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INTERROGATION NO: 397
(Jap Intell No 36)

PLACE: TOKYO
DATE: 21 Nov 1945

Division of Origin: Japanese Intelligence, G-2, USSBS.

Subject: Intelligence Activities of TOKUMU KIKAN.

Person Interrogated and Background:

Major General HARADA, Hisao, was chief of the Nanking Branch of TOKUMU KIKAN.

Previous to 1939: Had a normal Army career.

1939-1940: Head of Bampa Branch, TOKUMU KIKAN.

1940 (June) to 1944 (Mar): Head of Nanking Branch of TOKUMU KIKAN

1944 (Mar) to end of war: Head of Nanking Liaison Commission with Chinese (Successor to TOKUMU KIKAN)

Where Interviewed: Meiji Building.

Interrogator: Major R. S. SPILMAN, Jr., AO

Interpreter: Major JOHN G. PELZEL, USMCR

Allied Officers Present: None.

Note: It is the opinion of the interrogator that while the statements made by General HARADA as to the activities of TOKUMU KIKAN are correct as far as they go, its activities were much broader than indicated by HARADA. His professed ignorance as to the policy is hard to reconcile with his rank and position in the organization.

SUMMARY:

(1) TOKUMU KIKAN was organized by the Commanding General of the China Expeditionary Force and while General HARADA believed that general policies were probably fixed in TOKYO, he could not, or would not say what body in TOKYO fixed them. Military personnel were assigned by the Commanding General of the China Expeditionary Force and civilian personnel were recruited both in China and JAPAN by the Area Army Commander.

(2) In China, the TOKUMU KIKAN had no functions connected with military intelligence according to General HARADA. Its only duties were:

(a) Provide for the physical welfare of the Chinese.

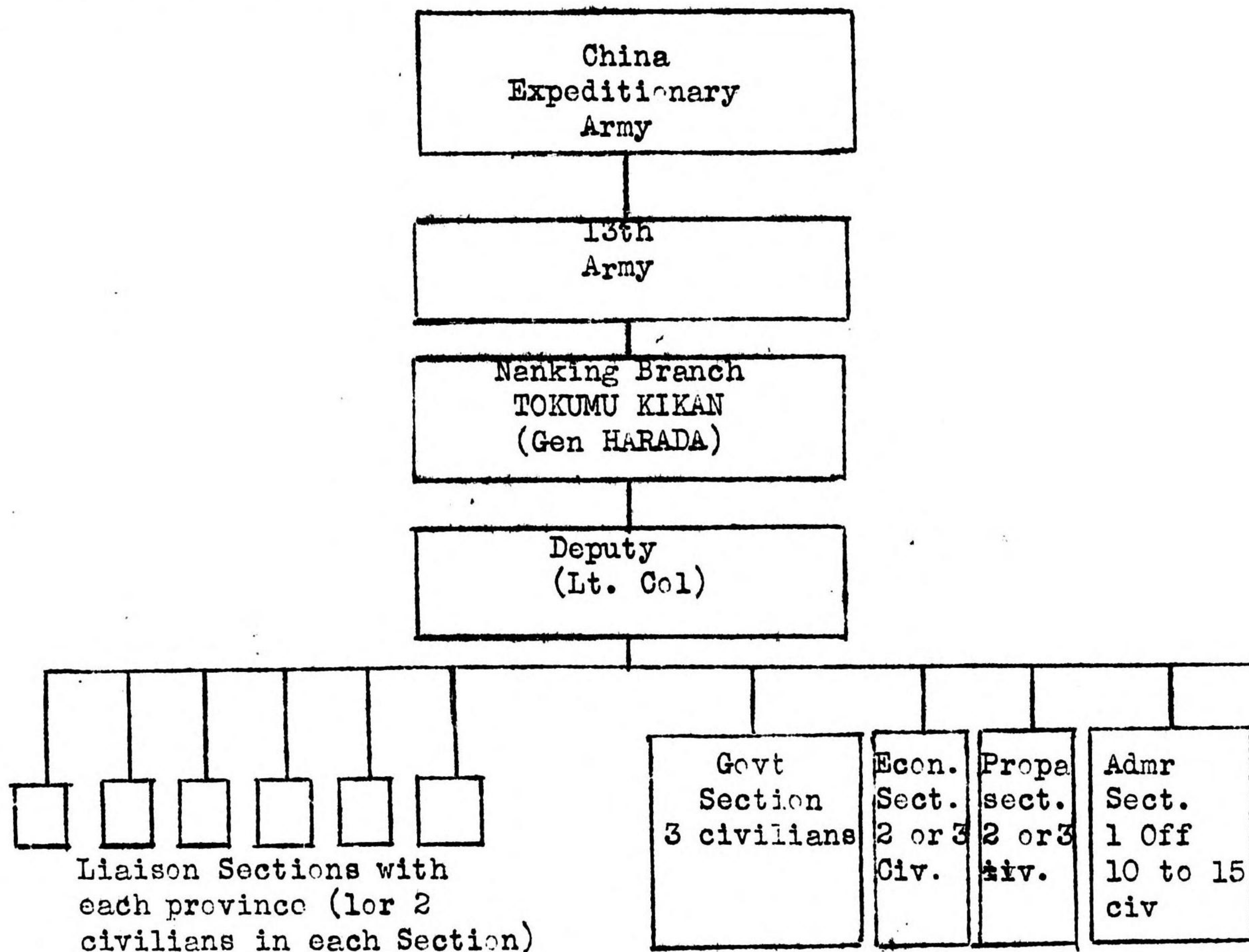
(b) Conduct propaganda and education of the Chinese.

(3) General HARADA stated that all military intelligence was under the control of the Chinese and all counter intelligence was a Chinese responsibility.

Interrogation of Major General HARADA, Hisao

Q.1. Give the organization of the TOKUMU KIKAN in China.

A. The TOKUMU KIKAN was under the 13th Army which was directly under the China Expeditionary Force. The Nanking Division of TOKUMU KIKAN of which I was chief, reported directly to the 13th Army. The organization is shown below:



Note: The highest TOKUMU KIKAN representative was at 13th Army level. The 13th Army was under the China Expeditionary Army (HO MEN GUN).

Q.2. When was TOKUMU KIKAN established?

A. The various provincial sections were formed as each province was occupied. The TOKUMU KIKAN followed closely behind the Army.

Q.3. Upon whose orders were TOKUMU KIKAN units established?

A. Upon orders of the Central China Army Group. However, upon organization it reported to the 13th Army.

Q.4. Was there any coordinating body to which TOKUMU KIKAN from the various armies under the Central China Army Group reported?

A. Basic policy came from the Army Group Headquarters and directives from the Army Group through the Armies to the TOKUMU KIKAN head. The Chief of Staff of the Army Group issued orders to the Army TOKUMU KIKAN, but there was no real TOKUMU KIKAN at Army Group level.

The main functions of the TOKUMU KIKAN was government. This fell into the following divisions.

- (1) Physical welfare of the Chinese.

Interrogation of Major General HARADA, Hisao

(2) The education and indoctrination of the Chinese.

Most of the actual work was done by the Chinese police and the HAONTAI - a special organization for these purposes set up by the Chinese government. The HOANTAI wore uniforms and carried arms. It was organized in each province under the provincial government except that the Nanking organization reported direct to the Nanking government. It had two principal functions:

- (1) Encouragement of industry and agriculture.
- (2) Education, indoctrination, and public health of the people.

Q.5. On what basis were Army officers assigned to TOKUMU KIKAN?

A. Knowledge of China and general economic and political background.

Q.6. Who selected them?

A. The Commanding General of the Area Army. I don't know why I was selected.

Q.7. What training was given the Japanese civilians employed by TOKUMU KIKAN?

A. No training. They were selected on the same basis as the officers.

Q.8. Some civilians were sent from JAPAN. How did the field General get qualified men from JAPAN? Who in JAPAN selected them?

A. A representative was sent to JAPAN who selected men from universities and business. Many came from Japanese civilians in China.

Q.9. What is the relation between the Army Headquarters in TOKYO and TOKUMU KIKAN?

A. So far as I know, there was none. I don't know what went on above Army level. The general policy must have been settled in TOKYO, but I don't know how or by whom this was done.

Q.10. We know that TOKUMA KIKAN was in charge of undercover agents in Manchuria. Did the China Army have a similar organization?

A. No such thing was done in China. We did receive some information of possible military value from the prefectural branches, the police, Chinese people, etc., but we never used undercover agents. Some branch chiefs and the Chinese government may have had agents, but I never did. If any military information came to me, I reported it, but not much came to my attention. The type of information I got was the kind that General MCARTHUR is now getting; the attitude of the people, the cooperation of the leaders, the activity of our own army, etc.

Q.11. Did any information concerning our air activities around CHENGTU or KWEILIN come over your desk?

A. No. I saw no operational information.

Q.12. Did TOKUMU KIKAN have anything to do with air raid warning?

A. No.

Interrogation of Major General HARADA, Hisao

Q.13. Do you know anything about the operation of TOKUMU KIKAN in the Philippines?

A. I don't even know whether there was an organization there.

Q.14. What was the relation between TOKUMU KIKAN and KEMPIE TAI in China?

A. The KEMPIE TAI were organized in China in about the same way as the TOKUMU KIKAN, but the chain of command ran direct to the Area Army. There was liaison between KEMPIE TAI and TOKUMU KIKAN at all levels, however.

Q.15. What part did TOKUMU KIKAN play in the apprehension of agents for the Chiang government?

A. None. If a spy came into the area it was up to the Chinese authorities to act. If I happened to get information I would pass it along to the Chinese governor for action.

Q.16. What, exactly, were the duties of your government Section?

A. The function was to provide advice to the Nanking government to see that the activities followed Japanese policy as to:

- (1) Improvement of living conditions of the Chinese.
- (2) Education and indoctrination. Purely military matters did not concern the TOKUMU KIKAN and apprehension of spies was purely the responsibility of the Chinese.

Q.17. Wasn't some Japanese agency vitally concerned with whether or not the Japanese army was being spied on?

A. This was purely a matter of the Chinese.

Q.18. What was the relation of TOKUMU KIKAN with the Chinese?

A. We worked only through the head men in the Chinese government; the mayors, the prefectural governors, the heads of public safety bodies, etc. Our consultations were on purely civil matters.

Q.19. What changes were made when TOKUMU KIKAN was changed to a Liaison unit?

A. The change was made in March 1943. After that the TOKUMU KIKAN was a liaison section only, but the organization and internal command channels did not change. The main difference after the change that before, local TOKUMU KIKAN units could deal with local government officials while afterwards local TOKUMU KIKAN units had to come to me and I dealt with the Chinese. Also after the reorganization no Japanese body could deal with the Chinese except through TOKUMU KIKAN.