valuable data from banks, research organizations, and financial consultants, but those institutions see the world entirely in terms of short-term profit and are ultimately unreliable.

Whether it is in society at large, in the community, in the university, in government, or in the military, Japan needs experts with a detailed understanding of all the major powers who can contribute to the discourse on security, offering a long-term, fact-based, analysis.

There is no perfect way to regulate intelligence, even though

accurate information about how the world works is critical for national survival, and information of what an enemy is planning is critical in a war. The most important point we must keep in mind is that we make sure that all decisions regarding intelligence are made by people who are on long-term government salaries, are committed to an ideal of public service, and are less easily swayed by external forces than those who seek out profits.

There will be exceptions, of course, when some extremely talented, but not entirely reliable person, is invaluable, but such individuals can only play a limited role.

The more ethically questionable the project of gathering information is, the more effort is required to make sure that the people involved are committed to vision for the nation that puts the citizens first, in a constitutional republic, and to make it clear that they do not service multinational corporations and banks. Otherwise, factions will emerge in intelligence that are like a cancer, seeking profit at the cost

of the national interest.

Giving accurate information in an understandable manner that focuses on Japan's long-term interests to senior military and diplomatic figures, to diet members (and to others on a need-to-know basis) must be combined with an effort to make sure that the journalism for the citizens is scientific and not ideologically biased. The quality of journalism is more important than secret intelligence reports because it determines the general level of citizens as a whole and government officials in specific. All citizens must be able to make informed decisions in a scientific long-term manner.

There will always be those who claim to tell the truth to government officials, or to protect journalism, but who are in fact working for international organizations like private equity, or for foreign interests, who do not have Japan's true interests in mind. We will never be able to stop the battle to get accurate information about the outside world to decision makers, to eliminate those who peddle

distorted or misleading information, and create a discourse on security policy that is detached and scientific. That means that the scientific method must be promoted in government and in civil society, teaching citizens how to assess the validity of the information that they are presented with.

Intelligence analysis: Getting the true actors in international relations right

Japan's security is threatened by the fuzzy thinking, and confusion, concerning who exactly it is that is a threat and what the true nature of the current war is. At the minimum, Japan needs a core of committed intellectuals who have the ability to comprehend what the true threats are, and the bravery to take the appropriate action.

Beyond that, Japan needs to extend that more complex, more nuanced, understanding of what security is to the general public, so that ordinary citizens are also engaged in the discussion on true national security. That larger discussion is necessary because the

climate crisis, the food crisis, and the technology crisis, will require a rethinking of the fundamental priorities of the nation and that requires a consensus among the population as a whole for radical change.

The government should show respect for citizens, and at the same time demand of them that they understand our grave situation accurately.

The current language of security used in journalism, in government, and in numerous think tanks that are deeply influenced by the corrupt think tanks Washington DC, is simplistic and misleading.

There is ample evidence that current conflicts are not simply between nation states and to define conflict only in terms of nation states is archaic and inaccurate.

The language of diplomacy and defense in the media obsesses with

nation states as represented by their leaders like Donald Trump, Xi Jinping, and Vladimir Putin. Occasionally there is reference to multinational terrorist networks, but their actual nature is rarely described in any detail.

Although we cannot expect all citizens to understand the complex transformation of geopolitics brought about by ongoing technological integration, we must recognize the reality that “militaries prepare to fight the last war.” Our response cannot be limited to a handful of experts. We must also increase awareness among citizens overall about how technological revolutions in information technology, nano-technology, and biotechnology have completely changed the issue of security and made national borders but a tiny part of the complex struggle.

Getting citizens involved and intellectually curious about real security issues will help to get the best and the brightest into the military and intelligence and make the fields more respectful because

they related to immediate security concerns of citizens.

We must establish a discourse on security in Japan that is independent of the corrupt discourse promoted in Washington DC. that promotes a simplistic understanding of international conflicts.

We must also recognize that the current radical concentration of wealth is the primary cause of the current instability in the world.

There are currently five layers to the conflicts taking place around us. They overlap, but they are separate and we must distinguish between them in our minds, and in Japanese discourse on security.

First, there is the traditional nation state, a political and administrative unit that is run by a central government. Nation states, assumed to be the players in international relations, and in the United Nations, continue to be important, but their role has been weakened by years of privatization of government services and the growth of global financial institutions that are able to bribe leaders of

nation states on massive scale.

Second, there are multinational banks and corporations that pursue profit globally, often for a tiny handful of wealthy families. The reach of these multinational banks, and above all private equity, goes far beyond the nation state, and they hire consultants and private intelligence to manipulate politics and policy in every country to a degree unprecedented in human history.

These banking and corporate institutions, and the foundations and think tanks that they fund, often have more financial, and even military, power than do nation states. How the people of Japan, in alliance with the peoples of other nations, respond to this global threat of uncontrolled global capital will be critical for the future.

We also face multinational terrorist networks, and multinational mercenary networks of private armies and security services, that overlap and are often linked to multinational banks and corporations, and the wealthy families behind them. These threats must be

accurately identified, even if that means exposing how they have infiltrated the highest levels in the government and corporations in the United States, Japan, and elsewhere.

Third, there are ethnic groups that span the globe, and also cultural and linguistic groups that use the same language (English, Chinese, German, Arabic, etc.) to define their identity. These transnational communities are separate from nation states and multinational corporations, and at times they form interpretive communities that have significant impact on international relations.

Finally, there are classes of people, the working poor, the middle class, the rich, and the super-rich. It is critical for understanding the current security environment to grasp how the emergence of the super-rich as a distinct socioeconomic class has altered geopolitics and policy at every level. The super-rich, best represented by Peter Thiel and his firm Palantir, and Larry Ellison and his firm Oracle, are making plans for complete information domination which takes the

entire earth as a target and moves beyond nation states, corporations, ethnic groups, or other traditional units. They are a class with a distinct goal. This tiny group of people who control finance and information have unprecedented political impact around the world. They manipulate international relations and increasingly they are running nation states, and corporations and banks, through their software and databases.

Outsourcing the chain of command

One of the greatest threats to Japanese security today is the illegal and unconstitutional outsourcing of the control of the chain of command, and of the control of communication, to private companies that are multinational in nature and for which there is no ultimate guarantee that 1) information will not be shared with third parties; 2) the process of providing information, or conveying information, will not be leveraged so as to manipulate the decision-making process, and subvert the chain of command in Japan by

either foreign governments, or multinational corporations that report to extremely rich families who have interests different than Japan's national interests.

Some Japanese remark that Japan is a colony of the United States.

This statement is emotionally appealing for Japanese but it is not entirely accurate. The United States military which handles much of Japanese affairs is detached from the United States government. The chain of command for the United States military has also been taken over by IT multinational corporations that pursue their own interests. Military officers who follow the chain of command and the law have been dismissed at will by the Trump administration.

Japan needs a government and a military that are self-sufficient, that have full control of their means of obtaining and interpreting information, that can make independent decisions without interference for the interests of Japan, and the larger global community in a rational manner. That government and military must

be sufficiently controlled by government officials on long-term salaries based on tax revenues that they are able to say no to banks and corporations.

Nuclear Weapons

There is much advocacy by certain politicians and even military experts for Japan possessing nuclear weapons. The emotions concerning nuclear weapons are sufficiently strong that many Japanese mistakenly assume that the advocacy for nuclear weapons for an assertion of Japanese independence. In fact, the idea of giving nuclear weapons to Japan has been created in Washington DC and it is not intended to give Japan greater independence.

Political operatives in Washington DC want Japan to develop nuclear weapons so that they can use that action to create a conflict between China and Japan, and then they want the United States to pull out of Asia and let China and Japan destroy each other.

Nuclear weapons do have a real psychological impact in international politics, even if they do not actually improve security and they are a dated weapons system which will be unlikely to be decisive in a future war.

Here are the critical points to take into consideration regarding nuclear weapons:

1)

If Japan opposes nuclear weapons, it cannot do so just as a unique national policy, but it must call on the US, Russia, China and other nations to give up their nuclear weapons as well, pushing for international treaties that will end the use of nuclear weapons. Saying that opposition to nuclear weapons is just national policy results in the foolish and dangerous concept of depending on the American “nuclear umbrella.”

2)

Any consideration of Japan developing and deploying nuclear weapons must consider all the consequences of that decision, and consider, in a scientific manner, whether Japan will be safer, not just feel more powerful, if it develops nuclear weapons. It is highly unlikely that, after the nuclear arms race that will take place in East Asia if Japan develops nuclear weapons has played out, and numerous nations have large numbers of nuclear weapons, that Japan will be safer.

China will increase its nuclear arsenal dramatically, and the nuclear buildup will extend to Taiwan, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, and other nations.

Japan will be safer if it dedicates its expertise, and its resources, to promoting arms limitation treaties in the region, and around the world, and making the reduction of nuclear weapons central to that effort than it will be if it puts that effort into developing nuclear

weapons.

3)

Nuclear weapons are dangerous, dirty and cause permanent damage (we include as nuclear weapons depleted uranium and mini-nuclear/hybrid weapons). At the same time, there is evidence that a) nuclear weapons are not decisive in war; b) new weapons including conventional weapons and also nano/bio/information warfare, are at least as dangerous as nuclear weapons. Focusing on nuclear weapons to the exclusion of other security threats is a strategic mistake that is promoted by dishonest forces. To focus on a nuclear threat and ignore bioweapons, nano-weapons, and information/psychological warfare is a grave mistake.

Part 6

Domestic security

This paper is not concerned with Japanese domestic security.

Another separate paper would be most appropriate. At the same time, we must recognize that global forces of finance, organized crime, private intelligence, and other organizations have increasing domestic impact and must be considered in future discussions of domestic security.

Police and their function

Police stand on the front line in security today, and they are tasked with the impossible mission of defending citizens against the emerging invisible technological empire that goes beyond law and the constitution. The role of police in defending against the intrusion of transnational organizations seeking out profit, is critical. In order for police to properly defend Japan, we must make sure that they are firmly anchored to their communities through participatory strategies for assuring safety. The community must know them and community members should be involved in promoting safety in their neighborhoods, and encouraging ethical behavior.

A careful balance must be maintained so that police are close enough to the residents in the neighborhood so that they can work together to promote mutual security, but distant enough so that they are not drawn into local corruption and favoritism. There is no simple solution, and over decades it is necessary to move from closer engagement with the community, to greater detachment, and back again.

Nevertheless, we need police who are human, no robots, drones, or automation, who are connected to communities, to local government, and to nation states through robust personal ties. We cannot let them be taken over by multinational private security firms who pursue different agendas either by employing police through hidden or non-declared contracts for hiring, or controlling the technology that the police employ in such a way as to dictate their actions, and even sell the information that police gather to third parties.

At the same time, when local police encounter powerful organized crime, linked to multinational banks and corporations, there must be a powerful intelligence system in place behind them to support them that is capable of taking on such massive threats as well.

Part 7

Emerging security threats

Concentration of wealth as a security issue

Without any doubt, one of the greatest threats to Japan, and to humanity as a whole, is the radical concentration of wealth in the hands of a tiny number of people. This problem is now reaching a catastrophic peak at a catastrophic speed. Extreme concentration of wealth destroys the institutions of government, education, journalism and all of civil society because a tiny group of elites, are able to

monopolize all resources and buy off the experts, the bureaucrats and the politicians who make policy. That means that all policy is made for the few, and often those outside of Japan, and the priorities of the constitution, or of common morality, are completely ignored. The super-rich want a dumb and passive population everywhere. No policy on security can ignore the threat of the concentration of wealth.

New forms of warfare against the citizen

There are two forms of warfare that are unfolding at the same time in Japan, and around the world. There is the buildup for conventional military conflict between nation states, one largely fueled by the need to create demand to power parts of the economy, and also used as a way to give funding to banks (domestic and international) that are on the edge of bankruptcy. This military buildup follows the alliance structure set up after the Second World War, even though the nature

of that alliance has been transformed by privatization so that it is no longer actually governments, or national interest, that drives the process. That alliance system, however, is changing rapidly, as shown by the threat of conflict between the United States and the European Union and the complex, contradictory, relationship of the United States government with China, Russia, and Israel.

It is possible that a large conventional war will take place, but perhaps it will not. If a conventional war takes place, Japanese will likely learn that many of the weapon systems that Japan has spent so much to buy from American companies are ineffective and dated. But conventional war is certainly a real threat that should be avoided through smart planning for society as a whole.

At the same time, there is a war being waged against citizens in Japan, and around the world, by various multinational corporations and banks, as well as their partners in private intelligence and IT corporations, forces ranging from China, Russia and North Korea, to

Israel, the United States, Great Britain and Germany (and players in Japan). We have multinational IT corporations that form the equivalent of militaries and they have combined forces with private equity around the world to weaken the government through privatization, and they now are taking control of the administration of the nation.

This war against the citizens of Japan, and of the earth, is waged primarily through information (psychological) warfare, nano-warfare, and bio-warfare.

They have created false threats to distract us as they go forward with their plans for absolute control. It is critical for Japan's national security that we are able to identify these threats and formulate a response, even if we are not ready to actually take them on yet.

These private contractors for intelligence and military (now overlapping) do not care about national borders. National borders

are for little people. They work with their partners in the United States and Israel, but also in China, Russia, Germany, and other countries.

Their attacks on citizens have been devastating, and are increasing rapidly. They are contractors for government but serve multinational corporations. As they span the globe, they can only be resisted by citizens establishing a true government in their nation that represents the people in a concrete and meaningful way, and that has full control of the systems that it uses, and that makes its own decisions internally.

Psychological warfare and information warfare

The majority of the current war consists of information warfare. Information is the distribution of inaccurate, or distorted, information so as to mislead citizens, politicians, government officials, and the military as to what is actually taking place. It can

also consist of the alternation of digital records (so that paper records are far preferable) and other attacks.

Because much of information warfare is being carried out by the very companies that are supposedly protecting Japan from information warfare, and supposedly providing cyber security, the battle to stop information warfare has been extremely difficult and the situation is getting far worse now.

The primary goal of information warfare is psychological warfare. The goal is to confuse, distract, or completely undermine the individual's sense of identity, to destroy the family and the community, undermine a sense of identity and discourage mutual support. The result is the creation of citizens who are passive, incapable of complex thinking, and dependent on content that is supplied to them. This psychological warfare waged through the use of smart phones, social media and online media networks has destroyed the sense of citizenship, and made mass psychological

manipulation possible. Such psychological warfare is the greatest security threat that Japan faces today.

Some of these information warfare campaigns against Japanese citizens are launched by organizations working out of China, Russia, North Korea, and Iran. At the same time, or other nations like Israel, the United States and Great Britain. Many of these campaigns against the citizens of Japan, and also focused on specific individuals, are undertaken by multinational corporations with their headquarters in both the US and Israel (like Oracle, Palantir, Amazon Web Services, Meta, and Alphabet). Moreover, although I cannot present the information here, there is plenty of reason to believe that there is cooperation between these different organizations who pretend to be mortal enemies.

The collection of massive amounts of information which is used to anticipate the future actions of individuals, groups, and entire populations, and used to manipulate people against their will, and

their constitutional rights, has become a major threat to the security of Japanese.

When it comes to information, every aspect of society is being weaponized before our eyes right now. Media and advertising are being weaponized, and in many cases no longer represent the interests or the actual opinions of the people. These massive psychological operations, whether they originate in Israel, China, North Korea, or the United States, are designed make the population stupider over time, to discourage scientific thinking, and to encourage narcissism, emotional short-term thinking, and the glorification of consumption.

Electronic warfare, Nano-warfare, bio-warfare

New technologies for covert attacks on citizens are developing rapidly and demand international treaties and complete oversight by government institutions that are committed to Japan, and not run by

multinational interests at any level.

Electronic warfare (audio and directed energy)

Covert electronic attacks on citizens (using directed sound, directed energy, microwave radiation, or other frequencies) are being used broadly to harass, disable, and even to kill, innocent citizens who have been singled out for experimentation for the development of new weapons, or who are being illegally harassed for political purposes. The attacks include voice-to-skull attacks and attempts to implant thoughts in the brains of victims.

A significant part of Japan's buildup in security must be aimed at protecting citizens against such attacks whether the forces behind the attacks are domestic, multinational, or from socialist (former socialist) state governments. Many of these shadowy networks are linked to global financial interests who plan to use these technologies for social control.

Nano-warfare

Nanotechnology is emerging as a major part of military attacks globally and potentially domestically—even if these covert actions are not identified as military. As the research in nano-technology, and the development of nano-weapons, is almost entirely secret, citizens, and most politicians and government officials, have no idea what current nano-weapons are capable of, or how they are being deployed at home and abroad. Programs for dangerous nano-weapons are unregulated, not subject to international treaties, and they are run primarily by for-profit multinational corporations whose job is to generate profits for stockholders—not protect citizens.

Nano-weapons are potentially more dangerous than nuclear weapons because they have the potential to kill millions without any awareness that an attack is taking place. In the future nano-technology will require strict regulation and rigorously enforced treaties. Japan can best defend itself by investing not in the secret development of nano-

weapons that can be easily be used against Japanese themselves because of the deep infiltration of Japan by multinational firms, but rather by establishing global alliances to defend citizens against such attacks, and proposing treaties to limit the development of, and deployment of, nano-technologies. Technologies to defend citizens against attacks with nano-weapons must be our primary concern.

Nano-particles, smart dust, and new-generation nano-robots can kill large numbers of people in an attack without leaving a trace, making it possible to launch covert attacks that could destroy entire nations. Protecting against such nano-warfare must be a high priority for Japan.

Bio-warfare

Biotechnology is emerging as a field for the development of new weapons, starting with the general weaponization of medicine and of much technology previously applied for healthcare (which is

combined with weaponization of medicine via nano-technology as well). These misuse of biotechnology, which is funded by massive classified budgets, threatens to create a global, regional, and national environment in which shadowy players can kill large numbers of citizens using unconventional warfare from behind the curtains.

Such misuse of biotechnology must be rigorously controlled domestically, and regulated globally through international treaties.

Japan should lead the way in promoting such international agreements and thereby assert a leadership role.

Response to non-traditional information, nano, bio warfare

Identifying explicitly the covert programs currently being developed in an unaccountable manner, with no assurance that they will not be used against Japanese citizens, is critical. The use of sophisticated psychological warfare, information warfare, electronic warfare, nano-warfare, and bio-warfare must be explicitly condemned and action to

protect citizens from these weapons, must be made a priority for security.

The organizations behind these covert arms races are obscure. They must be identified as threats and 1) all relations with government, police, intelligence, and military must be terminated; 2) government, police, intelligence and military should focus their efforts on designing programsto protect citizens from such attacks whether undertaken by foreign countries or multinational corporations.

Drones and robots? Treaties or production?

The development of next-generation drones and robots for surveillance and warfare is taking place around the world on an unprecedented scale, at a rapid speed, and without any treaties or regulations concerning their future use.

The abandonment of all regulation, even within the Department of

Defense, of autonomous weapons by the United States poses a tremendous risk to Japan and to the world. The development of technologies to defend civilians from drones must be the focus of Japanese innovation and focused research. A similar push for regional and global treaties limiting the use of such weapons which takes into account their transnational nature must take place at the same time.

Japan must work on every front to stop the buildup for a catastrophic war in which swarms of unaccountable armed drones and robots, following ambiguous AI-generated orders will kill millions. There is a serious risk that combining autonomous weapons with AI will set off a war that cannot be controlled by anyone.

Most of these programs are entirely secret. Banks, not generals, are pushing for the such weapons programs because of the immense profits to be derived, and the potential that they can be used to defend the private wealth of the few.

Drone and robot programs must be accountable to the government and they must be regulated. The profits to be generated in the international arms market is not sufficient reason to develop dangerous systems that can be misused by international criminal concerns against citizens.

Japan must quickly take the decision-making process for the development, sales, deployment, and strategic use of drones and robots away from corporations and transfer it to government and military institutions that are accountable in every sense (including classified communications that must be eventually made public). No organization that is dedicated to generating profits for stockholders can play any role in the policies concerning drones and robots.

Japan must recognize that drones and robots, especially as we enter into the realm of micro and nano robots, are as dangerous as nuclear weapons. Japan must promote rigorous international treaties to

regulate the production of robots and drones (autonomous weapons), to limit their deployment and use. Such enforceable treaties are the only solution—and we must recognize that drones and robots are not required for human civilization, are not an inevitable product of technological change.

Covert slow-motion transformation of the human environment

One of the most sinister strategies being employed globally for social control and assault on the fundamental rights of citizens is the slow-motion transformation of urban environments to create more restrictive and oppressive landscapes in which freedom is extremely limited. This strategy based on techniques and technologies developed in Israel for transforming the occupied territories, consists of the enactment of a slow-motion transformation of the urban landscape, or the workplace, making it into a hostile and restrictive environment over months and years. Slowly, through gradual the erection of barriers, introduction of geofencing, use of tracking devices and CCTV cameras, all of which are controlled by multinational corporations, and not the government, an

urban environment which resembles prison, in which it is not possible to cross the street because of metal barriers. Such plans are underway in Japan today - slowly enough that most -they are carried out by covert groups at such a slow rate that most citizens cannot grasp the transformation of their nation.

Protecting citizens against these secret programs must be a top priority for the government. That means first establishing a government that is 100% independent of multinational banks and corporations. The degree to which government organizations and the military have been compromised by these multinational forces because of privatization must be the central topic in any discussion of domestic security policy.

False flag operations

Increasingly, the private intelligence networks around the world employ false flag events, rigged up attacks on citizens by individuals or terrorist organizations that are either 1) encouraged and guided by

provocateurs who are hired by multinational covert interests promoting fear and division; 2) mercenaries who dress up as “terrorists” or “lone gunmen” and carry out attacks so as to generate an atmosphere of fear that make it easier to implement social control systems, or to increase military spending. Such false flag incidents are increasing dramatically in the United States, Europe, Israel and elsewhere. Politicians refuse to address this threat because they do not want to be labeled as “conspiracy theorists,” but the attacks have reached the level now that the threat must be taken on directly, without ambiguity, as part of security policy. Government must set up independent institutions to actively identify, prevent, and disclose such attacks as part of national security policy—and not limit such investigations to traditional terrorists, but also include transnational criminal syndicates linked to familiar financial institutions.

Secret governance

Large sections of the Japanese government are no longer accountable

to the people or transparent in a legal or accounting sense.

Government is being run through online systems, data storage and data management that is contracted out to private companies that free to do what they wish with the information they receive. There is almost no administration by responsible and accountable government officials in a transparent manner.

The United States government, and other governments, are run internally to an increasing degree using classified directives, secret law (that have the same effect as law, but which cannot be disclosed to the public), and non-disclosure agreements that keep people from telling the truth. Japan is increasingly being drawn into this dangerous system of secret governance, one which radiates out from Washington DC and Tel Aviv.

Identifying secret governance as a threat, and the primary force disrupting both constitutional governance and the chain of command is essential for effective security policy.

The classification system of “secret” and “top secret” is used in the United States to cover up massive corruption and illegal activities. There is a push to enact similar programs in Japan making secret governance prevalent. Such an approach to government is detrimental to national security. Secret clearance must be limited to certain well-defined operations and rejected for the vast majority of cases.

Real scenarios and fake scenarios

The Japanese military trains troops and buys weapons to prepare for military scenarios that are dictated from Washington as if they were absolutely certain to occur. The popular scenarios are a Chinese invasion of Okinawa, a Chinese invasion of Taiwan, North Korea attacking South Korea, or North Korea attacking Japan with missiles or fighting forces. Some other scenarios about Iran and Russia are also included.

These scenarios are made up to increase demand for certain weapon systems. They are not based on actual likelihood, or on a scientific analysis of actual threats to Japan.

New threats of war conducted using directed energy, nano-technology, or biotechnology by non-state actors, including multinational corporations and intelligence agencies is not considered in security planning—even though such attacks are taking place right now. Nor are the plans of private equity to take over the military through bribery or through control of privatized communications and information control systems is never considered in these scenarios.

Scenarios in which the United States collapses into warlordism, or even into a civil war, cannot be considered in the current system for generating scenarios. Yet the probability of such scenarios is quite high and they demand consideration in security planning for Japan.

Japan must plan, and plan for the entire nation, to respond to real possibilities, not imagined scenarios that help to sell weapons.

Omniwar

The term “omniwar” is increasingly employed to describe the ongoing world war. omniwar refers to a war conducted at all levels around the world against citizens and populations by set of technological superpowers that are not nation states. These powers use information warfare to wear down citizens, and a variety of biological, nanotechnological, and electronic weapons to inflict damage on society over time.

For many, this horrific war is not even visible, although millions have been killed.

Identifying this omniwar explicitly, and making the systematic response of Japan to omniwar part of security policy, the basis for

forming global alliances with citizens around the world who seek truth and freedom, scientific governance and participatory democracy, must be the highest priority.

Part 8

The Environment, Energy, & Agriculture

The Central issues in security for Japan in this century are the environment (climate change), energy, and agriculture. We must have the bravery, the imagination, and the commitment to scientific analysis to recognize that the response to these three interrelated challenges will be so great that many accepted projects related to national security will have to be abandoned so that we can concentrate on these threats. We must also recognize that the response to these challenges requires that Japan restructure its entire

economy in response.

Sadly, a serious assessment of these security challenges has been excluded from the entire debate on security in Japan. Even when the environment, energy, and agriculture are mentioned in the debate in the newspapers, and in the diet, it is only in a limited sense and only in that the issues can be addressed by for-profit institutions.

The devastation of the environment is the overwhelming security threat for Japan, and not only because it impacts the military independence of Japan (Japan cannot fight any sort of war if it cannot produce its own food and cannot provide energy for its military), but also because climate change itself will impact every aspect of the economy and society of Japan and the world in the decades and centuries ahead.

The climate of the Earth, our soil, our rivers and lakes, our oceans and forests, are being destroyed by ruthless extraction that is driven

by corporate greed. If anyone in the security field was calculating what will become of Japan in 150 years, we would not be able to engage in such dangerous policies.

Japan will be forced to entirely remake its economic and security system just to assure that Japanese are able to live in a tolerable environment and have sufficient food to feed themselves. That requires a long-term security strategy that is focused, not on a war like World War Two, but on the necessities for surviving in an altered climate.

Climate change (global warming)

Scientists use the term climate change to refer to the irreversible process of global warming brought on by the massive release of certain gases that has altered the climate and caused rapid warming.

We say climate change because the process by which the climate warms will result in certain regions becoming far colder for a period

of time, but although the climate is destabilized, the trend for the next few hundred years, and beyond, is unavoidable.

Various interest groups tied to fossil fuels, and the immense profits made from them, have promoted the false narrative that climate change is a myth, or not that serious. Promotion of such unscientific false narratives is a direct threat to national security and cannot be tolerated.

It is critical for survival that Japan make it clear, unambiguously, to the citizens, and to friends and allies, that climate change is central to all security policy. That means mapping out what will happen to the climate, to the ocean, to agricultural production, to water supplies, to soil and forests, over the next 200 years, year by year, based on a scientific analysis, and coming up with a long-term plan to respond to the challenges which will emerge just in time by restructuring society and the economy in the decades ahead. The plan for mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change, must be the

primary blue print for Japan's development, not the stock market, or currency exchanges, or corporate profits.

If we continue to allow emissions to destroy the climate, as we are doing now, we will see even more radical shifts in climate over the next few decades, such as raising temperature, storms and floods, droughts and irregular seasons. This alteration of the climate will lead to failure of agriculture around the world, and in Japan. It will also lead to the dying off of ocean ecosystems. The threat of human extinction in the next few hundred years is quite real, and even in the best scenarios, we will need to dedicate immense resources at home over the next hundred years just to survive.

Japan must make a domestic, and a global, hundred-year plan for the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change. That means dramatically reducing the use of petroleum and coal for fuel, and creating communities that are self-sufficient for energy and food, and that have long-term plans for adaptation to climate change over the

next two hundred years.

This plan can only be achieved by moving away from fossil fuels and towards wind, solar, and water-powered energy generation rapidly using massive government-led initiatives that are run for citizens and that have zero interaction with multinational banks and corporations seeking profits for their stockholders. Devices for energy generation by wind, solar, and water must be designed to last (a hundred years), owned locally with zero profits for banks or multinationals, and the energy shared in the community at the minimum price.

A culture of frugality in which excess is not encouraged and unnecessary consumption is viewed as a threat must be encouraged. Such a culture existed in Japan previously and it must be revived.

Collapse of biodiversity

The collapse of biodiversity brought on by the destruction of the

environment, the industrialization of farming, and the introduction of GMO and monoculture plant and animal populations that are fragile and that destroy the ecosystem, is as great a threat as climate change. The destruction of biodiversity that is taking place around the world, and in the oceans, is accelerating and is evolving into a mass extinction which will extend to humans. Overdevelopment, the exploitation of land and oceans for profit, has created a nightmare world that must be addressed directly.

Reducing the human impact on the natural world demands that we redefine our values, our priorities, and our approach to calculating value. Growth, consumption, and profits must no longer guide our decisions as a society. The stock market has served as a dangerous and misleading guide for policy. It cannot be a metric for economic health.

Moreover, we must create a culture in which caring for others, ethical behavior, and intellectual and artistic expression are valued—thus

ending the irrational drive for development, extraction, and exploitation. The cultivation of artistic expression is essential for avoiding a simplistic consumption culture that is destroying the environment.

Oceans

Japan is an island nation and it is therefore sensitive to the impending catastrophe brought on by the collapse of biodiversity and the alteration of currents in the ocean. Japan must make the security of oceans central to national security planning, and, take large parts of the defense budget and use them for programs to preserve the ocean globally working with partners internationally.

The collapse of the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC) in this century could be catastrophic for marine life. Japan is highly dependent on the ocean for food. Therefore, mitigation of, and adaptation to, changes in the ocean must be central for Japanese

security policy. Moreover, the dangerous overfishing carried out by multinational corporations for profit must be stopped. Deep-sea trawling and deep-sea mining and oil exploration is catastrophic for oceans and must be ended, globally, used only in the most limited sense.

Whether Chinese, American, Japanese, Russian or other countries, those companies and banks engaged in overfishing and undersea exploitation must be strictly regulated, and in many cases their activities ended. The oceans do not belong to multinational corporations, but to everyone on the earth. We must strictly limit the ability of those with control of money to exploit the oceans for their personal profit.

Japan's security is best served by negotiating and enforcing a series of treaties and international bodies to preserve the oceans and protect marine biodiversity. That must involve an evolution beyond the current conception of growth and profit as the central issues for

the economy.

Poisoning of the air, soil and water

The air, the water, and the soil of Japan is being poisoned and degraded by current policies, with cooperation from global organizations that are determined to undermine Japanese self-sufficiency. The preservation of these natural resources which support life and the production of food, is the central priority in all security planning.

Air

The air has been much degraded by pollution of various forms and the release into the atmosphere of chemicals (and even nano particles) that have a negative impact on human health. Careful analysis of air quality that traces the source of deadly pollutants to their original sources is absolutely essential to Japanese survival.

Water

Water in Japan is under constant assault and the amount of potable fresh water is decreasing rapidly. There are pollutants such as pesticides and other chemicals used in farming, chemicals used in the manufacture of semi-conductors, and the “forever chemicals” like PFAS released by military bases and semiconductor factories that must be eliminated for national security. In addition, there are the deadly microplastics that result from the unnecessary employment of plastics throughout Japanese society.

Finally, the decision to build semiconductor factories, and also AI data centers that consume massive amounts of energy has caused a serious water shortage which is a national security threat. Preserving water is Japan’s top priority.

Soil

Farmland is critical for Japanese national security, and especially the preservation of fertile soil—which cannot be easily produced—must be the highest priority. Yet much Japanese soil has been lost, or even destroyed, as part of development, including urbanization, highways, industrial farming and other destructive policies. Because soil has been degraded by destructive farming techniques Japanese depend on imported fertilizers which weaken national security. Long-term strategy to limit construction that damages soil, and to assure the preservation of soil for farming that does not require large amounts of imported fertilizers are imperative.

Part 9

Energy

Although there is growing awareness of the security risks of Japan's dependency on massive amounts of imported energy, security planning has been limited to finding ways to secure the fossil fuels that need to be imported, or to switching to electric automobiles, or

employing nuclear power—both of which are ambiguous steps which do not necessarily mean more energy independence, less damage to the environment, or even a reduction of pollution.

There are three critical elements in Japan's approach to energy:

1) Improving values, partices, and norms

The first step to assuring energy independence is to vastly reduce the consumption of energy as a whole through a complete transformation of the values and habits of the Japanese people. That process will involve the revival of Japanese cultural traditions of frugality and humility, so that, in a real sense, we are talking about a return to what Japan has been for centuries and a move away from the myths of modernization. We cannot waste of energy on appearances or the creation of images. Big neon signs, cities lit up all night, and various forms of electronic communication or verification that can easily be done more effectively through traditional methods tested over

centuries. Conspicuous consumption has no moral value and does not contribute to the real economy.

That means returning to a traditional method of assessing the health of society, what is considered the “economy.” Today, the health of the economy is assessed according to growth, consumption, and the stock market. None of these indicators have any scientific connection to the wellbeing of the nation, and in most cases the steps taken to encourage growth, consumption, and the stock market are wasteful, damage the environment, reduce agricultural self-sufficiency and increase the gap between rich and poor—the last being the greatest threat to national security.

Japanese are surrounded by advertising that encourages waste and consumption, promotes false images of the economy and society that result in an unnecessary consumption of energy. Much of that advertising, which serves as the primary educational material for most citizens, promotes waste, and a superficial, materialist, lifestyle.

If the conservation of energy and the reduction of waste are presented to citizens as a moral responsibility, if citizens understand the long-term impact on the environment of the electricity that they use, they will come up on their own with solutions and means of reducing consumption. Awareness is critical. If citizens understand the cost to security of the waste of food in stores and restaurants, the needless use of lighting at night, or of private automobiles for transportation, they will change their habits and assumptions.

2) Introduction of new sources of energy

Japan's dependency on imported fuel, combined with its use of transportation means, machinery, and lighting that consume large amount of energy, make Japan extremely vulnerable if access to fuel is restricted, even for a short period of time.

In addition, fossil fuels are doing tremendous damage to the climate

and they will have to be phased out in the years ahead globally. If Japan is able to transition to being a nation that can function with little, or no, fossil fuels, quickly, it will be at a tremendous advantage in the future in terms of national security. That move could allow Japan to develop a strategy for security as a self-sufficient island that goes far beyond what most nations are capable of.

Japan must dramatically reduce the use of petroleum and coal for fuel while avoiding the use of nuclear power (uranium) and natural gas—both of which do not contribute to the reduction of emissions overall.

Japan must rapidly introduce wind, solar and water (plus other natural forms of energy generation) throughout the nation. We need local planning for public transportation, infrastructure, roads, and city planning that is focused on long-term energy saving and not tied in any way to the profits of corporations. The complete elimination of imports of oil and coal, not the assurance of their easy access, must be the goal. If money is to be made, the overwhelming goal is to help

the actual citizens at the local level.

In terms of energy production, Japan will need immediately to provide massive government-led initiatives that allow citizens to become entirely energy independent, and to sell the extra energy that they produce from solar power, from wind power, or from riding exercise bikes, to their neighbors.

Solar and wind power must be introduced at the local level so as to reduce emissions and create a healthy environment. Solar, wind, and water power, however, must be available to citizens at a small scale, and not made the possessions of corporations who use the energy generated to offer profits to shareholders, not to the local community.

This transformation to energy independence should not rely on any investments by multinational banks or multinational corporations that seek profits for their stockholders. Although it may be necessary to obtain some technology from corporations at the start, the most important thing is to get the basic technologies out to all citizens so

that they can create their own energy without any outside interference. That means that the intellectual property rights for all basic technologies related to solar and wind power will be placed in the public domain for the use of citizens so that no profits will be derived from the supplying of this critical technology—and the infrastructure will be extremely cheap. All citizens will be eligible for 50-year loans to cover the cost of solar panels, insulation, or wind power generators. That will make installing them cheaper than using coal or petroleum generated electricity or heat. The wind mills and solar panels must be built to last, for 20 to 100 years. Durability must be a central aspect of the transformation of the approach to energy.

3) Ending the link of fossil fuels and nuclear power to money and political power

Japan must end various structural and economic imperatives that are not natural but forced by certain powers in the banking world to encourage the use of petroleum. The centrality of the automobile in

Japanese society, and of automobile manufacturing to the economy, can be easily changed so that other industries and professions are given access to the support they deserve and the automotive sector no longer has such political power—the same for petroleum companies.

City planning should not assume that automobiles are a necessity and must make a comfortable experience for the pedestrian the highest priority in all design and urban planning.

Speculation of banks in real estate inflates the cost of land and forces people to commute great distances to work. Real estate speculation encourages large houses for the wealthy that waste energy. Such reckless finance must be restricted. We must create local communities in Japan that are energy self-sufficient, agriculturally self-sufficient, and capable of manufacturing at the local level for local demand. Such an economy is the most stable and most secure, especially in a war or other crisis.

That means an end to the export-driven economic system that consumes much energy and that damages the climate through the promotion of heavy industry over other parts of the economy.

The petroleum which is imported must be used for transportation, and nothing else. Japan cannot afford to use petroleum to manufacture plastics (except for specific medical and technical applications where no alternative material is possible). Throwaway plastics are damaging to the environment and profoundly wasteful. They should be eliminated entirely.

Nuclear power

Nuclear power is one of the greatest threats to national security in Japan, a product of deeply corrupt relationships between industry and government to promote a risky technology because of the mistaken idea that it increases national security.

In fact, not only does nuclear do nothing to protect the environment, not only does it create radioactive waste which must be guarded for tens of thousands of years and it has already demonstrated its dangers through the Fukushima incident, nuclear power plants are a ready target in any military conflict and must be dismantled as soon as possible for the purpose of national security.

Part 10

Agriculture and food security

Food security, and the support of sustainable domestic agriculture, is an essential part of Japanese security strategy. Japan must invest heavily in developing sustainable agriculture at home that will rapidly reduce imports, and it must educate a new generation of experts who will make sure that the long-term food supply is guaranteed without dependency on imported food, without use of GMO foods or one-use

seeds, and with the minimum import of fertilizer. Work and research related to agriculture should be perceived as a high-status career.

There must be a massive increase in the population of Japanese engaged in agriculture in the near future. Communities in rural Japan should be primarily supported by a local agricultural economy. The revival of agriculture as a pillar of society will be critical for revitalizing rural Japan.

Fertilizer is a critical issue. Japan needs programs to make sure that the maximum amount of local organic waste is converted into fertilizer. Planning for the massive expansion of domestic agricultural production and a reduction in imported food means must be done carefully. Japan needs a plan for the long term that gives careful attention to the impact of climate change on agriculture and changing needs. Surviving on domestically-produced food with such a large population will be the greatest security challenge that Japan will face. It will require that Japan plan for a much smaller

population, that waste of food be eliminated, and that much land that has been developed for real estate must be returned to farmland over the next decade.

Climate change will directly impact food production globally, and in Japan domestically. We must prepare in advance for the needs of agriculture 20 years, or 50 years, in the future. That means adjusting crops, and also changing the land for cultivation in anticipation of shifts in weather patterns, and temperature, that pose greater and greater challenges to agricultural production.

The current system has food imported from around the world via a process that uses vast amounts of energy for harvesting, shipping, distribution and sales means that energy is wasted to bring food at great cost from overseas that could be produced locally with minimal use of energy. A shift to local agriculture not only means that money stays in the local economy, but it greatly increases Japanese security.

That shift to local agricultural production, however, requires that we overturn the principles of economics upheld by government and universities for the last 60 years (without any scientific basis) concerning trade. Trade is collapsing as a system and we should accept that we will have to produce much at home for the sake of security.

We need to get rid of multinational agricultural players who promote energy-intensive agriculture by promoting unnecessarily expensive machinery, and end the use of patented seeds, and often expensive, dangerous, pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers.

Part 11

The Japanese Constitution and Article 9

This paper does not concern the Japanese constitution, but because the Japanese constitution represents one of the greatest insecurities for Japan, we must touch on this issue. The Constitution defines

what the functions of government are in a reasonably clear way, but it is not carefully written and ignores all Japanese precedents for governance. Article nine clearly renounces the waging of war. And yet Japan has a massive military and supports numerous military activities around the world. This contradiction between the wording of the constitution and the manner in which Japan is actually governed, and also between article nine and the massive military build up taking place now undermines the very legitimacy of the Japanese government.

Japan should be open to writing a new constitution, but should take do precautions to make sure that such a constitution has deep institutional roots and can be enforced, used as a reference point in all decisions. That means that the new constitution must be carefully written by individuals committed to the national good with a vision for the future of Japan for the centuries ahead. There cannot be any money from banks and corporations involved and it must reflect the true interests of the people. Much of the current constitution can be

incorporated into such a new constitution. We will not make any further speculation as to what that constitution should say, or how it should be enacted.

Article Nine

Article nine is the most contentious aspect of the current constitution. We would like to offer a working interpretation that is applicable to the current international security environment.

Article nine is correct in suggesting that preparing for war as waged in the traditional sense is not the proper policy for the nation state in this age, but it fails to give the details that would make this argument meaningful for the people, and a model for the world.

Here is a proposal for an interpretation of article 9 that will allow it to effectively address today's challenges.

日本は、平和の追求を外交・内政の第一目標とし、平和経済を最優先とし、すべての国に核兵器を10年以内にゼロにして、劣化ウラン弾、地雷、クラスター爆弾、生物兵器、ナノ兵器、電磁波・赤外線兵器、情報戦など、その他の危険な兵器は、断固として国際条約をもって廃止する。日本は、通常兵器、核兵器、あるいは心理学的、生物学的、ナノテクノロジー的手段によって戦争を遂行しようとする動きに反対する。日本は、何百年という単位で計算される長期的な安全保障に焦点を当てるよう再編され、武器や戦争への短期的な執着をやめて、環境、土壌、水質、大気の破壊を防ぎ、富裕層や権力者の台頭を防ぎ、市民を操り情報を破壊するテクノロジーの利用を防ぎ、その他人類の安全保障に対する脅威を防ぐことに専念する。日本人が国外に派遣されるのは、明確に定義された多国間の取り組みのために、透明性があり説明責任をはたすことができる場合に限られ、そのような派遣は規定された期間に限られる。

Part 12

Current geopolitical environment

Evaluating other nations around the world

It is critical that Japan conduct an objective evaluation of the other nations of the earth in an objective manner without relying on information provided by organizations that may be biased. That means, above all, creating a body of domestic experts who are independently minded. At the same time, Japan must recognize that multinational banks, private equity, and multinational corporations have as much, or more, power than nation states and that they should be analyzed by thoughtful Japanese who are committed to the long-term interests of Japan. Banks, private equity, multinational corporations, and even the families of billionaires can be more critical than nation states.

The critical issue for Japan is understanding how the nations, the corporations and banks, and the international organizations like WHO and the UN actually work.

This report offers a rudimentary assessment of the importance of various nations and regions for Japan. It is not in depth, and filled with inaccuracies, but is meant to suggest how Japan could engage in an objective assessment of what is truly in Japan's interests.

The creation of such internal scientific assessments of nations, not simply in terms of the stock market or trade relations, must be the central task of intelligence, and for that matter of educational and research institutes. Only a comprehensive understanding of the long-term decision making in each nation will help Japan to formulate meaningful responses.

United States and the Alliance system

Cooperation with the United States will become increasingly problematic because the institutions of the United States are collapsing at a rapid rate and basic functions in government are breaking down. Japan needs to understand in detail how the United

States actually functions, not how it is supposed to function, and must prepare for the tremendous power vacuum that is emerging quickly in the United States. The critical step will be for Japan to be independent of systems for governance tied to the United States, and also for military the military chain of command and for intelligence sharing, especially anything dependent on IT systems run by multinational corporations—but to do so without taking an ideologically anti-American position. There are Americans that Japan can and should work with, but they must be selected very carefully.

The alliance system surrounding the United States has outlived its use and is increasingly used as a means to coerce nations into taking steps that are not in their best interest. The breakdown between the United States and Europe over NATO is representative of this fundamental shift. It is essential that Japan pull back from this alliance system immediately and make its own original proposals for international cooperation in security to various nations based on an internal calculation as to Japan's own interests.

North Korea

North Korea is part of a massive criminal underworld, and its relationship with Russia, China, and the United States is hard to understand. It does the dirty work for other nations, much as does Israel. But it also has parts of the government which function as a nation state.

Many analysts of North Korea intentionally repeat myths about North Korea that are popular in the United States because they justify mistaken policies towards Asia. Such dishonest analysis has done tremendous damage. Japan must be independent in its understanding of North Korea and come up with a long-term strategy of its own. That strategy should be a balance between recognizing North Korea as a country and establishing formal relations, and confronting the criminal elements within North Korea and separating them from the people of North Korea in the

understanding of government officials.

Russia

Russia can offer valuable perspectives on international relations because it is outside of the limited discussion taking place in the United States and Europe. It can be a partner for Japan on various projects. Russia as a whole, however, is a highly militarized and corrupt system in which a handful of powerful warlords have complete control. Although Japanese should be respectful of Russians and interact with them in scientific research and education, Japan should be extremely cautious and be certain as to what Russia's true intentions are. That means developing a sophisticated team in Japan that understands Russia well.

The focus on Russia as a source natural resources is a product of an economic system that demands constant consumption. That perspective is extremely limited and not in the national interests of

Japan.

There are many honest and thoughtful Russians. The current government of Russia, however, has imperialist, racist elements, and deep corruption that mean that deep engagement must be very careful.

Germany

Germany has become the dominant power in Europe, despite its own internal conflicts. It is rapidly scaling up its military and creating a far more repressive militarized economy at this moment. The potential of a major conflict between the United States and Germany cannot be dismissed, especially after the controversy regarding the future of Greenland. German conflicts with the United States previously have drawn in Japan, it is critical for Japanese to accurately understand what exactly is going on in Germany, what Germany's long term goals are and to carefully engage Germany in a limited sense without

being dragged into a conflict with the United States, or Russia, because of cooperation with Germany.

What is clear is that Germany and Japan have the most advanced scientific research at this moment, although they may be displaced by China over the next twenty years, and the United States establishment views both as threats.

China

China is a massive country and it controls an increasing amount of science, technology, and access to resources around the world. China makes all sorts of covert deals with every nation and has influence that rivals the United States. The greatest security challenge for Japan is that China is so poorly understood by Japanese. Japanese follow biased and superficial American analysis of China, and have little concept of how decisions are actually made in China, or who the key players are in policy.

There are many ways to engage China constructively and such engagement is essential as China will be the major economic and technological power in the near future—that historical process cannot be stopped at this moment.

Japan should not engage China with a priority on short-term plans to make money for banks. Long term plans for meaningful and transparent cooperation that encourage relations of trust, with a commitment to higher ideals, are critical.

Japan should establish close relations with China while at the same time asserting that Japan will run its own domestic economy and will not import critical tools from China, but rather make them domestically. It is in Japan's interest to suffer temporary economic troubles in order to bring manufacturing and all aspects of the domestic economy home.

Chinese will accept Japan's policy of self-reliance, although they may not like it, if it is clearly articulated. The policy must be transparent, logical and avoid emotional content.

Taiwan

Taiwan has lost its way and is increasingly falling under the influence of Israel, far-right groups in the United States, military contractors, and IT firms who are pushing for a technocratic society linked to militarism. The tremendous potential of Taiwan has been much diminished. As Japan looks for alternatives to the powerful corrupt forces in Beijing, some forces in Taiwan can be helpful, but it is more important for Japan to seek out allies across all of China. That effort requires a sophisticated understanding of China, however.

To assume that Taiwan is an alternative to the increasingly inflexible and corrupt forces in Beijing is a mistake because Taiwan is itself increasingly inflexible and corrupt.

Japan must find possible allies throughout all of China, and among Chinese around the world.

Iran

Iran has emerged as a major player in the Middle East and globally, and it will continue to extend its political influence. Its reserves of high-grade petroleum will make it a target for numerous powerful nations as long as they are locked into a petroleum-driven economic system. Iran has been subject to unfair and unjustified economic sanctions. The government, like so many, is increasingly totalitarian and it serves a small elite. Iran should not be idealized, but it does have a degree of independence in action that other nations do not have.

European Union

The growing competition, and even threats, between the United States and Germany suggest a fundamental break may emerge in the years, or even months, ahead. Europe will seek out partners around the globe and Japan is one of the most obvious partners for these efforts to create networks outside of the United States.

That opportunity for cooperation is real, but Japanese must be careful to evaluate the conditions for all cooperation so as to make sure that Japan is not drawn into complications that do not serve Japan's interest.

Israel

The most problematic nation facing Japan today is Israel. Israel is already interfering in Japanese politics at a deep level, as it is doing in South Korea, Taiwan, and even China.

The response must be multi-faceted and complex.

Israel has become the hub for many global IT firms, private intelligence firms, private equity and finance firms, and is engaged in an ambitious project to take over the entire world using the control of information by any means. It has already taken over large parts of the United States, but has considerable influence in Russia and China, and other places where people do not assume it to have a presence at all.

The extremism in Israel is dangerous so a studied distance is essential. At the same time, there are capable scientists and other experts in Israel who can be helpful to Japan, and some of them are more flexible than Americans. Bringing some of those people to Japan could make the difference for Japan's future.

A strong understanding of how Israel actually functions is essential for Japanese national security because Israel's influence is immense

and growing, even as the nation itself faces tremendous dangers.