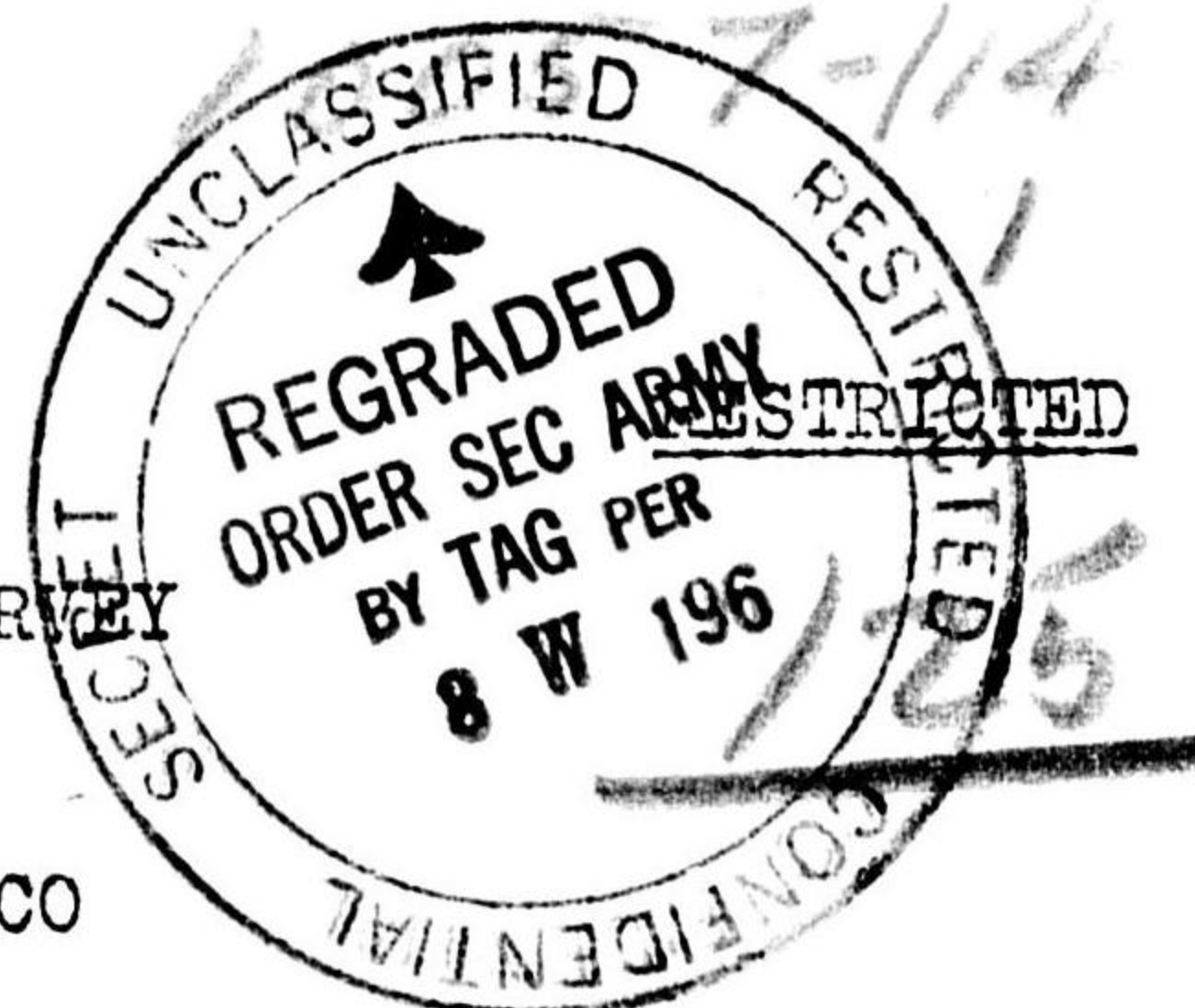


HEADQUARTERS
U. S. STRATEGIC BOMBING SURVEY
(PACIFIC)
APO 234
C/O POSTMASTER SAN FRANCISCO



INTERROGATION NO: 398
(Jap Intell No 26)

PLACE: TOKYO
DATE: 15 Nov 1945

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

Subject: Intelligence Duties of TOKUMU KIKAN (Special Service Organization)

Person Interrogated and Background:

Lt. Col. YAMAZAKI, J. was second in command of the CHINA section of the second division of the Imperial General Staff and as such received all intelligence concerning CHINA, some of which came through TOKUMU KIKAN. His military background follows:

Graduated from military academy 1931
Routine assignments to 1937
1937-1938 War College
1938-1940 Supply division, 109th Division, Kwantung Army.
1940 Instructor at cavalry school
1941-1944 Intelligence section CHINA Armies
Aug 1944 to end of War: 7th Section, 2nd Division of Imperial General Staff.

Where Interviewed: Room 748, Meiji Building.

Interrogators: Lt. Comdr. PAINE PAUL, USNR
Major R. S. SPILMAN, Jr, AC.

Interpreter: Lt. OTIS CAREY, USNR.

Allied Officers Present: None.

Interrogation of Lt. Col. YAMAZAKI, J., Japanese Army.

SUMMARY

1. TOKUMU KIKAN (literal translation "Special Service Organization") is an organization set up under the Area Commanders in various theaters. The purposes of the organization in CHINA were stated by Lt. Col. YAMAZAKI to be to:

- a. Assist the Area Army in governing the civil population.
- b. Looking after the health and food for the civilian population.
- c. Acquire food and supplies for the Japanese Army from local sources.
- d. Check on the attitude of the civil population.

2. The organization and strength of the unit in CHINA is described (see attached table). According to YAMAZAKI, it was entirely under the control of the Area Army Commander and received no instructions from TOKYO. Reports from TOKUMU KIKAN were usually included in area army reports and details of its operation in the field were not known to Imperial Headquarters.

3. Units were attached to armies in MANCHURIA, CHINA and BURMA and in other areas this function was performed by Military Intelligence.

4. Selection of personnel was made by the Area Army. Training was done locally, no course being given in the Empire to provide special advance training.

Interrogation of Lt. Col. YAMAZAKI, J., Japanese Army.

Q.1. In what capacity did you serve in TOKUMU KIKAN?

A. I was second in command of the CHINA section of the second Division of the Imperial General Staff, the Commanding Officer was Col. HARUKI, Yoshita. I have not served in TOKUMU KIKAN.

Q.2. Define TOKUMU KIKAN.

A. It is an agency which does several things. I don't know the details of any organization except in CHINA. There its functions were:

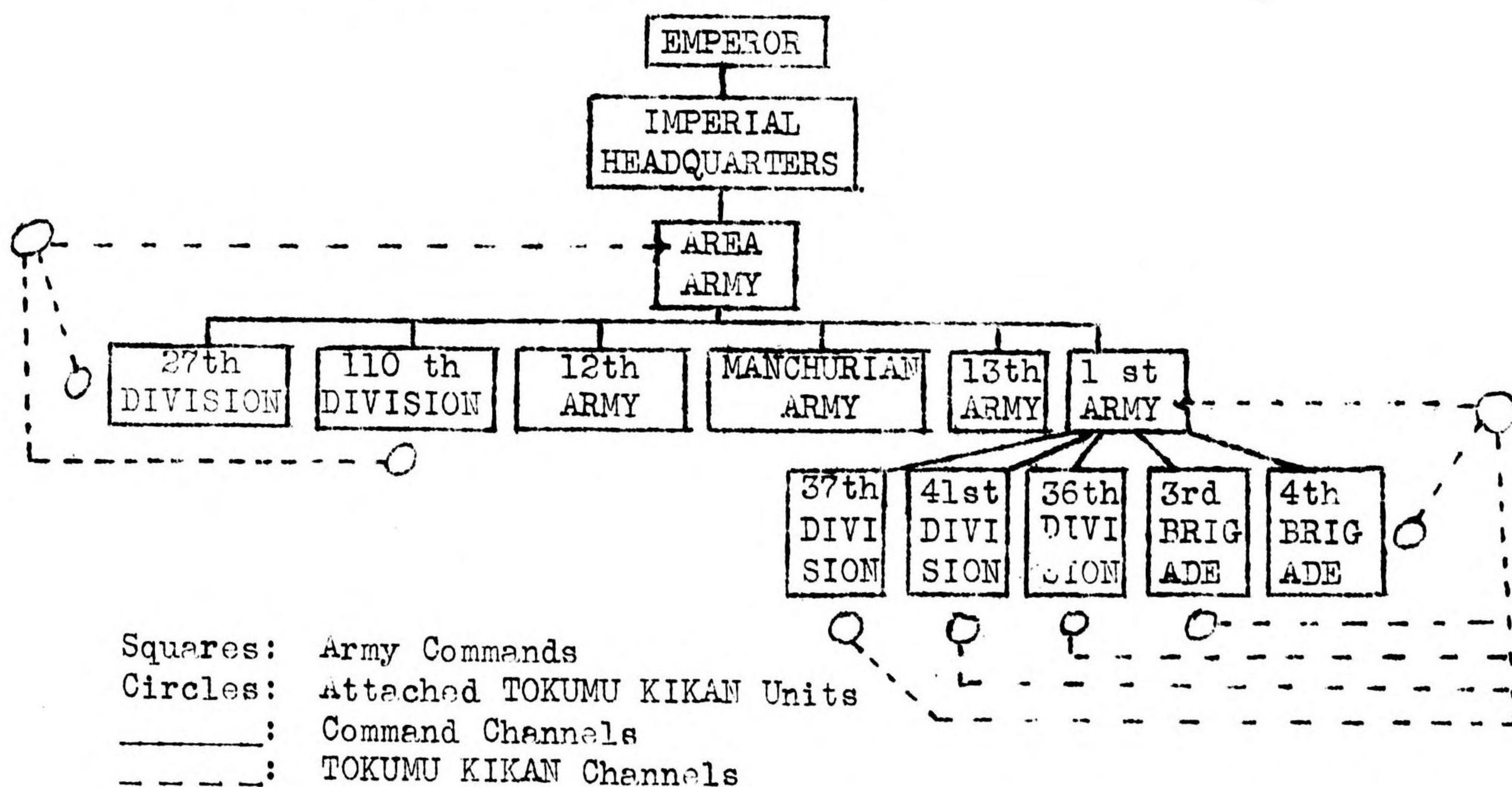
- a. Assist the Army in governing the population.
- b. See that the civilian population had food and medical care.
- c. Acquire food and other supplies for the Army from the local people.
- d. Get information as to the attitude of the people, etc.

Q.3. Is TOKUMU KIKAN an Army organization?

A. Yes. I don't know of any Navy branch.

Q.4. Give the organization of TOKUMU KIKAN.

A. It is an organization reporting only to the Commander of an Area Army (HOMENGUN) who reports directly to DAIHONEY (Imperial Headquarters). The organization varies with the Army to which it is attached. Since no two are alike no generalizations can be made, but the example below of the organization in the Northern Area Command in CHINA shows how one Army was organized.



There was no control of TOKUMU KIKAN from TOKYO. The Area Army Commander controlled the organization in MANCHURIA after the occupation. At first control of the civil population was handled by the Kwantung Army through the Division in charge of an area. The handling was not uniform and was unsatisfactory so the Commanding General set up the TOKUMU KIKAN to handle this phase of the occupation. It was organized in the field and controlled in the field. All instructions to and all reports from TOKUMU KIKAN were controlled by the Commanding General in the field. He reported to Imperial General Headquarters. From handling the civilian matters it grew into handling all intelligence not considered military intelligence. The present head Lt. Gen. DOIHARA, Kenji was chief of a Division at MUKDEN and did so well that he finally became head of the whole organization.

Interrogation of Lt. Col. YAMAZAKI, J., Japanese Army (contd)

Q.5. Were units of TOKUMU KIKAN attached to all area Armies?

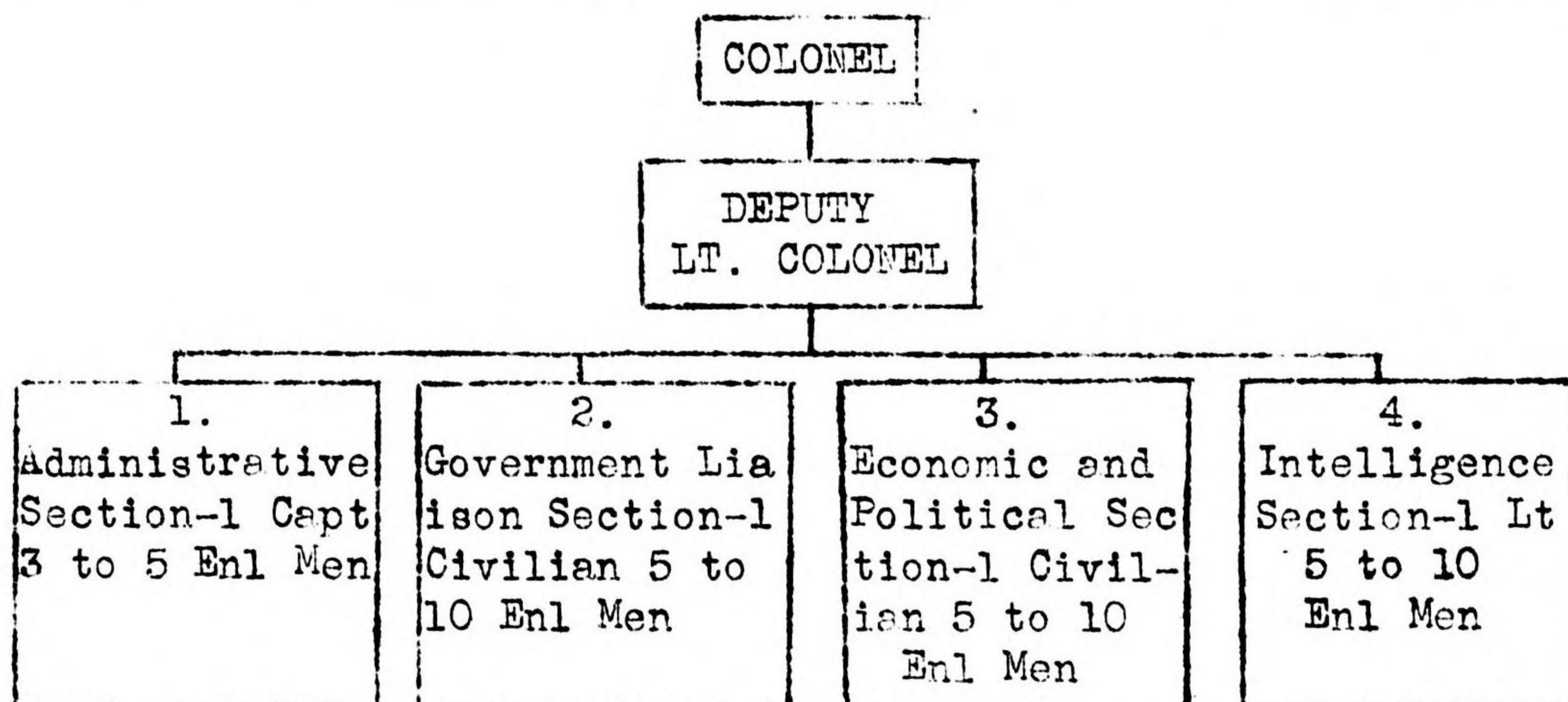
A. There was one attached to the Armies in MANCHURIA, CHINA and BURMA. I don't think there was one attached to Armies in NEW GUINEA or the PHILIPPINES. In the last two places, the work normally by TOKUMU KIKAN was performed by Military Intelligence.

In 1943 the job in CHINA was pretty well finished and the organization was disbanded. Its personnel became a sort of liaison pool between the Japanese and friendly (to Japanese) Chinese troops. It retained some of its intelligence functions, how much I don't know.

Q.6. Describe the organization of TOKUMU KIKAN below the Area Army level.

A. The chart which follows shows the organization from GUN (Army) down:

TOKUMU KIKAN Detachment at Division (or Independent Brigade) level



There was no organization below that shown on the table. The above men had all the contacts with natives. If an Army Unit needed help of TOKUMU KIKAN it applied to the nearest office and got the help.

Q.7. Were not the TOKUMU KIKAN units charged with some duties such as espionage, sabotage, organizing the natives, etc?

A. No directives calling for this kind of work were ever issued from my office in TOKYO and I don't know anything about it. I had no part of any kind in these activities and know of no units which did this kind of thing. Individual units acting on their own responsibility may have done a good deal of this and done it well, but I know no details.

Q.8. Did DEIHONEI issue any orders to TOKUMU KIKAN?

A. No. We would ask the Commanding General for information and he furnished it from intelligence sources available to him.

Q.9. What kind of reports were made by TOKUMU KIKAN?

A. I don't know. Information came through Area Army and I did not know the source.

Q.10. Can you give us the name of a man who served with the organization in CHINA?

A. I can't but will furnish a name through Major HOTTA (Liaison Officer with Imperial Army and Navy).

Interrogation of Lt. Col. YAMAZAKI, J., Japanese Army (contd)

Q.11. How were men selected for TOKUMU KIKAN?

A. The military personnel was selected by the Area Army Commander. He selected men with a China background and trained them at Headquarters. The civilians were either picked locally or sometimes sent from TOKYO. With regard to the question as to what reports were made, sometimes TOKUMU KIKAN reports were attached as appendices to reports from the Area Armies.

Q.12. What do you know about a school for training for TOKUMU KIKAN in AKASIKA-KU TOKYO?

A. I never heard of it.

Q.13. Where were men trained for this service?

A. All training was done locally.

Q.14. Was there a similar organization in the Navy?

A. I don't know.

Q.15. What is KAIGUN TOKUMU BU?

A. I never heard of it.

Q.16. Was there any connection between KEMPEI TAI and TOKUMU KIKAN?

A. No. IEMPEI TAI had the same kind of organization and there was some liaison between the two organizations. They both furnished intelligence information.

Q.17. What is the difference between the type of information furnished by the KEMPEI and TOKUMU KIKAN?

A. Both furnished the same kind of information and there was considerable overlap. The primary job of KEMPEI TAI in CHINA was to police the Japanese army and Japanese civilians there.

Q.18. Did TOKUMU KIKAN interrogate Prisoners of War?

A. Very little, so far as I know.

Q.19. Who did interrogate them?

A. This was the responsibility of the regular army intelligence section.