

Curriculum Vitae

Name: HARADA, Kumakichi

Date of Birth: 8 August, 1887

Permanent Domicile: 68, 2 chome, Kitagawa, Setagaya ward, Tokyo
Metropolis.

Present Address: 58, Doi street, Marugame city, Kagawa prefecture.

- 1 Dec 1907: Entered Military Academy.
- 28 May 1909: Graduated from above.
- 6 Jun. 1909: Appointed probational officer.
- 26 Dec. 1909: Appointed sublieutenant, and assigned to 44th Regiment of Infantry.
- 9 Dec. 1912: Promoted to lieutenant.
- 13 Dec. 1912: Ordered to enter Military Staff College.
- 6 Aug. 1916: Assigned to Headquarters of 11th Division.
- 19 Apr. 1917: Relieved from assignment^m to Headquarters of 11th Division and assigned to General Staff Office.
- 25 Dec. 1917: Assigned to 12th Regiment of Infantry.
- 9 Apr. 1919: Promoted to Captain, and appointed Staff of General Staff Office.
- 15 Nov. 1919: Relieved from Principal office and assigned to General Staff Office.
- 12 Dec. 1921: Relieved of assignment to General Staff Office and appointed Staff of the above.
- 4 Jul. 1923: Appointed concurrently Instructor of military ~~in~~ science at Military Staff College.
- 7 Aug. 1924: Promoted to major.

- 5 Oct. 1924: Relieved of concurrent office.
- 23 Apr. 1925: Appointed concurrently Staff officer of Naval General Staff Office.
- 3 Sep. 1925: Ordered to enter post-graduated course of Military Staff College on December 10.
- 5 Dec. 1925: Relieved of concurrent office.
- 18 Dec. 1925: Relieved from Principal Office and assigned to Military General Staff Office.
- 16 Dec. 1926: Appointed assistant military attaché to Japanese legation in China.
- 12 Apr. 1928: Relieved of Principal Office and assigned to Military Technical Central Depot; concurrently appointed member of a Section, Military Affairs Bureau, War Ministry.
- 1 Aug. 1928: Promoted to lieutenant colonel; assigned to Military General Staff Office; appointed staff-officer of Kwantung Army; promoted to colonel; appointed commander of 4th Infantry Regiment of Imperial Guard; relieved from office of staff officer of Kwantung Army.
- 2 Aug. 1936: Promoted to major-general and assigned to Military General Staff Office.
- 13 Aug. 1936: Appointed Military attaché to Japanese Embassy in China.
- 14 Aug. 1936: Relieved of assignment to Military General Staff Office; ordered to supervise military personnel in China; concurrently assigned to Headquarters of Expeditionary Forces in Shanghai.

- 1 Mar. 1937: Relieved of Principal office.
- 30 Apr. 1937: Appointed member of preparatory committee for establishment of North China Development and Central China Promotion companies.
- 8 Nov. 1937: Relieved of above membership.
- 2 Oct. 1938: Promoted to Lieutenant general.
- 15 Nov. 1938: Appointed concurrently research Secretary of Asiatic Development Board, and assigned to Middle China Liaison Office of the above board.
- 10 Apr. 1939: Relieved of concurrent office.
- 25 May 1939: Appointed Commander of 35th Division.
- 3 Mar. 1941: Appointed Commander of 22nd Division.
- 9 Nov. 1941: Appointed Commander of 16th Army.
- 7 Apr. 1944: Appointed Commander of 55th Army.
- 16 Jun. 1944: Concurrently appointed to Commander of Military Sector of Shikoku.

HARADA, Kumakichi

Request by MATSUI, Iwane

Believed to be in custody of British in Singapore

He was Lt. Genl and Commander of the Special Service Section in Shanghai at the time MATSUI was C in C of the Expeditionary Force in Central China.

The facts concerning this witness can give testimony are:-
That as Commander of the Special Service Section in Shanghai, at the time MATSUI was C in C of the Expeditionary Force in Central China, in 1937 & 1938 when operations about Shanghai and Nanking occurred, he was sent to Shanghai by Jap Govt under orders to endeavor to end strife between Jap and China, because Jap Govt did not desire the affair to spread into large scale warfare; that he has knowledge concerning the orders issued by MATSUI and procedures carried out, when above operations occurred, in order to protect life and property of Chinese and foreigners, the rights and interests of foreign countries and every institution of culture, and will testify that such orders and procedures ordered said protection.

The relevancy of this testimony lies in that it will dispute the claim of the prosecution and its evidence in support thereof tending to show that such Japan was the aggressor and its claim MATSUI is responsible for any improper treatment of persons or property.

HARADA, Kumakichio
Acquainted by Matsui, Iwano

Believed to be in custody of British in Singapore.

He was Lt Genl and Commander of the Special Service Section in Shanghai at the time Matsui was C in C of the Expeditionary Force in Central China.

The facts concerning which this witness can give testimony are; that as Commander of the Special Service Section in Shanghai, at the time Matsui was C in C of the Expeditionary Force in Central China, in 1937-38 when operations about Shanghai and Nanking occurred, he was sent to Shanghai by Japs govt under orders to endeavor to end strife between Japs & China, because Jap govt did not desire the affair to spread into large scale warfare; that he has knowledge concerning the orders issued by Matsui and procedures carried out, when above operations occurred, in order to protect life and property of Chinese & foreigners, the rights & interests of foreign countries and every institution of culture, and will testify that such orders and procedures

over

ordered said protection.

The relevancy of this testimony lies in that it will dispute the claim of the prosecution and its evidence in support thereof ~~the~~ tending to show that such incident Japan was the aggressor and its claim Matsui is responsible for any improper treatment of persons or property

R. H. Larsh

28 February 1947

HARADA, Kumao

"The most notorious of all the military cliques was the SAKURA KAI which Prince SAONJI and HARADA, Kumao, accuse of being the main force behind the plot to seize Manchuria....."

SOURCE: "The Brocade Banner"

R. H. Larsh

HARADA, Kumaō

"The most notorious of all the military cliques was the SAKURA KAI which Prince SAONJI and HARADA, Kumaō accuse of being the main force behind the plot to seize Manchuria...."

SOURCE: "The Brocade Banner"

FARADA, Kumakichi
Request by: HATA, Shunroku

Address: Not given. (Believed to be in custody of British
in Singapore)

He was formerly a Lt. General in the Japanese Army.

(See request of defendant MATSUI, Iwane for further details
concerning this witness.)

HARADA, Kumakichi

Request by: HATA, Shunroku.

address: not given. (Believed to be in custody of British in Singapore.)

He was formerly a Lt. General in the Japanese Army.

(See request of dependent Matsui, I want for further details concerning this witness.)

SUBJECT: HARADA, Kumakichi

1940 Head of special military mission in Central China; Supreme adviser to Renovation Government in Nanking; Principal of Weihsin School.

1943 Commander-in-chief of the Japanese Forces and Governor of Java (Br. Pol. Warfare Mission Who's Who of Japan, January 1944)

Occasion - 2nd anniversary of current war. HARADA said as Commander-in-Chief of Japanese Forces in Java, "The 50 million Javanese are closely cooperating with the Japanese forces for an increase of their fighting power and also for the advancement of their own culture." (Propanal Master File #141, 12/8/43)

1944 Occasion of having entered the 5th year since the capital was returned to the Nanking National Government of China it was announced April 15 that the Government would honor Japanese Generals and Admirals who have worked for the development of New China. (Tung-kuang medal), first class. Lt. General HARADA. (Propanal Master File 32, 4/17/44).

SOURCE: Japanese Personal Intelligence, Office of War Information, OBSF, 10 July 1945

"Lt. Gen. Kumakichi HARADA - subj, Military Attache, Shanghai, 1937, described as friend and associate of Col. Kingoro Hashimoto. Drinks heavily and has had well-known connections with vice and drug rings in Shanghai." (Source: "My Life in China" 1943 - Hallett Abend).

" "In 1939 High Advisor to the Nanking Reformed Government and head of the Japanese Army Special Service Section. Following exposure by Japanese Naval Intelligence of his plot to assassinate Wang Ching Wei, it was stated that Harada was shortly to be replaced." (Source: NY Times, 24 November 1939).

SOURCE: Publication: Japanese Personalities, MIS, September 1944

Was the first military delegate of the Joint Commission, formed to implement the Sino-Japanese Peace Agreement of 1932, in August 1937 / had a violent quarrel with Suemasa OKAMOTO, the Chief Japanese diplomat in Shanghai in 1937.

Subj: HARADA, Kumakichi

SOURCE: E.A. LONG, F.E.S.I, OSS, 22 November 1944
(OSS Card File)

"Lt Gen HARADA has been involved in Chinese political matters throughout most of his career. He took a large part in the Suiyuan Incident of 1935, which created the first Japanese-inspired autonomous regime within CHINA, and he headed the special service agencies in CENTRAL CHINA while he served in NANKING. He is well-travelled in EUROPE and the UNITED STATES, and at times has acted as spokesman for the Japanese and as liaison officer with foreign military officials."

SOURCE: Japanese Army Commanders, 1 July 1945, MIS, Washington, D. C.

REPORT BY: RICHARD LARSH
27 Dec 46

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

SUBJECT: HARADA, Kumakichi

Address: Believed to be in custody of British in
Singapore.

Was Lt Gen and Commander of the Special Service Section in Shanghai at the time MATSUI was Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Force in Central China.

File 99, Serial 289, states Subject admitted to Sugamo Prison 24 March 1946.

File 00, Serial 266 states Subject admitted to Sugamo in connection with execution of three Australian fliers.

File 99, Serial 573, is an IPS concurrence for transfer of Subject from Sugamo to Singapore.

File 99, Serial 895, indicates Subject discharged from Sugamo 13 June 1946.

File 350, Serial 5, indicates TAJIRA thinks Subject was primarily responsible for setting up provisional Nanking Government.

Same information is indicated in File 360, Serial 44, File 405, Serial 64 and File 388, Serial 5.

The check of IPS files revealed another HARADA with the same first name but listed as a colonel. This may be same Subject at an earlier period in his career. Two mentions are made of him as a colonel: File 426, Serial 2, states Col. HARADA directed Lt Col KUSUMOTO, Naritaka to order SATOMI to organize an opium distribution agency; file 234, Serial 21 states Col. HARADA may have conducted opium traffic but only with the knowledge of General HATA.

COPIES: 3 File No. _____
1 Mr. Prout

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Operations, CIS, G-2
Compilation Branch

SUBJECT: HARADA, Kumakichi

1940 Head of special military mission in Central China; Supreme adviser to Renovation Government in Nanking; Principal of Weihsin School.

1943 Commander-in-chief of the Japanese Forces and Governor of Java (Br. Pol. Warfare Mission Who's Who of Japan, January 1944)

Occasion - 2nd anniversary of current war. HARADA said as Commander-in-Chief of Japanese Forces in Java, "The 50 million Javanese are closely cooperating with the Japanese forces for an increase of their fighting power and also for the advancement of their own culture." (Propanal Master File #141, 12/8/43)

1944 Occasion of having entered the 5th year since the capital was returned to the Nanking National Government of China it was announced April 15 that the Government would honor Japanese Generals and Admirals who have worked for the development of New China. (Tung-kuang medal), first class. Lt. General HARADA. (Propanal Master File 32, 4/17/44).

SOURCE: Japanese Personal Intelligence, Office of War Information, OBSF, 10 July 1945.

"Lt. Gen. Kumakichi HARADA - subj, Military Attache, Shanghai, 1937, described as friend and associate of Col. Kingoro Hashimoto. Drinks heavily and has had well-known connections with vice and drug rings in Shanghai." (Source: "My Life in China" 1943 - Hallett Abend).

"In 1939 High Advisor to the Nanking Reformed Government and head of the Japanese Army Special Service Section. Following exposure by Japanese Naval Intelligence of his plot to assassinate Wang Ching Wei, it was stated that Harada was shortly to be replaced." (Source: NY Times, 24 November 1939).

SOURCE: Publication: Japanese Personalities, MIS, September 1944.

Was the first military delegate of the Joint Commission, formed to implement the Sino-Japanese Peace Agreement of 1932, in August 1937 / had a violent quarrel with Suemasa OKAMOTO, the Chief Japanese diplomat in Shanghai in 1937.

Subj: HARADA, Kumakichi

SOURCE: E.A. LONG, F.E.S.I., OSS, 22 November 1944
(OSS Card File)

"Lt. Gen. HARADA has been involved in Chinese political matters throughout most of his career. He took a large part in the Suiyuan Incident of 1935, which created the first Japanese-inspired autonomous regime within CHINA, and he headed the special service agencies in CENTRAL CHINA while he served in NANKING. He is well-travelled in EUROPE and the UNITED STATES, and at times has acted as spokesman for the Japanese and as liaison officer with foreign military officials."

SOURCE: Japanese Army Commanders, 1 July 1945, MIS, Washington, D. C.

7 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. David N. Sutton
FROM : Mr. Smith N. Crowe, Jr.
SUBJECT : HARADA, Kumakichi, and all HATA Witnesses

1. The witness HARADA, Kumakichi, as shown in my report on this witness of 30 April 1947, was connected with the KOA IN and was the adviser to the puppet government at Nanking. During this same general period HATA was War Minister in Tokyo.

2. In File No. 102-11-12, the results of an interrogation of UEDA, Chankichi, are set down and it is stated that the Wang Chiang Wei puppet regime at Nanking was recognized on 30 March 1940 by the Yonai Cabinet, in which HATA was War Minister.

3. In File 405-9-1, a report of the interrogation of SUGANAMI, Shojii, regarding the character of the KOA IN shows the following:

"He states positively that SUZUKI, who was Chief of the Political Affairs Bureau of KOA IN, was by far the most powerful and most influential official in it. He admits that KOA IN advocated co-prosperity for Japan and China but actually it was never intended that China should be on a par with Japan. When DAI TOA SHO was created, he retained his same job but thereafter his superior, Lt. Gen. SHIOZAWA, received his instructions from SHIGOMITSU at Nanking. He says that business and government in his area were under the domination of KOA IN and that the prominent officials were selected by General OKAMURA and his staff."

4. The original transcript of this interrogation will be found in our Interrogation Exhibit File as Exhibit No. 547

Smith N. Crowe, Jr.
SMITH N. CROWE, JR.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

2 May 1947

MEMORANDUM

TO : Mr. D. N. Sutton
FROM : Mr. Smith N. Crowe
SUBJECT : Defense Witness - HARADA, Kumakichi

Forwarded herewith is the following additional information on the above witness:

This witness was a witness for the Prosecution. His affidavit was read into evidence as Exhibit 423 beginning at page 4876 of the Record. He stated that he was head of the TOKUMU BU and received instructions to provide opium for the Chinese people by establishing the Opium Suppression Board.

Smith N. Crowe
Smith N. Crowe

SNC/jac

file

30 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. D. N. Sutton
FROM : Mr. S. N. Crowe
SUBJECT : Defense Witness - HARADA, Kumakichi

1. Please find attached hereto report on the above witness who has been called for the China Phase.

Smith N. Crowe
SMITH N. CROWE

1 Incl
Reprt, HARADA, Kumakichi

*Smith has heard this
witness is dead*

30 April 1947

MEMORANDUM RE: HARADA, Kumakichi

I. Subpoena subject of testimony - The application for production of witnesses show that:

1. The facts to be proved by these witnesses are the policies, utterances and actions of the accused HATA during the time in which he is charged by the indictment.

2. The relevance of the testimony of these witnesses, all of whom were associated with the accused HATA in various capacities at time charged in the indictment, is in its tendency to establish that the accused HATA took no part in any of the conspiracies charged to him, and was not in any wise connected with the planning, initiating or waging of wars of aggression.

II. Information from the Investigative Division - The Curriculum Vitae on this witness shows the following:

- 12 Apr 1928 - Relieved of Principal Office and assigned to Military Technical Central Depot; concurrently appointed member of a Section, Military Affairs Bureau, War Ministry.
- 1 Aug 1928 - Promoted to lieutenant Colonel; assigned to Military General Staff Office; appointed staff-officer of Kwantung Army; promoted to colonel; appointed commander of 4th Infantry Regiment of Imperial Guard; relieved from office of staff officer of Kwantung Army.
- 2 Aug 1936 - Promoted to major general and assigned to Military General Staff Office.
- 13 Aug 1936 - Appointed Military attache to Japanese Embassy in China.
- 14 Aug 1936 - Relieved of assignment to Military General Staff Office; ordered to supervise military personnel in China; concurrently assigned to Headquarters of Expeditionary Forces in Shanghai.
- 1 Mar 1937 - Relieved of principal office.
- 30 Apr 1937 - Appointed member of preparatory committee for establishment of North China Development and Central China Promotion companies.
- 8 Nov 1937 - Relieved of above membership.
- 2 Oct 1938 - Promoted to Lieutenant General.

Incl #1

Memo re: HARADA, Kumakichi, dtd 30 Apr 47 (Cont'd.)

- 15 Nov 1938 - Appointed concurrently Research Secretary of Asiatic Development Board, and assigned to Middle China Liaison Office of the above board.
- 10 Apr 1939 - Relieved of concurrent office.
- 25 May 1939 - Appointed Commander of 35th Division.
- 3 Mar 1941 - Appointed Commander of 22nd Division.
- 9 Nov 1941 - Appointed Commander of 16th Army.
- 7 Apr 1944 - Appointed Commander of 55th Army.
- 16 Jun 1944 - Concurrently appointed to Commander of Military Sector of Shikoku.

1. In 1932 the witness was the first military delegate of the Joint Commission which was formed to implement the Sino-Japanese Peace Agreement of 1932 according to information contained in the OSS Card File. In Hallett Abends book, "My Life in China" 1943, the witness, who was military attache in Shanghai, China, in 1937, is described as a friend and associate of Colonel Kingoro HASHIMOTO and a heavy drinker who had well-known connections with vice and drug rings in Shanghai. According to MIS information July 1, 1945, the witness has been involved in Chinese political matters throughout most of his career. He took a large part in the Suiyuan Incident of 1935, which created the first Japanese-inspected autonomous regime within China and headed the Special Service Agencies in Central China while he served in Nanking. In 1939 he was High Supervisor to the Nanking Reformed Government and head of the Japanese Army Special Service Section. The New York Times, November 24, 1939, stated that, following exposure by Japanese Naval Intelligence of his plot to assassinate Wang Ching Wei, HARADA was to be replaced shortly as Supervisor to the Nanking Government. However, according to the Japanese Personal Intelligence, Office of War Information of July 10, 1945, the witness in 1940 was still head of the Special Military Mission in Central China and Supreme Supervisor to the government in Nanking. He was also principal of Wihsin School (file information tends to establish that this school was a famous school for the training of Japanese in the management of the opium trade in China). In 1944, on the occasion of having entered the fifth year since the capitol was returned to the Nanking National Government of China, it was announced April 15 that the government would honor Japanese generals and admirals who had worked for the development of New China. The witness received the Tung-Kuang Medal, First Class.

2. In 1943 HARADA had left China and was Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Java and was governor of the same. In this same year, on the

Memo re: HARADA, Kumakichi, dtd 30 Apr 47 (Cont'd.)

second anniversary of the war with America, the witness, as Commander-in-Chief in Java, said: "The 50,000,000 Javanese are closely cooperating with the Japanese Forces for an increase of their fighting power and also for the advancement of their own culture."

III. Examination of case file -

1. In Case File No. 329 appear the following documents concerning China at the time this witness was the Chief Supervisor of the Nanking puppet government:

a. Document No. 969 - Diaries of persons in China in or about the year 1939 (File 329-4). One of these relates to Japanese policies in Central China brought out at a meeting of the chiefs of the Japanese Forces in China. It states the Commander of the Central China Expeditionary Forces must supervise administration within the occupied regions and that the affairs connected with public peace in these regions are left in charge of the Koain, the latter being the highest supervisor to the Nanking Government. The witness HARADA at that time was Chief of the Koain. This diary states: "Japan's policy of guiding New China's political, economical, and cultural matters aim at the cooperation of the two countries and at the persuasion of New China to take her policy so as to make Japan's national defense all the stronger, with the progress of good relations between Japan and MANCHUKUO. In order to attain that object, we must be sympathetic to China and be careful not to assume an attitude of predomination." All of these diaries were filed by the Japanese War Ministry. I have requested that the Investigative Division ascertain exactly who wrote this diary in question and will forward this information immediately upon receipt thereof. This document is not in evidence.

b. Document No. 1748 - Foreign Ministry files relating to the establishment of the New Central Government in China (329-5).

(1) It was decided at a "Five Ministers Conference" on July 6, 1939, at which the defendants HIRANUMA and ITAGAKI were present, that Japan's guiding principles for the formation of the New Chinese Central Government should be that the chief organizing elements shall be Wang Chiao-Ming, Wupei-Fu, existing local governments and shifters from the Chungking Government, (Wang Chin-Wei was also a leading principal), that the Central Government shall formally regulate Sino-Japanese relations according to previous principles set up, that the administration of China shall be conducted in North China from a national defense and economic point of view, in Mongolia and Hsinking with an anti-communist autonomic zone in view, that in other parts of China there should be special cooperation zones, and certain special designated islands near the South China coast shall become a special interest area. The Kuomintang will be admitted in this Central Government if they reject their pro-communistic anti-Japanese principles and become pro-Japanese and anti-communistic.

Memo re: HARADA, Kumakichi, dtd 30 Apr 47 (Cont'd.)

(2) The East Asia Bureau, on July 3, 1939, stated its view that hasty measures should be taken to establish the New Central Government in China, and its organization should be completed by the 10th of Oct. 1939.

(3) Generals KAGESA, KITA and HARADA were the "Big Three" Supervisors to the Central Government. They drafted a rough plan for the operation of the Central Government. This included the approval of provisional measures for the central conference and the plan for the New Central Government, to get the approval of promises to be made to Japan by the Central Government (all these things were to be discussed with the Chinese at a New Central Government conference). The rough plan also included the reorganization of the Koain in accordance with the establishment of the New Central Government. The commanding officer of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China wants to have the additional posts of ambassador and president of the Liaison Bureau.

c. The above documents are not in evidence.

2. The following document relates the witness to other phases of the case. A summary of a conversation between the witness and the defendant, then Ambassador HIROTA, regarding Russia, will be discussed under Roman numeral VI below.

IV. Cross-reference file on case file -

1. An examination of the cross-reference card index reveals the following pertinent information on this witness which is related to the China Phase of the case:

a. File 350-5 - 1st Lt. James W. McEwen stated in a memorandum to Mr. H. A. Hauxhurst that he had talked with one TAJIRI, Akiyoshi, and had learned that General HARADA, Kumakichi, was primarily responsible for setting up the provisional Nanking Government.

b. File 234-21-9 - In the interrogation of TANAKA, Ryukichi, on February 25, 1946, the following appears:

(1) "Q. Next is Mr. HARADA who was the highest Japanese advisor of the puppet Ministry of Interior (East China Autonomous Government or possibly Central China Autonomous Government, at Shanghai). This organization was also called the Reformed Government. Do you know him?

"A. This man may be a soldier but I don't know him well. I believe this man was one of those who sponsored Central China Puppet Government, later became Lt. Gen. and now resides in Kagawa Prefecture in Shikoku Island. First name is Kumakichi HARADA.

Memo re: HARADA, Kumakichi, dtd 30 Apr 47 (Cont'd.)

"Q. Gen. HATA, who replaced Gen. MATSUI as Commander in Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Shanghai area, I suppose that would mean the Central China area, in March 1938. I have a lengthy report here, which is Tab 5 a in the Narcotic Brief, dated March 21, 1938, which describes Gen. HATA's connection with the opium traffic. Can you give me any information about his activities in that field?

"A. I don't believe Gen. HATA had anything to do with any of the opium traffic, but no doubt his subordinates had parts in same. This man's full name is Gen. Shunroku HATA. He is now in Sugamo Prison.

"Q. The report from the Treasury Attache bases Gen. HATA's part in the opium traffic plan for the Shanghai area on deduction from reliable information obtained and is not positive proof of his own participation, but the facts seem to point toward his having a hand in it.

"A. If Gen. HATA is at all alleged to have had any connection with opium traffic, I am sure it must be done by Kumakichi HARADA who was advisor to his command. If you investigate HARADA the situation surrounding it would be made clear.

"Q. Would HARADA dare to go ahead with a program of that kind without the knowledge and consent of Gen. HATA under the normal Japanese arrangements for such an area?

"A. Of course, naturally he must have consulted with Gen. HATA. I think that is a fair view I can take of the matter."

(2) The above has not been introduced in evidence.

c. File 115-397-4 - In the interrogations of HARADA, Hisao by USSBS on November 21, 1945 the following appears relative to the Tokumu Kikan, the Nanking Branch of which General HARADA was Chief:

(1) "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."

In my opinion, this man is the same as the witness.

Memo re: HARADA, Kunakichi, dtd 30 Apr 47 (Cont'd.)

d. File 426-2 - In the interrogation of SATOMI, Hagime, on March 6, 1946 by Lt. Col. Wm. T. Hornaday the following appears:

(1) Page 1 and 2 -

(a) "Q. Yesterday morning we ended with your telling about becoming General Director of the Hung Chi Shan Tang which, to the best of your recollection, took place in 1940 or 1941. Will you continue from there with your different assignments and work up to the end of the war?"

"A. Yesterday I overlooked mentioning that in Tokyo there was a governmental agency known as Ko-A-In (Asiatic Development Institute) which was sponsored by the Foreign Ministry, War Ministry, Navy Ministry, and Finance Ministry; and perhaps some other departmental government had something to do with it too, but I do not know who they are now. This Ko-A-In maintained a branch office in Shanghai which handled narcotic traffic all through China. This Ko-A-In, according to my memory, was in existence at the time when the Ishin (restoration) government of China was established.

"Q. That was about in 1939 then?"

"A. Somewhere around 1939 and 1940. That record you should be able to verify somewhere."

(2) Page 11, 12 and 13 -

(a) "Q. To get back where we ended this morning, you described the five hundred packages of opium on hand in Shanghai when you were first named to the Opium Monopoly Administration; and you said that another shipment arrived from Persia shortly afterward. About how soon after you were named to your opium position, and in what quantity was that second shipment received?"

"A. I am unable to give the exact quantity of opium which arrived the first time after I became the Director General, but I am certain that it was over 300 packages.

"Q. Do you know about how soon after you took on that job -- was it a matter of weeks, three or four weeks?"

"A. I can not tell you as to the month, but I am wondering if it was not in the fall of that year. I have no record indicating the exact date.

"Q. Do you remember how many shipments arrived from Persia altogether during the year 1938?"

"A. My recollection is that two shipments arrived from Persia altogether.

Memo re: HARADA, Kumakichi, dtd 30 Apr 47 (Cont'd.)

"Q. That is the one before you were named to the job and the one after, is that all?

"A. Yes.

"Q. Both of these shipments were purchased initially by Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and transported in their ships to Shanghai from Persia by arrangement with the Army?

"A. The purchase was made by Mitsui Bussan Kaisha in Persia and I think the shipment was made on their boat. When the opium arrived in Shanghai unloading and storing was done under control of the Army into Warehouses.

"Q. I believe you told me Friday that those shipments of opium could not have been loaded on the Mitsui ships in the port in Persia without the Foreign Ministry at Tokyo first having granted a permit for the purpose. Isn't that correct?

"A. I believe that is true. That was further confirmed in Shanghai.

"Q. By the Foreign Ministry you mean?

"A. I believe I got that information from an official of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

"Q. And I believe you also said that because the Army was in control of everything in occupied areas of China that opium could not be unloaded from the Mitsui ships without a permit from the War Ministry in Tokyo. Is that correct?

"A. If I said the landing was effected by first securing a permit from the War Ministry, I wish it changed. What I meant to say was 'under Army control'. Tokumu Bu maintained a special office to guard the wharf or the landing at Shanghai and to supervise shipments of opium in question."

(3) Page 22 -

(a) "Q. Our records reflect that General HATA (and I think that is the one whose first name is Shunroku) did become the Commanding General of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Shanghai area just a few weeks before you became connected with the opium traffic. Last Friday I called to your attention one of our Treasury Department reports dated March 21, 1938, and it is tab 5A in the narcotics brief, which stated that as soon as General HATA took command he issued orders that the opium traffic was to be better organized. This same Japanese General, who is now my informant, tells me that under the chain of command from General HATA to the Tokumu Bu you could

Memo re: HARADA, Kumakichi, dtd 30 Apr 47 (Cont'd.)

"not possibly have been selected for the new job you took in March 1938 without approval from General HATA to the Tokumu Bu, and he must have known all about it. Do you have anything to say regarding that?"

"A. I think that is a true construction of the Japanese chain of command."

e. The above interrogation has not, so far as I have been able to determine, been introduced in evidence.

2. The files reveal the following in connection with the witness's activity in the Netherlands East Indies:

a. In the interrogation of OKAZAKI, Seisaburo, File 378-266, of October 22, 1946, OKAZAKI stated that he was Chief of Staff of the Japanese Army in the Netherlands East Indies, and then appears the following, on pages 4 and 5:

(1) "Q. Who was the head of the Military Government in the NEI and from where did it get its orders?"

"A. As Chief of Staff I was the head of the Military Government but in practice General HARADA, one of my staff officers, held this position. The Military Government received its orders from Marshal TERAUCHI's staff at Saigon and, on important matters, directly from the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry or from Imperial Headquarters in Tokyo.

"Q. I take it that there were conferences held in Tokyo to discuss the policy of the Military Government before orders were issued by the Military Affairs Bureau or the Imperial Headquarters. Can you tell me where these conferences were held, how often they were held and who they were attended by?"

"A. Yes, I know that such conferences were held, but I do not know how often they were held as I was not in Japan at the time. I do know that a big conference was held in October 1942 at the War Ministry. The purpose of the conference was to get the opinions of the commanders of the Military Government throughout the Japanese occupied territory. Representatives of these commanders were present and the Section Chiefs of the War Ministry and General Staff also attended.

"Q. Of the defendants now on trial here, name those that attended and also tell me briefly what the results of the conference were?"

"A. Of the defendants now on trial, I know TOJO and SATO, Kenryo were present. As for the outcome of the conference, I do not know. I believe its purpose was to get a first-hand report from the representatives of the commanders in the field for the purpose of future policy making."

Memo re: HARADA, Kumakichi, dtd 30 Apr 47, (Cont'd.)

(2) So far as I am able to determine this interrogation has not been placed in evidence.

V. Evidentiary document card file in Document Division - This source of information has not been examined.

VI. Reference in evidence to witness or to the subject matter of his testimony -

1. Reference in evidence to the witness:

a. Record page 7,447-7,453, Exhibit 692 - This is a separate document dated 1931, containing the summary of a talk between the then Ambassador HIROTA and the witness HARADA which pertained to the national policy of Japan viz a viz Russia. It stated in part as follows:

(1) Page 7,452 -

(a) "Aside from whether Japan will wage a war against Soviet Russia, it is necessary for Japan to have strong policies against Soviet Russia being ready for war at any time. Its principal purpose is not defense against Communism but rather the conquest of Eastern Siberia...."

2. Reference in evidence to subject matter of testimony - Although the court papers do not show very clearly what the witness will testify to, nevertheless, an effort has been made to determine possible subjects of testimony, taking into consideration the dates and places of the activities of the witness and of the accused HATA. Also, some attention has been given to the subjects upon which the witness might testify if introduced in one of the general phases of the case. The following appear to be pertinent:

a. Record page 3,445-3,448, Exhibit 256, - The interrogation of General Shunroku HATA of January 14, 1946, showed that he succeeded General MATSUI as Commander-in-Chief of all the Expeditionary Armies in Central China on 17 February 1938 and that he executed the Hangchow (Hankow) Campaign.

b. Record page 3,451 - In this same interrogation General HATA stated that he know of the Nine Power Treaty but not the terms thereof and "There seems to be no other way out but to resort to armed force when other means fail."

c. Record page 3,563-3,568, Exhibit 268 - is a statement of the Japanese Government of January 16, 1938, stating that Japan would no longer deal with the existing government of China but would seek the establishment of a New Chinese Government. At this time the defendant HATA was Inspector General of Military Education and was Military Counsel.

d. Record 3,610-3,627, Exhibit 270 - is the gist of a talk by Colonel SATO, Kenryo, Chief of the Press Section of the War Ministry of

Memo re: HARADA, Kumakichi, dtd 30 Apr 47 (Cont'd.)

August 25, 1938, at the Extraordinary Conference of Chief of Police of the Home Ministry, in which the intention was expressed to crush the anti-Japanese Government in China. On Record page 3,615 SATO stated: "The above statement may be called a declaration of war". He goes on to mention steps which had been taken to foster the formation of a pro-Japanese Government in China and states that Japan will not deal with the Chiang Regime in a general truce negotiation and that Japan should give all-out support to the establishment of a new government in China. The defendant HATA was at this time Commander-in-Chief of the Central China Armies.

e. Record 3,390-3,396 - A. A. Dorrance testified that he was Manager of the Standard Oil Company in Hankow, China, in October 1938 and that he saw Japanese soldiers push Chinese people into the waters of the Yangtse River at Hankow and shoot them in the head when their heads appeared above the water and that he saw bodies of Chinese with their hands wired behind them. At this time HATA was Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Armies at Hankow.

f. Record 4,881-4,885 - SATOMI, Hagime, the interrogation of whom is referred to above in this report, was called as a witness and testified regarding the opium trade in China in 1938. The following appears in the record:

(1) Page 4,882 and 4,883 -

(a) "A. Since 1937 I have been engaged in work connected with opium in Shanghai. May I correct myself: 1938 -- since 1938.

"Q. Who engaged you in this business?

"A. At that time I was engaged by the Special Service Department under the China Expeditionary Army in Shanghai. I was told that since opium -- a shipment of opium was shortly coming in, I was entrusted or asked to handle the sale thereof.

"Q. For how long a period did you sell this opium for the Special Service Organization?

"A. If my recollection is correct, the Special Service Department in Shanghai did not handle opium very long. I should say somewhere around six to eight months. After that the China Affairs Board, the Ko-A-In, was created and began to handle this article.

"Q. Did you handle the opium for the China Arrairs Board?

Memo re: HARADA, Kumakichi, dtd 30 Apr 47 (Cont'd.)

"A. If I am permitted to give you a rough outline, I should say that the Special Service Department in Shanghai first handled opium, and at that time I was asked to handle the sale of this article. I do not think the Special Service Organ handled this article for more than six or eight months. Thereafter, after the establishment of the Ko-A-In or China Affairs Board, the work relative to opium was at the time the Renovation Government was created in Nanking, and I was engaged by the Hun-Chi-Shantang?"

(2) Page 4,885 -

(a) "Q. Was there any profit made from the selling of this opium and, if so, how much?"

"A. As to the method of estimating profit, I must say that since -- I must say that because of the inflationary condition in Shanghai and prices were high, I would not be able to give you a very accurate figure. However, I should say that in the first period, or at first, one thousand chests would be -- was about twenty million dollars.

"Q. What did you do with this twenty million dollars?"

"A. The one thousand chests which I just mentioned was directly handled by the Special Service Organ and by the Ko-A-In, and profits therefrom went to these two sources."

(b) The reference to the Koain ties in this testimony with the witness HARADA, who was chief of this department at the time that HATA was Commander in Chief of the Central China Expeditionary Forces.

g. Record 4,894-4,898, Exhibit Numbers 426 and 427, are reports of the United States Treasury at Shanghai, stating that they received information that the Japanese authorities had decided to grant a monopoly for the manufacture and distribution of narcotic drugs for medicinal and scientific purposes in their occupied areas, that steamers were arriving with Persian opium, that Japanese authorities dispatched two destroyers to bring a ship to Shanghai and that the preparations for the proposed New Central Government by Wang Ching-Wei was suddenly stopped because of difference of opinion between Wang and the Japanese over the turning over of full control of the opium business by the Japanese to the Wang Government, which the Japanese eventually agreed to.

VII. - Summary of testimony given - This witness has not yet testified.

VIII. - Decorations - The memorandum of March 11, 1947 shows the witness receiving the following decorations:

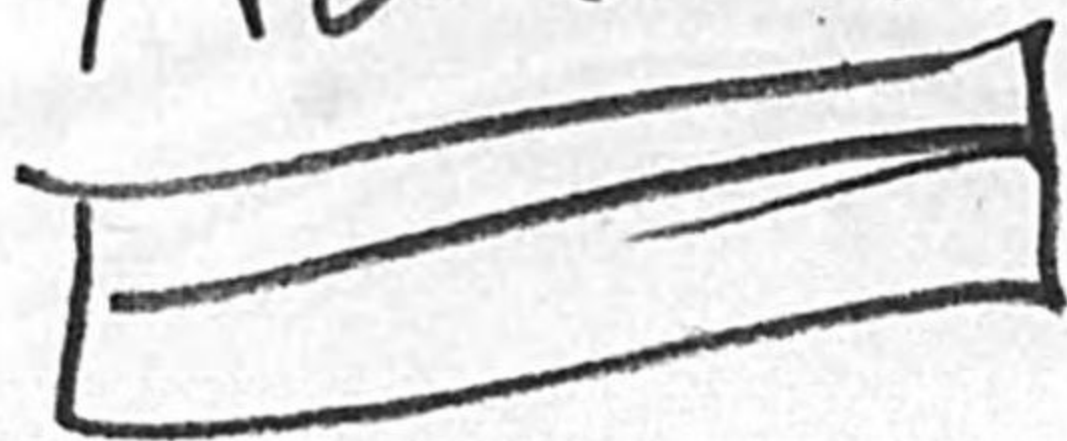
Memo re: HARADA, Kumakichi, dtd 30 Apr 47 (Cont'd.)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Class of Decoration</u>	<u>Achievement</u>	<u>Recommending Ministry</u>
29 Apr 1934	Military Order of the Golden Kite 4th Class	Manchurian Incident	War Ministry
29 Apr 1934	Intermediate Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun	Manchurian Incident	War Ministry
9 May 1934	Manchurian Decora- tion of CHINGYUN- CHANG, 3rd Class	JAPANESE- MANCHURIAN Amity	Foreign Ministry
1 Dec 1937	Manchurian Decora- tion of CHUKUO- CHANG, 2nd Class	JAPANESE- MANCHURIAN Amity	Foreign Ministry
29 Apr 1940	Grand Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun	China Incident	War Ministry

IX. - Non-listed investigation - None.

Witness:

Harada. Kumakichi.



Thursday, 10 April 1947

- - -

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
FOR THE FAR EAST
Chambers of the Tribunal
War Ministry Building
Tokyo, Japan.

Continuation of
PROCEEDING IN CHAMBERS

On

Request for stay of execution
of a condemned, one HARADA,
Kumakichi, held in Singapore
by the British;
For purpose of affidavit on
behalf of accused HATA, Shunroku.

Before:

HON. SIR WILLIAM WEBB
President of the Tribunal and
Member from the Commonwealth
of Australia.

Reported by:

Julian Wolf
Official Court Reporter
IMTFE

Appearances:

For the Defense Section:

MR. A. G. LAZARUS.

For the Office of the General Secretary, IMPFE:

COLONEL VERN WALBRIDGE, General Secretary
JUDGE E. H. DELL, Legal Adviser;
MR. CHARLES A. MANTZ, Clerk of the Court.

The proceeding was begun at 1515.

- - -

THE PRESIDENT: I forgot to ask you the nature of the evidence you propose to deal with.

MR. LAZARUS: I would gladly sum it up very briefly, sir.

The proposed witness, HARADA Kumakichi, was the person in charge of the Special Services Organ in China and he is the one person who can testify as to who was responsible for the purchase, sale and distribution of opium in China during the periods alleged in the Indictment, and as to which of the accused, if any, had any part in these transactions.

(Whereupon, at 1516, the proceeding was concluded.)

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: HARADA, Kunakichi

Date of Birth: 8 August 1887

Permanent Domicile: 68, 2 Chome, Kitagawa, Satagaya ward, Tokyo Metropolis.

Present Address: 58, Doi street, Marugane city, Kagawa prefecture.

1 Dec. 1907	Entered Military Academy
28 May 1909	Graduated from above.
6 June 1909	Appointed probational officer
26 Dec. 1909	Appointed sublieutenant, and assigned to 44th Regiment of Infantry.
9 Dec. 1912	Promoted to lieutenant.
13 Dec. 1912	Ordered to enter Military Staff College.
6 Aug. 1916	Assigned to Headquarters of 11th Division
19 Apr. 1917	Relieved from assignment to Headquarters of 11th Division and assigned to General Staff Office.
25 Dec. 1917	Assigned to 12th Regiment of Infantry
9 Apr. 1919	Promoted to Captain, and appointed Staff of General Staff Office.
15 Nov. 1919	Relieved from Principal office and assigned to General Staff Office.
12 Dec. 1921	Relieved of assignment to General Staff Office and appointed Staff of the Above.
4 July 1923	Appointed concurrently Instructor of military science at Military Staff College.
7 Aug. 1924	Promoted to major.
5 Oct. 1924	Relieved of concurrent office
23 Apr. 1925	Appointed concurrently Staff officer of Naval General Staff Office.
3 Sep. 1925	Ordered to enter post-graduate course of Military Staff College on December 10.
5 Dec. 1925	Relieved of concurrent office.

18 Dec. 1925 Relieved from Principal Office and assigned to Military General Staff Office.

16 Dec. 1926 Appointed assistant military attache to Japanese legation in China.

12 Apr. 1928 Relieved of Principal Office and assigned to Military Technical Central Depot; concurrently appointed member of a Section, Military Affairs Bureau, War Ministry.

1 Aug. 1928 Promoted to lieutenant Colonel; assigned to Military General Staff Office; appointed staff-officer of Kwantung Army; promoted to colonel; appointed commander of 4th Infantry Regiment of Imperial Guard; relieved from office of staff officer of Kwantung Army.

2 Aug. 1936 Promoted to major general and assigned to Military General Staff Office.

13 Aug. 1936 Appointed Military attache to Japanese Embassy in China.

14 Aug. 1936 Relieved of assignment to Military General Staff Office; ordered to supervise military personnel in China; concurrently assigned to Headquarters of Expeditionary Forces in Shanghai.

1 Mar. 1937 Relieved of principal office.

30 Apr. 1937 Appointed member of preparatory committee for establishment of North China Development and Central China Promotion companies.

8 Nov. 1937 Relieved of above membership

2 Oct. 1938 Promoted to Lieutenant General.

15 Nov. 1938 Appointed concurrently research Secretary of Asiatic Development Board, and assigned to Middle China Liaison Office of the above board.

10 Apr. 1939 Relieved of concurrent office.

25 May 1939 Appointed commander of 35th Division.

3 Mar. 1941 Appointed Commander of 22nd Division.

9 Nov. 1941 Appointed Commander of 16th Army

7 Apr. 1944 Appointed Commander of 55th Army.

16 June 1944 Concurrently appointed to Commander of Military Sector of Shikoku.