

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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SOURCE: Through an official Japanese channel, from a classified official Japanese Government document, dated 30 September 1953. REFERENCE: Chitani: 2.

- The Kanto Restoration Movement Council (Kanto Hato Kyogikai), an organization which combines rightist groups in the Kanto area, includes the following former army and navy officers among its members:

HARAI Tadashi (53-7123/2973) - former lieutenant general<sup>2</sup>  
 IZUMI Junzo (470/2229/21/5005) - former army captain  
 KOBAYASHI Kazuhiko (1-35/2631/26/5002/5003/5004) - former vice admiral<sup>3</sup>  
 MIYAKI Eisuke (4-76/202/042/1945) - former rear admiral<sup>4</sup>  
 SAKURA Susumu (1944/1012/236/0001) - former lieutenant general<sup>5</sup>  
 WACHI Takaji (0733/213/772/0019) - former lieutenant general<sup>6</sup>  
 MATSUME Hitaru (1234/6704/1236) - former lieutenant general<sup>7</sup>

- The above-named individuals were formerly associated with the Imperial Way Party (Kodo Ka). They strongly favor recruitment as the basis for the national policy and they are extremely critical of the present Government's program of gradual recruitment.

- Field Council. According to another Japanese Government document, the Kanto Hato Kyogikai in Kanto District, which is roughly equivalent to the Tokyo-Yokohama area, was founded 28 July 1953 in Tokyo, and is headed by MIYAKI Takaji (0004/0004/0987) of "9-15" Incident fame.

Washington Contact. According to Kondo, Tokyo, 28 July 1953, some 200 members of various nationalist bodies in Japan met 27 July 1953 in an effort toward the formation of a united front in Japan, and decided to set up a "Kanto district council for a restoration movement." Representatives came from the seven Kanto prefectures centering around Tokyo, and the three adjoining prefectures of Kanagawa, Nagano, and Niigata. Among them were such leading rightist leaders as INOUE Haruo, MIYAKI Takashi, and SAKURA Tetsu. The council elected its delegates to the proposed preparatory committee for establishment of a national organization for a "national salvation" movement.

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STATISTICAL	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	FBI	INS				
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On 22 September 1953 Kyodo reported that the preparatory committee of the National Salvation Movement Council met on that date in Osaka to prepare for the amalgamation of leading ultranationalist groups in Japan, which meeting was attended by IWANO Misao, OKAMA Shunsei, MURAKI Kenichiro, MIKI Taku, and SAGAYA (sic) Tomoo from the Kintō District. The policy of the Council, according to Kyodo, is anti-Constitution, pro-self defense, pro-establishment of a peaceful Asian co-prosperity sphere. At the meeting, the preparatory committee released a statement stressing that "for attainment of the Fatherland's complete independence, there will be no alternative but to organize unification of our national salvation common fronts." According to Kyodo, the inaugural meeting of the Council is to be held in the spring of 1954.

On 2 October 1953 Tokyo Nichinichi announced that the National Salvation Movement Council had appointed five councillors: WACHI Takaji, WATANABE Wataru, TANAKA Shinichi, HAMAYA Tadashi (all former lieutenant generals) and KOBAYASHI Shosaburo (former admiral).

#### Field Comments

2. HAMAYA was stationed in China during the war, and has been active in the Sakura Kai (see SO-89922).
3. KOBAYASHI was at one time Vice Minister of the Navy; he has been reported as one of Prime Minister YOSHIDA's top advisors on naval affairs, and as connected with rightist activities.
4. MIYAZAKI was an unsuccessful candidate for the House of Representatives in the April 1953 elections.
5. TANAKA was Chief of Staff of the Japanese Forces in Burma at the end of World War II. His advocacy of rearmament was reported in SC-81631, and other activities in connection with the Ishin Undo Kyogikai in CS-25684.
6. WACHI has been extremely active in rightist circles, particularly those of a pan-Asian nature.
7. WATANABE, a member of the Continental Problems Research Institute (Tairiku Mondai Kenkyusho) of DOI Akio, is known as a promoter of rearmament.
8. The Kodo Ka was not a formal organization, but one of the grand divisions of Japanese rightists in pre-war days, standing for the purely nationalist faction, as opposed to the national socialist (fascist) or pan-Asian factions. It would appear that WACHI, for one, was more in the last-named group than in the Kodo Ka.